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EURALEX NEWSLETTER
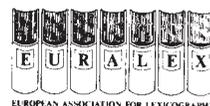
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The EURALEX Newsletter

This quarterly Newsletter is intended to include not only official announce-ments but also news about EURALEX members, their publications, projects, and (it is hoped) their opinions, and news about other lexicographical organizations. Please try to support this by sending newsletter contributions to Paul Bogaards at the email address above. The deadlines for spring (March), summer (June), autumn (September), and winter (December) issues are respectively 15 January, 15 April, 15 July, and 15 October annually.

The EURALEX Web Site

The URL of the EURALEX web site is www.euralex.org

Euralex Conference 2012

The 15th EURALEX International Congress will be held from 7 August until 11 August 2012 in Oslo, Norway. The Congress will be hosted by the Department of Linguistics and Scandinavian Studies (Faculty of Humanities, University of Oslo) in cooperation with the Language Council of Norway.

Oslo is the capital of Norway, and the University of Oslo the largest and oldest university of the country, with a broad variety of research topics. Norway has two official languages, Norwegian and Sami. The Norwegian language has two standards, Bokmål and Nynorsk. The conference will give special attention to the topics of lexicography and national identity and to lexicography of indigenous languages, and the organizing committee especially welcomes papers on these topics.

More information is to be found at http://www.hf.uio.no/iln/forskning/aktuelt/arrangementer/konferanser-seminarer/2012/euralex/

Onomasiological Dictionaries in the Nordic Languages. Report from a Symposium in Copenhagen, 28-30 January 2011

The annual symposium arranged by The Nordic Association of Lexicography was held at Schæffergården outside Copenhagen January 2011. The symposium was hosted by The Expert Group Nordic Language Council by Rikke Hauge, Norway, and the editors of LexicoNordica: Ruth Vatvedt Fjeld, Norway, and Henrik Lorentzen, Denmark. 25 participants from Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden attended the symposium.

The main purpose of the symposium was to get an overview over lexicographic research and dictionary projects concerned with onomasiological lexicography in the Nordic countries. The status and characteristics of earlier publications of thesauri and other related dictionaries in the Nordic languages constituted also a topic. A central issue concerns the electronic dictionary, which has made the onomasiological access to lexicographical data easier than before. As a result, the traditional dichotomy of semasiological and onomasiological dictionaries is fundamentally altered and a new typological landscape has emerged.

Lars Trap-Jensen of The Society for Danish Language and Literature in Copenhagen, Denmark, gave an outline of a new Danish thesaurus project that is currently underway at the Society. With funding from The Carlsberg Foundation, the project runs 2010-2013 with a staff of two full-time editors. This rather modest dimensioning is largely possible because the institution can draw on their already existing lexical data: the main input for the thesaurus will be the semantic descriptions of The Danish Dictionary (DDO, 116,000 senses) and the Danish WordNet (DanNet, 65,000 senses), the latter resource itself built on DDO data.

Economic considerations also led to the choice of a macro-structural organization. Instead of reinventing the wheel, existing thesauri were analysed and a macro-structure adopted close to the one used by Franz Dornseiff: *Der deutsche Wortschatz nach Sachgruppen*. As a side benefit, it also makes it easier for the editors to utilize the contents of the only existing thesaurus for Danish, Harry Andersen's *Dansk Begrebsordbog* (1945), which is itself no less structurally dependent on Dornseiff.

One aspect was given particular attention: what should be the main ordering principle within an entry? Should it be the part of speech, arguably for the benefit of users who are looking for paradigmatic alternatives when producing a text? Or should it rather be strictly meaning-based in order to keep e.g. derivations of the same semantic root together, irrespective of their part of speech? A final decision has yet to be taken as it seems to be a presentational problem with no immediate bearing on the editing process, but eventually a conclusion must be reached as the thesaurus is going to appear as a printed dictionary, too.

Sanni Nimb of The Society for Danish Language and Literature in Copenhagen, Denmark, demonstrated the editorial process and the micro-structural components of the thesaurus. With data in the two lexical resources, DDO and DanNet, connected via id numbers, it is possible to base the thesaurus on the hyponymy hierarchies in DanNet and then supply with extra senses, collocations and set phrases from DDO as well as from external sources (such as Harry Andersen, existing synonym dictionaries, etc.). It was shown how the words in the thesaurus are grouped semantically and supplied with structural information on the type of grouping. One typical group consists, for example, of cohyponyms with their hyperonym described as metadata; another of adjectives, nouns, prepositional and verbal phrases denoting the same kind of properties, of e.g. a person, also described as meta-data. The vision is that the structural information can later be reused to extend the number of relations in the Danish WordNet, e.g. the relation property of adjectives. And the thesaurus can in turn be used to add new synonyms, near-synonyms and other related words to the online version of DDO. In this way, all three resources gain in the end.

