

DSNA JOINS TEXT ENCODING INITIATIVE

Beginning 1 January 1989, the Dictionary Society of North America will participate in a project called Text Encoding Initiative which will develop guidelines for the preparation of computer-readable texts for literary or linguistic analysis. In order to use computers to store, retrieve, and process written material, such as data to be used in making a dictionary, or the entries written for the dictionary, the texts must be encoded in machine-readable form. To deal with such matters as representing non-Roman alphabets and special symbols, handling complicated subdivisions of text, and indicating the source of a text, the computer user must develop rules, techniques, and conventions. Over the years many schemes have been developed to serve various needs. Among the large projects with computer encoding systems are the Thesaurus Lingua Linguae Graecae at Irvine, California; the Responsa Project at Bar Ilan, Israel; the Trésor de la langue française at Nancy; and language archives of The Institute of the German Language at Mannheim and the Institute for Computational Linguistics at Pisa. Other systems were created for such software as COCOA ("word COunt and COncordance program on Atlas"), the Oxford Concordance Program, and the Waterloo Concordance Program. These schemes can rarely be adopted for a new project without great cost in time and money to find one nearly suitable, figure out its conventions, and

adapt it to the needs of the new project. Earlier attempts toward agreement on a standard form of text encoding or a common format for exchanging texts between projects were abandoned when conferees could not agree. A North American meeting in 1978 ended in disagreement on details of a scheme. A European meeting similarly foundered on fears of a "standard" which might take away local decision-making responsibility.

The need for a new, single, easy-to-use, flexible scheme, suitable for encoding all types of textual materials and usable for many kinds of scholarly research is now widely recognized. A meeting at Vassar College in the United States in November 1987 led to the establishment of the Text Encoding Initiative, sponsored by the Association for Computers and the Humanities, the Association for Computational Linguistics, and the Association for Literary and Linguistic Computing. A number of other organizations with an interest in the use of computers for processing data have been invited to endorse the idea of a common encoding scheme and interchange format and to participate in the development of the guidelines. Each will have a representative on the advisory board of the organization and provide members for working groups. Dr. C.M. Sperberg-McQueen of the University of Illinois at Chicago has been appointed as editor in chief of the TEI. (EG)

LEXICOGRAPHY LECTURES ENDOWED AT INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

A new endowment provided by the will of the late Professor Joseph S. Schick establishes the Joseph S. Schick Lectures in Language, Literature, and Lexicography at Indiana State University, Terre Haute, Indiana, the institution where he taught English for thirty years. Dr. Schick's interest in lexicography goes back to his work as a graduate student at the University of Chicago on the staff of the **Dictionary of American English** under Sir William Craigie. According to the provisions of the will, the lectures will be limited to the literature, language, and lexicography of the United

States (including the Colonial Period) and Great Britain and to the period before 1900. Several lectures by scholars eminent in their field will be presented each year. The inaugural lecture was given on 6 December 1988 by Dr. Schick's friend and colleague on the DAE, Allen Walker Read, Professor Emeritus of English, Columbia University (and a past president of the DSNA). He spoke on "Words Crisscrossing the Sea: How Words Have Been Borrowed Between England and America." (EG)

CONFERENCES, CONFERENCE PAPERS, AND LECTURES

CONFERENCES

DSNA 1989 Meeting. Plans are progressing for the DSNA seventh biennial meeting at Cleveland State University August 17-19, 1989. As in previous years, the

American Dialect Society will join us for their summer meeting. Thomas Creswell, ADS Vice-President, will arrange the ADS session. A call for papers was mailed in January to DSNA members, inviting them to propose

papers on any topic in lexicography or lexicology by March 15. For information on the program, write to Professor William S. Chisholm, Department of English, Cleveland State University, Cleveland OH 44115. For other information on the meetings write Professor Louis Milic at the same address or phone (216) 687-3953. (EG)

BudaLEX '88 The Third International Congress of the European Association for Lexicography was held in Budapest, Hungary, 4-9 September 1988 under the sponsorship of Akademiai Kiado, Publishing House of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Holding the meeting in Eastern Europe allowed participation by 70 colleagues from the Socialist countries. A plenary talk and 20 papers were given by Soviet lexicographers. In all there were 235 participants from 31 countries. Conference languages were in Russian, German, French, and English.

