Twenty-five Years of Dictionary Research: Taking Stock of Conferences and Other Lexicographic Events since LEXeter '83

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Introduction

Events like this Congress are not only useful to all of us for the purpose of meeting people, exchanging information and learning new things about our subject, but occasionally they give us food for thought, and make us aware of the whole scene beyond our working context.

I have been asked to address this topic, as 25 years have passed since EURALEX was first established at a conference called LEXeter '83, which I had the pleasure of organising. I am not going to attempt to review the entire history and progress of (meta-)lexicography since then, but I will offer some personal reflections, first by emphasising the value of such conferences and then by branching out to a few wider issues, such as associations and their venues, lexicography centres and research networks, research perspectives and dictionary projects. Finally, I will consider some priorities, such as how to obtain a fuller picture of our discipline and its development, with special attention to Europe.

To help me stay on track and not to be distracted by too many irrelevancies, I have condensed the most important facts to be discussed in the form of six tables, which will give selected examples of some of the points that I am going to make, hopefully demonstrating what their implications might be for lexicography.

Conferences

Conferences are important, in a number of ways. They allow us to share information, in terms of explaining what we are doing and of learning what others are doing, thus helping to reduce our relative isolation; they enable us to get to know each other better and to be inspired by other people, all of which can encourage us to promote change and to improve theory and practice all-round.

Place	Year	Topic(s)	Series
Copenhagen	1982 ff.	general lexicography	Symposium 1-13 [2007]
Exeter [et al.]	1983 [ff.]	general lexicography	Conference and other meetings → EURALEX Congress 1-13 [2008]
Heidelberg	1986 [ff.]	(German) historical lexicography	Konferenz → Heidelberg Lexikographisches Kolloquium 1-4 [2000] and other meetings
Balatonfüred [et al.]	1990 ff.	computational lexicography	Conference 1-7 [2003]
Jaén	1991 ff.	Hispanic lexicography	Seminario 1-6 [2003]
Paris / Cergy	1993 ff.	general / bilingual lexicography	Journée / Colloque 1-16 [2008]

Table 1: (Influential) Conferences

In the early 1980s time was obviously ripe for conferences, so we began to experience not only a rise in the number of individual meetings, but even of some that turned into 'conference series' (see Table 1). One of the first of these were the Copenhagen Symposia, which came about through the rather unusual interdisciplinary collaboration between the professors of German and English at Copenhagen University (Hyldgaard-Jensen & Zettersten 1983), one reason why interlingual topics have tended to dominate many of these meetings. Nine years after the first of a total of 13 of these Lexicography Symposia, the Nordic Association for Lexicography emerged (see below).

Just over a year after the Copenhagen Symposium No. 1 came LEXeter '83, one of the most important events in my own personal experience (Hartmann 1984). I had invited six scholars as plenary speakers: Herbert Ernst Wiegand (from Heidelberg) and John Sinclair (from Birmingham) for specifying the contents and outer edges of our discipline, Ladislav Zgusta (from Illinois) and Tony Cowie (from Leeds) for illustrating progress in bilingual and EFL lexicography, respectively, and Frank Knowles (from Aston in Birmingham) and Juan Sager (from UMIST in Manchester) for covering aspects of computing and terminology work.

Among the various projects that started at LEXeter '83 was that of the international encyclopedia of lexicography *Wörterbücher/Dictionaries/Dictionnaires* (*W/D/D*), the double series *Lexicographica. Series Maior* (of which the Exeter proceedings became Volume No. 1) and *Lexicographica. International Annual for Lexicography*. The most important innovation was the establishment of a European association (see below).

Three years later came the conference on historical lexicography at Heidelberg (Wiegand 1987), where several of the important historical dictionary projects in Europe were represented. Other meetings followed at Heidelberg, such as the annual local 'Lexikographisches Kolloquium' (which constituted 4 more volumes in the *Lexicographica Series Maior*).

The three conferences at Copenhagen, Exeter and Heidelberg were not the only ones held at the time; there were at least 6 in Europe in the period from 1982 to 1983: 2 in West Germany, 1 in East Germany, 1 in Italy, 1 in Czechoslovakia and 1 in Yugoslavia; outside Europe, there were at least 4: 1 in the United States, 1 in Barbados, 1 in India and 1 in Australia. There were even other conference series beginning, even before then. One that had preceded the Heidelberg conference by nearly 30 years started with a colloquium at Strasbourg, held in 1957, 3 years before the launch of the *Trésor de la langue française* (TLF), which led to 2 more so-called 'Round-table' meetings on historical dictionaries, first at Firenze in 1971 and then in Leiden in 1977.

