



More than Words: Lexical Variation and Change across Cultures, Time, and Space

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Book of Abstracts

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More than Words: Lexical Variation and Change across Cultures, Time, and Space

International Conference

Fisciano, 27-29 September 2023

**Department of Humanities (DipSUM)
University of Salerno**

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Keynote Lectures

“Across cultures, time and space”: historical lexicography and the philological disciplinary mould

Stefan DOLLINGER – University of British Columbia, Canada

Historical Lexicographers, like other linguists, are accustomed to viewing their craft as an objective activity. There are limits to this goal, however. This talk illustrates some limitations from the backdrop of Standard Canadian English and Standard Austrian German. Standard Canadian English was into the 1960s an unusual concept, while Austrian German began to be codified on a grand scale only after World War II. As historical lexicography has played for at least six European languages (Considine 2015: 171) a key role in 19th-century language making, it seems advisable to probe possible disciplinary biases and, perhaps, inadvertent “language (un)making” (Krämer et al. 2022) by lexicographers and linguists.

It is important to expressly state any assumptions of what is a variety worth documenting and what not, as the field’s track record in that regard is not stellar. For English, William Craigie, himself a defender of Scots and Scottish English, failed to acknowledge the younger variety of Canadian English when he had the chance, one might say the mandate, to do so. A generation later, *A Dictionary of Canadianisms on Historical Principles* (Avis et al. 1967, online as Dollinger, Brinton and Fee 2013) was instrumental in the Anglo-Canadian process of language making (Dollinger 2019: 99). For German, Austrian linguistic pioneers such as Albert Krassnigg and Ernst Pacolt were in open conflict with academic German Studies from the start, as the discipline failed to accept a new standard variety in a debate that has continued through the 1990s (e.g. Muhr 1998) to the present (e.g. Dollinger 2023).

As historical dictionaries truly offer much “more than words”, how “objective” can historical lexicography be? When spaces change, e.g. political borders, and times and cultures change, are new standard varieties inevitable? Some principles of how one might want to approach such problems will be offered.

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Quantifying Lexical Variation

Dirk GEERAERTS – University of Leuven, Belgium

In the wake of *The Structure of Lexical Variation* (Geeraerts, Grondelaers & Bakema; Mouton de Gruyter 1994), my collaborators and I (formally, the research group Quantitative Lexicology and Variational Linguistics) have been pursuing a long-term research programme concentrated on quantifying lexical and semantic variation. This talk will illustrate the programme in three steps.

The first part of the talk describes the theoretical model informing the research programme. This model rests on three pillars: first, a cognitive linguistic view of semantics that emphasizes the relevance of prototype effects and conceptual construal; second, the importance of combining a semasiological and an onomasiological perspective, and third, the incorporation of a lectal (or as the case may be, chronolectal) dimension.

The second part of the talk illustrates aspects of the programme. In particular, the inclusion of lectal variation allows for the definition of two perspectives, where sociolinguistic or diachronic variation are either explanatory variable or response variable in the methodological design. The latter perspective supports the development of a lexical lectometry that quantifies the distance between lectal varieties, or their diachronic convergence or divergence. This perspective will be illustrated with case studies involving the evolution of Dutch as a pluricentric language.

The third part of the talk introduces the methodological developments that the research programme has gone through in the past decade, culminating in *Lexical Variation and Change. A Distributional Semantic Approach* (Geeraerts, Speelman, Heylen, Montes, De Pascale, Franco & Lang; Oxford University Press 2024). Using a semantic vector space approach holds the promise of scaling up the lexical-variational workflows and accordingly, of coping with the current digital data deluge. It will be shown, however, that a number of issues still stand in the way of fully realizing that promise.

From “German Abrogans” to “Lessico Etimologico Italiano – Germanismi”. Glances from the Back Shop of a Lexicographical Project

Elda MORLICCHIO – University of Naples “L’Orientale”, Italy

“Lessico Etimologico Italiano” is a lexicographical project conceived by Max Pfister (and now directed by Wolfgang Schweickard and Elton Prifti, University of Saarland) aiming to describe the history of Italo-Romance vocabulary in all its dialectal varieties. A separate section is devoted to words of Germanic origin, which represent an interesting research field for scholars both of Romance and Germanic linguistics and philology. The majority of Germanic loanwords in Italian varieties were introduced by populations which ruled Italy (Goths, Lombards, Franks); further contacts with the German language – especially in the north-eastern regions – still remain. For what concerns the older layers of borrowings, we have to work with scattered data, often even unattested forms, reconstructed by comparison. Therefore the challenge of this kind of lexicographical work is mainly due to (i) the scarcity of documentations for the old languages spoken by the gentes who entered Italian peninsula; (ii) to the lack of language standardization of these Germanic varieties. The speech will (i) give examples of the consequences of these limitations for lexicographic description of single dictionary entries; (ii) show what kind of new knowledge this lexicographical work offers; (iii) briefly mention the future developments of the ‘Germanismi’ in the framework of the major project LEI-Digitale.



Panel

**Compiling Dictionaries:
Lexicographic and Historical
Insights**

The Challenges of Creating A Bilingual (English-Italian) Dictionary of Sports and Games Terminology

Daniele FRANCESCHI – Roma Tre University, Italy

The aim of this presentation is twofold. It firstly intends to provide an overview of the existing English monolingual and English-Italian bilingual dictionaries of sports and games terminology, in order to illustrate the main features and differences between them. The body of lexicographic research in this area of specialization is still relatively small; comprehensive sports dictionaries are scarce and tend to give prominence to the most popular sports, typically football (Taborek, 2020); many of them were published on the occasion of important events, such as the Olympic Games (Wehlen, 1976), the multi-sport European Championships (Sirges, 1980) or the various World Cups (Binder/Brasse, 1998). The 2000s have seen a growing number of dictionaries of football in multilingual editions, also including Italian (Pons, 2006; Yıldırım, 2006), but there are not as many dictionaries covering other sports disciplines. In addition, the existing ones need to be updated, made multimodal and transformed into digital products in order to be more easily accessible and to satisfy the mobile user's needs. It is indeed an undeniable fact that electronic dictionaries are more practical in today's society (Fuertes Olivera, 2018; Jackson, 2018).

Based on these premises, the second and main intent of this presentation is to show the preliminary results of an ongoing project aimed at digitalizing and improving the *Dictionary of Sports and Games Terminology* (Room, 2010), through the inclusion of authentic example sentences, cross-references, illustrations and video clips, while at the same time transforming it into a bilingual English-Italian resource. The ultimate goal is to create a lexicographic product where linguistic information – phonetic, morphological, lexical-syntactic and semantic – combines with non-linguistic, encyclopedic data, e.g. about different traditions, cultural practices, etc., in order to better satisfy the needs of those involved in sports and games communication.

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Beyond Alphabetical Order: Root-Ordered Dictionary in a Digital Environment

Margit KISS – Literary Studies Research Centre for the Humanities

Tamás MÉSZÁROS – Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Hungary

In the history of Hungarian lexicography, the explanatory dictionary written by Ferenc Kresznerics in early 19th century is considered unique work because of the richness of elaborated materials and the innovative dictionary system.

In contrast to the classical alphabetical dictionary systems Kresznerics grouped words based on their derived roots (radix), adding meanings, collocations, proverbs to them. He collected the richest language material of the early 19th century: 80,000 headwords. In Hungarian linguistics this root-ordered-system was considered modern in that time, although with the development of morphology and etymology later on it became obsolete. Because of the root-order arrangement the printed version of the dictionary is rather difficult to use thus hiding its true value from today's researchers.

The goal of our project was to digitize the dictionary in a way that keeps the original, often uneven structure, but allows better access to the contained information for today's readers. We developed a hierarchical dictionary structure that models the original structure and also introduces a new scheme that enables better queries with multiple aspects. This new digital edition serves two goals: the original becomes easily accessible and searchable and it also can be analyzed by software tools, thereby opening up the possibility to explore complex relationships between its entries.

We also developed a customized markup language for describing the structure of the original work. This enabled us to develop software tools that minimize manual work during digitalization.

The main result of our work is a dictionary available on the Web that is fully searchable and processable by today's readers. It is also a basis for developing new analysis tools to further explore the knowledge stored in the original work.

Cawdrey's Lexicographical Practice: Its Historical Continuance and Development

Kusujiro MIYOSHI – Soka Women's College, Japan

Robert Cawdrey's *Table Alphabeticall* (1604) is widely known as the first monolingual English dictionary. Based on this recognition, I aim to investigate the historical continuance and development of his lexicographical practice applied for compiling the dictionary in its subsequent five dictionaries of the same type in the seventeenth century.

Cawdrey's *Table* has long attracted the interest of quite a few authorities on the history of English lexicography. However, what is the historical significance of the *Table* in English lexicography? In this regard, in *The Oxford History of English Lexicography* (2009) edited by A. P. Cowie, Cowie himself and N. E. Osselton, dealing with the *Table*, make little reference to how it laid the foundation for the development of its subsequent dictionaries in concrete terms. The situation having been thus since De Witt Starnes and Gertrude Noyes's classic *English Dictionary from Cawdrey to Johnson, 1604–1755* (1946) until today, it will be requisite to conduct a systematic analysis on to what extent and in what ways Cawdrey's practice had been succeeded and developed in the sequence of lexicographical history.

On this premise as above, I will firstly investigate how the authors of the five dictionaries treated words which are also treated in the *Table* (Section 2). Then, secondly, I will analyze definitions in the *Table* and the five dictionaries of such words, investigating their similarities and differences (Section 3). And thirdly, I will investigate words which are newly added in the five dictionaries related to words in the *Table* from a grammatical viewpoint, which are mainly derivatives and their root forms (Section 4). In this way, I will investigate how Cawdrey's practice pioneered the history of English lexicography and how it was developed by the end of the seventeenth century.

Usage Labels in an Eighteenth-Century Portuguese Dictionary: the Case of Morais (1789)

Ana SALGADO¹, Rute COSTA¹, Toma TASOVAC², Laurent ROMARY³, Anas Fahad KHAN⁴, Bruno ALMEIDA¹, Margarida RAMOS¹, Sara CARVALHO⁵, Raquel SILVA⁶ and Mohamed KHEMAKHEM –

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This work discusses usage labelling in the first edition of the Morais dictionary, a Portuguese lexicographic work published in 1789 by António de Morais Silva that, as the title makes clear, was an abridged version of a previous work compiled by Bluteau. In particular, we aim to explore different types of usage labels with representative examples.

By usage labelling, we mean the system of labels that indicate restrictions in some senses and deviations in what concerns different dimensions of linguistic variation.

Usage labelling derives from old dictionary classification systems and was originally introduced in French lexicography (Richelet, Furetière, Basnage) as a kind of '*jugements de valeur*', whose purpose was to guide users in their linguistic choices. However, these labels eventually stopped making reference solely to '*bon usage*'. In the case of Morais, they were imported from Bluteau's vocabulary. Even though the technique is still empirical, the major difficulty lies in the fact that many of these labels subsequently appear in the lexicographic definition.

In our work, we analyse these labels in light of a contemporary theoretical metalexicographic framework, making use of the terms *usage labelling* or *diasystematic marking*. We proceed with the analysis of usage labels in this eighteenth-century Portuguese dictionary. Afterwards, we clarify the label concept, the form (conventions adopted) and position inside the articles, and analyse additional labels not listed in the front matter. Finally, we discuss the different types of diasystematic marking found in Morais with examples that illustrate different dimensions of linguistic variation: diachronic (time); diatopic (space); diaintegrative (loanwords); diastratic (social group); diaphasic (situation); diatextual (discourse types); diafrequentative (frequency); diaevaluative (attitude of the speaker); diatechnical (domain, activity or occupation), the latter commonly accompanied by the textual marker '*Termo de...*' [term of].

Historical Bavarian Dialect Lexicography in the Digital Age

Philipp STÖCKLE and Andreas GELLAN – Austrian Centre for Digital Humanities and Cultural Heritage

The “Wörterbuch der bairischen Mundarten in Österreich” (WBÖ) (‘Dictionary of bavarian dialects in Austria’) is a long-term project dedicated to the comprehensive documentation and lexicographic analysis of the various base and regional dialects of (historical) Austria. The foundation for the research is data from the so-called “Hauptkatalog” (‘main catalogue’), a collection of paper slips covering approximately 3.6 million entries with language samples and quotations that were collected in the first half of the 20th century. The language data in this collection was obtained either indirectly with the help of so-called collectors (“Sammler”) on the basis of questionnaires sent out by mail, or directly during field explorations, and was further complemented with excerpts from specialized literature. The bulk of the “Hauptkatalog” has by now been digitized, converted into XML/TEI and is available via the public platform “Lexikalisches Informationssystem Österreich” (LIÖ) (‘Lexical Information System Austria’) (<https://lioe.dioe.at/>). Until 2015, the first five volumes of the WBÖ have been published, covering approximately 75,000 lemmata from A to *Ezzes*. Since December 2016, the dictionary project has undergone major restructuring and fundamental conceptual revisions, which will be at the center of this talk. Besides various changes regarding article structure and content, the most important innovation lies in the complete shift of the lexicographic process to the digital medium. This change affects not only the creation of the articles – which are written directly in TEI using an editor – but also the online publication on the LIÖ platform. In my talk, I will discuss the benefits (as well as the challenges) that arise from digitization.



Panel

**A Contrastive Outlook on
Lexical Variation across
Languages**

The Word *Indo-European* Indicating ‘of Eurasian Descent’ in Dutch and English

Martin EVERAERT –Utrecht University, the Netherlands

This paper deals with the names used to refer to people of Eurasian descent.

For English the OED gives, under the lemma ‘*Eurasian*’ a quote from 1826 “Eurasians, Indo-Britons, and Half-caste, are terms which have been employed and defended by different writers.” The OED does give ‘*Anglo-Indian*’ as “A person of mixed British and Indian descent.” and gives examples using ‘*Indo-Briton*’ which seem to conform the interpretation given above. However, the existing entry on ‘*Indo-European*’ in the OED doesn’t give *Indo-European* in the sense of Eurasian descent. That is, it does give the meaning ‘An Indianized European’ but the example doesn’t make clear whether it means of Eurasian descent. The online Collins dictionary doesn’t give *Indo-European* in any other sense than is well-known to linguists, i.e. only referring to the language family and its original speakers.