A number of events were included besides the 108 sectional papers. A keynote lecture, "Linguistic, Conceptual, and Encyclopedic Knowledge: Some Implications for Lexicography," was given by Academician F. Kiefer of Hungary. Plenary addresses on "The Modern Bilingual Dictionary: Achievements and Perspectives" and "Lexicography and the Computer" (the latter in French) were given by Professor V.P. Berkov (USSR) and Professor B. Quemada (France). A debate was held on the proposition "A dictionary should contain those factors about a language which are not contained in the grammar." The affirmative side was taken by R. Burchfield (UK) and A. Rey (France); the opposition, by A. Makkai (U.S.) and R. Ilson (UK). The debate was continued by speakers from the floor.

Two symposia were held: one on "A Quarter of a Century's Lexicographic Conferences," introduced by R.R.K. Hartmann (UK); and the other reporting the activities of the EURALEX Working Group on Dictionaries and Computers since its organization in 1986. The latter was chaired by A. Zampolli (Italy) and F. Knowles (UK). A book exhibit displayed dictionaries and related publications from 21 publishers, including DUNA. The program concluded with the EURALEX Biennial General Meeting, at which the following officers were elected: President, Antonio Zampolli (Istituto di Linguistica Computazionale, Pisa); Vice-President, R.R.K. Hartmann (University of Exeter); Secretary, Beryl T. Atkins (Collins Publishers, London); Minutes Secretary, Henri Béjoint (Université Lumière-Lyons); Membership Secretary, Mary Snell-Hornby (University of Zurich); Treasurer, Francis E. Knowles (University of Aston, Birmingham); Bulletin Editor, Robert F. Ilson (University of London); Board Members, Y. Apresyan (Academy of Sciences of the USSR), T. Magay (Akademiai Kiado, Budapest), N. Osselton (University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne), A. Rey (Dictionnaires de Robert, Paris).

The 108 papers were given in four concurrent sections over four days. In the following report (see end of item), they are listed alphabetically by presenter under eleven headings.

Prelexicographical Theory - General/Monolingual. Y. Apresyan (USSR): The Dictionary in an Integrated Linguistic Description. H. Béjoint (France): Monosemy and the Dictionary. S. Berezhan (USSR): Methods Employed for Recording the Systemic Relations of Lexical Units in a Dictionary. S. Bullon (UK): Connotation in Learners' Dictionaries. M. Cop (FRG):

The Function of Collocations in the Dictionary. C. Fellbaum & J. Shepard-Kegl (USA): Taxonomic Hierarchies in the Verbal Lexicon. V. Gak (USSR): Typology of the Lexicographical Treatment of Extralinguistic Information. P. Hanks (UK): Towards a Statistical Dictionary of Modern English: Some Preliminary Reflections. F.J. Hausmann (FRG) (In French) About What Is an Article in a Language Dictionary Composed? B. Levin (USA), M. Rappaport (Israel), and B. Atkins (UK): Why Don't All Sleepers Sleep? A Study of the Treatment of -er Nominals in Dictionaries. M. Lyapon (USSR): A Dictionary of Function Words of the Russian Language. R. Moon (UK): The Treatment of Function Words in Dictionaries. B. O'Kill (UK): Collecting and Using Neologisms. L. Palamarchuk (USSR): The Relationship between Application and Theory in Lexicography. T. Piotrowski (Poland): The Place of Word-Formation in Dictionaries. S. Rot (Hungary): On the Derivative Structure of Monosemes and Problems of Standardizing in Lexis. I. Sazonova (USSR): Semantical Description of the Word in the Grammatical Explanatory Dictionary. J. Shepard-Kegl, G. Miller, C. Fellbaum, & K. Miller (USA): WordNet: An Electronic Lexical Reference System (The Princeton Lexicon Project). M. Stephanova (Bulgaria): A Learner's Dictionary of the Russian Language for Non-Philological Students. S. Vlahov (Bulgaria): The Role of Illustrative Material in Semanticizing of the Source-Language Lexical Unit.

Prelexicographical Theory - Bilingual. M. Bratanič (Yugoslavia): Traditional Lexicography and Presenting Foreign Culture in Bilingual Dictionaries. P. Ďurčo (Czechoslovakia): (In German) On the Problems of Bilingual Lexicography. P. Heltai (Hungary): Hierarchical Lexical Relations in English and Hungarian. H. Leemets (USSR): Linguistic Implications of the Reversion of Bilingual Dictionaries (Based on the Example of a Russian-Estonian Dictionary). V. Morozenko (USSR): Lexical Minimum as a Type of Learner's Dictionary. L. Minayeva & O. Akhmanova (USSR): Are Bilingual Dictionaries Reversible? P. Sherwood (UK): Grammar in the Bilingual Dictionary, with Special Reference to Hungarian and English. A. Solomonik (Israel): Different Strategies for 'Mother-Tongue-Target Language' Dictionary Making. B. Szendrő (Hungary): The Problems of Constructing a Bilingual Picture Dictionary. J. Tomaszczyk (Poland): Selecting Lexical Items for Inclusion in a Productive L1-L2 Dictionary of L2 Culture Specificities.