And remarkably, quite a few years later, this theme was taken up again, first by another impressive single conference at Heidelberg (Städtler 2003) and then by another conference series that started in Leicester in 2002 (Coleman & McDermott 2004) and reappeared at two-year intervals, first in Italy, then in the Netherlands and then in Canada, earlier this year.

In the 1990s, there were Hungarian, Spanish and French initiatives which are also listed in Table 1: the CompLex series of 7 conferences launched by Ferenc Kiefer at Balatonfüred, the 6 Seminarios at Jaén organised by Ignacio Ahumada Lara, and the 16 Journées/Colloquia at Paris and Cergy-Pontoise established by Jean Pruvost, which have now spilled over to Germany, Italy, Spain and Canada to form an influential multiple conference series.

Associations

Table 2 documents some of the societies and associations that have been set up in the last 25 years, concentrating on the ones in Europe.

Associations	founded	Members	Meetings	Proceed.	By-products
EURALEX	1983	240	13 biennial congresses	13	*LexSM, Newsletter, IJL, Who's Who*
NFL	1991	250	10 biennial conferences	10	*NLO, LexicoNordica*
BLS	1995	41	5 biennial conferences	2?	*Leksikografski pregled*
EAFT	1996	90	3 biennial summits	?	List of organizations
AELex	2002	35	3 biennial congresses	3	*Revista de Lexicografía*
ATL	2004	28	4 annual conferences	4	*Terminology & lexicography*

Table 2: (European) Associations

EURALEX has a most impressive record: 13 congresses, all held in different places in different countries, all with published proceedings, amounting to a total of over a thousand papers. Not only the conference papers were important, but also

other things called 'by-products' in Table 2, such as the EURALEX *Newsletter*, the *International Journal of Lexicography* (from 1988), the *Who's Who in Lexicography* (1996) and several EURALEX Seminars and Surveys, e.g. the meeting on learners' dictionaries arranged by Tony Cowie at Leeds (Cowie 1987) and several investigations of dictionary use carried out by Sue Atkins, Krista Varantola and Frank Knowles (Atkins 1998).

At the 3rd EURALEX Congress in Budapest, as part of a panel discussion, I presented a paper reviewing the progress made at 65 lexicography meetings, from the famous Bloomington IN conference in 1960 (Householder & Saporta 1962) to the BudaLEX '88 Congress (Magay & Zigány 1990), in terms of the topics discussed in a total of 1,317 papers. The slightly sceptical conclusion I came to then was (Hartmann 1990: 573) that "(C)onferences are no guarantee for reducing the barriers to communication: sometimes they can create new barriers", as it is often very difficult to see how the personal messages of individual papers fit into the respective overall programme, and how the overall contents of the proceedings progress forward to those of the next meeting.

In Table 2, five other associations (and their special features) are listed: the Nordisk Forening for Leksikografi (NFL), the Bulgarian Lexicographic Society (BLS), the European Association for Terminology (EAFT), the Association for Spanish Lexicography (AELex), and the British Association for Terminology and Lexicography (ATL). I have been fortunate, indeed, to be associated with the foundation of EURALEX, but I have also enjoyed the honour of being present at the initiation of two other international associations *not* mentioned in Table 2: AFRILEX (at Stellenbosch in South Africa, in 1995) and ASIALEX (at Hong Kong, in 1997), each with their own succession of conferences, and in between, I have also attended three of the biennial meetings of the Dictionary Society of North America (DSNA, established 1977), but none of those of the Australasian Lexicography Association (AUSTRALEX, founded 1990).

Genres of publications other than conference proceedings have emerged one after the other, such as textbooks, bibliographies of the lexicographic literature, bibliographies of dictionaries, and even a bibliography of dictionary bibliographies (Cop 1990); and there are also some websites offering relevant information, but none of these make up for the deficit of inadequate bibliographical treatment of dictionaries, as I found out when I tried (in Hartmann 2006) to establish how many onomasiological dictionaries and thesauruses had been published for a range of about 20 European languages.