Jón Hilmar Jónsson and Thórdís Úlfarsdóttir of The Árni Magnússon Institute for Icelandic Studies, University of Iceland, presented, in two separate lectures, an ongoing project at the Institute, partly funded by the Icelandic research fund RANNÍS, under the heading *Íslenskt orðanet* (Icelandic WordNet) which aims to analyse and describe the Icelandic vocabulary and its internal relations from the onomasiological point of view. The source material is mainly derived from a comprehensive lexicographic description of Icelandic collocations and phrasemes (*Stóra orðabókin um íslenska málnotkun*, 2005). The semantic relations between words and other independent lexical units are traced and identified by revealing their syntactic relations, thus building up a lexicographic database with approx. 250,000 single-word and multi-word lemmas. The WordNet combines the roles of a synonym dictionary and a thesaurus, giving special emphasis to verbal constructions and other multi-word lexical units. Within the groups of synonyms and other semantic-ally closely related words, the characteristic lexical and syntactic patterns of the individual words are compared, which gives clues to their degree of semantic relatedness.

The Department of General Linguistics at the University of Helsinki has initiated a WordNet project for Finnish. The first phase of the construction of the FinnWordNet has been carried out as a translation of the Princeton WordNet. The beta version of the FinnWordNet can be accessed over the Internet (http://www.ling.helsinki.fi/kieliteknologia/tutkimus/finnwordnet/index.shtml). Quite some work remains to be done before the FinnWordNet is a complete description of the Finnish language. In her paper, Nina Martola from the Research Institute for the Languages of Finland, Helsinki, analysed the beta version of the FinnWordNet from a society perspective. The results are

quite predictable, where, for instance, essential terms referring to Finnish administration and the Finnish school system are not found. Similarly, the English definitions for the Finnish words are not always adequate and sisters (coordinate terms) are only partly relevant for the Finnish society.

Constructing a WordNet is a laborious process and starting by translating an already-existing one is not a bad option, since the linking to the English WordNet comes 'for free'. If the work had started with the building-up of an independent WordNet for Finnish the linking process would have been very time-consuming. But a pure translation of a pre-existing system without any supplementary work does, of course, not result in an adequate description of a target language.

Markus Forsberg and Lars Borin, Språkbanken, University of Gothenburg, Sweden, presented a free Swedish WordNet, *Swesaurus,* currently under construction at Språkbanken. *Swesaurus* is constructed by reusing information about lexical-semantic relations in a number of pre-existing lexical resources.

SALDO is a full-scale (containing more than 100,000 senses) Swedish lexical-semantic resource with non-classical, associative relations among word and multi-word senses. *Synlex* is a graded Swedish synonym list (containing 19,000 synonym pairs) created by asking members of the public to judge the degree of synonymy of a large number of random, automatically generated candidates for synonym pairs. While *SALDO* contains detailed information about word senses and word inflections, *Synlex* provides graded synonymy relations only among base forms, without even an indication of part of speech. However, it turns out that by combining the information from *SALDO* and *Synlex*, about 2/3 of the *Synlex* pairs can be disambiguated.

Forsberg and Borin described their experiments with turning the graded synonymy relations of *Synlex* into *fuzzy synsets* in Swesaurus. The introduction of fuzziness into a wordnet raises many intricate methodological and theoretical questions, which were discussed and illustrated in the talk.

Anna Helga Hannesdóttir and Sofia Tingsell, Department of Swedish, University of Gothenburg, Sweden, presented an on-going work with an electronic Swedish phraseological component, *Frasbanken* (the Phrase Bank), which will be linked to an electronic Icelandic-Swedish dictionary in progress. The Icelandic user of the dictionary, who looks up a phrasal unit in Icelandic, is linked, through the Swedish phrasal equivalent, to a large set of related phrasal expressions in *Frasbanken*. *Frasbanken* has an onomasiological structure and consists of approximately 800 fields which each contain various types of phrasal units, such as idioms and metaphors. It will also account for rematic information, which is often overlooked in dictionaries, other non-figurative expressions as well as expressions fixed only to a certain degree (e.g. *Han är en riktig tråkmåns*; *He's such a bore*). *Frasbanken* also includes routine formulas tied to specific interactional situations (e.g. *closing a conversation*). Frasbanken draws on work made for Icelandic phraseology, as it is presented in Jón Hilmar

Jónsson's *Orðaheimur* (2002) and *Stóra orðabókin um íslenska málnotkun* (2005). While the Icelandic dictionaries address an L1 (first language) audience, *Frasbanken* aims to satisfy the needs of L2-speakers of Swedish. Scandinavian L2-speakers of other Scandinavian languages usually reach a high proficiency in the L2. For that segment of L2-speakers, phraseology is often one of the last obstacles on the path to idiomaticity. In their talk, Hannesdóttir and Tingsell discussed how the lexicographical design of *Frasbanken* may facilitate the learning of phrasal units for the advanced learner of Swedish.

