

**LEXICOGRAPHY AT LARGE --**

**CONFERENCE AT MACQUARIE UNIVERSITY**

**Monday 25 March > Tuesday 26 March**

**Venue:**

**Monday 9.15--11am Arts Precinct 25WW C120/121**

**Monday 11.30-5pm/Tuesday all morning 25WW C326**

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## **LEXICOGRAPHY AT LARGE -- CONFERENCE AT MACQUARIE UNIVERSITY**

**Presenters in order of appearance: Monday 25 March > Tuesday 26 March**

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### **MONDAY 25 MARCH (DAY 1, morning)**

**\*Distinguished Professor Ingrid Piller (Department of Linguistics, Macquarie University)**

**Welcome and Introduction**

**\*Professor Stefan Schierholz ((Friedrich Alexander University, Erlangen,/Germany)**

**With R.Gouws, Yv Keromnes, Z.Hollos, Cheung, A. Yessenali**

**European Master in Lexicography**

The EMLex [i:ɛm'leks] is an international Erasmus Mundus Joint Master course of lexicography that is organized by eight universities. EMLex offers a four-semester programme, brings together students from different countries of the world and the programme comprises all subject matter of lexicography and dictionary research. Basic knowledge of German and English, which can be deepened in the first semester, is essential for participation because teaching will be done in these two languages exclusively. The overall number of ECTS points granted is 120. The students receive a Joint Master Degree Diploma. Post-graduates will be able to work either as a lexicographer at a publishing company or as an academic lexicographer in all fields of lexicography but also in related areas. Further information can be found on the website: [www.emlex.eu.usc.gal/](http://www.emlex.eu.usc.gal/)

**\*Dr Mary Laughren (University of Queensland)**

**Encyclopaedic Lexicography: the Warlpiri Encyclopaedic Dictionary, a case study**

**Abstract:** The compilation of the 1391 page Warlpiri Encyclopaedic Dictionary resulted from a long collaboration (1975 to 2022) between Warlpiri language speakers, linguists, school teachers and researchers in a range of disciplines. This presentation will describe the context in which this project was envisaged and carried out including the sourcing and use of mainly oral language, and the need to meet the requirements of both Warlpiri-speaking users and English only speakers. It will discuss the dictionary contents and illustrate the layout of Warlpiri word entries in the light of these factors. The presentation will also outline the adaptation to changing technology from data on card files to marked up electronic files, including the software created by Nay Yinarlingi; San Tidylex configured with settings for Warlpiri). It facilitates checking the structure of the lexical database and selecting and manipulating those data which would appear in the printed dictionary.

**Mary Laughren** received her doctoral degree in 1973 from the University of Nice (France), with a dissertation on a Senoufo language of Côte d'Ivoire. Laughren has been researching the Warlpiri language since 1975 when she was appointed to the Warlpiri community of Yuendumu as a research officer (linguist) with the Northern Territory Department of Education in a role designed to support bilingual education programs in Warlpiri community schools. From 1993 to 2009 she taught linguistics and continued her research on Warlpiri and other Australian languages at the University of Queensland where she is currently an Honorary Senior Research Fellow.

**\*Professor Rufous Gouws (Stellenbosch University, South Africa )**

### **Lexicography in a multilingual and multicultural society**

**Abstract:** This paper focuses on various aspects of the multilingual and multicultural South Africa and ways in which it is reflected in, especially, bilingual, and multilingual dictionaries. A brief overview of the political, linguistic and lexicographic situation in South Africa is followed by a discussion of some of the unique cultural features of different speech communities and problems that could emerge in daily communication between members of these different communities. It is shown how the general use of a lingua franca like English does not manage to express cultural differences in a sufficient and communicatively successful way. Dictionaries are needed to make speakers aware of certain cultural issues and to ensure the most appropriate text production endeavours. Reference is made to different South African dictionaries to illustrate their successful and less successful negotiation of some multilingual and multicultural challenges. Proposals are made for better ways of dealing with these issues. In this regard the implementation of a frame structure and the use of outer texts to convey cultural data are suggested. A discussion of the need for a dictionary culture, an awareness of cultural diversity and a lexicographic response to the real needs of real dictionary users concludes this presentation.

**\*Professor Christine Ganslmayer (Friedrich Alexander University, Erlangen,/Germany)**

### **Language diversity in Europe: Language variation, tolerance and identity**

**Abstract:** This presentation thematises linguistic diversity in Europe with a focus on the German language: an identity-forming function of linguistic variation is discussed on the basis of various intra-linguistic examples. Different dimensions of variance will be considered: First, the spatial variance by contrasting different standard varieties of German and German dialects, then the political dimension using the example of the East German (GDR) language, and finally the social dimension, as it manifests itself in lexical variance, as it is being debated in the ongoing linguistic-pragmatic discourse in Germany. The contribution of lexicography is

explored for each of these domains: It is about the socio-political functions associated with lexicographical work and dictionaries. The question is how lexical work and lexicography could contribute to a specific development of societies.