General Lexicographical Topics. G. Cannon (USA): Abbreviations and Acronyms in English Word-Formation. R. Ilson (UK): Editing Lexicography. M. Kaempfert (FRG): (In German) Desiderata for Catchword Dictionaries. E. Kassabov & S. Pavlova (Bulgaria): The Lexical Minimum as Basis for Presenting the System of Lexis in Dictionaries. J. Reif (Israel): A Grammarless Lexicographic Tradition. D. Shmelev (USSR): (In German) Typological and Comparative Investigation of the Lexicon. B. Sjölin (FRG): (In German) Lexicography in the Service of Language Maintenance.

Case Studies. A. Bronstein & W. Stewart (USA): Usage Variants for a Planned American English Pronouncing Dictionary. A. Felices Lago (Spain): Compiling Text Dictionaries Based on Literary Authors: A Proposal and a Case Study. P. Lazar (Hungary): How Combinatory Should a Dictionary Be? M. Leonidova & M. Stephanova (Bulgaria): Some Aspects of the Optimization of Russian-Bulgarian Dictionaries. B. Lewandow-

ska-Tomaszczyk (Poland): *Conversational Data and Lexicographic Practice*. X. Lloshi (Albania): *Compiling and Editing Bilingual Dictionaries in Albania*. N. Shvedova, A. Belousova, & E. Koporskaya (USSR): *A Systematized Dictionary of the Russian Language*. M. Spevack (FRG): *The 'World' of the Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary*. J. Thomaj (Albania): (In French) *Principal Traits of the New 'Dictionnaires Raisonnés' of the Albanian Language*. D. Vaslet (FRG): (In German) *Critique of a Bilingual Learner's Dictionary in Categories: Lübke's Use of Words*.

History of Dictionaries. (Combined with Case Studies at Budapest) L. Bray (FRG): (In French) *Structuring of Vocabulary in Two Learner's Dictionaries of the French Language Dating from the 18th Century*. T. De Bhaldraithe (Eire): *Ristead Pluinthead - A Neglected Pioneer Irish Lexicographer*. Z. Fabián (Hungary): (In German) *History of Italian-Hungarian/Hungarian-Italian Lexicography*. W. Hüllen (FRG): *Motives Behind 17th Century Lexicography: A Comparison between English and German*. H. Malige-Klappenbach (GDR): (In German) *The First Large German Dictionary in this Century and its Significance for Modern, especially Monolingual, Lexicography*. M. Mikó (Hungary): (In French) *One of the 'Old' Lexicographic Theories*. M. Snell-Hornby (Switzerland): *Bilingual Dictionaries - Visions and Revisions*.

Computational Lexicography. N. Calzolari, C. Peters, & E. Piechi (Italy): *Implementing a Bilingual Lexical Database System*. U. Heid (FRG): (In German) *Transfer Dictionaries for Machine Translation and Bilingual Dictionaries*. P. Hellwig (FRG): (In German) *Grammar and Dictionary from a Computer-Linguistics Viewpoint*. M. Kitchovitch (Bulgaria): *A Dictionary Management System*. J. Klavans (USA) *Building a Computational Lexicon Using Machine-Readable Dictionaries*. M. Neff (USA) & L. Cantor (Denmark): *Computational Tools for Lexicographers*. K. Oliva (Czechoslovakia): *The Role of Lexicon in a Semi-direct MT System*. J. Pajzs (Hungary): *Automatic Lemmatization of Running Texts Collected for the Computerized Dictionary of Hungarian*. Y. Ravin, M. Chodorow, & H. Sachar (USA): *Tools for Lexicographers Revising an On-line Thesaurus*. R. Spears (USA): *Computational Approaches to Alphabetization and Routing in Phrasal Dictionaries*. Y. Tanaka & S. Yoshida (Japan): *Solution of Multivocal Words by Utilizing Knowledge Data*. E. Tzoukermann & R. Byrd (USA): *The Application of a Morphological Analyzer to On-line French Dictionaries*. E. van der Linden, S. Brinkkemper, K. De Smedt, P. van Boven, & M. van der Linden (The Netherlands): *The Representation of Lexical Objects*. T. van der Wouden (The Netherlands): *CELEX: Building a Multilingual, Multifunctional, Polytheoretical Lexical Database*. U. Viks (USSR): *Traditional Dictionaries and Data Base of Dictionaries*. O. Vollnhals (FRG): *Producing Dictionaries with a PC and a Laser Printer (from Desktop)*. H. Wekker & M. Lemmens (The Netherlands): *Optical Data Storage and Dictionaries*.