This situation seems remarkable, given the fact that it is precisely this word is used in Dutch, *Indo-Europeaan* (‘*Indo-European*’), for people of Eurasian descent in the context of the colonial occupation of Indonesia, up till Indonesia’s independence, and still visible in the present-day use of the abbreviated form *Indo*.

I will show how in English the word is used throughout the 19th century, but its use declines/disappears in the first decades of the 20th century. For Dutch, on the other hand, the word starts to be frequently used after 1870, and becomes an emancipatory notion in the first of the 20th century. Between 1860–70 the word was used in the context of describing what happened in India, a country that was frequently reported on in newspapers published in the Dutch East Indies, suggesting that the word is borrowed in Dutch from English.

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Wash your Hands, a once Controversial Medical Advice

Bertha M. GUTIÉRREZ RODILLA – University of Salamanca, Spain

Marta GÓMEZ MARTÍNEZ – University of Cantabria, Spain

Carmen QUIJADA DIEZ – University of Oviedo, Spain

To avoid infections that might end up in sepsis or septicaemia, disinfection plays a crucial role and, what better way to disinfect than washing your hands? Though this might seem a common habit, that we were reminded of during COVID-19 panicking times, surgeons only began regularly scrubbing up in the last half of the 19th century; up until then, it was believed that a disease was spread by miasma – bad smells in the air – emanating from rotting corpses, sewage, or vegetation and sepsis was understood as the condition of having putrid material that corrupted the blood (*OED Online*, s.v.). Ignaz Semmelweis was the Hungarian doctor who worked in Vienna and “discovered that cases of puerperal fever, a form of septicaemia, could be cut drastically if doctors washed their hands in a chlorine solution” (Atama et al. 2013). His ideas were soon rejected by the medical community, so it became a controversial medical advice.

How did dictionaries across Europe handle this controversy? In this paper we will look up several 19th century medical dictionaries in Spanish (Gutiérrez Rodilla, n.d.), English, German, and French to trace the history of the concepts *sepsis*, *infection*, and *disinfection* with the aim of sketching the picture of hygiene related to the medical profession.

By showing the lexicographical journey of these concepts across Europe, we will be able to gather information not only on medical practices, but also on the intended users of the dictionaries, for instance, doctors, university students, apprentices..., on the type of lexicographic work, that is, encyclopaedic or terminological dictionaries (Gutiérrez Rodilla, 1999), on the advances in the medical field... All in all, we will see whether 19th century dictionaries washed their hands of the controversy generated in the medical community or joined the trend.

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Conceptualisations of Inflation in English and Romanian. A Corpus-Based Analysis

Maria-Crina HERTEG –University of Alba-Iulia, Romania

The paper starts from the tenet that the topic of inflation metaphors is underexplored in the pair of languages English-Romanian. The rationale of this research lies in the limited number of contributions tackling inflation metaphors from a comparative perspective. Consequently, the paper aims a contrastive analysis of inflation metaphors as portrayed in British and Romanian broadsheets, pointing out the (dis)similarities which arise. I analyse lexical, semantic and cultural differences in conceptualising the inflation, as well as the overlapping of conceptual categories.

The research is situated in the fields of cognitive linguistics and corpus linguistics. On the one hand, it focuses on conceptual metaphors variation across two languages and cultures, English and Romanian. On the other hand, I operated with the tools and instruments provided by corpus linguistics: concordancing programs and corpora. The analysis relies on two corpora, one in English and one in Romanian, each totalling 600,000 words and each encompassing business articles selected at random during the period ranging from 2012 to 2016. The two corpora comprise similar content and are populated with articles retrieved from English and Romanian business broadsheets.

The metaphors were identified through manual inspection and through electronic annotation with the help of LancsBox and UAM. Thus, the quantitative analysis of the corpus is complemented by a qualitative one, carried out manually. The findings from the English corpus are compared to the ones from the Romanian corpus in order to capture similarities and dissimilarities. The points of contact and the points of contrast between the conceptualisations of inflation in English and Romanian consist of (dis)similar lexical realisations and entailments of the conceptual categories in both languages, (dis)similar conceptual categories, metaphor frequency and metaphor exploitations. The findings collected from the corpora are analysed from several perspectives: linguistic, lexical and semantic, (inter)cultural implications.

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Co-Synonymic Dvandva Compounding: Its Historical Change and cross-Linguistic Variation

Akiko NAGANO – University of Shizuoka, Japan
Shimada, MASA HARU – University of Tsukuba, Japan

Co-synonymic dvandva compounds (Bauer 2008) refer to a type of exocentric compound that combines synonyms and produces apparently no semantic contribution, as in Old English *geofon-floda* (lit. *geofon* ‘flood, sea’ + *floda* ‘flood’) ‘flood.’ This paper is concerned with the change and variation of this kind of lexical construction. First, we compare the studies by Yonekura et al. (2023) and Kopaczyk & Sauer (eds.) (2017) to show that co-synonymic dvandvas were productive to some extent in OE; but in Middle English and Early Modern English, this pattern was gradually rivalled out by the form of binomials, another lexical construction that may combine synonyms with a coordinative linker, as in *reoc* and *rep* ‘savage and violent’ (*Beowulf* 120b–122a). Next, we observe that Japanese dvandvas still survive, exhibiting no hint of competition with a linkered form. For example, Present-day Japanese possesses co-synonymic dvandvas such as *kai-ga* (lit. *kai* ‘picture’ + *ga* ‘picture’) ‘picture.’ In the final section, we attempt to find a factor that is able to account for the observed lexical change and variation. If the change in English was purely motivated by the principle of iconicity (cf. Morita 2006) or by a stylistic factor, a similar change would be expected to occur in Japanese also. The cross-linguistic variation suggests that dvandva formation heavily depends on the inherent boundedness of the item combined as a kind of morphophonological glue. Japanese dvandvas are predominantly composed of bound items such as *kai* and *ga* (Nagano & Shimada 2014). In contrast, dvandvas gave way to binomials in English as a result of the change the language underwent in the system of lexeme formation: “OE was predominantly stem-based [i.e., the base form is a bound stem], but partly word-based [i.e., the base is a free morpheme], whereas Modern English is basically word-based [...]” (Kastovsky 2009: 325).

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A Forgotten Work: The Spanish-Japanese Vocabulary from Manila (1912)

Luis PABLO-NÚÑEZ –University of Granada, Spain

The aim of this contribution is to present an unknown Japanese language learning manual: The Spanish-Japanese Bilingual Vocabulary and Conversational guide published in Manila (Philippines) in 1912. This is a completely unknown work, and this would be its first study. It is also one of the first examples of Spanish-Japanese bilingual lexicography.

This communication is therefore an important contribution to linguistic historiography, not just Spanish or Japanese one, but also to Western lexicography. It is also a sample of the linguistic exchange across cultures.

This study is part of several ongoing projects on bilingual lexicography and on vocabularies of non-Western languages. In this conference paper we will describe the different parts of this work and the vocabulary included. We will also explain how it was published and the circumstances in life of the author (author of other lexicographical works). Finally, we will analyse the lexical difficulties to found equivalents of some cultural voices.



Panel

Lexical Variation in Specialized Discourse

Terminological Variation and Change across the German Translations of Lanfranc of Milan's *Chirurgia parva*

Chiara BENATI – University of Genoa, Italy

Mariahuisa CAPARRINI – University of Ferrara, Italy

Lanfranc of Milan is considered one of the most influential surgeons of the late Middle Ages and his Latin works – the *Chirurgia parva* and the *Chirurgia magna* – have informed surgical practice until the 16th century. The importance of his works is witnessed by the large number of vernacular translations produced after their compilation.

Overall, three High German translations of Lanfranc's *Chirurgia parva*, have come down to us: 1. The significantly shortened version transmitted in Vatican City, MS Pal. lat. 1117; 2. The integral version preserved in Kalocsa, Cathedral Library, MS 376 and Erlangen, University Library, MS B 3; 3. The early modern printed translation by Otto Brunfels (1528). In this paper the vernacular specialized terminology of these three translations will be analyzed on the basis of a significant sample of terms belonging to the semantic fields of anatomy, pathology and surgical technique, paying particular attention to its diachronic, diatopic and idiolectal variation, as well as to its relation to the classical terminology of the source.

Medical Lexicon and Gender Ideologies in Nineteenth-Century British Periodicals: the Case of *The Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal* (1805-1855)

Annalisa FEDERICI – Roma Tre University, Italy

With the development of medical professionalism and specialisation in nineteenth-century Britain, a variety of disciplines (physiological psychology, neuropsychology, psychiatry, alienism) comprised in the general category of mental science emerged as an almost exclusive male prerogative, and frequently employed periodical publications to disseminate theories and values, along with a highly specific vocabulary giving scientific authority to contemporary constructions of gender ideologies. This paper examines the growth of an increasingly specialised medical lexicon closely connecting inner organs (mainly pertaining to the female reproductive system) and what were still perceived as obscure physiological processes (ovulation, menstruation, pregnancy, parturition, lactation, menopause), with various forms of insanity affecting the remote recesses of the mind. While no form of derangement seems to have been specifically theorised as a kind of disease connected to the male reproductive system, the idea of the innately inferior physiological and mental constitution of woman became pervasive in nineteenth-century Britain and produced specific nomenclature for deviant conditions such as “ovarian insanity”, “uterine insanity”, “puerperal insanity”, “hysterical mania”, “amenorrhoeal mania”, “mania of pregnancy”, “mania of lactation”, “climacteric mania”, among others. The aim of this study, therefore, is to investigate how such lexical specialization might be said to have contributed to a discourse of female gender as permanently diseased, irrational, inherently uncontrollable, and thus in constant need of male medical control and expertise. For this purpose, this paper will propose an analysis of medical lexicon in a corpus of scientific articles concerning various pathological conditions affecting women published in *The Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal* (1805-1855), one of the most pre-eminent medical periodicals of the time. Organised around binaries such as inner/outer, mental/physical, this specific vocabulary of female illness is expected to have been used to regulate the boundaries of gender identity, ultimately showing how, in naming and creating disorders, psychology and medicine were intimately involved in the construction of particular gender ideologies, chiefly the pathologisation of the female body and mind, as well as theories of femininity as a kind of physical and mental illness in itself.

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Lexical Variation in Middle English Legal Documents

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Middle English is “*par excellence*, the dialectal phase of English” (Strang 1970, 224) due to the considerable degree of dialectal variation displayed by the language on a diatopic level. Such variability appears to be suitable for the study of lexical variation: in particular, the vocabulary found in different scribal copies of the same text has attracted the attention of scholars, and several lexical studies of renowned Middle English texts such as *Ancrene Wisse* (Clark 1966) and *Piers Plowman* (Black Stenroos 2000) are available.

Whilst literary texts have been subject to considerable investigation, administrative and legal documents scattered in archives throughout England represent an “underresearched source of linguistic evidence” (Stenroos & Thengs 2020, 3) in view of their scarce accessibility, in addition to their limited range of vocabulary resulting from the presence of formulaic elements. Nevertheless, as observed by Stenroos, these documents “may be expected to provide large quantities of data within certain semantic fields”, such as those including terms for specialised implements and goods (Stenroos 2020, 176).

By means of a corpus-based approach, this paper investigates lexical variation in the administrative texts and letters constituting the Corpus of Middle English local documents (MELD), compiled at the University of Stavanger in order to provide scholars with a resource for the study of linguistic variation in Late Middle English non-literary writing. The focus is the distribution of onomasiological variants belonging to specific semantic fields: pairs of near-synonyms were extracted and examined in relation to diatopic variation and the role of lexical borrowing.

This lexical analysis by semantic fields aims to shed light on the lexical choices recorded in late medieval administrative writing, an underinvestigated genre closely linked to specific geographical places and whose main aim was efficiency rather than dissemination.

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What's in a Name? Dance-related Compounds in OED3

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This paper aims to ascertain to what extent archival resources, including Google Books, may enhance the description of dance-related headwords in the third edition of the *Oxford English Dictionary* (OED3). The study has been conducted on a sample of 142 *dance* and *dancer* compounds identified with the dictionary's advanced search facility. Their treatment has been variable: some lexical items are given headword status (e.g. *Ghost Dance*), whilst others are listed in the compound section, either defined (e.g. *lap dance*) or undefined (e.g. *green corn dance*) and dated (e.g. *lion dancer*) or occasionally undated (e.g. *belly dancer*). Generally speaking, four different documentation patterns have been observed: (1) the dance name came into use before that for the dancer (e.g. *square dance* vs. *square dancer*); (2) both compounds were first used at the same time (e.g. *jazz dance* vs. *jazz dancer*) or in the same source (*slam dance* vs. *slam dancer*); (3) the name of the dancer was attested before that for the dance (*minuet dancer* vs. *minuet dance*); and (4) only one of the compounds is included in the dictionary (e.g. *praire chicken dance*, *rhythm dancer*).

Analysis suggests that corrections, semantic nuances, cultural additions, and antedatings, also for those entries which have been fully updated, may improve the lexicographical information offered by OED3. The material collected indicates, among other things, that *apache dance* (1912) referred originally to a dance performed by the Apache Indians (1878); that *ballroom-dance* (1850) replaced the synonym *ball-dance* (1706) missing from the wordlist; that *devil dance* (1849) was preceded by *devil's dance*, a metaphorical usage attested as early as 1683; that *hip-hop dance* was not admitted into OED3 despite its high frequency; that *nautch dance* (1800) might be additionally illustrated by a square-bracketed citation (1789); that *pogo stick dance* (1922) and its abridged version *pogo dance* (1930) were recorded half a century before the punk rock dance came into vogue (1977); that both *Rock'n'Roll dance* and *Rock and Roll dance* appeared in the January 1955 issue of *Billboard*; that *shake dance* turns out to be no example of back formation; that the wide range of contextual uses found for *Spanish dance* means that the definition requires a revision; that the earliest occurrences of *touchdown dance* (1971) pertained to American football; and that citations antedating *trance dance* (1935) and *trance dancer* (1942) point to two different cultural areas.