In his presentation, Klaas Ruppel, Research Institute for the Languages of Finland, Helsinki, discussed WordNet and EuroWordNet as universal conceptual systems compared to a system of concepts made for the Western Sámi languages in 1939 by Eliel Lagercrantz, using as examples the concepts of 'beauty' and 'reindeer'. Ruppel pointed out that WordNet and EuroWordNet have different hypernym structures although they both have a very similar basis as philosophic-scientific systems, with deduction as their starting point. Lagercrantz' system on the other hand was built upon the language material through induction. On the background of a number of words connected to the two concepts mentioned, Ruppel claimed that for a description of cultures, their similarities and differences, ontologies like EuroWordNet are insufficient, and an inductional approach is essential.

Lars S. Vikør, The Norwegian Dictionary, *Norsk ordbok 2014*, Oslo, Norway, gave the only historical paper at the symposium, a discussion of the first onomasiological dictionary of the Norwegian language: Ivar Aasen's *Norsk Maalbunad* (published posthumously in 1925). Aasen (1813-1896) was the founder of the dialect-based "Nynorsk" variety of Norwegian, and Norway's first advanced dialectologist and lexicographer. *Norsk Maalbunad* was, in fact, primarily intended by Aasen as an aid in his other lexicographic work, and was therefore not published by him (although completed in 1876). Its model was Roget's Thesaurus, but Aasen based his choice of words and his arrangements on the daily life and world of Norwegian farmers, although he also coined abstract words for concepts not used in colloquial language at the time.

The final discussion focused on the purpose and intended role of onomasiological dictionaries, seen in the light of modern dictionary structures and user needs. The connection between the semasiological and onomasiological dictionaries was also discussed and to what extend the intended purpose of both types can be achieved by constructing different approaches to the same dictionary database. The need was stressed for further collaboration in this field between Nordic lexicographers and language specialists, in particular in light of advances in language technology which was the topic of the 2010 symposium. The next symposium will take place at the beginning of 2012 with meaning description in Nordic dictionaries as the main topic.

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LexicoNordica 16 and 17

LexicoNordica (a previous note on *LexicoNordica* is found in IJL 22/2: 234–235) is about to enter a new era of its life as a scholarly journal: Henning Bergenholtz from Denmark and Sven-Göran Malmgren from Sweden have retired from the position of editors-in-chief, a position which they have held for 16 years (1994–2009). Hence, the last volume on which they are editors-in-chief is vol. 16 published in 2009. On behalf of the lexicographical and metalexicographical community in Scandinavia (i.e. Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Iceland, the Faroe Islands, and Greenland) I hereby express my gratitude for their efforts and contribution to Scandinavian and – as far as *LexicoNordica* has had an effect on the rest of the world – international metalexicographical scholarship. At the same time a warm welcome must be expressed to Henrik Lorentzen from Denmark and Ruth Vatvedt Fjeld from Norway, who are the new editors-in-chief. Also the composition of the Editorial Board changes; it now consists of Jón-Hilmar Jónsson, Nina Martola, Sturla Berg-Olsen, Emma Sköldberg, and Ken Farø.

LexicoNordica 16, published in November 2009, contains twelve articles in the thematic part – the theme being 'Word Combinations in Scandinavian Dictionaries' – and, in addition, some non-thematic articles and reviews.

The thematic part:

- Christian Becker-Christensen discusses location and presentation issues regarding multi-word expressions in some of the most prominent Scandinavian monolingual dictionaries: *Nudansk Ordbog* (2005), *Den Danske Ordbog* (2003–2005), *Den Danske Netordbog* (online only, 2002–), *Nationalencyklopedins ordbok* (1995–1996) and *Bokmålsordboka* (2005).
- Henning Bergenholtz discusses the problem of information overload and makes some proposals for establishing quick and easy access to information on word combinations in dictionaries.
- In another article Henning Bergenholtz and Esben Bjærge write about *Ordbøgerne over Faste Vendinger* (2009), which is an online dictionary database containing four monofunctional dictionaries of idiomatic expressions; these four dictionaries constitute one polyfunctional dictionary complex.
- In their contribution Ken Farø and Henrik Lorentzen analyse some of the most important and recent general and phraseological dictionaries of Danish on the assumption that they cover only a fragment of all relevant types of lexicalised phrasemes. The results of the analysis indicate, among other things, that the so-called idiom dictionaries cover only a small

number of phraseological types, i.e. typically the iconographical idioms even though they include other types in a rather unsystematic way.