What I particularly like about the genre of *Festschrift* volumes is the fact that they often contain information on the dedicatees and their numerous contacts with colleagues and students at their own institutions (and elsewhere), details which may not be available from other sources. Many scholars with EURALEX connections have been honoured in this way, such as Arne Zettersten at Copenhagen, Herbert Ernst Wiegand at Heidelberg, John Sinclair at Birmingham, Juan Sager at Manchester, Martin Gellerstam at Göteborg, Olga Karpova at Ivanovo and Paz

Battaner at Barcelona. Yet another text genre, dictionaries of the terminology of lexicography such as the *DoL*, I can only mention in the references.

Dictionary Research Centres

My next topic is Dictionary Research Centres (other names are used too, for these bodies, such as 'institute', 'department', 'laboratory' and 'group', as shown in Table 3). The DRC at Exeter is not listed, as it was moved to Birmingham in 2001, just before my retirement. Others include Aarhus in Denmark, Poznań in Poland, Barcelona in Spain, Cergy-Pontoise in France, and Göteborg in Sweden, each with their special projects, meetings, and publications.

Institutions	founded	Leaders	M.A./ M.Phil.	Ph.D.	Special features
Center for Lexikografi, HHS, Aarhus Universitet	1996	H. Bergenholtz	50	8	Danish LSP dictionaries
Department of Lexicology & Lexicography, AMU Poznań	1996	A. Adamska-Sałaciak	25	3	Bilingual dictionaries
Grup InfoLex, UPF, Barcelona	1996	P. Battaner, J. DeCesaris	9	6	Terminology & lexicography
DRC (& CCL), Birmingham University	2001	R. Moon	14 + 2	2	Corpus lexicography
Métadif, Université de Cergy-Pontoise	2002	J. Pruvost	30	15	French dictionaries, Journées
Lexikaliska Institutet, Göteborgs Universitet	2003	S.-G. Malmgren	4	4	Swedish dictionaries

Table 3: (Pioneering) Dictionary Research Centres

I have not included a few others, because they are not exclusively dedicated to lexicography (such as Copenhagen in Denmark, Erlangen-Nürnberg in Germany and Lyon 2 in France), or because their founders are in the process of retiring (Béjoint at Lyon and Hausmann at Erlangen), or because the staff specialising in dictionary projects are not marked out by such an institutional title (as at the Universities of Heidelberg in Germany and Oslo in Norway, the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam in the Netherlands, the Istituto Linguistica Computazionale at Pisa in Italy or the Institut für Deutsche Sprache at Mannheim in Germany).

I cannot go into details about the difficulties of running a Dictionary Research Centre (such as the six listed in Table 3). The main problem seems to me to be the job of building bridges between theory and practice, between monolingual and bilingual lexicography, between historical and pedagogical dictionaries, between general and terminological lexicography, and between academic projects and commercial

interests. This means, in turn, having to keep in touch through so-called 'networks', a factor which has been acknowledged by a number of institutions.

One of the most important considerations is the training of future lexicographers, e.g. through M.A. and Ph.D. programmes. At Exeter, the first EURALEX Congress helped to set up not only the DRC, but also an M.A. programme partly supported by European funding, such as the *ERASMUS* project between 1990 and 1993, which brought together a consortium of universities interested in a new M.A. course in Lexicography, and the *Thematic Network Project in the Area of Languages* between 1996 and 1999, whose Sub-Project No. 9 was devoted to Dictionaries in Language Learning (Hartmann 1999). This helped to promote contacts between those who were involved, especially from places like Exeter in the United Kingdom, Lille in France, Amsterdam in the Netherlands, Gent in Belgium, Tampere in Finland, Aarhus in Denmark, Lisbon in Portugal, and Thessaloniki in Greece.

In the last few years I have built up a ('LexiDiss') database of over 1,000 dissertations at M.A. and Ph.D. levels from universities around the world. I have put down the respective figures for the six Dictionary Research Centres listed in Table 3, together with some of their 'special features', such as the kinds of reference works produced or debated there. However, it must be admitted that (a) such higher degree dissertations are often ignored, especially if they have not been published in book form, although they constitute one of the most important and informative ways in which original dictionary research can be carried out, and (b) in addition to such postgraduate research, undergraduate courses providing training on aspects of lexicographic practice are also essential (both were surveyed by Edward Gates in 1997).

