EURALEX NEWSLETTER

EURALEX
EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION FOR LEXICOGRAPHY

The EURALEX Newsletter

This quarterly Newsletter is intended to include not only official announcements 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 Carla Marello at the above address, or emailing the editors. The deadlines for winter (December), spring (March), summer (June), and autumn (September) issues are respectively 15 September, 15 December, 15 March, and 15 June annually.

The EURALEX Web Site

The URL of the EURALEX web site is
http://www.ims.uni-stuttgart.de/euralex.

EURALEX 2002

Final reminder

The Tenth EURALEX Congress will take place in Copenhagen, Denmark, from 13 to 17 August. Web site: http://www.cst.ku.dk/elx2002.

EURALEX General Meeting

The next General Meeting will take place during the EURALEX Congress in Copenhagen. It is open to all Members of the association. In order to prepare this meeting, Members are invited to send items of general interest they would like to discuss at the meeting to the Secretary (see address below) who will then include them in the agenda.

Members are also reminded that the General Meeting will elect the Officers and other members of the Executive Board. According to EURALEX Constitution 'proposals and nominations should be made and seconded by different individuals'. All individual members are eligible.

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Festschrift for Sue Atkins

The EURALEX Board has put together a Festschrift in honour of Sue Atkins, to be published in the summer of 2002. Articles in the Festschrift reflect Sue's work and research, and include:

Juri D. Apresjan: *Principles of systematic lexicography*
Tony Cowie: *Examples and collocations in the French 'Dictionnaire de langue'*
Alain Duval: *La métalangue, un mal nécessaire du dictionnaire actif*
Charles Fillmore: *Lexical isolates*
Thierry Fontenelle: *Lexical knowledge and natural language processing*
Greg Grefenstette: *The WWW as a resource for lexicography*
Patrick Hanks: *Mapping meaning onto use*
Adam Kilgarriff and David Tugwell: *Sketching words*
Michael Rundell: *Good old-fashioned lexicography: human judgment and the limits of automation*
Krista Varantola: *Use and usability of dictionaries: common sense and context sensibility?*
Richard Wakely and Henri Béjoint: *Word groups in bilingual dictionaries: OHFD and after*
Annie Zaenen: *Musings about the impossible electronic dictionary*

Information about how to subscribe to the Festschrift can be found on the EURALEX web site.

Marie-Hélène Corréard

Kernerman Dictionary Research Grants

Kernerman Publishing and K Dictionaries announce the launching of Kernerman Dictionary Research Grants (KDRG). Grants will be awarded with the aim of promoting research in lexicography for the benefit of dictionary users worldwide.

   In the first 3-year period (2002–04) the total sum of US$9,000 will be available. The administration of grants will be carried out by the associations for lexicography in Europe, Asia and Africa (EURALEX, ASIALEX, and AFRILEX). Each association will appoint an Assessment Committee consisting of its president and two officers, who will review applications.

   Three grants will be awarded annually by each Committee. The maximum sum of each grant is $1,000, but a grant may be renewed fully or partially at the discretion of the Committee, or money held over for the following year.

The grants are open to candidates anywhere in the world, who may apply to any of the three committees.

Applicants should submit a 500-word outline of their proposal, which, if accepted, will be published in Kernerman Dictionary News. Upon completion of the project, a 2,000-word summary will be published in KDN. Publication of the full text is left to the discretion of the author, but KDRG requests that it be sent a copy of any ensuing publications.

Grants will be awarded in five areas of lexicography during the first 3-year period:

1 The design of dictionaries for language learners at the elementary and intermediate levels, and the study of dictionary-using behaviour at these levels
Lower- and intermediate-level English learners (those in primary, middle and high schools) constitute the vast majority of foreign language learners and dictionary users. But they are a neglected majority, since, at the present time, most research in foreign-language-learning lexicography is focused on university and college students. Research in this area at the tertiary level will not qualify for a grant during the first 3-year period.

2 Specialized corpora for non-native learners of English
Most learner dictionaries continue to be based on general language corpora, which do not meet the linguistic and lexical needs of language learners. Basing learner dictionaries on corpora that reflect more closely the needs of learners in non-English-speaking countries and at various levels would enhance pedagogic lexicography, and make modern learner dictionaries more user-friendly and relevant.

3 The function of lexicography in the process of vocabulary acquisition
Where vocabulary means new words and phrases, as well as new meanings of familiar words and phrases, and acquisition means storing in the reader's long-term memory, the function of the learner dictionary in vocabulary acquisition takes on an important dimension. Studies are needed not simply of how the dictionary helps the learner understand new meanings and uses, but also of how it facilitates their retention in the long-term memory. How can dictionaries assist users in remembering what they read?

