

## Asialex 2017 in Guangzhou



**XU Hai**

Convener of Asialex 2017  
Center for Linguistics and Applied  
Linguistics, Guangdong University  
of Foreign Studies

The 11th International Conference of The Asian Association for Lexicography (ASIALEX) will be held at Guangdong University of Foreign Studies (GDUFS) in Guangzhou, China on June 10-12, 2017. This conference will mark the 20th anniversary of ASIALEX. Being the host of the First International Conference of ASIALEX, we are very pleased to bring it back to this location for this landmark event after it has traveled around nine Asian countries and regions over the past twenty years.

The theme of ASIALEX 2017 is *Lexicography in Asia: Challenges, Innovations and Prospects*. The main topics are as follows:

- electronic and digital revolution in lexicography
- computer corpus lexicography
- bilingual lexicography
- pedagogical lexicography
- metalexicography
- dictionary use studies
- dictionary and culture
- dictionary as discourse
- phraseology
- neologisms
- terminology

To respond to the challenges of the corpus revolution and the digital revolution in lexicography, lexicographers, linguists, language professionals and publishers from across Asia and worldwide need to work together to share information, knowledge and experience, and to encourage innovation in lexicographic studies and practice. Our conference aims to provide such a platform.

GDUFS is a major internationalized university known for its global-minded faculty members and students and its

research on language, literature, culture, trade and strategic studies. With 21 foreign languages available, it is the only university in South China to offer such a great variety of programs, and its foreign language and literature courses as academic disciplines are among the finest nationwide. It boasts a key national research center for humanities and social sciences, Center for Linguistics and Applied Linguistics, which is under the auspices of the Ministry of Education and conducts leading research in lexicography and applied linguistics. The members in the center have published with the top presses in China including Commercial Press and Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press (FLTRP), and with leading scholarly journals including the *International Journal of Lexicography*, *Lexikos* and *Lexicography – Journal of ASIALEX*.

We are very pleased that HUANG Jianhua, the first President of ASIALEX who convened that first conference in GDUFS in 1999, will be one of the plenary speakers in ASIALEX 2017. Prof Huang is a renowned lexicographer and has recently completed a 16-year gigantic dictionary project – *Grand Dictionnaire Chinois-Français Contemporain* (FLTRP, Beijing, 2014) – the largest Chinese-French dictionary in the world. The other keynote speakers include Andrea Abel, of EURAC and currently Vice-President of Euralex; Julia Miller, of the University of Adelaide and President of Australalex; and Michael Rundell, of Lexicography Masterclass and Macmillan Dictionaries.

We hope that you will join us in celebrating this 20th anniversary of ASIALEX and look forward to welcoming you in Guangzhou next June!

## Nineteenth-Century Lexicography Conference, 2018

A conference on 19th-century lexicography – Between Science and Fiction – will be held at Stanford University on 6-7 April 2018, with an aim to explore the following issues:

How can we understand the making of monolingual and multilingual dictionaries in the 19th century? Were lexicographers in conversation with philologists, seeing their work as science and to be undertaken collaboratively,

by teams of scientific observers? Or were they utopian thinkers, trying to create new languages or to form writers and speakers who would use old languages in new ways? How are the prescriptive and the descriptive intertwined in their work? What evidence do dictionaries in different languages offer to answer these questions? What were lexicographers' personal motives for their work? What role, if any, did nationalistic enterprises

play in the planning and execution of these texts? What were the historical factors – as regards technology or thought – that led to the flourishing of lexicography in this period? And what brings this phenomenon to scholars' attention now?

Please send 300-word abstracts to Sarah Ogilvie (sogilvie@stanford.edu) and Gabriella Safran (gsafran@stanford.edu) by 1 September 2016.