- Ruth Vatvedt Fjeld's paper deals with Norwegian lexicography. Phraseological units are inadequately described in Norwegian lexicography, Fjeld argues. There exists no dictionary of constructions for Norwegian, and in monolingual standard dictionaries phrases and collocations are occasionally registered as sublemmas or examples of one of the words in the given multi-word unit. Fjeld presents an automatic analyzer for finding phraseological units in the DeepDictLexifier (a POS-tagged corpus) through comparing some of its results with the description of multi-word units in traditional Norwegian dictionaries.
- Erla Hallsteinsdóttir and Uwe Quasthoff contribute a paper on word combinations in *Íslensk Orðabók* (4th print edition 2007; electronic version 2009). After a short review of research on Icelandic phraseology, they focus on the lexicographical description of phraseological units in the monolingual Icelandic dictionary *Íslensk Orðabók*. They analyze both the printed and the electronic version.
- Tarja Riitta Heinonen deals with the representation of various idiomatic expressions in two monolingual Finnish dictionaries, i.e. *Kielitoimiston sanakirja* (the CD-ROM versions from 2004 and 2008) and *Suurella sydämellä ihan sikana* (print edition 2008). In addition, she briefly looks at the problems in enriching a general dictionary database with phraseological information.
- Jón Hilmar Jónsson contributes a paper, in which he describes the construction of a lexicographic description where different types of phraseological units have a wider and more active role than is usually the case in traditional dictionaries.
- Sven-Göran Malmgren and Maria Toporowska Gronostaj deal with valency description in – mainly – Swedish dictionaries, giving an overview of how valency information is represented in some Swedish and Nordic dictionaries (inter alia in *Nationalencyklopedins ordbok* and *Den Danske Ordbog*). Since the functional perspective is a point of departure in the article, the authors address issues concerning the relevance and transparency of valency information for L2 and L1 users – the aim being to propose some improvements on the consistency of valency representation in dictionaries. The authors also focus on the type of syntactic and semantic information that is conveyed by valency codes and their form. Finally, they reflect on possibilities to represent valency information in e-dictionaries.
- Nina Martola's article looks into how three different monolingual dictionaries – i.e. *Nationalencyklopedins ordbok*, *Natur och Kulturs stora svenska ordbok* (2006), and *Svenskt språkbruk* (2003) – handle word combinations. She compares the result of a corpus research to the contents of different entries in the dictionaries mentioned.

- Emma Sköldberg's paper concerns the treatment of word combinations, which are followed by some kind of explanation, in two 19th century monolingual dictionaries: The Swedish dictionary *Ordbok öfver svenska språket* (1850–1855) by A.F. Dalin, and the Danish dictionary *Dansk Ordbog* [...] (1833) by Christian Molbech. The focus is, among other things, on the frequencies and types of word combinations that are represented in the data.
- Lars S. Vikør deals with the treatment of word combinations in Norwegian monolingual one-volume dictionaries. He examines the most recent editions of four such dictionaries, three covering Bokmål – i.e. *Bokmålsordboka* (2005), *Norsk ordbok (bokmål)* (2006), *Norsk ordbok med 1000 illustrasjoner* (2005) – and one covering Nynorsk, i.e. *Nynorskordboka* (2006).

The non-thematic part:

- Simon Skovgaard Boeck examines two aspects of practical lexicography, namely alphabetization and the forms of verbal lemmas in Danish dictionaries from c. 1500 to c. 1850. The aim of the paper is to see when and how the modern standards were established. Of special interest is the placement of the Danish letters æ, ø, å.
- Lene Antonsen, Ciprian-Virgil Gerstenberger, Sjur Nørstebø Moshagen and Trond Trosterud present the *Vuosttáš Digisánit*, which is an electronic North Sámi–Norwegian dictionary planned as a reception dictionary for learners.
- Loránd-Levente Pálfi contributes a reply to Ken Farø's and Henrik Gottlieb's critique (published in *LexicoNordica* 14) of Sven Tarp's doctoral thesis (published in 2006).
- Alette Scavenius contributes a reply to Loránd-Levente Pálfi's critique (published in *LexicoNordica* 15) of *Gyldendals Teaterleksikon* (2007).
- In addition the volume contains 11 reviews – written by Ilse Cantell, Birgit Eaker, Kjetil Rå Hauge, Peter Jagers, Tor Erik Jenstad, Carina Nilstun, Riina Klemettinen, Nina Martola, Sven-Göran Malmgren, Sandro Nielsen, Henrik Nikula, Loránd-Levente Pálfi, and Andreas Møller Lange – of among others a dictionary of Fenno-Swedish (i.e. Swedish as spoken and written in Finland), a dictionary of Swedish etymology, a Swedish dictionary of mathematics, a dictionary of Norwegian slang, a German–Finnish dictionary, a Danish dictionary of Islam, and a Danish dictionary of philosophy. At the end of the volume there is an errata page concerning *LexicoNordica* 15.