Project Reports. B. Hollósy (Hungary): *On Segmental Dictionaries*. M. Laughren (Australia), B. Levin, & J. Simpson (USA): *The MIT Lexicon Project*. L. Malakhovskii (USSR): *A Plan for a Comprehensive Dictionary of English Homonyms*.

Dictionary Use. B. Al (The Netherlands), W. Martin (Belgium), & P. van Sterkenburg (The Netherlands):

User-Oriented in Dictionaries: Nine Propositions. J-F. Allain (France): (In French) *Psychopathology of the Dictionary User: The Bond to Authority*. B. Atkins, H. Lewis, D. Summers, J. Whitcut (UK): *Report on Research Project into Dictionary Use*. V. Grigoryan (USSR): *The Dictionary and Its User: Current Aspects of the Problem*. M. Kontra (Hungary): *Wanted: Learner-Specific Learners' Dictionaries*. G. Krantz (Sweden): *Reading Strategies in Vocabulary Learning of Students Using Computerized Monolingual/Bilingual Dictionaries*. G. Stein (FRG): *From the Bilingual to the Monolingual Dictionary*.

Terminology and Translation. W. Borsdorf (GDR): (In German) *A Dictionary of Chemical Technology: English-German/German-English*. H. Bühler (Austria): (In German) *The Arnold-Lissance Archive at the University of Vienna: Thoughts on the Concept of a Translator's Dictionary*. N. Gvishiani (USSR): *Concerning Terminological Lexicography*. I. Héra (Hungary): (In German) *On Some Questions of Active Translation Dictionaries*. S. Machova (Czechoslovakia): *On the Conception of Synonymy in the Czech Terminological Data Bank*. W. Nedobity (Austria): *New Developments in Terminology*. M. Parent (Japan): *The Illustrated Japanese-English Dictionary of Architectural and Art Historical Terminology and Japanese Characters*. L. Parenti (Italy): (In French) *Specialized Lexicography in the Domain of Law*. E. Pöhl (Austria): (In German) *Proposals for a New Bilingual Translator's Dictionary (German-Italian)*. S. Šarčević (Yugoslavia): *Terminological Incongruency in Legal Dictionaries for Translation*. M. Thelen & P. Starren (The Netherlands): *General Dictionaries and Students of Translation*. P. Thomas (UK): *KITES: Knowledge-based Integrated Terminology System*.

Lesser Known Languages. G. Aulestia (USA): *The First Basque-English Dictionary*. V. Miren Azkarate (Spain): *Neologisms and Lexicography in the Basque Language*. R. Bergmann (FRG): (In German) *Reverse Morphological Dictionary of Old High German (RMWA)*. A. Böévarsson (Iceland): (In German) *A Small and a Large Speech Community: Icelandic vs. English*. M. Eisinger (France): (In French) *On a Relational Data Base for the Lexicologic Study of Nahautl*. R. Karelson (USSR): *Problems of Selection and Presentation of Lexis in The Explanatory Dictionary of Literary Estonian*. J. Mdee (GDR): *Lexicographical Explanation of Meaning in the Standard Swahili Dictionary: Its Deficiencies and Proposals for Improvement*. J. Schmitz (Brazil): *A Proposal for a Portuguese Dictionary of Roots and Prefixes*. S. Seegmiller (USA): *Phonological and Orthographical Information in Dictionaries: The Case of Pröhle's Karachay Glossary and Its Successors*. M-P. Sundström (Finland) (In German) *The Large Finnish-Swedish Dictionary*. Z. Varbot (USSR): *Vocabulary of the Old Church Slavonic Dictionary in a Diachronic Aspect*.

Phraseology. C. Földes (Hungary): (In German) *On the Lexicographic Listing of German Phraseologisms and Proverbs in Hungarian*. D. Holló (Hungary): *A Light at the End of the Tunnel? A Thesaurus of English Idioms*. J. Korhonen (Finland): (In German) *Understandability of the Lexicographic Representation of Phraseologisms*. M. Umarkodzhaev (USSR): *The Typology of Phraseological Dictionaries*.