Metaphors and Astrophysics. A Short Diachronic Study in Popular Science Magazines, in French and Italian

Gloria ZANELLA – University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Italy

In previous cognitive studies, metaphor is considered as conceptual interaction, showing a conflict from two different conceptual domains (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980; Kövecses, 2010). Starting from the idea of transferring a concept to a foreign domain, it is possible to identify the discursive dynamics foregrounding the continuum between conflict and coherence that creates two main groups of metaphors: consistent metaphors and conflictual metaphors (Prandi, 2002, 2010, 2021; Rossi, 2015).

This contribution aims to contribute to the diachronic study of metaphors and to the description of metaphorical behaviour in the lexicon of astrophysics in French and Italian.

The methodology is based on data from a bilingual comparable corpus in French and Italian of popular science magazines in the domain of astrophysics, published from 1990 to 2020. This research consists in the identification of terms whose derivation is metaphorical and in an analysis of their use in the thirty years considered. The metaphoric component of the terms will be analysed according to criteria related to semantico-referential conflict, and its evolution towards coherence will be observed. The analysis of the bilingual corpus will consider metaphors “life cycle” and their evolution in the domain of astrophysics, especially about black holes and exoplanets.

This study is based on a short diachronic perspective, and it will consider the evolutive dynamics of terminological metaphors in order to detect not only the creation process and the terms circulation in the scientific community, but also the concepts and their variation in popular science genre (Clivaz-Charvet, 2016; Cortelazzo, 1994; Giaufret & Rossi, 2010; 2013; Musacchio, 2017).

The multilingual perspective of this research will be developed starting from the equivalents detected in the corpus in order to analyse the behaviour of metaphorical terms and the secondary term formation (Humbley, 2006) in French and Italian, and the presence of parallel terms or some differences linked to some notions that are culturally connotated.

The results will contribute to the reflexion on linguistic and conceptual aspects of metaphors in science (Humbley, 2018).

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Exploring Genre Variation in Specialized Varieties of English Using the Appraisal System Methodology: A Study of Divergence and Convergence.

Anna ZANFEI – University of Verona, Italy

This paper presents a teaching project that utilizes the appraisal system methodology (Martin, White, 2005) to investigate divergence and convergence within genres of specialized varieties of English. Variation is found in real data and clearly appears in the application of abstract generic models (Koester, 2006). The project focuses on comparing traditional and social media advertising, as well as advertising for the same category of products by accounting for lexical variation in the use of appraisals. The findings of computational linguistics regarding genre variation (Passonneau, 2014) and the analysis of luxury products in different cultures (China and USA) using the appraisal system methodology (Nga-Ki Mavis Ho, 2021) are discussed as theoretical and methodological reference for this project. The study also examines the use of appraisals in the promotional language of successful heritage-themed touristic brochures in the UK. The paper argues that exploring generic variation, convergence and divergence can be beneficial in teaching specialized discourse and micro-languages as part of varieties of English of professional domains. The study concludes by demonstrating how social media advertising and traditional advertising are converging in the expression of culturally driven promotional values.



Panel

**Theoretical and Methodological
Insights in Lexicological and
Lexicographical Matters**

Quantifying and Qualifying the Innovations of a 'Revised' French Translation in the 18th Century: the *Dictionnaire universel de médecine traduit de l'anglois* de M. James

Anaïs CHAMBAT – Sorbonne University, France

Nathalie ROUSSEAU – Centre Jean Pruvost, France

The publication of Robert James' Medicinal Dictionary by Osborne (London, 1743–1745, 3 vol.) was almost immediately followed by its French translation (Paris, 1746–1748, 6 vol.). However, according to the title page, the dictionary was not only translated by Diderot, Eidous and Toussaint, but also 'revised, corrected and enlarged by Mr. Julien Busson, Doctor-Regent of the Faculty of Medicine in Paris'.

What is the extent and nature of this reworking? How can the revisions be detected in more than 5,000 folio pages of the French translation, compared to the 3,300 of the original work, especially since Busson explains in his preface that only substantial changes are indicated by an asterisk?

Thanks to new data produced by a recent lexicographical project, it is now possible to provide a more accurate assessment at different levels. We will first analyse the results provided by comparison, with a matching matrix, of some 15,000 Latin headwords of each dictionary: within the almost 20% of discrepancies, we will distinguish between additions, deletions, and diverse modifications to the original headword (orthographical variation whether or not resulting from different spelling usages of Latin words or Greek words passed into Latin, morphological variation, incorporation of the headword into a phrase, etc.). Furthermore, in order to account for the almost 10% increase of characters and beyond the expectable difference between English and French, we will compare the respective sizes of the entries, and precisely locate the enrichments. Finally, we will pay attention to the treatment of sources, which Busson says he has extended.

This study will thus contribute to the understanding of an innovative lexicographical enterprise at the heart of the scientific concerns of the Enlightenment.

Lexical Frequency Effects on Language Variation

Carmen CIANCIA – University of Salerno, Italy

Peter L. PATRICK – University of Essex, UK

Pasquale ESPOSITO – University of Salerno, Italy

Lexical frequency has long been accounted for as a strong predictor of sociolinguistic variation (Pierrehumbert, 2002). Previous studies show that lexical frequency effects on language variation are driven by the predictability of lexical items: common words behave differently from infrequent ones. For instance, high frequency words are more likely to undergo phonetic reduction than low frequency terms (Neu 1980). The role of frequency effects in lexical diffusion reveals that even phonetically gradual changes which end up being lexically regular show lexical diffusion while they are in progress (Bybee, 2002).

In sociolinguistic research, frequency effects are usually measured by WHOLE-WORD FREQUENCY – that is, a separate frequency value is assigned to each unique affix whatever semantic, morphological or phonological relation there is between the tokens. Thus, *flower* and *flowers* obtain different values, but *right* (direction) and *right* (verb) do not. Purse, Fruehwald & Tamminga (2022), however, found out that previous hidden frequency effects surface if frequency is measured by ROOT-FREQUENCY, which is calculated as the sum of Whole-word frequencies sharing a stem.

This paper tests different measures of lexical frequency for two phonological variables: (t,d) deletion and (t) glottaling in British English. The different measures include: Whole-word frequency, measured according to the SUBTLEX-UK corpus and the BNC corpus, Root-frequency, and Own Corpus^{1*} frequency. Data was collected in East Anglia (UK) from 36 speakers, stratified by social class, age, and sex. 4,879 and 4,923 tokens were collected for (t,d) and (t), respectively.

Our preliminary results show that lexical frequency – measured according to the SUBTLEX-UK corpus – does not condition stable variables like (t,d) and changes which are nearing completion like word-final (t) glottaling, but it affects socially ongoing changes like word-medial (t). By testing different measures, we explore whether this result remains consistent or not.

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¹ Own-Frequency refers to a rough measure of frequency employed in studies where no suitable corpora exist – the corpus relied on to generate frequency values is the one investigated in the main study itself.

The Variation in Case Selection Patterns of Estonian Verbs and their Presentation in the Descriptive and Prescriptive Lexicography

Lydia RISBERG – University of Tartu, Estonia

Liina LINDSTRÖM – University of Tartu, Estonia

Estonian is a language with rich morphology, which produces a lot of variation also in case selection patterns of verbs. Variation in case selection patterns can usually be explained with semantics; however, semantics does not explain all the variation, e.g. the verb *sarnanema* ‘resemble’ may have a dependent either in the comitative or allative case without any obvious differences in meaning. Such variation has been a problem for Estonian language planning: since the early 20th century for some verbs only one case selection pattern has been considered correct, although in reality more than one variant were in use. Due to that, these verbs have been described differently in Estonian descriptive and prescriptive lexicography (DSE 2018; CombiDic 2022).

In this presentation, we analyze how case selection patterns of verbs have been described in Estonian linguistic and language planning sources since the early 20th century. Based on a corpus-based analysis, it is analyzed whether the standards set by language planning reflect actual language use, how well have these standards been acquired by language users and is the variation still present in contemporary Estonian. Upon this, a proposal for lexicography is formulated.

The theoretical background of the analysis is usage-based linguistics and corpus linguistics (Ibbotson 2013; Diessel 2017; Stefanowitch 2020). The selected data include six frequently used verbs that have been in the “right and wrong” lists for a century.

Our results show that although the “right” case selection patterns of verbs were set already a century ago, the variation persists in the actual language use, and still the variation can often be explained with slight differences in meaning, which have been unnoticed by language planners. Our study shows that norms that do not take into account actual language use are not acquired by the speakers even a century later.

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A Lexicographic Approach to the Classification of Relexified Diminutives in the Romance Languages: Phase III–Neapolitan

John RYAN – University of Northern Colorado, USA

Víctor PARRA–GUINALDO – Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Saudi Arabia

A distinctive morphological process that was quite productive in Latin and continues into the modern Romance languages and dialects is the employment of diminutive derivational suffixes to enhance the meaning of lexical word roots to which they are attached, particularly in informal and conversational speech. An additional historical feature of these root + suffix combinations over time is the loss of diminutive meaning of the suffix and ensuing semantic reanalysis of the combination as a new single root morpheme (e.g., Spanish *torta* ‘cake’ + *-illa* ‘little’ = *tortilla* not meaning ‘little cake’). This paper shows the results of Phase III of a larger project on diminutive relexification across the Romance languages by providing a quantitative lexicographic analysis of diminutives that have relexified in the history of the southern Italian dialect of Neapolitan. When compared to previous results for Spanish and Italian, namely, Phases I and II of the larger study, dictionary data suggest that Neapolitan has favored relexification with the *-(e)llo* suffix, in both Latin and modern periods, and although much like Italian and Spanish that have relexified with modern non-L-form reflexes such as *-ino/-ín* and *-etto/-ito*, it is unlike Italian in that Neapolitan has favored *-(e)llo* over *-ino*, making *-etto* slightly more common than *-ino*. The paper further supports the early Pan-Romance Diminutive Diasystem as asserted previously by the authors, suggesting that the same array of both L-form and non-L-form diminutive endings have served for purposes of diminutivization Romance-wide, but each language differs in accordance with the degree of contact between each region and the center of the Empire during the Latin era, as well as any ensuing contact among each other during the post-Latin period. Such was the four-hundred-year Spanish rule over the Kingdom of Naples, and the influence Spanish exerted on the Neapolitan lexicon during this period.

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On the Proper Place of Theory in Lexicography

Pius TEN HACKEN – Leopold-Franzens-Universität Innsbruck, Austria

The relationship between practical lexicography and theory has been the subject of discussion for a long time. In order to discuss this question in a meaningful way, it is first of all necessary to determine what is meant by *theory*. In the philosophy of science, *theory* is usually discussed in the context of empirical sciences. An empirical science aims to explain observations about the outside world on the basis of a model of the system underlying these observations. In this way, the theory describes this system and explains the observations. This conception does not apply to lexicography, because a dictionary is not a theory.

A more plausible approach is to consider lexicography as an applied science. In an applied science, the aim is to solve practical problems, not (only) to explain observations. A typical example of an applied science is medicine. Medicine is not just a craft, because it uses theories in two ways. First, the choice of methods used in problem solving is informed by theories taken from empirical sciences (e.g. anatomy, biochemistry). Secondly, theories of medicine explain why and how a cure is effective. Some crafts may involve the former type of use, but they do not aim for the latter type of theory.

In order to assign a proper place to theory in lexicography, I will take medicine as a model, analysing similarities and differences in the way theory is or can be used. A crucial question to determine whether lexicography is an applied science is its use of a theory of its own, explaining how problems are solved. Answering this question requires the identification of relevant types of problem. I will argue that developing a theory to explain the solution yields benefits of a similar type to the benefits we find in the case of medicine.



Panel

**A Cultural Outlook on Lexical
Influences on Environment,
Ideology, Gender**

What's in a wor(l)d? A comparative corpus-based study of environmental lexicon

Lucia ABBAMONTE – University of Campania, Italy

Bronwen HUGHES – University of Naples "Parthenope", Italy

In recent decades, the prominence granted to discourses regarding the environment, ecology and climate change has progressed from a soft breeze to a howling gale. This is due, in the main, to the escalation of cataclysmic, environmentally related events and to the consequent social and political interest that has given rise to the mobilization of novel organisations, bodies and, of course, words. This study focuses on the evolving environmentally related lexicon and the new meanings/acceptations that have progressively arisen, be they emergent or born of the combination of pre-existing terms and lemmas.

Investigation will be carried out across two different corpora: the EcoLexicon (an English language corpus of contemporary environmental texts) present on the Sketch Engine online text analysis tool, and a collection of texts gathered from the digital version of the weekly magazine the Economist. The time span exploited for the study stretches from the 1990s to current day, and the texts under analysis belong to both British and American variants. The quantitative data will be investigated from an ecolinguistic-discursive perspective (Stibbe 2014, 2015, 2016; Fill 1998; Garrard 2014; Haugen 1972; Mühlhäusler and Peace 2006; Robbins 2012), supported by the appraisal framework (the attitude subsystem). By means of reverse engineering across all semantic, grammatical, and syntactic structures, and with a particular focus on grammatical metaphor, we will attempt to illustrate how certain terms and clusters of linguistic features can come together to construct specific worldviews or 'cultural codes' (Gavriely-Nuri 2012, 80). Indeed, linguistic research on climate change mainly pertains to the relatively recent domain of ecolinguistics, whose main aim is to raise awareness of the role language can play in ecological destruction or protection. Accordingly, the emerging terminological and lexical issues are considered from an integrated methodological approach that also takes cultural-pragmatic implications into account.

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Sense Extension in a Changing Climate: A Story of *Environmental Migrants*, *Externally Displaced Persons*, and *Climate Refugees*

Janet DECESARIS – Universitat Pompeu Fabra–Barcelona, Spain

In today's news, given the current world situation, we often see reports using the terms *refugee*, *migrant*, *immigrant*, and *displaced person*. In theory, these terms are not synonymous with one another, although there is evidence that in actual usage the differences are not so clear. In the press, it is not unusual to find articles explaining that the status of *refugee*, as opposed to that of *forced migrant*, is protected under international law, specifically by the 1951 UN Refugee Convention, as well as in many national laws (for example, *refugee* is defined under section 101(a)(42) of the U.S. Immigration and Nationality Act). It is thus interesting to note that when describing the displacement of persons due to climate disasters, current use of terminology vacillates: *climate refugee*, *environmental refugee*, *environmental migrant*, and *environmentally displaced person* are all used, often interchangeably, although in other contexts there is a marked difference in collocational resonance between the use of *migrant* and that of *refugee*.