Metalexicographic frameworks

To set the scene for the next section, we can use a paper by Franz Josef Hausmann (1989), where he put forward the argument that metalexicography, or the theory of lexicography, is much older than we might think, particularly if we take into account the fact that some of the relevant texts go back quite a long time, such as critical accounts of important dictionary projects (like Paulo Beni's *Anti-Crusca* 1612), prefaces of dictionaries (like Johnson's *Dictionary of the English Language* 1755), articles in encyclopedias (like D'Alembert's on 'dictionnaire' in the French *Encyclopédie* 1754), and various monographs since the 1930s, which Hausmann lists in his bibliographical references.

Table 4 gives a brief summary of the six main components or branches or perspectives of dictionary research, together with some representative names (for more on these, with several sub-divisions or aspects of each, cf. Hartmann 2001: 41ff. or Hartmann 2003: 2-7).

Perspectives	Topics	Pioneers	Relevant Texts
Dictionary criticism	Evaluating quality	P. Beni (1612)	Wiegand (1998-2005)
Dictionary history	Tracing traditions	J. Murray (1900)	Katz (1998)
Dictionary typology	Classifying genres	L. V. Ščerba (1940)	Landau (2001)
Dictionary structure	Formatting information	J. Dubois (1962)	Bergenholtz & Tarp (1995)
Dictionary use	Observing reference acts	C. Barnhart (1962)	Lew (2004)
Dictionary IT	Applying computer aids	R. Busa (1971)	Pruvost (2000)

Table 4: (Metalexicographic) Research Perspectives

There is space only for a few brief comments on each of these six perspectives:

The first is *dictionary criticism*, or the totality of efforts to evaluate the quality of dictionaries. In spite of its relatively long history (I have already mentioned Beni's reaction to the *VAC* 1612), this perspective is still a rather underdeveloped specialisation. One relevant contribution to this field consists of four critical volumes: the first two (Wiegand 1998, 2002) on the German learner's dictionaries published by Langenscheidt (LGW 1993) and De Gruyter (WDF 2000), and the second two (Wiegand 2003, 2005) on the German commercial dictionary published by Duden (DGW 1999). For both ventures, Wiegand had asked a total of 100 experts to provide critical comments on specific features of these 3 dictionaries under 29 chapter headings, such as grammar, semantics, usage labels and text structure, quite a unique effort which has not been attempted for many other languages (it is necessary, of course, to consider the relative status of languages such as German vis-à-vis a global language like English, on the one hand, and smaller languages, like Norwegian and Croatian, on the other).

The second perspective is *dictionary history*. The majority of such historical accounts deal with traditional dictionary genres like Johnson's DEL or Murray's OED, or dictionaries like those of the Italian or the French or the Spanish Academies, but there is still a need to broaden the treatment (as shown by Katz 1998) of 'reference sources' such as encyclopedias, books of quotations, almanacs, yearbooks, manuals, maps, biographies, bibliographies and even government documents.

The third perspective, *dictionary typology*, often follows the tendency of defining the dictionary as an account of the origin of a language's vocabulary, in the form of the so-called historical or etymological dictionary. We owe it to the Russian Lev Vladimirovič Ščerba (1940) that a wider range of reference works is being covered nowadays by the notion of 'dictionary'. What Ščerba did was to bring order into the classification of dictionary genres, in terms of six abstract dichotomies or binary oppositions, but he (and much more recently, scholars like Katz and Wiegand) have demonstrated that genres like the general commercial dictionary deserve as much

attention as the historical dictionary, that pedagogically-oriented dictionaries and LSP/terminological dictionaries are as important and useful as general-purpose dictionaries, and that bilingual dictionaries can be as essential as monolingual dictionaries. And the textbooks on lexicography, like Sidney Landau's (2001), are also beginning to recognise these realities.

The perspective of *dictionary structure* also needs much more attention. One pioneer in this field was the French lexicographer Jean Dubois who argued (back in 1962) that the dictionary could be approached as text or communicative discourse and, therefore, could be analysed and processed with the means of linguistic science. There have been several attempts since then to isolate the ways in which information is formatted in dictionaries, such as 'microstructure' (or entry design) and 'macrostructure' (or overall organisation) to describe the structural design and complexity of reference works.