The Hungarian Organizing Committee included the following: Patron: Academician József Ujfaluassy; Co-

Chairmen: Academicians György Hazai and József Herman; Congress Organizer: Ms. Judit Zigány; Lecture Program Organizer: Dr. Tamás Magay; Treasurer: Mrs. Márta Visóczki. The EURALEX Program Subcommittee included B. Atkins, M. Snell-Hornby, F. Knowles, and T. Magay. For information about the Congress, write Dr. Tamás Magay, Akadémiai Kiadó, P.O. Box 24, 1363 Budapest, Hungary. (EG, from report by T. Magay in **EURALEX Bulletin**, Winter 1988.)

UW Centre for the New OED Conference The Fourth Annual Conference of the UW Centre for the New Oxford English Dictionary was held October 26-28, 1988. The program consisted of the following papers: "They Said True Things, But Called Them By Wrong Names — Vocabulary Problems Over Time in Retrieval," Michael Lesk; "Exploring the Verbal Lexicon with the Sensus Electronic Thesaurus," George Collier; "Electronic Books: The Automatic Production of Hypertext Documents from Existing Printed Sources," Eve Wilson; "An SGML-Based Standard for English Monolingual Dictionary," Robert Amsler and Frank Tompa; "An Inquiry into Inquiry Systems: A Discussion of Some Applications of Data Retrieval to the New OED Database," Harry and Grace Logan; "Admitting Impediments," Beryl Atkins and Beth Levin; "Generating Lexical Database Entries for Phrases," Judith Markowitz, Sumali Pin-Ngern, Martha Evens, Jeffrey Anderson, Sun Li; "New OED Status Report," Timothy Benbow and Frank Tompa; and a panel discussion on the theme "Medium and Message: The Future of the Electronic Book."

Laurence Urdang was the guest speaker on the first evening of the conference. For information about the proceedings, contact Centre for the New OED, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada N2L 3G1.

The Fifth Annual Conference of the UW Centre for the New OED will take place 17-19 September 1989 at St. Catherine's College, Oxford. The Oxford setting was chosen because 1989 is an important year for Oxford University Press with the publication in March of the **Oxford English Dictionary, 2nd edition** which integrates the **OED** and the **Supplement** with the addition of about 5,000 new words or new uses for old words. (BKW)

A workshop on the development of a text standard for the interchange of machine-readable lexical entries was held on the day of registration for the 4th Annual Conference of the University of Waterloo Centre for the New Oxford English Dictionary. The workshop was conducted by Robert A. Amsler and Frank Tompa, who organized the Dictionary Encoding Initiative, a group which is working to refine and complete the standard.

The research is a step toward making dictionary information useful to both the publishing and research communities by encoding dictionary entries in a standard format, of which a preliminary draft has been developed in "Standard Generalized Markup Language" (SGML).

Those interested in more information on the DEI may write to Robert A. Amsler, Bellcore, MRE 2D-398, 445 South Street, Morristown, New Jersey 07960. (BKW)

ADS Centennial Celebration "Pronunciation Systems Used in American English Lexicography and in

American Scholarship" will be the theme of one of four scheduled sessions of the American Dialect Society's Centennial Celebration to be held on 6 May 1989 at the University of California, Berkeley. In collaboration with the International Phonetic Association, the conference will focus on the representation of the sounds and sound systems of American and Canadian English. This theme is prompted in part by the upcoming consideration of revisions to the International Phonetic Alphabet to be considered by the Association in August 1989 at Kiel, Germany. The Berkeley meeting will afford North American scholars who have been active in the analysis of the many varieties of English spoken on the continent (regional, social, ethnic, occupational, etc.) to make suggestions about their phonetic representation. Other themes of the meeting include "American English (sounds, sound systems, diacritics, stresses, etc.) and the IPA," "American English Dialects...and the IPA," and "Reactions from Members of the IPA." Presenters will be members of such organizations as AAA, AAPS, ADS, ASA, ASHA, DSNA, IPA, LSA, and MLA. Those wishing to attend should send the conference fee of \$5.00 (and \$12.00 for lunch) to ADS Conference Committee, Department of Linguistics, University of California, Berkeley CA 94720. (EG)

CONFERENCE PAPERS

Papers on the Dictionary of Old English were given by three of its editors in 1988. In July, Ashley Crandell Amos and Antonette diPaolo Healey spoke about the dictionary to the Linguistics Colloquium at the University of Toronto, where the work is under way. In July, Joan Holland gave a paper entitled "Cabbages, Canticles, and Computers: The Letter **C** of the **Dictionary of Old English**" at Doshisha University, Kyoto, Japan and at the University of Tokyo. In August, Ashley Crandell Amos gave a paper, "Dictionary of Old English: Prospects and Retrospects," at the Congress for the International Society for Neo-Latin Studies in Toronto. (EG from DOE 1988 Progress Rpt.)