This paper analyzes the historical development and sense extension of words in this semantic field, and concentrates on the word families related to *refuge*, *migrant*, *displace*, and *shelter* in English and the equivalents, *refugio*, *migrante*, and *desplazar* in Spanish. In general terms, these words were once used to describe protection from danger, then extended to protection as a result of major conflict, and now have entered the vocabulary related to climate change.

Our study of these word families is primarily based on two types of data: the information given by dictionaries over the past 200 years, and data from corpora. We also consider usage found in specific documents, such as reports by the European Parliament (e.g. a 2021 briefing on “The concept of *climate refugee*”), the UN Refugee Agency, and newspaper articles addressing migration and the displacement of people.

Framing *The Tyre Extinguishers*. Investigating lexical variation in news stories on the activist group to unveil media bias.

Valentina DE CRISTOFARO – Independent scholar, Italy

The expression ‘just the facts’ is usually regarded as the guiding principle to which the widely known practices of newswriting and news discourse should adhere. Notwithstanding, news stories can often lack neutrality and objectivity and as a consequence be identified as biased. The notion of *bias* is of fundamental relevance in this scenario and indicates the presence of a particular *slant* or *orientation* which is not always overtly communicated to the reader but can also be covertly or subtly promoted by means of linguistic devices or tools, which not only serve the purpose of *framing* the event in a particular way but can also exercise an influence on the interpretation of the event reported. It does not come as a surprise that the concept of *media bias* has awakened the interest of various scholars such as Jones, Jaworska and Aslan (2021) who defined it as the “particular point of view” or “ideological position” fostered by media producers in media products by dint of a process of thorough selection of both lexis and contents.

Drawing on this theoretical framework, this contribution focuses on the contrastive analysis of news stories published between January and July 2022 and revolving around the activist group *The Tyre Extinguishers*. The study aims to show that the presence of *bias* can be inferred via the contrastive analysis of lexical variation in news stories, in particular those dealing with the same event and/or actor(s), and thus highlight that the investigation of terminological variation can constitute a valid method so as to identify *media bias* within news articles.

'Chav': from Monstrous Body to Driver of Economic/Symbolic Activity around the World

Emilia DI MARTINO – University of Naples “Suor Orsola Benincasa”, Italy

The talk will illustrate how the term 'chav' was catapulted into British and international mass media in the first decade of the twenty-first century as a pejorative epithet for (usually young) people from the working class whose appearance and demeanor were perceived as showing what was commonly seen as a lack of taste and education, only to nearly disappear in the second and be revived, through activity on social media platforms, particularly TikTok, in the Summer of 2020. The recent re-appropriations have renovated the power of the concept as a topical issue, and they often seem to similarly align 'chav' with appearance, in gendered and classed ways. However, they also witness how some people are currently making sense of 'chav' in totally different ways, which associate 'chav' with edginess and subcultural capital. Some of the chav videos posted on TikTok –and other– platforms will be analyzed applying ethnographic research principles to the study and discussion of 'chav' from the standpoint of a highly observant outsider.

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Lexicography and the LGBTQ Lexicon: Recent Research and Future Perspectives

Nicholas LO VECCHIO – Independent scholar, Italy

An onomasiological approach, by focusing on semantic fields, facilitates the study of lexical variation. It provides a framework that can help explain lexical structure by drawing on the whole diasystemic architecture of a language (diachronic, diatopic, diastratic, diaphasic, diamesic) and allows for a *sociolexicology* (Grondelaers/Speelman/Geeraerts 2007) by asking: What are all the lexemes that denominate concept 'X'? And for this concept 'X', what are the historical, cultural, sociopragmatic, cognitive or ideological factors that determine the use of lexeme A as opposed to lexeme B or C...?

The LGBTQ-related lexicon, both historical and contemporary, offers a good example due to the constant lexical renewal in this dynamic, socially relevant field. There is tremendous potential for variational lexical study in the realm of queer sexualities and genders – in all languages. Lexicographical treatment has historically been quite deficient, due to obvious societal taboos. Contemporary dictionaries have made strides in redressing oversights and biases of the past, yet much work remains to be done (Lo Vecchio 2021).

The talk will provide an overview of noteworthy LGBTQ-related lexicological/lexicographical research from recent decades in several European languages (French, Italian, Spanish, English, German). In particular, a presentation will be made of Lo Vecchio (2020), a specialized dictionary that documents twelve series of historical internationalisms in this field. The need for further research will be emphasized.

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Lexical Variation in the UK's LGBTQ+ Community: Polari Language in the XXI Century

Raffaele PIZZO – University of Naples “Parthenope”, Italy

An onomasiological approach, by focusing on semantic fields, facilitates the study of lexical variation. It provides a framework that can help explain lexical structure by drawing on the whole diasystemic architecture of a language (diachronic, diatopic, diastratic, diaphasic, diamesic) and allows for a *sociolexicology* (Grondelaers/Speelman/Geeraerts 2007) by asking: What are all the lexemes that denominate concept ‘X’? And for this concept ‘X’, what are the historical, cultural, sociopragmatic, cognitive or ideological factors that determine the use of lexeme A as opposed to lexeme B or C...?

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Panel

**Lexical Encounters and
Variation in Language Contact
Situations**

Are the pre-1920s meanings, words, phrases, and expressions marked originally US black in the *Green's Dictionary of Slang of African American* provenance?

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The studies carried out so far have shown that words and senses of African American origin have oftentimes permeated the linguistic fabric of other varieties of English (see: Dylewski & Jagodziński 2012, Lee 1999, Smitherman 2006, Widawski 2015). However, the conclusions reached in these studies were often based on fragmentary material either garnered by the researchers themselves (be it hip-hop lyrics or movies) or – in the case of studies with a historical bent – on classic glossaries or dictionaries of slang or jive talk (for instance, Shelly 1945). Thus far, to our knowledge, there has been no comprehensive study tackling the history of African American word stock in a systematic manner. To plug this gap, we embarked on a study whose aim is to trace the said history: bearing in mind that for the most part African American English is the talk of the street, the best source to delve into is a dictionary of slang. We have thus resorted to an on-line version of the *Green's Dictionary of Slang* (*GDoS*) – the dictionary often praised for being the most comprehensive dictionary of slang to date – from which we have fished out entries which are tagged *orig. US black*².

For the purpose of the present paper, we focus just on a small fragment of our data collection, namely 58 more obscure lexical findings, whose first attestations in written English predate the 1920s (the jazz era). To assure maximum scrupulousness, we further consult, among other sources, the *Oxford English Dictionary* and/or reach the source(s) of the first attestations provided by the *GDoS*. Our study reveals problematic issues connected with an unequivocal classification of certain entries by this dictionary as *originally US black*. In fact, approximately 90% of entries thus tagged either derive from American slang in broad sense, from criminal cant or are ascribed African American origin due to their later popularity in the sociolect of African Americans.

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² This tagging suggests that a given word/expression/meaning originated in the sociolect of African Americans.

Toward a Paremiological Dictionary of Barbadian English and Bajan

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Proverbs, whose prominent role in Caribbean English as a whole has been widely recognized in the literature (see Cruickshank 1916: 58–59; Allsopp 2004: xvii–xix; Bogle 2020: 21–23), are also germane to the speech of Barbadians (see Forde 1987: ix–x; Furiassi 2022: 93).

Although two collections of Barbadian English and Bajan proverbs, namely Forde (1987) and Blackman (1985 [1982]), do exist, they are rather dated, partially redundant – the former being explicitly based on the latter – and, most of all, also include entries belonging to other regional varieties of Caribbean English or English-based creoles.

Hence, the aim of this diachronic metalexicographic investigation is to isolate the paremiological stock of both Barbadian English – the variety of English spoken in Barbados – and Bajan – the English-based creole widespread on the island – from the following publications, which comprise, respectively, (A) printed dictionaries of Caribbean (English) proverbs, (B) paper glossaries and (C) online glossaries of Barbadian English and Bajan words and phrases – both “scholarly” and “amateur” (Lambert 2020: 411–412):

(A)

Bogle (2020) *Caribbean Creole Proverbs*;
Allsopp (2004) *A Book of Afric Caribbean Proverbs*;
Ibekwe (1998) *Proverbs from Africa & the Caribbean*;
Forde (1987) *A Collection of Barbadian Proverbs*;
Blackman (1985 [1982]) *Bajan Proverbs*.

(B)

Davis (2014 [2007]) *From Bajan to Standard English*;
Ward (2012) *Bajan Slang Dictionary*;
Davis (2009) *Understanding Bajan Dialect*;
Hoyte (2007) *How to Be a Bajan*;
Collymore (2005 [1955]) *Barbadian Dialect*.

(C)

Dictionary of Bajan Dialect Words (2023);
Dictionary of Bajan Dialect Phrases (2023);
Local Terms and Phrases (2023);
Callaghan (2020) *Dialect of Barbados*;
How to Speak like a Bajan (2018).

The selection procedures implemented rely on the manual extraction of entries – at times aided by the presence of territorial labels such as Barbados, Bdos and Bajan – and the subsequent merging of data, thus leading to the compilation of a plausible list of candidate headwords for an ad hoc dictionary exclusively devoted to Barbadian English and Bajan proverbs.

To the author’s knowledge, this study represents the first attempt at systematizing the paremiological repertoire of the variety of English and the creole spoken in Barbados, which stand out as unique not only if compared to British and American English but also to other Caribbean regional varieties and

creoles. Besides representing an undisputed trait of “Barbadianness” (Fenigsen 2003: 461), proverbs indeed constitute a common inheritance which embodies the most authentic voice of Barbadian speakers.

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Semantic changes, influences, and interferences in Croatian Church Slavonic and Old Croatian

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Ana MIHALJEVIĆ – Old Church Slavonic institute, Croatia

The topic of this presentation are lexical variations and semantic changes in Croatian literary texts until the 16th century. These variations and changes were mainly influenced by different languages from which these texts were translated. We analyze different ways of semantic changes over time in Croatian Church Slavonic and Old Croatian. We will determine foreign influence on the meaning of specific words and their usage, give examples of words the meaning of which has narrowed, expanded, or changed completely, analyze some of the most important forces and factors influencing this semantic change, and compare the meaning of selected words with that in Croatian. We will also give examples of words whose lexical form was changed under the influence of the foreign protograph.

Croatian Church Slavonic was the first literary language used in Croatia from the 11th century, developed from Old Church Slavonic and primarily written in the angular Glagolitic script. Most CCS texts were used for liturgical purposes and translated from or revised according to a Latin or Greek protograph.

The Old Croatian literary language was composed of the Čakavian, Štokavian, and to a lesser extent, Kajkavian dialects with a greater or lesser number of Old Church Slavonic features. It was used parallel to CCS for non-liturgical (legal, educational, civil, pragmatic, literary, etc.) texts. The texts in Old Croatian were written in three old Croatian scripts (Old Latin, Glagolitic, and Cyrillic). These texts were mostly translated from Old Church Slavonic, Latin, Italian, and Czech. Texts translated from Old Czech by Croatian monks in Prague, in Emaus, have enriched Croatian medieval literature. They form an interesting corpus for the analysis of the semantic changes and lexical variations under the influence of the Old Czech language. Those changes did not influence Old Croatian in general, unlike the changes caused by the influence of Latin and Greek.

The aim of the presentation is to contribute to the research of Croatian historical semantics.

Portuguese and Brazilian indigenous languages: lexical interconnections, according to Bluteau's Vocabulário

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The Portuguese language was a colonial instrument that affected a vast group of people, in a large portion of non-European territories, since the 15th century. The encyclopedic nature of the inaugural monolingual Portuguese dictionary (Bluteau, 1712-1728) offers a wealth of information on the interconnections with the indigenous languages that Portuguese became acquainted to, in all those distant locations. In this talk, we will consider the words Bluteau relates to Brazil. The privileged semantic areas are natural elements, but people, cultural features, usages, food, and artifacts (e.g., 'in Brazil, *botoque* is the stone that the Indians insert in the beard, pierced for this purpose') are also present. They are mentioned and described from the Portuguese point of view and endorsed by the literature produced by travelers and enlightened men of different nationalities.

Our main goal is to illustrate that these Portuguese neologisms are diversely presented by Bluteau. In some cases, he lists a Portuguese word that highlights a feature of the item that is identified by a native name (e.g., '*bicuda* is a Brazilian fish so named by the Portuguese for having a very long, sharp, and hard beak [*bico*, in Portuguese]. The Gentile calls it *Guebucu*'). This naming operation was performed according to the worldview of that time and the personal standpoint of the lexicographer, illustrated by information that was often hypothetical or fanciful (e.g., '*soldado* [Eng. *soldier*] is a Brazilian fish [...]. They say that when it swims in a river without enough water, it goes ashore to look for food'). Other words are borrowed from one of the native languages. In this case, the lexicographic writing strategy opts for a definition by comparison, based countless times on the absence of specific information (e.g., '*ananás* is a Brazilian fruit. It is like a Portuguese pine fruit').

Language-contact-induced lexical variation: a case of early Diaspora Serbian in the USA

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Aleksandar MILANOVIĆ – University of Belgrade, Serbia

Due to a prolonged language contact with English in the USA, a quite specific variety of Serbian emerged bearing distinct marks of language coexistence with English. It is spoken by the linguistically heterogeneous members of Serbian Diaspora.

In this paper, we explore lexical variation (and change) in the US Diaspora Serbian between 1900–1960. The variation is manifested as 1) Serbian intralingual (dialectal) variation which is caused by dialectally heterogeneous background of Serbian immigrants (e.g. *pantalone/hlače; hleb/kruh*), and as 2) language-contact induced variation manifested through the incorporation of English lexical borrowings into Serbian resulting in the parallel and/or double usage of both domestic Serbian lexemes and English loanwords (e.g. *krim/skorup; notari pablik/ javni beležnik; tajtl/ isprava; odmor/ vakejšn*).

Our focus primarily lies on the latter ones, but we will also explore the instances of contact-induced intralingual variation(s) when due to the similarity with English lexemes, one of the lexical variants ceases to be used by Diaspora Serbian speakers (DS) (e.g. E. *january*, S: *januar/ veljača* DS: *januar*).