In Article 36 of the encyclopedia *W/D/D*, Hausmann & Wiegand (1989) made several more distinctions which have been absorbed into the metalexicographic literature, such as the textbook edited by Bergenholtz & Tarp (1995), so that today we have a whole hierarchy of notions, ranging from 'microstructure' (or entry formatting) to 'macrostructure' (or lemma-list) and 'megastructure' (or the combination of 'macrostructure' and 'frame structure', or 'outside matter'), and then on to 'mediostructure' (or cross-reference systems), 'distribution structure' (or relative stress on linguistic or encyclopedic information) and 'access structure' (or indexing). As Bergenholtz & Tarp and their five co-authors demonstrate in relation to LSP lexicography, a better understanding of structural features should also benefit the other perspectives of dictionary research.

The fifth perspective, *dictionary use* (or the *user perspective*, as it is often called nowadays), probably started with the famous paper by Clarence Barnhart delivered at the 1960 conference at Bloomington, Indiana, which suggested (Barnhart 1962: 161)

> (that) it is the function of a popular dictionary to answer the questions that the user of the dictionary asks, and dictionaries on the commercial market will be successful in proportion to the extent to which they answer these questions of the buyer.

The implication of this is, firstly, that the complexities of dictionary structure often play a significant part, and secondly, that it is our duty to find out what structural and other problems the user has and whether (and how) his/her reference acts can be observed and improved. Several of my doctoral students have contributed answers to these questions, and there were also several meetings, such as the Exeter BAAL Seminar on the user perspective 1978 (Hartmann 1979), Tony Cowie's 1985 EURALEX Seminar on learner lexicography and the EURALEX Survey initiated by Sue Atkins. A good overview over the user perspective is provided by Robert Lew's book (2004) *Which Dictionary for Whom?*

Finally, there is the perspective of **dictionary IT** (and several other alternative names for applying electronic aids to lexicography). One pioneer in this area was Roberto Busa, an Italian Jesuit working on Classical texts (such as Thomas Aquinas), who, in his contribution to the *Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science* (Busa 1971) on the subject of 'concordance-making', acknowledged the benefits of computers for such text-processing techniques.

Among the increasing range of manuals on offer, Jean Pruvost's book *Dictionnaires et nouvelles technologies* (2000) is a useful text (see below on the wider context of interdisciplinary collaboration).

Towards *reference science*

We turn next to the issue of where metalexicography is moving as a discipline. One notion that has intrigued me for quite a few years is the possibility of an overarching field which might be labelled 'reference science', defined by McArthur (1998: 218) as "the study of all aspects of organizing data, information, and knowledge in any format whatever, for any purpose whatever, using any materials whatever", and identifying at least three sub-fields, *lexicography* (or dictionary-making in the narrow sense), *encyclopedics* (or the production of encyclopedias and other general reference works such as atlases, gazetteers and almanacs), and a third which does not have a name yet but covers tabulations (such as time-tables), directories (such as telephone books), catalogues and other compendia, for all of which the contribution of information technology is vital.

Sven Tarp (2007: 178) has recently expressed similar ideas, demanding that lexicography must, in order to meet the new challenges, "… project itself far beyond its traditional limits", and suggesting the name 'infology' or 'informology' for what I would prefer to call 'reference science'. As a result of such developments, we would have *reference professionals* producing *reference works* for people with *reference needs* and *reference skills*, just what is needed.

Table 5 is based on recent lecture (Hartmann forthcoming a). Arranged from bottom to top, from 'basement' to 'roof', it lists the requirements that must be met so that a subject field can be regarded as a scholarly discipline. The important question is: has lexicography (or reference science) 'arrived' in the academic community as a discipline?

Criteria	Examples
Institutions	Associations, academies, research centres, publishers …
Modes of discourse	Textbooks, conference proceedings, journals, monographs, reference works …
Methods	Data-collection (corpus work), surveying (observation), testing (experimentation) …
Perspectives	Critical p., historical p., typological p., structural p., user p., IT perspective …
Body of knowledge	Professional processes (compilation phases), text typology, text structure …
Subject-matter	(a) Practice (fieldwork, description, presentation) (b) Theory (stock-taking, factor analysis, principles)

Table 5: (Chief) Criteria for Disciplinary Status

Our field certainly seems to meet all the specified criteria:

- *firstly*, it has a so-called 'subject-matter', both in terms of the practical activities and the theoretical principles that may underlie them,

- *secondly*, it has a 'body of knowledge' that emerges from the professional processes as well as the development of lexicographic traditions,

- *thirdly*, we have seen that there are a number of research 'perspectives' (which were listed in Table 4),

- *fourthly*, there are 'methods' to consider, not so much the working procedures used in dictionary compilation, but the methodological tools needed to investigate lexicographic facts, such as data collection, observation and testing, which differ from one perspective to another (cf. Hartmann forthcoming c),

- *fifthly*, there are appropriate 'modes of discourse', such as conference proceedings, textbooks, journals, monographs, festschriften and reference works,

- and *sixth* and lastly, there are the 'institutions' in which lexicography and dictionary research is carried out (such as the DRCs listed in Table 3).