**\*DrAdam Smith ( Department of Linguistics, Macquarie University)**

**Family Law terms for immigrant communities in Australia**

**Abstract:** TermFinder is suite of online ‘termbanks’ designed to assist non-specialist users in their understanding of terminology. This presentation examines how the user focus helps to frame the design of an online termbank in family law, as a resource for community education and support for laypersons who need “first-aid” help in dealing with their legal situation. Every aspect of the LawTermFinder termbank is motivated by its primary users, as non-specialists in a highly specialised field. This makes them a special category of learner, neither experts nor trainees in the subject, but lay people involved in legal actions, seeking very particular legal knowledge to understand their situation. Their need-to-know includes understanding of the Australian legal system and its processes, and so the selection of terms for the termbank’s macrostructure includes those of family law itself, as well as mediation and court practices.

While the termbank is designed for general public users, who may not be either highly educated or literate in English, an important subset of this group is immigrant communities for whom both the language and the systemic structures of the legal system can be particularly alienating. For this reason, the termbank provides translations into 8 community languages of key elements in on each termpage to support the accessible English definitions, audio recordings and complementary diagrams/tables. These languages were carefully selected to target communities in Australia with particular need for English support. This presentation will also describe how user interaction with the termbank has been monitored in order to enhance the content in response to user needs.

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## **MONDAY 25 MARCH (DAY 1, afternoon)**

**\*Professor Anja Lobstein-Reichmann (Niedersächsische Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen)**

### **The Early New High German Dictionary – facts and vision**

**Abstract:** In my talk I will give a very short introduction to the Early New High German Dictionary (Frühneuhochdeutsches Wörterbuch = FWB), which is the largest period dictionary of the German language. The subject of this project, Early New High German, the period of the late Middle Ages and the early Modern Era, begins in the middle of the 14th century and ends in the middle of the 17th century. After talking about some facts of our linguistic concept and our information program, which strives to deliver maximum linguistic, semantic and cultural-historical information in a minimal space, I am going to show some visions we have concerning digital hermeneutics.

**\*Ms Akerke Yessenali (Université de Lorraine, France)**

### **Comparative Analysis of English Collocations Dictionaries: A Study of the Oxford Collocations Dictionary and the Macmillan Collocations Dictionary**

**Abstract:** This research delves into the growing significance of phraseological information in lexicography, specifically through a comparative analysis of two prominent English collocations dictionaries: the Oxford Collocations Dictionary (OCD, 2002) and the Macmillan Collocations Dictionary (MCD, 2002). As collocations play a pivotal role in language acquisition, the study critically evaluates the methodologies used by each dictionary in encoding, classifying, and presenting collocational information. Carefully studied key aspects include the treatment of homonyms, entry features, and overall organization.

The OCD adopts a grammatical structure-based categorization and features a dedicated phrase section, while the MCD uses semantic grouping and provides noun collocates for adjective and verb entries. The analysis encompasses dictionary entries, evaluating definitions, collocational categories, explanatory content, and usage examples. Findings underscore the importance of diverse access methods, clear classification, comprehensive descriptive information, and contextual examples for effective language learning.

The comparative study reveals variations in the representation and organization of collocational information, emphasizing the absence of standardized approaches. Consequently, it advocates for further exploration and standardization efforts in phraseological knowledge. This research contributes valuable insights to the discourse on collocations' significance in language learning and informs the representation and structure of collocational information in lexicographic resources.

**\*Associate Professor Trevor Evans (Department of History and Archaeology, Macquarie University)**

**The Practice of Medieval Latin and Post-Classical Greek Lexicography: Reflections on Two Projects**

**Abstract:** This presentation offers reflections on the practical methods applied in two lexicographical projects. The process of creating dictionaries of Greek and Latin is rarely explained and can appear mysterious to external observers. The resulting outputs are often treated as ‘the last word’ on their subject. It can be argued, however, that they should be considered only the starting point of an ongoing discussion.

**Trevor Evans** worked at the University of Oxford on the monumental *Dictionary of Medieval Latin from British Sources* (a project commencing in 1914 and eventually completed in 2014) in the period 2004–7. Since 2010 he has been working at Macquarie University on the ‘Greek-English Lexicon of the Zenon Archive’ project with John Lee of the University of Sydney (the Zenon Archive is a large III BCE assemblage of documentary papyri). There is interest value for lexicographers in comparing the contrasting methods deployed in these two projects.