LexicoNordica 17

The latest volume of *LexicoNordica* published in November 2010, i.e. vol. 17, is the first one to be edited by the new editors-in-chief, Henrik Lorentzen (Denmark) and Ruth Vatvedt Fjeld (Norway). Cf. the note on

LexicoNordica vol. 16 in IJL 23:4, pp. 516–519. Beginning with vol. 17 the outer and inner looks of the journal have been changed. The cover, the layout and the off-prints are now extraordinarily beautiful; it is Laurids Kristian Fahl who is responsible for these gratifying improvements. Vol. 17 comprises 424 pages in total, it contains eleven articles in the thematic part—the theme being 'lexicography and language technology in Scandinavia'—and two articles in the non-thematic part. In addition, the volume contains a preface, eight reviews, a reply to an article in vol. 16, a conference report, and a conference announcement.

The thematic part:

- Eckhard Bick discusses the *DeepDict* (www.gramtrans.com), which is a new type of lexical resource built from grammatically analysed corpus data.
- Lars Borin contributes an article on a project at the Swedish Language Bank, University of Gothenburg, where a number of existing free lexical resources are being integrated into a new open-content resource for Swedish language technology applications.
- Kristin Hagen and Anders Nøklestad write about *Norsk ordbank* ('The Norwegian Wordbank'), an electronic lexicon for the two Norwegian written standards, Bokmål and Nynorsk. As the authors state, *Norsk ordbank* is based on the entries and inflectional information found in the Norwegian dictionaries *Bokmålsordboka* and *Nynorskordboka* as well as word lists and inflectional patterns developed by IBM Norway, and it forms the basis of many, probably most, of the existing language technology tools for Norwegian.
- Jakob Halskov contributes an article on the Danish *Ordtrawler* ('Word Trawler'), a prototype neologism detector that is being developed by the Danish Language Council (i.e. Dansk Sprognævn).
- Viggo Kann discusses some morphological and lexicographical electronic tools and resources developed at the KTH School for Computer Sciences and Communication, Stockholm (i.e. KTH Skolan för datavetenskap och kommunikation).
- Krister Lindén and Lauri Carlson contribute a paper on the FinnWordNet, which is an open-source WordNet for Finnish.
- Anna Björk Nikulásdóttir and Matthew Whelpton write about lexicon acquisition through noun clustering by describing an experiment with clustering of Icelandic nouns based on semantic relatedness.
- Bolette Sandford Pedersen discusses the synergy between lexicography and semantic language resources meant for computational use; she analyzes why the two fields have not always cooperated as closely as one would think useful, and concludes that they will most presumably be much more connected in the future.

- In his paper Eiríkur Rögnvaldsson presents the most important products that have resulted from the Icelandic Language Technology Program launched by the Icelandic government at the turn of the millennium; furthermore he emphasizes the importance of adopting Open Source Policy for small language communities.
- Christian Sjögreen and Emma Sköldberg discuss some Swedish dictionary writing systems, among others the *Cronoma* that has been developed in close co-operation between lexicographers and systems engineers. *Cronoma* is considered easy to use and 'will soon be available as a free resource', as the authors state.
- Trond Trosterud argues for conducting lexicographical and language technology projects in an integrated way; this is especially important for small language communities lacking the resources to uphold several parallel lexical databases.

The non-thematic part (articles, reviews, conference reports etc.):

- Loránd-Levente Pálfi, Erzsébet Stokholm, and Sven Tarp contribute an article on bilingual lexicography for Danish and Hungarian, a subject that has been and still is very scarcely dealt with in the Nordic Countries; no scholarly literature written in Danish has ever been produced on the topic. In the article the authors partly give an overview of bilingual dictionaries for Danish and Hungarian from the beginning up until today (the first dictionary appearing in 1945 and the latest one in 2008), and partly a meta-lexicographic critique/analysis of the most important dictionaries.
- In his contribution Bo-A. Wendt presents a specific example of how the work of an editor of *Ordbok över svenska språket* ('The Dictionary of the Swedish Language' published by the Swedish Academy, commonly known as Svenska Akademiens Ordbok or SAOB) proceeds. He shows how the etymology governs the semantic description, on what principles the meanings of a word is either divided into different main sections or kept together within one main section, etc.
- Christian Becker-Christensen—since 1989 co-editor and since 1996 editor-in-chief of the *Politikens nudansk ordbog* (also called *Nudansk ordbog*; Politiken is the name of the publishing house), which is a monolingual dictionary of Danish that has existed since 1953 and is among the most prevalent dictionaries in Denmark—contributes a reply to Henning Bergenholtz's critique of *Politikens nudansk ordbog* (19th edition, 2005) in an article in *LexicoNordica* vol. 16.
- In addition *LexicoNordica* vol. 17 contains eight reviews—written by Ilse Cantell, Cathrine Fabricius-Hansen, Ruth Vatvedt Fjeld, Sven-Göran Malmgren, Jan Terje Faarlund, Anna Helga Hannesdóttir, Riina Klemettinen, Kristina Nikula, and Loránd-Levente Pálfi—of inter alia an

