

Keywords: Bantu, Swahili, corpora, semi-automatic term extraction, linguistics terminology, terminological neologisms, terminology, lexicography, digital dictionaries

References

- Baker, M. 1992.** *In Other Words: A coursebook on translation*. London: Routledge.
- de Schryver, G.-M. 2008.** Why does Africa need Sinclair? *International Journal of Lexicography* 21.3: 267-291.
- de Schryver, G.-M., Joffe, D., Joffe, P. and Hillewaert, S. 2006.** Do Dictionary Users Really Look Up Frequent Words? – On the Overestimation of the Value of Corpus-based Lexicography. *Lexikos* 16: 67-83.
- Gibbe, A.G. 2008.** Maendeleo ya istilahi za Kiswahili [Development of Swahili terminology]. In Kiango, J.G. (ed.), *Ukuzaji wa Istilahi za Kiswahili*, 79-99. Dar es Salaam: TUKI.
- Hillewaert, S. and de Schryver, G.-M. 2004.** Online Kiswahili (Swahili) – English Dictionary. <http://africanlanguages.com/swahili/> (accessed May 1, 2009).
- Massamba, D.P.B. 2004.** *Kamusi ya Isimu na Falsafa ya Lugha [Dictionary of Linguistics and the Philosophy of Language]*. Dar es Salaam: TUKI.
- Mtintsilana, P.N. and Morris, R. 1988.** Terminography in African languages in South Africa. *South African Journal of African Languages* 8.4: 109-113.
- Mwansoko, H.J.M. 1990.** *The Modernization of Swahili Technical Terminologies: An investigation of the linguistics and literature terminologies*. unpublished PhD dissertation. University of York, York.
- Mwansoko, H.J.M. 2001.** Uboreshaji wa mfumo wa uingizaji wa istilahi za kimataifa katika Kiswahili [Improvement of the system for inserting international terminology into Swahili]. In Mdee, J.S. and Mwansoko, H.J.M. (eds.), *Makala ya kongamanola kimataifa Kiswahili 2000. Proceedings*, 318-331. Dar es Salaam: TUKI.
- Scott, M. 1996-2019.** WordSmith Tools. <http://www.lexically.net/wordsmith/> (accessed May 1, 2019).
- Taljard, E. and de Schryver, G.-M. 2002.** Semi-automatic term extraction for the African languages, with special reference to Northern Sotho. *Lexikos* 12: 44-74.
- Tumbo-Masabo, Z.N.Z. 1990.** *The Development of Neologisms in Kiswahili: A diachronic and synchronic approach with special reference to mathematical terms*. unpublished PhD dissertation. Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, NY.
- Tumbo-Masabo, Z.N.Z. 1992.** Uundaji wa istilahi za Kiswahili [Formation of Swahili terminology]. In Tumbo-Masabo, Z.N.Z. and Mwansoko, H.J.M. (eds.), *Kiongozi cha Uundaji wa Istilahi za Kiswahili [Guidelines for the Formation of Swahili Terminology]*, 21-42. Dar es Salaam: TUKI.
- Zgusta, L. 1971.** *Manual of Lexicography*. (Janua Linguarum Series Maior 39). Prague/The Hague: Academia/Mouton.

Beyond frequency: On the dictionaryisation of new words in Spanish

Judit Freixa and Sergi Torner



Judit Freixa is a tenured lecturer at the Department of Translation and Language Sciences in the Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona. She is the director of Observatori de Neologia (in IULATERM group) and her research focuses on the lexicon, specifically on neology and terminology, with particular attention to sociolinguistic aspects. judit.freixa@upf.edu



Sergi Torner is a tenured lecturer of Spanish language at the Department of Translation and Language Sciences in the Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona. He is the principal investigator of the InfoLex research group, whose members do research on lexicography in Spanish. His research focuses on Spanish lexicon in the major areas of lexical semantics and lexicography, with particular attention to learners' lexicography. sergi.torner@upf.edu

The most recent literature on neology has discussed the criteria that must be taken into account in order to include new words in dictionaries (Metcalf 2002, Barnhart 1985, Cook 2010, Ishikawa 2006, O'Donovan and O'Neill 2008, Freixa 2016, Sanmartín 2016, among many others). Although there are other factors that must be considered, such as morphologic features or semantic transparency (Adelstein and Freixa 2013, Bernal et al. 2018), authors broadly agree that frequency plays a central role, given that high frequency in a corpus may be taken as evidence of the institutionalization of a lexical unit. However, it has also been pointed out that frequency is a complex criterion in itself, and, therefore, aspects such as stabilization in use (Cook 2010) or a possible longitudinal change in frequency (Metcalf 2002, Ishikawa 2006) must also be taken into account when measuring frequency in corpora.

In this presentation, we approach lexical frequency as a criterion to evaluate whether neologisms must be included in Spanish dictionaries from a new point of view. Specifically, we compare data concerning change in frequency of neologisms through time with the speakers' perception about their newness, known as 'neological feeling' in the specialized literature (Gardin et al. 1974, Salayrolles 2003). Data about speakers' perception are obtained from online questionnaires carried out within the framework of the Neómetro project¹ (Bernal et al.

