

Abstracts from the Globalex Workshop on Lexicography and Neologism 2019

The Globalex Workshop on Lexicography and Neologism (GWLN 2019) was held in conjunction with DSNA22, the 22nd biennial meeting of the Dictionary Society of North America, at Bloomington, Indiana, on May 8, 2019. It brought together 13 papers on 12 languages from Africa, Asia, Europe and North America (two on English), highlighting issues related to the detection of neologisms – including new words, new meanings of existing words, and new multiword units – and their representation in lexicography and dictionaries, such as:

- How to find neologisms (corpus analysis and editorial means of identification; evaluation of data, e.g. blogs and chats)
- How to interoperate lexicographic datasets with online resources and incorporate neologisms into the digital dictionary (the media, formatting, labeling, etc.)
- How to deal with grammatical/orthographic/pronunciation variation (description vs. prescription)
- How to explain meaning with/without encyclopedic information, and how to use illustrations and audio-visual media
- How differently, if at all, should neologisms be treated in different dictionary types (e.g. in historical comprehensive ones as opposed to those focusing on current usage; in monolingual vs. bilingual dictionaries; in special domain dictionaries)
- How to deal with neologisms that are no longer *new* and those no longer used
- How can dictionary users help with finding and informing about neologisms

The proceedings of GWLN 2019 are undergoing peer-review for publication in 2020 as a special issue of *Dictionaries: Journal of the Dictionary Society of North America*, guest edited by the workshop organizers Annette Klosa-Kückelhaus and Ilan Kernerman. The presentation slides are available from the GWLN 2019 website.

Annette Klosa-Kückelhaus holds an MA and PhD in German linguistics from the universities of Munich and Bamberg. She has been a lexicographer for *Duden* and has (co-)authored extensively on lexicography. Currently she heads the Lexicography and Language Documentation area and is chief editor of an online dictionary of neologisms at the Leibniz-Institute for the German Language (IDS) at Mannheim. klosa@ids-mannheim.de



Ilan Kernerman heads K Dictionaries, leading the development of resources, collaboration with industrial, academic and other professional partners, and interoperability with other domains. He is a former President of Asialex and currently chairs the Globalex management committee. ilan@kdictionaries.com



Linguistics terminology and neologisms in Swahili: Rules vs. practice

Gilles-Maurice de Schryver and Jutta De Nul

Gilles-Maurice de Schryver is the President of



Euralex (2018-2020), and a two-term past President of Afrilex (2009-2013). He holds an MSc in microelectronic engineering, as well as an MA and PhD in African languages and cultures from Ghent University. Currently a research

professor at the Ghent University Centre for Bantu Studies, he has (co-)authored about 300 books, book chapters, journal articles and conference papers on lexicography. gillesmaurice.deschryver@ugent.be

Jutta De Nul obtained an MA in African



languages and cultures at Ghent University, and is currently working on her PhD entitled 'Theoretical underpinnings for a user-friendly, corpus-driven, semi-bilingual, digital dictionary of Swahili' under the supervision of Gilles-Maurice

de Schryver and Koen Bostoën. jutta.denul@ugent.be

In this paper we discuss the use of Swahili terminology in the field of linguistics. In particular, we are interested in finding out whether the rules laid out by scholars in the scientific literature for the creation of terminological neologisms in Swahili correspond with actual practice. In order to do this, three steps are taken. In Step 1 we undertake the semi-automatic extraction of linguistics terminology, by comparing occurrence frequencies in a special-purpose corpus consisting of ten Swahili language/linguistics textbooks, with their corresponding frequencies in a 22-million-token general-language reference corpus. In Step 2 we study the source languages and actual word formation processes of the terms and neologisms with the highest keyness values obtained during the previous step. This discussion is divided into several sections, one section per source language. In Step 3, the terms and neologisms that have been found are compared with their treatment (or absence thereof) in two existing reference works, a general dictionary and a linguistics terminology list. These three steps are preceded by brief introductions to (i) the Swahili language; (ii) its dictionaries and terminology lists; (iii) its metalexicographical, terminological and neologism studies; and (iv) our use of the term 'neologism'. The three steps are followed by a discussion of our findings and a conclusion.

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

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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