For the research, we have used a 3000-page corpus compiled of newspaper articles, personal correspondence and tombstone inscriptions, written in both Cyrillic and Latin script between 1900–1960, and collected from diverse sources across the USA (e.g. libraries and archives, personal collections, etc.). Our primary aims are 1) to identify instances of contact-induced lexical variation in Diaspora Serbian, 2) to map and describe their use by establishing usage patterns which will hopefully lead us to uncover the motivation that lies behind language-contact induced lexical variations, 3) to explore/establish their stylistic and pragmatic value.

By such a systematic description, we aim to show that the mere linguistic proximity and language contact is not an exclusive motive for lexical variation to occur but that often seemingly synonymous contact-induced lexical variants may carry culture-specific reference.

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Panel

**Tracing the Roots of Lexical
Variation through Historical
Lexicography**

The Oldest Latin-Old Norse Glossary

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The manuscript unit consisting of GKS 1812 IV 4to (c. 1192) and AM 249 I fol (c. 1190) is an early, interesting testimony to the cultural intersection between Latin and Old Norse. Besides containing a heterogeneous collection of Latin and Old Norse texts, some pages of the two manuscripts have been used to annotate about 260 Latin glosses and their Old Norse equivalents, which constitute a unique Latin-Old Norse glossary and the oldest surviving.

The copyist seems to have collected and recorded pre-existing lists of words, whose lexicographical content can be grouped into a variety of spheres belonging to different areas of everyday life. Among them: housing and interior furnishings; kitchen equipment; activities related to food preparation and storage; personal hygiene; carpentry tools; shapes and sizes; animals (with special attention to dogs); astronomy, agriculture.

Moreover, we find rhyming word endings and other word associations which add mystery to the questions about the provenience of the glosses, which this paper will try to investigate.

From a lexical point of view, the glossary contains some hapaxes or in any case lemmas with very few other occurrences in Old Norse. For other terms of more common use, it testifies to the oldest occurrence. The material is therefore also important from the point of view of the vocabulary, as it has transmitted to us terms that belong to everyday life, in some cases to a very colloquial language that we do not find in other literary genres.

As part of the project of ONP (Dictionary of Old Norse Prose) the material deriving from the Old Icelandic glossary has not only been fully excerpted but can also be extrapolated and systemized into a Latin-Old Norse and Old Norse-Latin glossary on its own.

Iranian Colours and Textile Terms in Aramaic Documents

Maria Carmela BENVENUTO – “Sapienza” University of Rome, Italy

Harald BICHLMEIER – Saxonian Academy of Sciences, Germany

As is well known only a limited number of Old Persian colour and textile terms are attested in the direct Old Persian textual tradition. Indeed, the bulk of ancient colour and textile vocabulary is to be found in the *Nebenüberlieferungen*, that is to say, in parallel traditions mainly involving the Elamite, Aramaic and Babylonian transmissions, in addition to Greek sources. Even though the foreign transmission of Old Persian lexemes has been extensively examined, some neglected terms regarding colours and textiles deserve further investigation. This talk examines some Iranian textile and colour terms in Achaemenid Aramaic documents, especially from Ancient Bactria. The Aramaic sources are extremely important as they often provide a number of lexical borrowings also pertaining to the semantic fields that are different from the strictly administrative one usually represented in the texts. Indeed, the Achaemenid Aramaic corpus consists of a variety of textual records, including private correspondence, which can be very useful sources for improving our understanding of the past in general, as well as many aspects of multilingual interaction and its impact on vocabulary. In particular, the Aramaic texts include certain terms for colours and for textile and clothing items found in everyday situations. Apart from the Aramaic counterpart of well attested Old Persian words such as *kapaṭaka-* (k-p-u-t-k-) ‘grey/blue’ and *kāsakaṭna-* (k-a-s-k-i-n) ‘green/blue, lapis-lazuli coloured’, these documents contain the ‘first attestation’ of two Iranian colour terms, <smgwn> ‘black’ and <’rgwn> ‘purple’, a fact that merits further investigation. Apart from these terms, often much of these texts remains unclear, including some formerly unattested words, the meaning of which is still disputed as e.g. *’krst*, translated simply as ‘garment’.

Crucethur and Tenserie in the Peterborough Chronicle

Valeria DI CLEMENTE – University of Catania, Italy

In the annal for 1137 of the *Peterborough Chronicle*, the annalist describes what happened in England during the so-called Anarchy (1135–1154). They use two specific lexemes to indicate an instrument of torture and the protection tax imposed on cities: *crucethur* and *tenserie*. *Crucethur*, which indicates a chest full of sharp stones in which prisoners were locked up, is a hapax, and while betraying a French-Norman origin as shown by its grapho-phonetic appearance, it is not found in Anglo-French and other Old French dialects. *Tenserie*, on the other hand, does not apparently occur in English sources other than the *Peterborough Chronicle*, although it is recurring in Old French, Anglo-French and Anglo-Latin. It is possible that *crucethur* was a technical term of Norman origin, perhaps limited to a certain area and epoch, or it was a French legal word – no further evidence of which has come down to us – that appears in the *Peterborough Chronicle* as an occasional borrowing or a foreign word used on purpose by the annalist. As for *tenserie*, it is found in the sentence *hi leiden geildes o<n> þe tunes æure ū pile 7 clepeden it. / tenserie* ‘at regular intervals, they imposed payments on the cities and called it *tenserie*’, where the verb *clepen* ‘to call’ could suggest that *tenserie* was a foreign word; the use of it both in Anglo-French and Anglo-Latin sources (as *tensaria*, *tenseria*) shows that it was an administrative technical term widely known in England, but we cannot establish whether it became part of the English lexical system. Indeed, the derived word *tenser* ‘an alien resident of a city, granted permission to reside and practice a trade there upon payment of an annual rate’ (MED s.v. *tenser*) is attested in 15th-century English.

Lexical Variation in the First Romanian Versions of the Psalter (16th Century)

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Mădălina UNGUREANU – “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iași, Romania

The sixteenth-century Romanian Psalters are among the oldest texts written in Romanian, and some aspects of their research are still controversial. It is generally acknowledged that the prototype (unpreserved) translation from Church-Slavonic source(s) was revised following other sources during its transmission, resulting in clearly related versions, of which only four manuscripts and three printed texts survived; some of them are Slavonic- Romanian. The place where the first translation was made and the context of revision and transmission of the preserved versions are still a subject of debate since the texts display linguistic traits from various Romanian dialects, reflecting the circulation of the translation across the Romanian territory.

Therefore, despite their common prototype and literal practice in translation, the sixteenth-century Romanian versions of the Psalter show textual differences, especially in phonetics and lexis. These differences can be easily explained when it comes to obvious diatopic variation between the manuscript and printed versions: the manuscripts (so-called “rhotic Psalters” because they show the evolution of /n/ to /r/ in words inherited from Latin) come from the northern area of the Romanian territory; in contrast, the other texts were printed in the South, showing then specific dialectal traits. However, the lexical variation from the rhotic Psalters, all originating from the same area, is more difficult to explain. This paper discusses this variation in terms of different Slavonic sources, dialects and idiolects, aiming to explain these texts’ provenance and relatedness.

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The discovery of the first “*Comprehensive Persian-Arabic-Russian Dictionary*” by I. D. Yagello, 1910

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The purpose of this paper is to study the lexicographic peculiarities of the first “*Comprehensive Persian-Arabic-Russian Dictionary*” (further – CPARD) compiled by I. D. Yagello, 1910, which is not known to Persian translators, but also to lexicographers. Literature review indicates that very little is known except general information about this dictionary. We present the first research of the discovered dictionary.

We discovered the only copy of this dictionary preserved in the National Library in Moscow under the number “3194-31”, and which became the object of our research. Although I. Yagello called his dictionary “*Persian-Arabic-Russian Dictionary*”, that is, a *trilingual* dictionary, we identified that it is not trilingual, but is a bilingual Persian-Russian dictionary, which also provides the translations of Arabic borrowings. It would be more precise to call it a bilingual “*Comprehensive Persian-Russian Dictionary*”.

From the lexicographic analysis of the CPARD, it can be stated that the dictionary is an important lexicographic, historical, and a written monument. I. D. Yagello used “*Persian-English Dictionary*” by F. Steingass (1892, GB, 1539 pp.) as the basis for his dictionary.

The dictionary was published in Tashkent. The number of copies published is not known. It consists of 1820 pages and contains more than 90 thousand words. It is the largest ever published *Persian-Russian Dictionary*.

Based on lexicographic analysis, it can be specified that the dictionary entry consists of a Persian head word and Russian translations, an equivalent or equivalents and synonyms indicating to the etymology of borrowed words, without illustrative examples, but sometimes with several phrases and their translations into Russian.

The dictionary contains a fairly large number of borrowed words, mainly from Arabic and some words from Greek, English, French and other languages.

Further comparative lexicographic and lexical research of this dictionary is essential.

Are the French Lexical Units *Fantaisie* and *Imagination* Synonymous in the 17th Century ? An Inquiry of Historical Semantics in Progress

Catherine PENN – Roma Tre University, Italy

In the few historical studies devoted to the question of when the French units *fantaisie* and *imagination* cease to be synonymous, researchers agree that it is only in the 17th century that the two nouns take different semantic paths. We propose to re-examine this issue by taking into account some sources that were never considered in the previous works, i. e. the most important bilingual dictionaries of the beginning of the century according to the French lexicologist Jean Pruvost: Nicot's *Thresor*, César Oudin's *Tesoro*, Cotgrave's *Dictionarie*, Monet's *Invantaire* and Antoine Oudin's *Curiositez*. By systematically describing, analysing and comparing all the information contained in the entries dedicated to our units in these lexicographical sources as well as in the first three monolingual dictionaries of the end of the century (Richelet, Furetière, Académie française), frequently explored before but never subjected to a systematic description, we will attempt to approximatively reconstruct the semantic evolution of our units across time, and verify whether prodromes of a semantic differentiation between *fantaisie* and *imagination* do not already appear in the lexicographical sources of the 17th century. To enrich our perspective, we will use the tool *PhiloLogic4*, available on the IT platform *Dictionnaires d'autrefois* of the University of Chicago, that allows to search all the occurrences of the units in most of the lexicographical texts selected for this inquiry. Great emphasis will be placed on the type of lexical constructions the units are used in, and particularly on the verbs they are used with, whether they are subject or object, to ensure that a synonymic relation between *fantaisie* and *imagination* exists and if so, to try to establish to what degree. Some considerations will be made on the existence of a common trend between the semantic evolution underlined and the use of the two units in some philosophical texts, specifically Descartes'.

Lexical, Morphological or Phonological Variation in the Historical Dictionary of Latvian (LVVV)

Pēteris VANAGS – Stockholm University, Sweden / University of Latvia

Compiling the Historical Dictionary of the Latvian language (<https://tezaurs.lv/lvvv/>), which is based on the Corpus of Early Written Latvian (<http://senie.korpuss.lv/>), one often comes across variants of lexemes: orthographic, phonological, morphological and also lexical. The task of the compilers of the dictionary is then to try to determine which of the variants should be combined into one entry, and which should be separated under different lemmas.

The following criteria are applied: 1) spelling variants and, in most cases, also phonological variants are combined in one entry; 2) phonological variants beginning with a consonant of a different quality are provided in separate entries, e.g. *cūška*, *cūška* and *čūška*, *čūška* ‘snake’; 3) most morphological variants (different declension models or suffixes) are placed in separate entries, e.g. *nātra* and *nātre* ‘nettle’, *dibenāt* and *dibināt* ‘found, establish’; 4) words with mixed paradigms and a small number of tokens are combined into one entry, e.g. *nātra*, *nātrs* (5) s. *nahtra* (3), *nahtrs* (1), *nahtru* (1) ‘nettle’.

However, the solution is not always simple, and there is also no clear answer whether in the cases mentioned above we are dealing with one lexeme with phonological and morphological variants, or with two or more lexemes. Metadata analysis could help to solve this by determining whether a specific variable is intratextual, intertextual or crosstextual. Such an analysis could specify whether the variants are diatopic, diachronic, diastratic, diasituative, diaphase or free.

However, taking into account the absence of a strict standard in 16th–17th century written Latvian, sometimes different variants can occur within a single text. Even in such cases, a more thorough analysis of the variable can help determine whether it is a lexical or other variation.

The paper will look at these and other problematic cases and offer some solutions to the issue.

Variation in Semantic Lexical Groupings in Old Norse

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The Dictionary of Old Norse Prose documents the lexicon of Old Norse, an important literary language of the Middle Ages, from manuscript-based sources. It has been built as a digital resource since the 1980s and includes a catalogue of some 5,000 manuscripts and charters which form the ultimate sources for the lexicon. The methodology means that the manuscripts can be used to date the citations and in turn form the basis for diachronic analyses of the corpus. The work of the project is ongoing but can nevertheless be used for analyses of lexicon.

In this study we use selected labels of semantic fields that have been entered by editors as part of their work on definitions (or by supplementary projects) as a means to explore the distribution and variation in the words categorised in this way. We will select particular labels (e.g. magic-related words and textile words) to examine the way in which the lexicon in these fields changes over time. We hypothesise that the lexicon in these areas changes over time in the manuscript record. Additionally in certain key areas the overall frequency of attestation of certain semantic fields changes in response to social movements.



Panel

**Lexical Variation across Time:
Diachronic Perspectives**

“Usury” or “Interest”? Exploring the Diachronic Variation of Early Modern English Economic Discourse (1550-1600): a Corpus-Based Approach

Remo APPOLLONI – “Sapienza” University of Rome, Italy

This paper is part of a larger PhD investigation on the taxonomies occurred in the microlanguage of early modern economic theory. The project required the creation of a specialized historical sample corpus, covering a period of approximately hundred years, to represent the intellectual debate on mercantilism in early modern England. Part of the corpus, i.e. the texts published in the second half of the 16th century, is here examined to evaluate the contribution of corpus-based software, with the support of online dictionaries, in the diachronic analysis of etymological, orthographic and semantic aspects. Firstly, this study reconsiders *VARD* not only as a proper tool for the normalisation of early modern English (EModE) texts, but also as a reference source to collect quantitative data to be aggregated and interpreted critically; this is particularly true in the analysis of spelling variation and language prestige in EModE. Secondly, the option of automatic part-of-speech (POS) annotation, available in the software package #LancsBox, will be used to establish the representativeness of texts within the corpus, and to observe the general trends occurred in the diachronic development of the diaphasic variety here studied. Thirdly, the *Oxford English Dictionary* will be adopted in the attempt to investigate the consequences of the linguistic contact between English and Latin in the same period, especially in the field of derivational morphology. Lastly, the *Historical Thesaurus of the Oxford English Dictionary* will be utilised to conduct a preliminary observation of the semantic development occurred diachronically in a selection of key terms retrieved in the intellectual debate here explored. Hence, a quantitative approach will be employed to provide a critical summary of the results collected, and a qualitative approach will be adopted to detect prospective recurring patterns of the linguistic features here examined.