Having decided what sort of discipline lexicography or metalexicography constitutes, we need to be aware of all the various ways in which it can or needs to cooperate with other disciplines. I find it useful to distinguish between 'mother' disciplines, 'sister' disciplines', 'daughter' disciplines, and 'data-supplying' disciplines.

- *Mother disciplines* might include linguistics, semiotics, and 'reference science'.

- *Sister disciplines* include lexicology, terminology, translation studies, language teaching, library science, and media studies.

- *Daughter disciplines* include indexing, word-processing, printing, and publishing.
- Some people would argue that IT could be considered a 'mother discipline', others might say that it is a 'sister discipline', still others might even suggest that it should be regarded as a 'daughter discipline'.
- *Data-supplying* disciplines include those fields which supply the encyclopedic facts and technical terms used in specialised subjects, such as language studies, dialectology, art, philosophy, social sciences, medicine and many, many others.

All this requires the promotion of various forms of interdisciplinary collaboration, e.g. in joint research projects and even 'research networks', as mentioned above.

Conclusion

I hope that I have managed to draw your attention to some pioneering conferences, individual scholars and collective associations. Then, widening the scope to the topic of dictionary research centres, I talked about what the perspectives of dictionary research are (or should be), and what the criteria and limits of disciplinary status are for lexicography, asking whether there might be something like a new 'reference science' emerging.

One conclusion that it would be fair to draw is that it is difficult to make wide generalisations, as the situational contexts in which lexicographic practices and theories are pursued do still vary quite a lot, by country, by language, by cultural tradition, by dictionary type, by educational institution, by publisher, and even by individual lexicographer (for more on desiderata in dictionary research, cf. Hartmann forthcoming c).

One other conclusion arises from this realisation, which I came to during the period since I was invited to address this meeting. For quite some time, I had been collecting lists, not only of conferences, associations and dictionary research centres, but also of dictionaries, lexicographers, dissertations and bibliographical references. During the last 12 months or so, I have started to combine all of these into what I now call an 'International Directory of Lexicography Institutions'. I do not have time to go through Table 6 in detail, but I hope that you find this comparative if still incomplete extract useful, and that you will contact me and let me have details about your own institution(s).

Institutions	Internat.	DE	ES	FR	GB	IT
Associations	EURALEX EAFT (+6)	— DTT (+1)	AELex AETer (+2)	— SFT (+2)	— ATL (+4)	— AITerm (+1)
Academies, Language Boards etc.	Nordterm, InfoTerm (+6)	DFG. HAW, IdS (+ 6)	CSIC, RAE, IEC (+4)	CNRS, AF, ATILF (+5)	AHRC, OED, BNC (+5)	CNR, AdC, ILC (+6)
DRCs at Universities, Colleges	—	Erl-N'b, H'berg (+5/83)	UPF, UdC (+3/62)	Lyon2, Cergy (+4/79)	B'ham, G'gow (+4/117)	Torino, Milano (+2/46)
Publishers	—	Duden, L'sch (+?/79)	Gredos, VoxBi (?/62)	Larous, LeRob (+?/86)	Oxford, ChaHar (+?/137)	Zing, Zani (+?/70)
Dictionaries						
historical	—	DWB	DHLC	TLF	OED	VAC
general	—	DGW	DLE	DFC	ODE	DLI
learners'	—	LGW	DSAL	RJUN	COBLD	DAIC
(lex.) term.	NLO	W/D/D	DLP	—	DoL	—
Total OCLC	...?	18,603	14,180	21,027	88,263	6,574
Periodicals	IJL, LexN, LexIA, Term (+3)	GLing, LES (+1)	RLex (+?)	CLex, ÉtLex (+2)	RefRev (+1)	SLI (+?)

Table 6: (International) Directory of Lexicography Institutions

There are two implications of all this: Should there perhaps be a section at the next EURALEX Congress devoted to 'reference science', and another one on the possible uses of an 'international directory'?