online dictionary of Karelian; the Internet portal at www.ordnet.dk by the Society for Danish Language and Literature (Det Danske Sprog- og Litteraturselskab); vol. VIII of the *Norsk ordbok : ordbok over det norske folkemålet og det nynorske skriftmålet*; the new, monolingual Swedish dictionary in two volumes: *Svensk ordbok utgiven af Svenska Akademien*; and a new Danish dictionary of symbols published in 2009. Furthermore the volume contains a report on the 10th Nordic Conference on Lexicography (Tammerfors 3rd–5th of June 2009) by Marcin Overgaard Ptaszynski.

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Nordiska studier i lexikografi l0

NSL—there is a slight variation in the orthography of the title: e.g. *Nordiske studier i leksikografi* (if published in Denmark), *Nordiske studiar i leksikografi* (if published in Norway) etc.—appears biennially and contains contributions from the biennial Nordic Conference on Lexicography held alternately in one of the Nordic countries: Denmark (including the Faroe Islands and Greenland), Norway, Sweden, Iceland and Finland. Thus NSL is a proceedings volume appearing every two years (for a previous note cf. IJL 22:2, pp. 235–236). NSL vol. 10 is edited by Harry Lönnroth and Kristina Nikula, it comprises 529 pages, and contains a preface and 38 contributions from the Nordic Conference on Lexicography held in Tammerfors, Finland, June 3rd–5th 2009.

- Reinhard R.K. Hartmann contributes on the academic status of lexicography; developments since 1977 and remaining deficiencies.
- Henning Bergenholtz argues for the need of lexicographical conceptions for mono-functional dictionaries.
- Birger Andersen describes the structure and contents of a database for the generation of three mono-functional English phrasal verb dictionaries for reception and production of and translation into Danish.
- Gisle Andersen discusses an on-going corpus-based lexicographical work within the framework of the Norwegian Newspaper Corpus project (http://avis-uib.no/). In addition he discusses methods used in the identification and analysis of new anglicisms in Norwegian.
- Torben Arboe discusses the presentation of set phrases in *Jysk ordbog* (2000ff), i.e. the online Danish 'Jutlandic Dialect Dictionary' (www.jyskordbog.dk).

- Sturla Berg-Olsen and Eglė Išganaitytė deal with grammatical data in middle-sized bilingual dictionaries looking at the Norwegian–Lithuanian Dictionary currently in preparation at the Centre for Scandinavian Studies, University of Vilnius.
- Lars Brink discusses the concept of face meaning (literal meaning) in dictionaries, and argues for the importance of including data on face meaning in dictionaries.
- Oddrun Grønvik analyses fixed, grammaticalised or lexicalised phrases in *Norsk ordbok : ordbok over det norske folkemålet og det nynorske skriftmålet* that is planned in 12 volumes of which eight have appeared (since 1946).
- Asgerd Gudiksen gives an account of the collection of data for *Ømålsordbogen* (1992ff)—i.e. 'Dictionary of Danish Insular Dialects' of which 10 volumes have appeared until now—including the organisation of work, methods used etc.
- Anna Helga Hannesdóttir, Jón Hilmar Jónsson and Sofia Tingsell present a possibly new way of treating phrases and phrasemes in (bilingual) online dictionaries.
- In another contribution Anna Helga Hannesdóttir and Bo Ralph give a survey of the evolution of the Swedish lexicographical tradition focusing on (1) the Latin, (2) the patriotic, (3) the bilingual and (4) the monolingual type of lexicography.
- Focusing on *Den Danske Ordbog* ('The Danish Dictionary') and *DanNet*, Nicolai Hartvig Sørensen and Lars Trap-Jensen describe how wordnet information can be used to enrich semantic information in electronic dictionaries.
- Louise Holmer's article deals with the inflectional patterns of verbs in the CD-version of the 13th edition of *Svenska Akademiens Ordlista* (2006)—i.e. 'Glossary of the Swedish Academy', commonly known as SAOL—called SAOL Plus (2007).
- Henrik Hovmark discusses definitions and illustrations in monolingual dictionaries; *inter alia* he is unjustly finding fault with some definitions in *Ordbog over det danske Sprog I–XXVIII* (1918–1956), i.e. 'Comprehensive Dictionary of the Danish Language'. He also deals with definitions in other (Danish) dictionaries.
- Focusing on the new monolingual Swedish two-volume dictionary *Svensk ordbok utgiven af Svenska Akademien* (2009), Ann-Kristin Hult writes about the selection of idioms and the principles of selecting and modifying authentic corpus evidence.
- Håkan Jansson's article deals with Internet-based corpora (as opposed to traditional corpora like the BNC) from a lexicographical perspective.
- Focusing on Swedish Lars-Erik Johansson discusses the concept of standard variety of a language and its representation in (Swedish) dictionaries.