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On the Bulgarian Language Given in the Turkish-Bulgarian Versified Dictionary *Tuhfe-i Sabrî an Lisân-i Bulgarî* (1879)

Harald BICHLMEIER – Saxonian Academy of Sciences, Germany

The Turkish-Bulgarian versified dictionary *Tuhfe-i Sabrî an Lisân-i Bulgarî* was published by Mehmed Sabrî in 1879 in Istanbul. This dictionary of only 44 pages is the only dictionary in verse ever written combining these two languages. The author of the dictionary had certain difficulties in complying with the versified dictionary tradition. In the text, which should be written in the aruz metre, the number of verses that match the metre is quite low.

In this dictionary Turkish words not having a (direct) equivalent in Bulgarian are given at the end of the text. According to Sabrî, it is necessary to know Bulgarian, but knowing as many words as given in his dictionary may be regarded enough to get the essentials of Bulgarian.

Sabrî's treatment of the phonology of Bulgarian in his attempt to write it in Arabic script loosely according to the spelling rules of Ottoman Turkish of the time is far from coherent and/or unified. Although Bulgaria has been under the Ottoman rule since the 14th century, no real tradition of writing/spelling the language in Arabic script seems ever to have developed. This dictionary was printed only after Bulgaria had gained autonomy after the 1877/78 Russian-Ottoman war.

As the analysis shows, from today's perspective the Bulgarian language given in the dictionary is quite far away from what is modern Standard Bulgarian, which is mainly based on Eastern Bulgarian dialects; what we find in the dictionary are – where given forms might betray the dialectal origin of a word at all – rather forms of (South-)Western Bulgarian origin, sometimes even forms identical with what are now Standard Macedonian forms. Checking the dialect atlases of the region, we see clearly, that the language in our dictionary seems to originate from the area South-West of Sofia and reaching far into today's Republic of Northern Macedonia.

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You can't Teach an Old Dog New Tricks. Khotanese *ysare* 'Old Age', *śve* 'Dog' and the Development of **-uāh*

Alessandro DEL TOMBA – "Sapienza" University of Rome, Italy

Khotanese is an Eastern Middle Iranian language that was once spoken and written in various regions around the southern rim of the Tarim Basin (present-day Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region). The manuscripts cover a period of about five hundred years, dating from the 5th to 10th centuries CE.

In an article in honour of Antonino Pagliaro, Emmerick (1969) follows Leumann (1933–36: 489) in tracing Khot. *ysare* 'old age' (nom.sg., gender unknown) back to a reconstructed nominative singular form Plr. **zarāh* (f.) (the supposed Iranian counterpart of **jarās* to the Sanskrit s-stem *jarās-* 'old age'). Konow (1932: 197) originally analysed *ysare* as a nom.acc.pl. of an *ā*-stem *ysarā-* and further compared this word with Skt. *jarā-*; he claimed that *ysare* "may be an *s*-base" (Konow 1949: 40). For Khot. *ysare*, Bailey does not suggest a precise etymology (*Dict.* 346; *Prolexis* 288–289). Skjærvø (2004: 2.329) gives the stem as *ysarah-*. A problem with Emmerick's etymology is that the *s*-stem attested in Sanskrit *jarās-* is unparalleled in Iranian. Indeed, the majority of the words for 'old age' attested in the Iranian languages point to the reconstruction of a Proto-Iranian form **zaruān-* derived from the same root from which Skt. *jarās-* also derives, i.e. PIE **ǵerh₂-* 'to become old'. Indeed, Avestan has *zauruuan-* (m.) 'old age, senility', which can be compared with Phl. *zlw* 'n, MPth. *zrw* 'n, MSogd. *zrw*, BSogd. *zrw*h, Oss. Iron *zær*, Digor *zær(w)æ* (Lubotsky 1998).

In contrast with the etymologies proposed, the aim of the paper is to demonstrate that Khotanese *ysare* 'old age' is to be linked to this sample of Iranian cognates. It derives from the *n*-stem noun **zaruān-* and thus results from a reconstructed nom.sg. **zaruāh*, with recharacterisation of the nom.sg. marker **-h* on the expected outcome **zaruā* <**-ōn*> PIE **-on-s*. The paper also discusses other nouns that testify the development of Proto-Iranian **-uāh* in word-final position (e.g. *śve* 'dog', *rre* 'king', *hve* 'man') and argues that, in postconsonantal position, **-uāh* first contracted into long **-ē* [e:], preserved as such in accented monosyllables, and then developed into short *-e* in polysyllabic words.

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A Diachronic Study of Lexical Variation: the Case of the French Term *Construction Durable*

Pascaline DURY – University Lumière Lyon 2, France

Gabriella SERRONE – University of Bari “Aldo Moro”, Italy

Since the creation of the term *sustainable development* by the UN in 1987 and the establishment of the principles on which it is based, the concept has considerably diversified and applies now to many areas of human activity.

Construction is undoubtedly one of the most significant areas of sustainable development, as it applies to different aspects such as the preservation of resources, the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, the reduction of waste, and the health and comfort of occupants, through the use of high sanitary and environmental quality materials. The French term “*construction durable*” (sustainable construction) encompasses all these aspects but its meaning has evolved over time, so that it also faces competition from other terms, such as *écoconstruction*, and its variant *éco-construction* and other terms that have emerged over the years according to the linguistic usages of the communities of experts in the field.

Following a diachronic approach, our contribution proposes to study the diffusion of the term *construction durable* and its lexical variants between 1987 and 2022, when there is a greater sensitivity to the environment and climate change. To do so, we will analyse a corpus of texts written in French by experts in the field (institutions and specialised associations) over 35 years. Our aim will be to follow the evolution and evaluate the use of *construction durable* in the discourses under analysis, as well as to detect and study examples of variations of the term, in order to understand its different usages according to the context.

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Molbech's *Dansk Dialect-Lexikon*

Henrik HOVMARK – University of Copenhagen, Denmark

In this talk we present the first Danish dialect dictionary: Christian Molbech's *Dansk Dialect-Lexikon* (1833–41; MDL), as an example of a particular way of describing and conceptualizing lexical variation, typical of the first half of the 19th century.

MDL is an idioticon, i.e. it includes only the words that are particular to the dialects, not those shared with the (written) standard. This approach was part of the growing, nation-building interest in the countryside and the “original people” (cf. similar trends in Danish art history and literature). This is stated in the introduction to MDL but also in Molbech's small, programmatic publication from 1811, which encouraged priests in the whole country to collect words of the “mother tongue” in the different “landscapes” (provinces), among the “peasants”. Molbech's endeavor was furthermore fueled by an ambition to show that Danish language had its own history and origin, as opposed to the idea of Danish as a later derivative of Old Icelandic, professed by Rasmus Rask, founding figure of historical linguistics and Molbech's contemporary.

It is generally assumed that the quality of MDL is somewhat poor: Molbech's linguistic knowledge (pronunciation, morphology, etymology) was undoubtedly inadequate, and the selection of words fluctuating, due to the indirect, second-hand collection of data spanning more than 20 years. However, this is rarely further specified. In this talk, we give a more systematic look at the words in MDL, their geographical distribution as well as possible patterns in lexical content. We compare the words from the Danish Isles in MDL with the lemmas in the comprehensive, scientific description of the insular dialects in *Ømålsordbogen* (Dictionary of the Danish Insular Dialects, 1992–). We also compare the words in the final, edited MDL with the original sources in order to assess the selection made by Molbech.

Early Modern Icelandic Vocabulary in Transition

Ellert Þór JÓHANSSON – Árni Magnússon Institute for Icelandic Studies, Iceland

The Icelandic language has a continuous written tradition since the 12th century. The language of the earliest period is usually referred to as Old Icelandic or Old Norse. The first printed book in Icelandic was published in 1540 and with printing the publication and dissemination of written works was transformed. This transition is usually taken to mark the end of the medieval period and the beginning of Modern Icelandic.

This paper focuses on the development of the vocabulary of Icelandic in the transitional 16th century by researching lexicographic data. The starting point is the etymological dictionary by Ásgeir Blöndal Magnússon (1989) which contains around 38.000 headwords. Some words are labelled, indicating when they are first attested, but sources are rarely cited. Only a small percentage of words receive such labels. Out of 7300 headwords starting in *s-* there are 104 words labelled as 16th century (compared with 28 as 15th century and 383 as 17th century). These words are not only loanwords such as *stúdent* ‘student’ but include likely native words such as *sleif* ‘ladle’ as well as neologisms such as *sköflungur* ‘shin bone’.

I will take a closer look at the labelled words and investigate their attestation in other sources, such as The Dictionary of Old Norse Prose (ONP) which covers the period 1150–1540 and The Written Language Corpus of Icelandic (ROH) which contains selectively excerpted examples from all known printed texts as well as some manuscripts from the middle of the 16th century up until the latter half of the 20th century. The aim of the investigation is twofold: 1. to attempt to categorize the labelled words based on their origin, their morphological characteristics, and semantic domain; 2. to check the reliability of the age labelling and to find the earliest known usage example of the labelled words.

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A Review of the First Dictionaries in Tshivenda

Munzhedzi James MAFELA – University of South Africa, South Africa

Like many indigenous African languages in Africa, Tshivenda was reduced to writing by the missionaries. The language was first recorded in 1872 by the Berlin Missionaries. They compiled terminology lists with either German or English as the source language; and with the assistance of Vhavenda, they provided the Tshivenda equivalents. This was a starting point of practical lexicography in Tshivenda. The first two dictionaries published in Tshivenda were compiled by L T Marole and F J de Gama, and N J van Warmelo, i.e. *English - Tshivenda Wordlist* (1936) and *Tshivenda - English Dictionary* (1937) respectively. The *English - Tshivenda Wordlist* was revised twice and its third edition, *English - Venda Vocabulary* which was revised by L T Marole and F J de Gama was published in 1954. The *Tshivenda - English Dictionary* was revised by N J van Warmelo, and its second edition entitled *Venda Dictionary: Tshivenda - English* was published in 1989. The two dictionaries are out of print, but the *Venda Dictionary: Tshivenda - English* is still regarded highly by users at present, whereas *English - Venda Vocabulary* by Marole and De Gama is rarely used by present dictionary users. The paper seeks to establish the factors that lead to the reluctant use of *English - Venda Vocabulary* by the users and the popular use of *Venda Dictionary: Tshivenda - English*. This will be achieved by analysing the content of the two texts. The review will mainly focus on the macrostructure and microstructure of the two dictionaries.

The Electronic Corpus of the First Bilingual Romanian Lexicons

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Maria MORUZ – "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University, Romania

Ana Veronica CATANĂ-SPENCHIU – "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University, Romania

The eRomLex project is the retro-digitization of the oldest Romanian dictionaries: six Slavonian – Romanian bilingual dictionaries written in the second half of the 17th century and available as manuscripts, five of which are modified copies of the same (as yet unknown) initial translation. These lexicons have been digitized and aligned, both at the entry level and with the Slavonian – Ruthenian dictionary published by Pamvo Berynda in Kiev, in 1627, the most important Slavonian dictionary of the time. The result of the project is an electronic database which contains the editions of all of the six dictionaries, annotated for source, position in the manuscript, gloss and philological observations. The purpose for aligning the dictionaries was to facilitate the comparison between them, but the database which we have created, apart from showcasing veritable monuments of the Romanian language, has many uses. For ease of access, we have built a robust and extensive interrogation interface, which allows for complex searches and can quickly be extended to meet new requirements. Since the database contains a large lexical corpus for old Romanian, it is of great use to lexicographers as, by searching over glosses, one might find older first attestations or previously unrecorded senses. Even though five of the lexicons come from the same source, they still exhibit differences both in terms of the spelling of the Slavonian title word and in the manner in which definitions in the source (Slavonian) lexicon are adopted or translated. By using the complex query interface and by showing the aligned dictionary entries in parallel, the database can be used to observe the lexical variation between lexicons. Our proposal aims to present the database which we have created, together with the various interrogation capabilities provided for it, and to show some of the lexical variations between equivalent Romanian glosses.

Adapting the *Dictionarius*: Lexical Variation in Insular Manuscripts of Garland's Work

Heather PAGAN – University of Westminster, UK

Annina SEILER – University of Zurich, Switzerland

Christine WALLIS – University of Manchester, UK

John of Garland's *Dictionarius*, a thirteenth-century Latin lexicographic work, survives in nearly 30 manuscript copies disseminated across England and the Continent. Originally conceived as a tool for teaching Latin through the medium of French, later copies of the work circulating in England, northern France and the Low Countries later attracted glosses in Middle English, Old French, and other languages, as well as additionally commentary, offering insights into the process of language teaching as well as textual communities for language learning.

The text of the *Dictionarius* with its associated commentary evolved over time, adapting to new audiences in different linguistic landscapes, and the subsequent layers of Latin and vernacular glosses vary widely in their content and layout. Currently, there is no exhaustive study of the glosses contained in these manuscripts. Previous editions were not comprehensive, focussing on a limited number of witnesses or on glosses from only one language (Wright 1857; Rubin 1981; Hunt 1991).

This paper presents a new project to edit the entire gloss corpus of the *Dictionarius*. It will exemplify some of the challenges of working with the *Dictionarius*'s gloss material, and it will outline preliminary work undertaken towards making the edition. A case study on the 13 extant English copies and their Middle English glosses will demonstrate some of the diatopic and diachronic differences in the material, including how French words are integrated into Middle English vocabulary, the relationship between the two vernaculars and the adaptation of the commentary to an English speaking audience.