**\* Emeritus Professor Pam Peters (Department of Linguistics, Macquarie University)**  
**Online terminography for Indigenous users**

**Abstract:** In this paper we take a close look at applying the principles of user-based lexicography to online terminography – in creating an online termbank of key terms in Australian Family Law for Indigenous users with low reading skills. It calls for a rethink of all the verbal demands inherent in the semasiological design of conventional dictionaries and termbanks, and to use instead an onomasiological design, foregrounding the conceptual structure of the resource as the cognitive starting point for users. It also adopts the “easy-read” approach to information delivery, coupling key words with iconic images to represent them. It provides audio support as well in the form of voiceovers for the reference words, and linked recordings of the definition of each term. Online terminography can thus make interactive use of all the digital media available (sound, verbal, graphic), to support Indigenous access and understanding of unfamiliar words and concepts in matters of family law.

**Pam Peters** is a lexicographer and terminographer with Macquarie University’s Linguistics Department, and leader of the TermFinder projects: LawTermFinder, HealthTermFinder (incl 12 cancer termbanks) and ArchiTermFinder’s termbank in Building Construction.

**\*Ms Susan Butler & \*Ms Alison Moore (Macquarie Dictionary)**

***Macquarie Dictionary: its beginnings and its interactions with users***

**Abstract:** This paper provides a history of the *Macquarie Dictionary* with an emphasis on the elements necessary for the successful publication of a national dictionary of Australian English, on its social context and its presentation to the Australian community. The dictionary finds itself at the heart of some disputes. One such is spelling as it relates to a sense of national identity. There are also awkward moments where it is evident that taboo words are undergoing generational change. There are flashpoints in politics where words matter, as in the case of *misogyny*, and there is angst over what is an acceptable new word to include in the august pages of the national lexicon, particularly in the area of slang. We close with some observations about the future of dictionary publishing.

**Susan Butler** was the Editor of *Macquarie Dictionary*, retiring at the end of 2017. She is an author of several books and has a website where she blogs regularly on aspects of Australia English.

**Alison Moore** has been the Editor of the *Macquarie Dictionary* since 2018 and is responsible for its print editions (the 9th edition published in 2023) and its digital editions.

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**TUESDAY 26 MARCH (DAY 2, morning)**

**\*Professor Stefan Schierholz ((Friedrich Alexander University, Erlangen,/Germany)**

**Methods in Lexicography and Dictionary Research**

Methods are used in every stage of dictionary-making and in every scientific analysis which is carried out in the field of dictionary research. Currently only few comprehensive and up-to-date documentation of methods can be found in the special field literature. Apart from these observations, one can find methods reflected more or less in the publications of dictionary research where the subject matter itself is methodology, single methods are discussed critically, specific methods are used aligned to the subject matter. But very often methods are applied without any reflection on their use but also without any consequences for the quality of the research results. The paper gives an overview of selected methods used in linguistics, in lexicography, dictionary research as well as of the areas these methods are applied in.

**\*Mr Yvon Keromnes (Université de Nancy, France)**

### **Pragmatics & Phraseology in Contrast**

This presentation will discuss the opportunity of relativizing two distinctions hitherto regarded as convenient in the study of language, the first between the *lexicon* and *grammar*, and the second between *language* and its *conditions of use*. This mildly iconoclastic take on language will be illustrated with the description of particular pragmatic phrasemes in French and German.

Many traditional approaches to language correspond to what Taylor (2013) calls the ‘Dictionary & Grammar model’, assuming a strict separation between grammar and the lexicon: on the one hand, you have lists of words, which can be properly described in dictionaries, and on the other, lists of rules on how to combine the words in order to produce grammatical utterances. Within this model, phraseology, the study of a language’s irregularities, was a kind of niche within the study of the lexicon: the study of its picturesque dimensions, as it were. But research in the last decades (eg Jackendoff 1995, Mel’cuk 2013) has shown that, far from being a fringe domain, phraseological phenomena are in fact consubstantial to any language, under any form. And indeed, many of these phenomena, among them idioms, partake of both syntax and the lexicon, showing that these two domains should be approached conjointly. The second distinction that should probably be abandoned as misleading is the one between language, seen as a self-contained system, and its conditions of use (ie pragmatics’ purview).