1 'NEÓMETRO: La medición de la neologidad y la diccionariabilidad de los neologismos del español' project - supported by the Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad (ref. FFI2016- 79129-P), and

in press). A set of questionnaires was launched in which 100 subjects evaluated their perception of about 130 neologisms in Spanish according to four different criteria (correct formation, frequency, novelty and necessity of inclusion in dictionaries). On the other hand, frequency data are taken from an extensive corpus of texts from the press, FACTIVA, which provides histograms of frequency through time.

For this study, we analyze 40 neologisms that were perceived as the most and the least frequent in the questionnaires. We analyze their frequency curve through time in FACTIVA to find correlations between stabilization in time and speakers' perception about their institutionalization. The data allow us to improve the predictive capacity of frequency as a measure to decide which neologisms must be included in dictionaries, as it introduces factors (formal, semantic, or of use) that favor or hinder institutionalization in the equation.

Keywords: Spanish, neologism, frequency, histogram, institutionalization

References

- Adelstein, A. and Freixa, J. 2013.** Criterios para la actualización lexicográfica a partir de datos de observatorios de neología. Unpublished presentation, Congreso Internacional El Diccionario: neología, lenguaje de especialidad, computación, Ciudad de México, 28-30 October 2013. <https://repositori.upf.edu/handle/10230/34891>
- Barnhart, D.K. 1985.** Prizes and pitfalls of computerized searching for new words for dictionaries. *Dictionaries* 7, 253-260.
- Bernal, E., Freixa, J. and Torner, S. 2018.** Frecuencia, estabilidad... ¿y después qué? Criterios para la diccionarización de neologismos. Unpublished presentation, VII Congreso Internacional de Lexicografía Hispánica, Valencia, 28 June 2018.
- Bernal, E., Freixa, J. and Torner, S. in press.** Néologicité et dictionnairiabilité: deux conditions inverses?. In Proceedings of 4ème Congrès international de néologie des langues romanes, Lyon, 4 July 2018.
- Cook, C.P. 2010.** *Exploiting Linguistic Knowledge to Infer Properties of Neologisms*. PhD dissertation. Toronto: University of Toronto.
- [Factiva] Dow Jones. 1989–.** *Factiva*. New York: Dow Jones & Company. <https://global.factiva.com>.
- Freixa, J. 2016.** Reagrupamiento lexicográfico de neologismos frecuentes. In Bernal, E. and Torner, S. (eds.), *Relaciones morfológicas y diccionario*. A Coruña: Universidade da Coruña, 95-113.
- Gardin, B., Lefevre, G., Marcellesi, C. and Mortureux, M.F. 1974.** A propos du sentiment néologique. *Langages* 36, 45-52.
- Ishikawa, S. 2006.** When a word enters the dictionary: A data-based analysis of neologism. In JACET Society of English Lexicography, *English Lexicography in Japan*. Bunkyo-ku: Taishukan, 39-52.
- Metcalf, A. 2002.** *Predicting New Words*. Boston, MA: Houghton Mifflin Company.
- O'Donovan, R. and O'Neill, M. 2008.** A systematic approach to the selection of neologisms for inclusion in a large monolingual dictionary. In Bernal, E. and DeCesaris, J. (eds.), *Proceedings of the XIII EURALEX International Congress (Barcelona, 15-19 July 2008)*. Barcelona: IULA-UPF, 571-579.
- Sablayrolles, J.-F. 2003.** Le sentiment néologique. In Sablayrolles, J.-F. (ed.), *L'innovation lexicale*. Paris: Honoré Champion, 279-295.
- Sanmartín, J. 2016.** Sobre neología y contextos de uso: Análisis pragmalingüístico de lo ecológico y de lo sostenible en normativas y páginas web de promoción turística. *Ibérica* 31, 175-198.

New words for the Duden

Kathrin Kunkel-Razum

Kathrin Kunkel-Razum studied German and



History at Leipzig University, where she received her PhD in Linguistics (phraseology of the German language) in 1986. She was editor at *Zeitschrift für Germanistik* (1986-1991), and teacher of German as a foreign

language at Universidad Complutense de Madrid. In 1992 she became an editor at Duden, where she is editor-in-chief since 2016. kathrin.kunkel-razum@duden.de

Every three or four years there is a new printed edition of the *Rechtschreibduden* [Duden's Orthographic Dictionary], the most well-known dictionary of the German language. The past five or six editions boasted approximately 5,000 newly added lemmata each (currently available: the 27th edition with 145,000 lemmata), and since 1996, the year of the "Rechtschreibreform" [national reform of orthography], public response to each new edition has focused primarily on these new additions. When a word is included in the *Duden* it is considered to have become officialized. There are people who wonder whether words not included in the *Rechtschreibduden* exist, although even its online version offers an additional 100,000 lemmata.

So, what are the criteria applied by the *Duden*'s editorial staff when deciding which new words to include? Which sources are used? What is the editors' position in the ongoing discussion about the – arguably excessive – use of Anglicisms in the German language and the addition of terms and grammatical adaptations related to or dictated by political correctness? How about the ratio of new entries in the printed edition of *Rechtschreibduden* as opposed to its online version, and what are the procedures for inclusion? On what grounds, finally, are words deleted from the dictionary?

In this paper I refer to these issues and, with regard to future editions of *Rechtschreibduden*, I also talk about which new sources the *Duden* will have to consider and

founded by the Agencia Estatal de Investigación (AEI) and the Fondo Europeo de Desarrollo Regional (FEDER) - is led by Judit Freixa and Sergi Torner.