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Tracking semantic change in a set of synonyms of insolent/impudent/cheeky

Chris A. SMITH – University of Caen Normandy, France

The aim of the paper is to track morphosemantic change in a synonym set of adjectives denoting insolence with a view to identifying diachronic patterns of change within a conceptual set. We start by generating a preliminary set of 38 synonyms of *insolent* using thesauri and dictionaries, including the OED and the HTOED. Using the OED, we apply a lexicographic analysis of these synonyms of insolent, retrieving etymological, morphological information, conceptual information via key words, attestation information and dates of emergence of the sense “insolent” to build a diachronic perspective of the emergence of adjectives denoting insolence.

The resulting table (shown in the appendix) is the starting point of a study in the variation of adjectives in the conceptual category. The findings from the lexicographic analysis then allow us to test the distributional semantics of a subset of adjectives denoting insolence so as to compare their lexico-grammatical co-occurrence preferences in a corpus using Sketch Engine. The wider implications and objectives are to uncover the multifactorial motivations behind the success, productivity, and longevity of members of a synonym set.

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Panel

**Linguistic Innovation and
Evolution: Lexical Productivity
and Variation**

What Dictionaries can Say and cannot Say about Morphological Productivity: Evidence from a Diachronic Analysis on Romance Prefixes

Alfonsina BUONICONTA –University of Salerno, Italy

Valentina MANIGLIA –University of Salerno, Italy

Studies on word-formation have shown the limits of exclusively dictionary-based or corpus-based diachronic investigation (a.o., cf. Baayen 2009; Gaeta & Ricca 2013; Berg 2020). However, the majority of works belonging to this research strand are still reluctant to adopt an integrated approach using both tools as sources for data retrieval.

Through a diachronic study on the productivity of some nominal and adjectival prefixes in major Romance languages (namely, *ex-*, *anti-*, *pro-*, *pre-*, *post-*), we will show the methodological advantages of using both dictionaries and corpora in diachronic derivational investigation.

The analysis of *ex-* and *anti-*, for example, revealed that dictionaries can provide information on qualitative aspects of productivity. Moreover, precious information on the origin of affixal semantic shift can only be detected from data found in dictionaries (when and how does *ex-* (originally meaning ‘out of N’) acquire the negative meaning ‘no longer N’?). On the other hand, dictionaries alone do not allow to make precise considerations on quantitative aspects of productivity (a.o., Baayen & Renouf 1996): a dictionary cannot contain, for example, tens of words we coin daily with such prefixes (Maniglia 2022) and cannot be useful where the new use of a prefix is the result of a process of grammaticalization (e.g. *pro-* < *a /in pro di N*, in Italian). In such cases, the interrogation of selected corpora becomes necessary for the integration of more exhaustive data (e.g. first attestation, frequency, register, lexical domain, lexical reduction, etc.).

Prefixes seem to be a fertile ground to shed further light on the methodological issues at stake due to: (i) the wider range of empirical possibilities they offer (prefixes are lemmatized and listed in alphabetical order, and appear in word-initial position); (ii) attestation in scientific literature (the diachronic tendencies of the prefixes chosen have been the object of previous investigations (a.o., Montermini 2008, Montero Curiel 1998a, 1998b), thus allowing to find acknowledged scientific references to the generalizations drawn on the data extracted both from lexicographic sources and corpora.

Our methodological claims will be supported by the empirical study of the aforementioned prefixes, with particular reference to their emergence from the specialized lexicon of Renaissance humanism and later spread into the general lexicon. All data were extracted from the sources cited in the references.

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Dekko! The Empire Speaks Back: Hindi Loanwords in Ghosh's Ibis Trilogy

Luisanna FODDE – University of Cagliari, Italy

Alessio PISCI – University of Cagliari, Italy

Throughout the history of the British Empire, the English language borrowed innumerable words from the languages spoken in the colonies. Many of them (e.g. 'shampoo', 'jungle', 'thug', etc.) were taken from Hindi and other Indian languages between the 18th and 19th centuries (Durkin 2014: 388). Our proposal aims to carry out a stylistic and linguistic study of the way these lexical items are used in Amitav Ghosh's Ibis Trilogy (2008, 2011, 2015), which takes place mainly in India and in China in the period leading to and during the first Opium War (1839–42) (Hanes and Sanello 2002). In more than one occasion, the difference between the way Indian and British characters use the same Hindi lexical items hints at the process through which these loanwords became part of the English language. For instance, when the Hindi 'देखो' ('look', 'watch', imperative of 'देखना') is used by Indian characters, it is normally transliterated as 'dekho' (which retains the original aspirated consonant 'ख' — 'kh'). However, when the same expression is used by British characters, it usually becomes 'dekko' (the way it is normally spelled in contemporary English), with no aspiration: it is clear that the word has started its process of assimilation into the English language and it is becoming something different from the original (the OED dates it back to the late 19th century, some decades after the events in the trilogy). Our goal is to show and analyse how Ghosh represents this important period in the history of the English language from a fictional perspective, and to find out how accurate this representation really is.

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New Results on the Acceptance of German Neologisms over Time

Annette KLOSA-KÜCKELHAUS – Leibniz-Institute for the German Language, Germany

Sascha WOLFER – Leibniz-Institute for the German Language, Germany

Are borrowed neologisms adopted more slowly into the German language than German words resulting from the application of word formation rules? To answer this question, various indicators of the acceptance of neologisms can be used, e.g., the development of the frequency of the use of pragmatic markers with these words (cf. Klosa-Kückelhaus & Wolfer 2019). Also, speakers' knowledge of word origins may correspond to their actual language attitudes (cf. Soares da Silva 2014).

In this talk, we present the results of an experiment using the MouseTracker software, which records and analyzes mouse movements that go toward potential on-screen responses. In our study, each participant could click either yes or no on the screen to answer the question "Is this a word that is being used?". Participants were shown both loan words from English and new German compounds from the 1990s and 2010s, as well as a group of non-words. We hypothesized that we should get more negative responses for the neologisms from the 2010s, since they are not yet fully accepted. We also assumed that we would see higher deviations from the optimal mouse path to one of the responses for loan words compared to German word formations since neologisms from English might be less accepted by speakers.

Interestingly, our empirical results contradict our hypotheses. Participants accepted German word formation products *less* often and took *longer* to accept them. Also, they are *less* certain (as operationalized by three different mouse tracking measures) when doing so than for English loanwords. In our talk, we will discuss potential explanations for this effect and will also elaborate on the implications that our results might have for the inclusion of borrowed vs. native neologisms in dictionaries.

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Old Lithuanian Loanwords in the History of German

Anna Helene FEULNER – Humboldt University, Germany

In the Duchy of Brandenburg, which was later to become part of the Kingdom of Prussia, speakers of German and Lithuanian lived in close contact for centuries.

While the lexical influence of German on Lithuanian has met with some scholarly interest (see e.g. Čepienė 2006, 2020), conversely the influence of Lithuanian on regional German has gone largely unnoticed, although it can be traced in written transmission since the beginnings of the duchy. A number of Old Lithuanian loanwords that were common in regional German in their time, as evidenced by their occurrence in archival documents and ethnographic descriptions, are missing even from the oldest dictionaries of the Prussian dialect (Bock 1759, Hennig 1785).

An early example is the plural Borten ‚divination, sorceries‘ in a German mandate by George Frederick of Brandenburg-Ansbach, addressed to his subjects in the district of Tilsit (1578). He accuses the Lithuanians living there of practising “allerley Mißbreuche/Abgettereyen/Bortten vnnd dergleichen“ (‚all sorts of evil practices, idolatries, divination and the like‘; Feulner/Hock 2018: 278, 280). Borten, borrowed from Old Lithuanian *būrta* f. or *būrtas* m. (cf. ALEW s.v. *būrti*), has long since fallen victim to a homonym conflict, though it had obviously been sufficiently common to be used in an official administrative document.

The paper presents illustrative examples for the Old Lithuanian influence on regional German to give us a clearer picture of the contact situation at the time.

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On Polysemy: Italian and German in Comparison

Nicoletta GAGLIARDI – University of Salerno, Italy

My proposal is designed to compare two apparently very different languages, and especially their lexicon and morphological characteristics, and to define their common and divergent features. The main aim is to study the phenomenon of polysemy and to observe how Italian and German exploit it according to their linguistic characteristics. On the basis of a sample lexicon, the polysemy levels of the two languages will be compared and studied. The aim is to assess whether one language has a higher polysemy rate than the other and to discover the reasons behind these fluctuations.

My interest immediately fell on the part of the lexicon most used by speakers, the basic vocabulary. Once the words have been collected, the number of meanings listed in De Mauro's GRADIT will be documented in a table, and for each Italian word a German translation will be selected from the Duden dictionary (unfortunately, there is no similar work to GRADIT in German). The latter indicates, in addition to the definitions of a word, its frequency of use, measured in notches. The frequency can reach a maximum of five notches and a minimum of one. Taking this information into account, a box dedicated to the frequency of use of German will be added to the table. Thanks to this indication, it will be possible to ascertain whether words from the Italian fundamental lexicon correspond to words of high frequency in German and whether those from the lexicon of high usage and availability correspond to words of lower frequency.

To give concreteness to my proposal, I will give some examples in the animal world. The most interesting results with the most variation are to be found in the animal/quality pattern. Some words do not have the same meaning and connotation in Italian and German and I think this is due to a kind of arbitrariness. Some languages may associate an animal with positive qualities, others with negative qualities, still others may not associate any qualities at all. My research involves the investigation of further semantic domains to see whether patterns tend to be the same in both languages for reasons of cultural-historical compatibility or whether they diverge.

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Lexical Borrowings from Turkish and Greek into Romanian during the Phanariote Period: Adaptation and Lexicographic Treatment

Ana-Maria GÎNSAC – “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iași, Romania

Mădălina UNGUREANU – “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iași, Romania

In the 18th century and the first two decades of the next one, the Romanian principalities, Moldavia and Walachia, experienced the period of Phanariot reigns. In an attempt to strengthen its dominance over the Romanian territories and to avoid alliances between these and the Russian and Habsburg Empires, the Ottoman Empire appointed to the leadership of the two countries members of the Greek aristocratic families from the Fanar district of Istanbul. Therefore, this period came for the Romanian principalities with new administrative realities (especially roles and taxes) and lexical borrowings from Turkish and Modern-Greek to designate them.

The Romanian administrative documents from this period preserved in manuscript copies from the first half of the 19th century carried out at the initiative of the director of the State Archives in Iași, the scholar Gheorghe Asachi (documents edited within an ongoing research project studying the relations between Romania and the Month Athos), contain a large number of loanwords from Turkish and Modern Greek, more or less adapted to the Romanian language. Many vary in form from page to page or are inaccurately copied since the copyists struggled to understand them; therefore, specialized Romanian and foreign lexicographic resources were needed to identify their etymological form and meaning. Some took forms not recorded in the academic dictionaries of the Romanian language, while others were not registered at all. Following the rich inventory and classification of these lexical borrowings, we will describe the particularities of their adaptation in Romanian and treatment in dictionaries, identifying the unregistered lexemes, forms and meanings. As most of these words are unexplored, this approach helps upgrade the information within the Thesaurus Dictionary of the Romanian Language (DLR).

English Loanwords and Lexical Variation on Egyptian Journalistic Texts

Lucia LA CAUSA – University of Catania, Italy

Ester DI SILVESTRO – University of Catania, Italy

With the advent of globalization, English has spread all over the world (Sergeant, 2012, among others). This phenomenon has inevitably led to an unprecedented introduction of English terms also in EFL communities and certainly, it has had a great impact in their 'glocal' (Robertson, 1992, 1995, Onysko, 2009; Sharifian, 2013) products such as in social media, TV and radio broadcasting, and newspapers (Varga & Bjelobaba, 2011).

This study, which is part of a wider research project, focuses on the use of English loanwords in Egyptian journalistic texts and aims at observing their frequency of use, describing their process of simplification and adaptation, and thus their changes in form (Mohammed & Samad, 2020), and, finally, verifying whether there are variations in their meanings (Al-Athwary, 2016) and functions as well.

The research will be carried out along two different lines: firstly, English loanwords will be manually detected and recorded out of a sample of articles taken from the online Arabic version of the newspaper Al-Ahram. This first data collection will be useful to study the frequency of use of English terms in the Arabic texts and their morphological behaviour. Secondly, concordances and co-occurrences will be verified through a Corpus-Assisted Discourse Studies approach (Partington, Duguid & Taylor, 2013) using Sketch Engine (Kilgarriff et al., 2014) to look for patterns of similarity or contrast in the words surrounding the search term and thus verify whether English loanwords in these articles are used with the same lexical and semantic function.

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Suffixed Loanwords in Dictionaries of Foreign Words in Slovak in the Past 80 Years

Renáta PANOCO VÁ – Pavol Jozef Šafárik University, Slovakia

Lukáš LUKAČÍN – Pavol Jozef Šafárik University, Slovakia

Borrowing words from other languages has always been a controversial phenomenon. Recently, especially the influx of words borrowed from English has been a widely discussed issue in a number of European languages. Also in Slovak, lexical items of foreign origin have attracted critical attention of lexicographers and linguists. Here we will focus on suffixed loanwords. They are of particular interest, because if a larger set of suffixed loanwords is accepted in a language and speakers recognize their similarity, the loanwords can be reanalysed and the suffixes can be used in new naming processes.

In Slovak, there is a tradition of compiling dictionaries of foreign words. The first dictionary of this type was Prídavok (1939). The main aim of this paper is to compare five dictionaries of foreign words in Slovak published in 1939, 1953, 1966, 1997, and 2005 with central focus on suffixed loanwords. A key selection criterion for the dictionaries was that each represents a different historical period, which was assumed to have an influence on the origins of the dictionary items. Corresponding alphabetical sections of each dictionary were analysed in order to answer three main research questions. First, it was examined how the proportion of suffixed loanwords in the collection of foreign words developed over different periods. Second, it was explored which domains of Slovak vocabulary tend to accept loanwords and from which source languages. Third, it was compared to what degree suffixed loanwords were integrated into the Slovak grammatical system and adapted to its orthography. Preliminary results suggest that suffixed loanwords from German and French declined, whereas borrowing from English saw only a modest increase. It should be noted that there is a significant overlap in learned suffixes between these three languages.