**\*Associate Professor Zita Hollos (Karoli Gaspar University of the Reformed Church, Hungary)**

### **Quo vadis, Lexicography? How Modern Technologies Challenge Lexicographical Practice**

Nowadays, everyday and academic communication is increasingly taking place in front of the screen and on the internet, in a reality characterized by digitalization. Technological development is not stopping at reference works, general and specialized dictionaries and specialized dictionaries. As a result, it also significantly influences the look-up habits of new generations, which modern lexicography should serve with the help of modern technologies.

In addition to printed dictionaries motivated by language technology – such as FDH or HVPC – interested users have access to multilingual specialized dictionaries, such as the ten-language lexicographical dictionary WLWF or a small, collaborative, online specialized learner’s dictionary E-ITEMLEX on Lexonomy, an open-source platform. They contribute to the internationalization of a particular subject area and expert knowledge. In addition, (advanced) language learners can also find general language online resources of scientific, corpus-based lexicography – such as the large German dictionary portal DWDS or a small learner’s dictionary portal for language production E-KOLLEX DAF – on the Internet. Products of scientific lexicography with German are characterized by their well-founded theoretical



conception rooted in tradition, by the reliability of the data and, increasingly often, by technical innovations. All these products serve general and specialized communication in a globalized world, where not only new opportunities but also new challenges are gradually emerging. So, we can justifiably ask the question: Quo vadis, lexicography?

In my presentation, I would like to briefly outline the new trends in scientific lexicography – such as *interdisciplinarity* (language technology and corpus linguistics), *internationalization* (multilingualism and collaboration) or *cross-media publishing* (data modelling and presentation) – and also illustrate them with projects in which I was/am involved as a collaborator, author or co-author.

**\*Dr Vanessa Enríquez Raído (Department of Linguistics, Macquarie University)**  
**Leveraging Terminology Management for Translation Quality Assurance**

**Abstract:** In the world of professional translation, the precision and clarity of terminology are not merely beneficial—they are imperative for effective communication. This presentation explores the essential role of terminology in specialized translation, highlighting its significance in enabling successful communication across cultures, among professionals, and between specialists and the public. We will examine key concepts and definitions that underpin translation-centric terminology, while illustrating the significant advantages of effective terminology management, such as improved consistency, precision, and clarity in translation projects. This session will also offer a practical guide to termbase management, outlining strategies for creating, maintaining, and using terminological databases effectively to support high-quality translation work. Additionally, we will examine the characteristics of a robust terminology management system, considering its impact on workflow optimizations, collaborative translation processes, and overall translation quality. By the end of the session, participants will be equipped with an understanding of the knowledge and tools necessary to implement effective terminology management practices in translation workflows, ultimately leading to improved professional standards and better outcomes in cross-linguistic and cross-cultural communication.

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**Vanessa Enríquez Raído** is Senior Lecturer in Translation Technologies at Macquarie University's Department of Linguistics. Her scholarly work intersects the fields of translator education, translation tools and technologies, and specialized information search for translators. Vanessa has contributed to these domains through a robust portfolio of publications, editorial roles, conference participations, and guest lectures. She previously acted as an academic consultant for New Zealand's government Language Assistance Service Programme. Her professional experience spans technical translation and software localization, skills she refined while working with various Language Service Providers and engaging with European technology and commercial sectors.

**\*Honorary Professor Trevor Johnston (Department of Linguistics, Macquarie University)**

**Auslan dictionaries in print and online**

This presentation describes the evolution and content of the Auslan dictionaries. Dictionary research into Auslan began in 1984 (Sydney University) with the creation of a lexical database which was the source of the first print dictionary in 1987. The database migrated over various platforms for three more editions (1989, 1998, 2003), two CD-ROM multi-media editions (1997, 2001), and an online version (called ‘Auslan Signbank’) in 2005 (Newcastle University). It was updated in 2014 (Macquarie University) and completely overhauled in 2022-2024 (Monash University). The Auslan dictionaries consist of 7,500 Auslan headsigns (originally line drawings, now videos), ordered phonologically, with accompanying definitions of the signs in English (and now Auslan). The online version was designed to enable continuous editing without the need for discrete editions. These changes are informed by on-going linguistic and lexicographic research, input from Auslan teachers or interpreters, and deaf community feedback. I will give detailed examples of the structure of the dictionary and its entries which include phonological, semantic, dialect and grammatical information about each sign.

**Trevor Johnston** is currently affiliated as Senior Research Fellow, Linguistics at Monash University, and Honorary Professor, Linguistics at Macquarie University. My past affiliations relevant to my lexicographical work on Auslan go back some 40 years: doctoral candidate then research fellow at Sydney University, Associate Professor at The University of Newcastle/Royal Institute for Deaf and Blind Children (now “NextSense”), and Professor at Macquarie University.