4 Trilingual lexicography
A growing number of language learners are already bilingual. These include members of such groups as national and ethnic minorities, people who speak the language of their rulers, refugees, emigrants, foreign students, transient workers and their families, and numerous others who may be on the move. When these people learn and use English as the global lingua franca, or any other new language, they become trilingual. Though the theory and design of trilingual dictionaries is still in its infancy, it may now be more viable, with the development of electronic lexicography.

5 Lexicography programmes concerning language preservation and revival
The genuine fears of the extinction of smaller languages in the face of globalization, together with the dissemination of a few favoured languages, are

stimulating efforts to preserve 'small' languages, or even to revive them in cases where the number of speakers has declined almost to the vanishing point. Dictionaries, whether historical, monolingual, bilingual or descriptive, can clearly help in the preservation and revival of endangered languages. The construction of oral and written corpora is required for such languages, as well as critical research into available material.

These are general guidelines, and the Committees may use their own discretion in selecting awardees for innovative research in other areas. The Committees are independent, and their decisions are final.

At the end of the first 3-year period the administration and allocation of the grants will be reconsidered, the number and structure of the Assessment Committees may be modified, the Committees may be combined, and the topic areas and sums awarded may be revised.

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Courses at the University of Brighton

MSc in Lexical Computing and Lexicography
ITRI, University of Brighton
To start: October 2002

This new MSc programme links two fast-growing areas of academic and commercial activity. Today's dictionaries are improving as they use language technology in their development, and language technology applications, from grammar checkers to automatic translators, are making increasing use of lexical resources to improve their performance.

Graduates of the MSc will be well placed to take up posts in dictionary publishing (as lexicographers or computer specialists) or in software companies that exploit lexical resources to develop products such as spell-checkers, summarizers, or search engines. They will also be well placed for PhD study and employment on research projects in computational linguistics and lexicography.

Through a combination of theoretical input and practical training, the course will equip students to analyse linguistic data, write entries for dictionaries and computer lexicons, plan lexical resource projects, process language corpora by machine and automatically extract salient lexical information.

The programme is an ideal opportunity for recent graduates (in languages, linguistics or computer science) to acquire more specialized skills and for experienced professionals to consolidate their expertise. The course is designed for both full-time and part-time study. For people already in employment, there

is the option of taking individual subjects as one-week intensive courses – either as stand-alone modules or to build to a part-time qualification.

The programme includes modules covering:

lexicography – bilingual and monolingual
designing and building corpora
lexical computing, including automatically deriving lexical profiles for words
    from corpora
language technology
linguistics and the lexicon
legal issues
dictionary project management
corpora and language teaching

In addition, students produce a portfolio of lexicographic entries and undertake a substantial Research Project.

Teaching staff include Sue Atkins, Michael Rundell, Adam Kilgarriff and Raphael Salkie. Atkins and Rundell both have many years' experience of running dictionary projects. Atkins was General Editor on the Collins-Robert English-French dictionaries and Lexicographic Consultant on the Oxford-Hachette, is a Founder Member and Past President of Euralex, and has co-developed the Frame Semantics paradigm with Charles Fillmore. Rundell is Managing Editor of the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (1987 and 1995 editions), the Longman Language Activator, and the Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners (2002). Kilgarriff has published extensively on lexical computing and is currently President of ACL-SIGLEX. Salkie has written two books and numerous articles on grammar and text analysis.

Further details, including admission criteria, are available at http://www. itri.brighton.ac.uk/courses/MScLex/

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TERMINOLOGY: International Journal of Theoretical and Applied Issues in Specialized Communication

Edited by Marie-Claude L'Homme and Ulrich Heid
University of Montreal/University of Stuttgart
Consultant: Juan C. Sager

Call for Papers

TERMINOLOGY encompasses the subject of terminology both in general (theory and practice) and in specialized fields (LSP), such as physics, biomedical and social sciences, technology, engineering, humanities, management,

economics, corporate identity, trade, business administration, arts, law and any other area in which terminology is essential to improve communication. Its content should be targeted at the need for information and discussion academically and in the professions (translation, lexicography, information science, business studies, computer science and linguistics). As of 2001 the journal will be directed by Marie-Claude L'Homme and Ulrich Heid.