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Morphemic Phrasemes in German: the Case of Particle Verbs

Valentina SCHETTINO – University of Salerno, Italy

In general, studies on phraseological units are still characterized by a significant amount of divergent definitions across different approaches and different languages (cf. Burger et al., 2008). Moreover, the very nature of phraseological units is far from unquestionable with respect to compound words (cf. Gaeta, 2011, Koesters Gensini, 2012). In recent years, for example, it has been debated whether phraseological units should necessarily present a complex syntactic structure, or whether they can encompass also morphological word formation processes. In particular, Mel'čuk (2021: 35) introduces the concept of morphemic phraseme, i.e. "a phraseme consisting of morphemes that are part of the same wordform". In short, idiomatic expressions – and thus phraseological items – would be attested also inside a single lexical unit, in different languages (cf. Beck & Mel'čuk 2011; Beck, 2019). Starting from this considerations, the present work reflects on the characteristics of some verbal constructions in German. In particular, it is debated whether monorhematic verbal complexes should be considered idiomatic phrases if the meaning of the complex is not compositional – i.e. cannot be derived from the sum of the meaning of the different morphological elements. Specific attention will be devoted to separable verbs – as for example *durchsieben* or *irreführen*, because of their peculiar morphosyntactic structure and their semantic complexity (Köper & Shulte im Walde, 2016). In the end, a comparison with the Italian verbs known as *procomplementari* (cf. De Mauro, 2000; Viviani 2006) – i.e. verbal forms in which one or more pronominal elements are associated to a verbal base – will be drawn. Indeed, according to recent literature (cf. Di Buono 2021), these verbs are considered to constitute idiomatic phrases if the anaphoric reference can not be reconstructed. Thus, they can serve as contrastive reinforcement for the present analysis.

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More than Words: Lexical Variation and Change across Cultures, Time, and Space

13th International Conference for Historical Lexicography and Lexicology

Wednesday, 27 September 2023

13.00 Registration — ROOM “Nicola Cilento”

14.00 Inaugural Remarks and Opening Address — ROOM “Nicola Cilento”

Rita Calabrese and Rossella Latorraca (Convenors) — University of Salerno, Italy
Fredric Dolezal (ISHLL – President) — University of Georgia, USA

14.30–16.10

Panels

Compiling Dictionaries: Lexicographic and Historical Insights

A Contrastive Outlook on Lexical Variation across Languages

Room “Nicola Cilento”

Room “Carmine Pecoraro”

Miyoshi, Kusujiro – Soka Women's College, Japan

Cawdrey's Lexicographical Practice: Its Historical Continuance and Development

Salgado, Ana, Costa, Rute, Tasovac, Toma, Romary, Laurent, Khan, Anas Fahad, Almeida, Bruno, Ramos, Margarida, Carvalho, Sara, Silva, Raquel and Khemakhem, Mohamed – International collaboration (see BoAs for affiliations)

Usage labels in an eighteenth-century Portuguese dictionary: the case of Moraes (1789)

Stöckle, Philipp and Gellan, Andreas – Austrian Centre for Digital Humanities and Cultural Heritage, Austria

Historical Bavarian dialect lexicography in the digital age

Kiss, Margit and Mészáros, Tamás – Literary Studies Research Centre for the Humanities and Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Hungary

Beyond alphabetical order: root-ordered dictionary in a digital environment

Franceschi, Daniele – Roma Tre University, Italy

The challenges of creating a bilingual (English-Italian) dictionary of sports and games terminology

Nagano, Akiko and Shimada, Masaharu – University of Shizuoka and University of Tsukuba, Japan

Co-synonymic dvandva compounding: Its historical change and cross-linguistic variation

Everaert, Martin – Utrecht University, the Netherlands

The word *Indo-European* indicating ‘of Eurasian descent’ in Dutch and English

Gutiérrez Rodilla, Bertha M., Gómez Martínez, Marta and Quijada Díez, Carmen – University of Salamanca, University of Cantabria, and University of Oviedo, Spain

Wash your hands, a once controversial medical advice

Herteg, Crina – University of Alba Iulia, Romania

The Conceptualisation of Inflation in English and Romanian. A Corpus-Based Analysis

Pablo-Núñez, Luis – University of Granada, Spain

A Forgotten Work: The Spanish-Japanese vocabulary from Manila (1912)

16.10–16.45

Coffee break

16.45–17.45

Plenary — ROOM “Nicola Cilento”

Stefan Dollinger – University of British Columbia, Canada

More than Words: Lexical Variation and Change across Cultures, Time, and Space

13th International Conference for Historical Lexicography and Lexicology

Thursday, 28 September 2023

09.00–11.00

Panels

Lexical variation in Specialized Discourse

Theoretical and Methodological Insights in Lexicological and Lexicographical Matters

Room “Nicola Cilento”

Room “Carmine Pecoraro”

Benati, Chiara and Caparrini, Marialuisa – University of Genoa and University of Ferrara, Italy

Terminological Variation and Change Across the German Translations of Lanfranc of Milan's *Chirurgia parva*

Federici, Annalisa – Roma Tre University, Italy

Medical Lexicon and Gender Ideologies in Nineteenth-Century British Periodicals: the Case of The Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal (1805–1855)

Mambelli, Gloria – University of Verona, Italy

Lexical Variation in Middle English Legal Documents

Zanella, Gloria – University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Italy

Metaphors and Astrophysics. A short diachronic study in popular science magazines, in French and Italian

Podhajecka, Mirosława – University of Opole, Poland

What's in a name? *Dance*-related compounds in OED3

Zanfei, Anna – University of Verona, Italy

Exploring genre variation in specialized varieties of English using the appraisal system methodology: A study of divergence and convergence

Ten Hacken, Pius – University of Innsbruck, Austria

On the proper place of theory in lexicography

Ciancia, Carmen, Patrick, Peter L. and Esposito, Pasquale – University of Salerno, Italy and University of Essex, UK

Lexical Frequency Effects on Language Variation

Risberg, Lydia and Lindström, Liina – University of Tartu, Estonia

The variation in case selection patterns of Estonian verbs and their presentation in the descriptive and prescriptive lexicograph

Ryan, John M. and Parra-Guinaldo, Víctor – University of Northern Colorado, USA, and University of Saudi Arabia

A Lexicographic Approach to the Classification of Relexified Diminutives in the Romance Languages: Phase III--Neapolitan

Chambat, Anaïs and Rousseau Nathalie – Sorbonne University/CY Cergy Paris University, Centre Jean Pruvost, France

Quantifying and qualifying the innovations of a 'revised' French translation in the 18th century: the *Dictionnaire universel de médecine traduit de l'anglais de M. James*

11.00–11.30

Coffee break

11.30–12.30

Plenary — Room “Nicola Cilento”

Elda Morlicchio – University of Naples “L'Orientale”, Italy

12.30–14.30

Lunch — University Canteen

14.30–16.30

Panels

A Cultural Outlook on Lexical Influences on Environment, Ideology, Gender

Lexical Encounters and Variation in Language Contact Situations

Room “Nicola Cilento”

Room “Carmine Pecoraro”

Di Martino, Emilia – University of Naples “Suor Orsola Benincasa”, Italy

‘Chav’: from monstrous body to driver of economic/symbolic activity around the world

De Cesaris, Janet – Universitat Pompeu Fabra–Barcelona, SpainSense Extension in a Changing Climate: A story of *environmental migrants*, *externally displaced persons*, and *climate refugees***Abbamonte, Lucia and Hughes, Bronwen – University of Naples “Parthenope” and University of Campania, Italy**

What’s in a wor(l)d? A comparative corpus-based study of environmental lexicon

De Cristofaro, Valentina – Independent scholar, ItalyFraming The *Tyre Extinguishers*. Investigating lexical variation in news stories on the activist group to unveil media bias**Lo Vecchio, Nicholas – Independent scholar, Italy**

Lexicography and the LGBTQ lexicon: Recent research and future perspectives

Pizzo, Raffaele – University of Naples “Parthenope”, Italy

Lexical Variation in the UK’s LGBTQ+ Community: Polari Language in the XXI Century

Fodde, Luisanna and Pisci, Alessio – University of Cagliari, Italy

Dekko! The Empire Speaks Back: Hindi Loanwords in Ghosh’s Ibis Trilogy

Dylewski, Radosław and Witt, Zuzanna – Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland

Are the pre-1920s meanings, words, phrases, and expressions marked originally US black in the Green’s Dictionary of Slang of African American provenance?

Furiassi, Cristiano – University of Torino, Italy

Toward a Paremiological Dictionary of Barbadian English and Bajan

Villalva, Alina – University of Lisbon, Portugal

Portuguese and Brazilian indigenous languages: lexical interconnections, according to Bluteau’s Vocabulário

Vujić, Jelena and Milanović, Aleksandar – University of Belgrade, Serbia

Contact-induced lexical variation: a case of Diaspora Serbian in the USA (1900–1950)

Kramarić, Martina and Mihaljević, Ana – Institute for Croatian language, Croatia

Semantic changes, influences, and interferences in Croatian Church Slavonic and Old

16.30–17.00

Coffee break

17.00–18.20

Panel: Tracing the Roots of Lexical Variation through Historical Lexicography

Room “Nicola Cilento”

Room “Carmine Pecoraro”

Battista, Simonetta – University of Copenhagen, Denmark

The oldest Latin–Old Norse glossary

Wills, Tarrin and Lindholm, Johnny – University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Variation in semantic lexical groupings in Old Norse

Di Clemente, Valeria – University of Catania, Italy

Crucethur and tenserie in the Peterborough Chronicle

Vanags, Pēteris – Stockholm University, Sweden

Lexical, morphological or phonological variation in the Historical Dictionary of Latvian (LVVV)

Penn, Catherine – Roma Tre University, ItalyAre the French lexical units *fantaisie* and *imagination* synonymous in the 17th century? An inquiry of historical semantics in progress**Gînsac, Ana-Maria and Ungureanu, Mădălina – “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iași, Romania**

Lexical Variation in the First Romanian Versions of the Psalter (16th Century)

Benvenuto, Maria Carmela and Bichlmeier, Harald – “Sapienza” University of Rome, Italy, and Saxonian Academy of Sciences, Germany

Iranian Colours and Textile Terms in Aramaic Documents

Mamadnazarov, Abdusalom and Gulomaseinov, Safo – Tajik National University, TajikistanThe discovery of the first “*Comprehensive Persian–Arabic–Russian Dictionary*”; by I. D. Yagello, 1910

Social dinner

More than Words: Lexical Variation and Change across Cultures, Time, and Space

13th International Conference for Historical Lexicography and Lexicology

Friday, 29 September 2023

09.00–10.00

Plenary — Room “Nicola Cilento”

Dirk Geeraerts – University of Leuven, Belgium

10.00–10.30

Coffee break

10.30–12.10

Panels

Lexical Variation across Time: Diachronic Perspectives

Linguistic Innovation and Evolution: Lexical Productivity and Variation

Room “Nicola Cilento”

Room “Carmine Pecoraro”

Pagan, Heather, Seiler, Annina, and Wallis, Christine – University of Westminster, UK, University of Zurich, Switzerland, and University of Manchester, UK
Adapting the *Dictionarius*: Lexical Variation in Insular Manuscripts of Garland’s Work

Appolloni, Remo – “Sapienza” University of Rome, Italy
“Usury” or “interest”? Exploring the diachronic variation of early modern English economic discourse (1550–1600): a corpus-based approach

Mafela, Munzhedzi James – University of South Africa
A Review of the First Dictionaries in Tshivenda

Hovmark, Henrik – University of Copenhagen, Denmark
Molbech’s *Dansk Dialect-Lexikon*

Jóhannsson, Ellert Þór – Árni Magnússon Institute for Icelandic Studies, Iceland
Early Modern Icelandic Vocabulary in Transition

Klosa-Kückelhaus, Annette and Wolfer, Sascha – Leibniz-Institute for the German Language (IDS) in Mannheim, Germany
New results on the acceptance of German neologisms over time

Gînsac, Ana-Maria and Ungureanu, Mădălina – “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iași, Romania
Lexical Borrowings from Turkish and Greek into Romanian During the Phanariote Period: Adaptation and Lexicographic Treatment

Gagliardi, Nicoletta – University of Salerno, Italy
On Polysemy: Italian and German in comparison

Panocová, Renáta and Lukačín, Lukáš – Pavol Jozef Šafárik University, Slovakia
Suffixed loanwords in dictionaries of foreign words in Slovak in the past 80 years

12.10–14.30

Lunch — University Canteen

14.30–16.10

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Del Tomba, Alessandro – “Sapienza” University of Rome, Italy

You can't teach an old dog new tricks. Khotanese *ysare* ‘old age’, *šve* ‘dog’ and the development of **-uāh*

Moruz, Mihai Alex, Moruz, Maria, and Catană-Spenchiu, Ana Veronica – “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University, Iași, Romania

The Electronic Corpus of the First Bilingual Romanian Lexicons

Dury, Pascaline and Serrone, Gabriella – University Lumière Lyon2, France, and University of Bari “Aldo Moro”, Italy

A diachronic study of lexical variation: the case of the French term *construction durable*

Bichlmeier, Harald – Saxonian Academy of Sciences, Germany

On the Bulgarian language given in the Turkish-Bulgarian versified dictionary *Tuhfe-i Sabrî an Lisân-i Bulgarî* (1879)

Smith, Chris – University of Caen Normandy, France

Tracking semantic change in a set of synonyms of insolent/ impudent/ cheeky

Linguistic Innovation and Evolution: Lexical Productivity and Variation

Room “Carmine Pecoraro”

Feulner, Anna – Humboldt University of Berlin, Germany

Old Lithuanian loanwords in the history of German

Schettino, Valentina – University of Salerno, Italy

Morphemic phrasemes in German: the case of particle verbs

La Causa, Lucia and di Silvestro, Ester – University of Catania, Italy

English loanwords and lexical variation on Egyptian journalistic texts

Buoniconto, Alfonsina, and Maniglia, Valentina – University of Salerno, Italy

What dictionaries can say and cannot say about morphological productivity: evidence from a diachronic analysis on Romance prefixes

16.10

Closing ceremony and announcements — Room “Nicola Cilento”

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*More than Words: Lexical Variation and
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International Conference

27-29 September 2023

Department of Humanities (DipSum)

University of Salerno



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