A Colloquium on the History of Terminology held in Brussels 25-26 March 1988) included several papers on lexicography: (titles translated from French) "History of the Technical Dictionary" by H. Van Hoof; "The Expectations of Terminologists Regarding Dictionary-Assisted Elaboration Programmes" by U. Heid; and "Integrated Multi-Usage Dictionaries: A First Experience" by Ch. Boitet, (EG from **Terminomètre**, June 1988, p. 167)

Two papers relating to lexicography will be given at the 27th annual meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics to be held at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver 26-29 June 1989: "Word Association Norms, Mutual Information and Lexicography" by Kenneth Church & Patrick Hanks; and "Dictionaries, Dictionary Grammars and Dictionary Entry Parsing" by Mary S. Neff & Branimir K. Boguraev. For information about this conference, write to Donald E. Walker (ACL); Bellcore, MRE 2A379; 445 South St., Box 1910; Morristown NJ 07960/1910 U.S.A. Phone: (201)829-4312. (EG)

COMPUTERS IN LEXICOGRAPHY

New SOED The subset **OED** to be used for the **New Shorter Oxford English Dictionary** is a product of many months of work. Instead of drafting from scratch, editors are now adapting and refining a skeleton structure of a **New SOED** entry, generated by computer from the **New OED** database. The program was developed at the Centre for the New Oxford English Dictionary at the University of Waterloo.

The program converts **New OED** as far as possible into **New SOED** style and it omits those parts of an entry which will not be used in the latter product. The result is printed out in large type with generous spacing, to allow editing. Senses are arranged chronologically, old and new sense numbers are provided, and the date of the earliest quotation is indicated in **New SOED** style, e.g. 1645 becomes M17 (mid 17th century). Etymologies and quotations are omitted but space is left for insertion of the **New SOED** etymology.

The University of Waterloo Centre for the New OED has moved to the campus' new William G. Davis building. The Centre and the staff will occupy space with the technical team for the first time, though they give up the convenience of being adjacent to the Arts Library. The new facilities will allow the Centre to offer visiting scholars access to Sun workstations, which enhances the use of the database since it gives researchers the option of searching the tagged text and viewing the results in context in untagged form similar to the printed dictionary.

UW Centre for the New OED welcomed back co-director Frank Tompa after a year's sabbatical, eleven months spent at Bellcore in Morristown, New Jersey and some time at Oxford University Press. Tompa completed the parsing of the **Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionary of Current English**, 3rd edition, and worked with Robert Amsler of Bellcore on developing a standard for preparing English monolingual dictionary entries in machine-readable form. The standard is based on Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML), an editing-and-marking system for text designed at IBM. (BKW)

Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary on Magnetic Tape The Oxford University Press is offering the third edition of the **Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionary of Current English** on magnetic tape to twenty-five research establishments. The purpose of the controlled release is both to make it accessible to research-

ers and to learn more about their expectations of an electronic dictionary. Information from the research will be incorporated into the projected electronic version of the fourth edition of the **OALD** which is scheduled for hard-copy publication in 1989. (BKW)

The June 1988 issue of the publication **Terminomètre**, published by the Latin Union in Paris, reports on several computer data banks for terminology. One, called **TERMIUM**, was created by the Canadian Bureau of Translation to assist translators and standardize usage in government departments. Its users, more than 3,000 an hour, go beyond Canada, and have available about 3,000,000 terms, mostly English-French but also 12,000 Spanish and some German terms. **TERMIUM** can be used on line, and information from it can be obtained by telephone. It is also available on a 12 cm. compact disk (CD-ROM) which can be used with a personal computer of the AT type having a suitable drive (Philips or Sony). The disk allows keyword searching.

The **BTQ** is a system created for the Quebec Office of the French Language. It contains more than 3,500,000 English and French technical terms. From it can be produced various by-products, such as terminologic glossaries and thesauri. Information from it can be obtained on line, by telephone, or by postal card.