- Focusing on the Faroese *Føroysk orðabók* (1998), the Icelandic *Íslensk orðabók* (2007), the Norwegian *Bokmålsordboka* (1986), and the Swedish *Svensk ordbok* (1986), Ari Páll Kristinsson discusses definitions of language names (like 'Danish', 'Hungarian', 'Quechua' etc.) in—primarily Scandinavian—dictionaries.
- Guðrún Kvaran writes about the lemma selection for a new, Icelandic dictionary of loan words and foreign words. When published this dictionary will be the first of its kind ever produced. Kvaran writes about the project in NSL 5 (2001) and NSL 8 (2006) as well.
- In the light of the hypothesis usually called the 'eye-mind-assumption' and based on eye-track data and think-aloud protocol data Henrik Køhler Simonsen discusses look-up patterns by and look-up behaviour of online-dictionary users.
- Focusing on four different Swedish dictionaries Kati Lampinen investigates the interaction between text and image in illustrated dictionaries.
- Sven Lange writes about the Swedish concept *början* (i.e. 'beginning'), the lexical field, and its history—including semantic change etc.—during the last 500 years.
- Patrick Leroyer aims at reasserting the importance of data access in lexicographic IR tools (i.e. information-retrieval tools), and he establishes the existence of two distinct access modes: consultation and navigation. In addition he brings in the calibration principle on the discussion.
- Focusing on the Danish six-volume monolingual dictionary *Den Danske Ordbog* (2003–2005) and the Danish wordnet *DanNet*, Henrik Lorentzen and Sanni Nimb *inter alia* discuss the principles of lexicographic definitions and the problems involved in transforming traditional definitions into formalised descriptions meant for computational use (e.g. such as *DanNet*).
- Sven-Göran Malmgren and Emma Sköldberg discuss the notion of lexicographic microstructure and the placing of idioms in dictionary articles (i.e. in traditional monolingual dictionaries).
- Nina Martola and Eija-Riitta Grönros deal with the problem of lexical valencies in learners' dictionaries of Finnish.
- Johan Myking writes about the topic of lexical motivation questioning the fact that motivated lexemes often are not being lemmatised in dictionaries.
- Henrik Nikula contributes a paper on polysemy in dictionaries. He argues that by using a combination of structural-functional grammar and prototype theory polysemy in dictionaries may be strongly reduced.
- Kristina Nikula investigates if and how the concept of norm is discussed in the Swedish SAOL (cf. above). She also analyses SAOL (13th edition, 2006) as to its political correctness, because SAOL—after the publication of the 13th edition in 2006—by some critics was accused of being too politically correct.

- Marcin Overgaard Ptaszynski discusses data access in electronic reference works in connection with cognitive user situations. Among other things he suggests a new understanding of the concept of data access and a more efficient implementation of available technological solutions.
- In their contribution Nina Pilke and Jaana Puskala aim at exploring how university students with Swedish as their main or secondary subject use different kinds of aids (Swedish/Finnish) during translation of texts in the field of economics.
- Margunn Rauset writes about the challenges in connection with *ISLEX*; an online dictionary currently in preparation as a joint effort of four academic institutions in Scandinavia. When the work has reached its end *ISLEX* will contain 50,000 Icelandic head words translated into Swedish, Norwegian and Danish.
- Bodil Rosqvist deals with the treatment of collocations in *Ordbok över svenska språket* ('The Dictionary of the Swedish Language' published by the Swedish Academy, commonly known as Svenska Akademiens Ordbok or SAOB), which is a historical dictionary describing Swedish from the year 1521 until the present day.
- Emma Sköldberg also contributes with a single-authored paper in which she reports on a study of the first exhaustive Swedish dictionary of multi-lexical units (MLUs) with a lemma list containing 3,900 expressions: i.e. Christopher L. Grubb's *Penu proverbiale* (1665).
- Lars Törnqvist's article aims at giving an overview of trends in Internet lexicography and presents some methods of using online dictionaries etc. In addition he also looks at the World Wide Web itself as some kind of lexicographic resource.
- Tanja Vaittinen and Kaisa Lehtosalo write about a project aiming at the compilation of a dictionary providing information on the vocabulary of Mikael Agricola (about 1510–1557), a Finnish bishop, reformer and the founder of the written language and the Finnish literature; Agricola wrote the first book in Finnish ever published.
- In their article Ruth Vatvedt Fjeld and Lars Nygaard present a short history of Norwegian neography and some of the problems in the field of lexical change as well as attempts of classification of neologisms. In addition they present a new, semiautomatic method of mapping neologisms from newspaper corpora.
- Åse Wetås and Knut E. Karlsen discuss the use of Internet texts as sources in documentary lexicography *inter alia* focusing on the following problem: texts published in print are stable and unchangeable in form, and they are usually subject to long term—in principal indefinite—storage in national collections or archives, whereas electronic texts on the Internet can be