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Appendix: Chronology 1983-2008

1983   LEXeter '83 Conference at Exeter GB (EURALEX Congress 1)

1984   Foundation of Dictionary Research Centre (Exeter); Lexicographica Series Maior Vol. 1; Shanghai Association for Lexicography founded at Shanghai CN; Lexicographical Society of India founded at Mysore IN

1985   DSNA Biennial Meeting 5 at Ann Arbor MI; *Lexicographica International Annual* No. 1

1986   DRC Seminar on the History of Lexicography at Exeter GB; Conference on Historical Lexicography at Heidelberg DE; ZüriLEX '86 at Zürich CH (EURALEX Congress 2)

1987   InterLex Course 1 at Exeter GB; Translation & Lexicography Colloquium at Innsbruck AT

1988   BudaLEX '88 at Budapest HU (EURALEX Congress 3); *International Journal of Lexicography* No. 1

1989   International Encyclopedia *Wörterbücher/Dictionaries/Dictionnaires* Vol. 1

1990   EURALEX Congress 4 at Benalmádena ES; Symposium on Lexicography 5 at Copenhagen DK; AUSTRALEX Biennial Meeting 1 at Sydney AU

1991   NFL Biennial Conference 1 at Oslo NO; M.A. in Lexicography starts at Exeter GB

1992   EURALEX Congress 5 at Tampere FI; Colloquium on Onomasiological Dictionaries at Essen DE

1993   Lexicographical Society of China Conference 1 at Guangzhou CN; La Journée des Dictionnaires 1 at Paris FR

1994   EURALEX Congress 6 at Amsterdam NL; JdD International Colloquium 1 at Cergy-Pontoise FR; LSC Symposium on Bilingual Lexicography 1 at Dalian CN

1995   DSNA Biennial Meeting 10 at Cleveland OH; Festschrift in Honor of Ladislav Zgusta (Kachru & Kahane); Summer School/Seminar in Lexicography 1 at Ivanovo RU

1996   EURALEX Congress 7 at Göteborg SE; *Who's Who in Lexicography* published at Exeter GB; AFRILEX 1 at Johannesburg ZA

1997   NLO Dictionary of Lexicography (Bergenholtz et al.); JdD 5 at Cergy-Pontoise FR; Dictionaries in Asia Conference (and ASIALEX founded) at Hong Kong CN

1998   EURALEX Congress 8 at Liège BE; *Dictionary of Lexicography* (Hartmann & James); JLB Colloquium 1 at Paris FR; AUSTRALEX 5 at Brisbane AU

1999   ASIALEX Conference 1 at Guangzhou CN; NLF 5 at Göteborg SE; CompLex Conference 1 at Balatonfüred HU; International Symposium on Linguistic and Specialist Dictionaries at Kuwait KW

2000   EURALEX Congress 9 at Stuttgart DE; EUROPHRAS Conference 1 at Uppsala SE; Symposium on Lexicography 10 at Copenhagen DK

2001   Dictionary Research Centre moved from Exeter to Birmingham GB; LSC 5 at Beijing CN; JACET 1 at Tokyo JP

2002 EURALEX Congress 10 at Copenhagen DK; JdD 10 at Cergy-Pontoise FR; International Conference on Historical Lexicography 1 at Leicester GB; KOREALex Conference 1 at Seoul KR

2003 LSC Symposium on Bilingual Lexicography 5 at Shanghai CN; Seminar in Lexicography 5 at Ivanovo RU

2004 EURALEX Congress 11 at Lorient FR; International Conference on Historical Lexicography 2 at Gargnano del Garda IT; AELex Conference 1 at La Coruña ES

2005 DSNA Biennial Meeting 15 at Boston MA; AFRILEX 10 at Bloemfontein ZA; JLB Colloquium 5 at Paris FR

2006 EURALEX Congress 12 at Torino IT; International Conference on Historical Lexicography 3 at Leiden NL; KOREALex Conference 10 at Seoul KR; AUSTRALEX 10 at Brisbane AU

2007 International Conference on Lexicology & Lexicography of Domain-specific Languages at Palermo IT; Colloque en l'honneur d'H. Béjoint at Lyon FR; ASIALEX Conference 5 at Chennai IN

2008 TLF 50th Anniversary Conference at Nancy FR; International Symposium on Dictionaries and Encyclopedias at Aarhus DK; International Conference on Historical Lexicography 4 at Edmonton CA; EURALEX Congress 13 at Barcelona ES