Three other data banks for terminology were presented at the Colloquium on the History of Terminology in Brussels in March. One is **Belgoterm**, created by the Belgian Ministry of Economic Affairs. Another is **Microcézeau**, at the Complex Scientific Information Laboratory of Cézeaux in Aubiere, France. A third, **INK**, in Amsterdam, contains eight bilingual dictionaries, allows lookup of single or multiword lexemes, and provides up to 15 equivalents for one heading, updating of terms, and creation of on-line dictionaries. A fourth, **Hypercard**, can generate texts, images, sounds, and animations. It allows access to data banks and generation of information on CD ROM, videodisk, etc. and of dictionaries. (EG)

Terminomètre (June 1988) also reports other developments in computer lexicography. One is the production by Sansyusya of a translation tool incorporating several dictionaries which can be used in translating from Spanish, Italian, French, Chinese, German, and Japanese to English and vice versa. In Portugal, at the Linguistic Center of the University of Lisbon, work is under way to make an electronic dictionary of Portuguese containing about 100,000 entries. (EG)

NEW WORD REFERENCE TOOLS

GENERAL MONOLINGUAL DICTIONARIES

Dictionnaire du français Plus was published by the Centre Éducatif et Culturel Inc. of Montreal on 15 August 1988 and is already providing lively competition in Quebec for **Le Petit Larousse** and **Le Petit Robert**. The work is based on the **Dictionnaire Hachette de la langue française** published in 1987 by the Librairie Hachette of Paris, but it has been thoroughly revised as a dictionary of Quebec French. Its 1,857 pages contain 62,000 entries, including more than 4,000 words and

meanings used by French-speaking Canadians. In this edition, there is no way to identify these North American contributions to the wordstock of French except by inference from the etymology; in a future edition some mark might do this, perhaps a star (as Americanisms are marked in **Webster's New World Dictionary**). Many of these words can not be found in existing dictionaries, e.g. **recherchiste**, **caucus**, **pourvoirie** and meanings of **boucane**, **char**, **maritime**. American words found in other dictionaries are explained more

adequately; e.g., the word **joual** is given three lines in **Le Petit Larousse**, 15 in **Le Petit Robert** but 65 in **DFP**, where it is labeled "pejorative," and defined as a variety of Quebec French characterized especially by phonetic and lexical peculiarities considered incorrect or bad and identified with the speech of the less educated; a note traces its development into a mark of the movement to recognize Quebec French as a legitimate variety of the language.

The editor-in-chief, Claude Poirier, writes concerning the contribution of this dictionary to the record of the French language: "It is the first time that a dictionary of French incorporates particularities of Quebec (and, to a certain extent) Acadian French on the same basis as French words from France. Quebecisms are not identified by a special mark, but many usages peculiar to France are introduced by the mention **France**. Our dictionary is probably the first to include the word **françisme**, which means a word or meaning particular to France. The general purpose of the dictionary is to provide Quebecers and all French-speaking North Americans with relevant information about their French (including precisions on level of language, on the origins of words, etc.) without condemning their usages. Quebecisms are fully documented and illustrated by quotations from French Canadian authors drawn mainly from the master file of the *Trésor de la langue française au Québec*, at Laval University. About 1,000 entries are followed by encyclopedic developments; 200 of them bear on questions connected to the identity of Quebecers and French Canadians: history, geography, language characteristics, society, law, and so on." E.g., notes at **Anglais** and **Canadien** explain the use of these words to distinguish Anglophone from Francophone residents of Canada. The significance of the new dictionary was pointed out by Quebec Education Minister Claude Ryan in the ceremonies held when it was released for publication; he said that it presents "a precise image of the new standard (of French) in Quebec, halfway between the European model and the old Quebec model." Before its publication, while Canadian English had its dictionary (the **Dictionary of Canadianisms**), Canadian French did not. With it, Quebec becomes the second French-speaking community after France to have its own dictionary. Its publication provides French-speaking Canadians an occasion for and a stimulus to pride in their cultural heritage. The Quebec poet Felix Leclerc (one of 75 Quebec writers cited in the dictionary) was given a copy of the dictionary not long before his death and hailed it with the words, "Merci pour ce beau dictionnaire. Avoir son dictionnaire distinct c'est être un pays distinct."