The Editors invite relevant contributions. Papers can be sent to:

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Dept of Linguistics/Translation
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Volume 7 (2001), 2 issues per year, total 400 pages: ISSN 0929-9971. Terminology is published by John Benjamins Publishing Company, Amsterdam/Philadelphia. For more information and guidelines for authors: http://www.benjamins.com/jbp

Eighth International Symposium on Social Communication: Santiago, Cuba

The Center of Applied Linguistics of the Santiago de Cuba's branch of the Ministry of Science, Technology and the Environment, is pleased to announce the Eighth International Symposium on Social Communication. The event will be held in Santiago de Cuba from 20 January through 24 January 2003. This interdisciplinary event will focus on social communication processes from the points of view of Linguistics, Computational Linguistics, Medical specialties related to speech, voice, and Social Communication, Voice Processing, Mass Media, and Ethnology and Folklore.

The Symposium will also be sponsored by: University of Oriente, Cuba; Higher Institute for Medical Sciences Santiago de Cuba, Cuba; Pedagogical University "Frank Pais Garcia" Santiago de Cuba, Cuba; Information for Development Agency Havana, Cuba; African Cultural Center "Fernando Ortiz" Santiago de Cuba, Cuba; University of Twente Enschede, The Netherlands; National Council of Scientific Research, Italy; University of Malaga, Spain; University of Alcala, Spain; University of Goias, Brazil; University of Los Lagos, Chile; and the Institute of Theoretical and Computational Linguistics, Lisbon, Portugal.

Activities that will take place within the event include two pre-symposium seminars, the discussion of papers in commissions, master lectures, and a round table. The pre-symposium seminars will take place on Monday, 20 January 2003, and will focus on corpus linguistics, and the construction of electronic dictionaries. The subject of the round table is Current Researches in Applied Linguistics. The master lectures will be delivered by: Prof. Dr. Nicoletta Calzolari (Pisa, Italy), Prof. Dr. Yorick Wilks (Sheffield, UK), and Prof. Dr. Robert Berwick (MIT, USA).

Official languages of the event are Spanish, English, French, and Portuguese.

All mail or inquiries should be addressed to:

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Dicionário Houaiss

The *Dicionário Houaiss*, a major achievement of Brazilian lexicography, named after the well-known philologist Antônio Houaiss (1915–1999) was published in Rio de Janeiro in September 2001 in book form and is launched now as a CD. This project, started in the early eighties by the Brazilian philologist and diplomat of Lebanese origin, is produced by the *Instituto Antonio Houaiss* and *Editora Objetiva* (Rio de Janeiro).

Brazilian lexicography suffered a series of setbacks in the second half of the 20th century. Under the leadership of Aurélio Buarque de Holanda (1910–1989) the first important milestone was the publication of the *Novo Dicionário da Língua Portuguesa* (1975). This was the standard dictionary for Brazilian Portuguese for more than twenty years, but turned out to be unsatisfactory for several reasons: it contained roughly 2,000 errors of gender, number, meaning, etymology and even spelling. On the other hand, Brazil lost many specialists after 1964: the military coup dismantled the University of Brasilia and by doing so destroyed the best philological school in Brazil.

Despite tremendous financial and logistic problems, the *Instituto Antonio Houaiss* under Mauro de Salles Villar accomplished the project of the *Dicionário Houaiss*. It contains 228,000 articles, 380,000 definitions and 15,000 conjugated verbs. All entries are dated (first record), morphological elements are registered separately. Both in book form and as a CD ROM it has an extremely user-friendly presentation. The electronic form requires the following minimum requirements: Pentium Processor 166 MHz, 180 Mb on the hard disk, 32 Mb RAM, and designed for Windows 95, 98, ME, 2000, NT and XP.

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The Oxford Collocations Dictionary

Say the right thing: a collocations dictionary for students of English.

'To get the right word in the right place is a rare achievement,' wrote Mark Twain in a letter to Emeline Beach in 1868. For learners of English this is unfortunately all too often the case. Collocation can be one of the most difficult aspects of a language to master because it cannot be reduced to a finite set of rules. Each word combination has to be learned, and although some combinations can perhaps be predicted, others simply defy prediction: that's just how the language is.