consecutively changed or even removed and deleted from one day to another.

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News from AFRILEX

The 16th Annual International AFRILEX Conference was held in Windhoek, Namibia, from 5 to 7 July 2011. Attended by about 50 participants, and with keynotes by Proff A. Adamska-Sałaciak and W. Haacke, two workshops (with five presenters), two parallel sessions (with 26 papers), and a dedicated publishers' session (with four publishers), this year's conference continues a fine tradition of very successful lexicographic gatherings on the African continent. The AFRILEX Members also voted for a new Board, and the Board appointed a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Editor, as follows: Prof Gilles-Maurice de Schryver (President), Dr Victor Mojela (Vice-President), Dr Mariëtta Alberts (Secretary), Prof Elsabé Taljard (Treasurer & Editor Lexikos 2011), Prof Danie Prinsloo (Editor Lexikos 2012), Dr Herman Beyer, Dr Phillip Louw, and Dr Steve Ndinga-Koumba-Binza. Next year's conference will be held at the University of Pretoria, South Africa, from 3 to 5 July 2012. For an overview of all the AFRILEX activities of the past year, see the 2010–2011 annual report, available from http://afrilex .africanlanguages.com/.

Gilles Maurice de Schryver

Forthcoming events

2011

October
17–19, Warszawianka Hotel Wellness & Spa in Jachranka (near Warsaw, Poland):
The Computational Linguistics-Applications Conference (CLA'11). Information at http://www.cla-conf.org/.

November
4–10, Barcelona, Spain: Triennial Congress of the International Council of Onomastic Sciences (ICOS 24). Information at: www.icosweb.net/
7–9, INALCO, Paris, France: Multilingual Terminology at the Crossroads. International Conference on Terminology and Artificial Intelligence (TIA 9). Information at: http://tia2011.crim.fr/

10–12, Bled, Slovenia: Elex2011, Electronic lexicography in the 21st century: New applications for new users. Information at: http://trojina.si/elex2011.

10–12, Hotel Kompas, Bled, Slovenia: Electronic Lexicography in the 21st Century: New Applications for New Users (eLEX 2). Information at: www.trojina.si/elex2011/index.html.

28–29, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia: Conference of the Australasian Association for Lexicography (AUSTRALEX 15). Information at: www.australex.org/.

December

5–8, University of São Paolo, Brazil: Congreso Internacional de Neología de las Lenguas Románicas (CINEO 2). Information at: www.fflch.usp.br/dlcv/neo/cineo2011/

2012

March

8–10, University of Helsinki, Finland: International Symposium on New Approaches on English Historical Lexis (HEL-LEX 3). Information at: http://blogs.helsinki.fi/hel-lex2012/

July

23–27, Academy of Sciences, Vienna, Austria: Triennial Congress on Dialectology and Geolinguistics (ISDG 7). Information at: www.sidg.org/

25–28, Friedrich Schiller University, Jena, Germany: Comparative Linguistics, Historical Lexicography, Modern Dictionaries. International Biennial Conference on Historical Lexicography and Lexicology (ICHLL 6). Information at: www.indogermanistik.uni-jena.de/

August

7–11, Department of Linguistics and Scandinavian Studies, University of Oslo (Norway): XVth EURALEX Congress. Information at http://www.hf.uio.no/iln/forskning/aktuelt/arrangementer/konferanser-seminarer/2012/euralex/.

20–24, University of Buea, Buea, Cameroon: Language Description and Documentation for the Development, Education and Preservation of Cultural Heritage in Africa. World Congress of African Linguistics (WOCAL 7). Information at: www.wocal.rutgers.edu/.

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