The corpus revolution of recent years has focused increasing attention on collocation. It has become possible to get a complete and accurate collocational picture of the language, and this has revealed just how pervasive collocation is as a phenomenon. This is particularly true of 'language in a hurry' – the language of news reports, business communication, spoken language and some types of popular fiction – where the writer is fluent in the language but does not have time to be creative with it and merely wishes to get a message across or move the story forward. Corpus analysis has also shifted the focus somewhat away from the more colourful and restricted end of the the collocational spectrum (*stinking rich, curry favour*) towards what can be termed 'medium-strength' collocations: freer, more frequent, more numerous, and frankly, more useful (if duller) items such as *rare achievement, be the case, set of rules, recent years*, and *focus attention*, to take just a few from the first few lines of this article. The *Oxford Collocations Dictionary for students of English*, published in April 2002, covers the full range of collocation in British English, but with a particular focus on the medium-strength. It is not the first learner's collocation dictionary, but it can reasonably claim to be the first that is both comprehensive and corpus-based. Using the British National Corpus, together with concordancing tools and a collocation profiling program, lexicographers analysed the collocation patterns in the language, before translating them into a form that would be accessible to learners. As far as possible, grammar has been 'pre-digested' with collocations presented in the form in which students are most likely to want to use them, with the minimum of transformation required. Copious example sentences give help with usage and aid in the selection of the best collocate. Study pages give guidance on how to use the dictionary. The aim was to make the dictionary a practical tool – not just (or primarily) for applied linguists, interested in collocation as a phenomenon – but for students of English, or academics or business people obliged to write in English, who may not be very interested in the mechanics of the language, but do wish to be able to express themselves elegantly and precisely in that language.

Diana Lea & Moira Runcie
Oxford University Press
Oxford, GB

Other Recent Publications

2000: Valery P. Korovushkin, Head of the Department of Foreign Languages, Cherepovets State University, *Dictionary of Russian Military Slang. The substandard lexicon and phraseology pertaining to military and militarized organisations of the Russian Empire, the USSR and Russian Federation of the 18–20th Centuries*. Ekaterinburg, Urals University Press 2000, 371 pages.

2002: Howard Jackson, *Lexicography*. An introduction to the study of dictionaries. London, Routledge. ISBN (hardback) 0-415-23172-8, GBP £45; (paperback) 0-415-23173-6, GBP £14.99.

2002: Kenneth Katzner, *The Languages of the World*. A guide to the languages of the world, with information on over 600 languages. Published in a new, larger format, it now covers every country in the world. London, Routledge. ISBN (hardback) 0-415-25003-X, GBP £40; (paperback) 0-415-25004-8, GBP £12.99.

2002: Michael Rundell (ed.), *Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners*. Oxford, Macmillan. ISBN (hardback) 0 333 75288 0; (paperback) 0 333 95786 5.

Forthcoming events

2002

July
8–10, Grahamstown, South Africa: 7th International Conference of Afrilex. Info: Kathy Kavanagh (k.kavanagh@ru.ac.za). Web site: http://www.up.ac.za/academic/libarts/afrilang/homelex.html.

14–19, Brighton, GB: Lexicom@itri 2002, a training workshop in lexicography and lexical computing. Bringing together lexicographers, linguists, computer scientists, project computer officers, translators and terminologists for hands-on training in creating, managing and exploiting lexical data. Organized by ITRI, University of Brighton, and The Lexicography MasterClass. Email: lexicom@itri.brighton.ac.uk. Web site: http://www.itri.brighton.ac.uk/lexicom.

15–17, Leicester, GB: Conference on Historical Lexicography and Lexicology. Web site: http://www.le.ac.uk/ee/jmc21/hll.htm.
22–23, Vienna, Austria: International Workshop on Computation Approaches to Collocations. Web site: http://www.ai.univie.ac.at/colloc02/index.html.

August
13–17, Copenhagen, Denmark: Tenth EURALEX Congress. Information: Congress Organizers EURALEX 2002, Anna Braasch, Center for Sprogteknologi (CST), Njalsgade 80, DK-2300 Copenhagen S, Denmark. Email: elx2002@cst.ku.dk. Web site: http://www.cst.ku.dk/elx2002.

September
9–12, Birmingham, GB: Course, Introduction to Lexicography (Interlex Birmingham). Info: Rosamund Moon, Department of English, University

of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT, GB. Email: R.E.Moon@bham.ac.uk. Web site: http://www.english.bham.ac.uk/drc.

December
16–21, Singapore: 13th World Conference of Applied Linguistics (AILA 2002). Information: AILA 2002 Conference Secretariat, c/o Conference & Travel Management Associates Pte Ltd, 425A Race Course Road, Singapore 218671. Tel: +65 299 8992. Fax: +65 299 8983. Web site: http://www.aila2002.org/.

2003

January
20–24, Santiago, Cuba: Eighth International Symposium on Social Communication. See item above in this newsletter. Info: Dr. Eloina Miyares Bermudez, Secretaria Ejecutiva Comite Organizador, VIII Simposio Internacional Comunicacion Social, Centro de Linguistica Aplicada, Apartado Postal 4067, Vista Alegre, Santiago de Cuba 4, Cuba 90400. Phone: (53-226) 642760. E-mail: leonel@lingapli.ciges.inf.cu.

July
24–29, Prague, Czech Republic: XVII International Congress of Linguists. Web site: http://www.cil17.org/.