Information about the words is generously provided. Pronunciations are given in the International Phonetic Alphabet. Part of speech is indicated, and for verbs the reader is referred to a category in a table of conjugations. Senses are grouped first historically, and within groups by frequency of occurrence. Definitions are followed by examples of use. Constraints on usage are indicated by such abbreviated labels as "Pop." (folk speech), "Vulg." (vulgar), "Didac." (learned), "vx." (archaic). Specialized terms have field labels such as "Ethnol." (ethnology), "Phys. Nucl." (nuclear physics). Often there are remarks on the provenance of a word and its development, synonyms and antonyms, and derivatives and idioms. For each defined word, an

etymology is given. A word like **carcajou** (popularized by Leclerc) is traced to the language of the Montaignais (an Amerindian people of northeastern Quebec). In the front of the dictionary are a foreword by Pierre Auger and Normand Beauchemin and an introduction by Claude Poirier. In the back are a tables or lists of non-Roman alphabets, spelling rules, verb conjugations, chemical elements, units of measure and currency, names of Canadian places and their residents, proverbs, and articles by Claude Poirier on Anglicism in France and Quebec, Quebecism as a concept, and the expansion of French outside France.

The new dictionary was produced by a team of specialists under the direction of A.E. Shiaty, first Vice-President of CEC, with the collaboration of Pierre Auger of the University of Laval and Normand Beauchemin of the University of Sherbrooke. The entries were written chiefly by the head editor, Claude Poirier of the University of Laval, and by Louis Mercier and Claude Verreault, editors associated with him in the making of the *Trésor de la langue française au Québec*, a historical dictionary in progress for 15 years at the University of Laval. More than 40 editors and researchers worked on the project for three years at a cost of about a million dollars. ISBN: 2-761-70508-4. Price Canadian \$49.95 from Centre Éducatif et Culturel Inc.; 8101, boul. Métropolitain, Montreal, Quebec H1J 1J9 Canada. (Phone: (514) 351-6010.) (EG)

GENERAL BILINGUAL DICTIONARIES

Taishukan's Genius English-Japanese Dictionary was published in Tokyo by Taishukan Publishing Company Ltd in April 1988. It contains 75,000 entries and is available in both pocket and desk editions, with explanatory notes in English. The work is modeled on the **Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English**. Both British and American spellings and pronunciations are indicated. Pronunciations are shown in the International Phonetic Alphabet. Warning labels alert users to pronunciation problems likely for Japanese learners of English, e.g. words differing only in l or r. Proper names from mythology and the Bible are given the pronunciations they have come to have in Japanese. The etymologies provide a core meaning as a basis for understanding the different senses of a word. Grammar and usage helps are provided in labels and notes; e.g. C and U indicate countable and uncountable nouns. Sixty-four field labels, such as medicine, Greek mythology, basketball, indicate areas of usage. Help is given with the use of the appropriate kind of noun with a verb or adjective, and with the use of the acceptable preposition with a verb or adjective. To guide users, particularly in the use of imperatives, verbs and adjectives are labeled S (stative) or D (dynamic); **know** and **tall** are labeled S, while **read** and **quiet** are labeled D. There are also notes on synonyms, comparison between English and Japanese, effective communication in English, and British and American cultural background. Stress and grammatical function are shown for idiomatic phrases when not obvious.

The editors are Tomosichi Konishi (editor in chief), Kosei Minamide (a DSNA member), Hiroyoshi Harakawa, and Shinichi Hachimura. The desk edition costs approximately \$18.00. For more information, write Kosei Minamide, 1-7-32-303, Nakahozumi, Ibaraki-Shi, 567 Japan. (BKW & EG)

An edition for the history of translation of a late medieval alphabetic Latin-German dictionary, **Vocabularius Ex quo**, is being published by Max Niemeyer Verlag of Tübingen. In 1988 appeared Volume 1, Introduction; Volume 2, Text A-C, and Volume 3 Text D-K. The work is edited in collaboration with Klaus Grubmüller by Bernhard Schnell, Hans-Jürgen Stahl, Ertraud Auer, and Reinhard Pawis. The publisher's catalog note (1988/1:1) says: "The Latin-German **Vocabularius Ex quo** was the most commonly used late medieval alphabetical dictionary on German soil. It was meant by its anonymous compiler-author to enable **pauperes scolares** to read and literally understand the Scriptures and other Latin texts. The text of the present edition, containing eight versions, is accompanied by an introductory volume containing an up-to-date review of the research done on that subject, the lists of manuscripts and 15th century editions, an account of the editorial principles, the classification of the text's tradition, and an alphabetical index of more than 20,000 Latin entries."

Vol. 1: c. 420 pp. Cost: DM160; U.S. \$98 (DSNA, EURALEX; DM 120). ISBN 3-484-36022-4. Vol. 2: c. 710 pp. DM270; U.S. \$168. (DSNA, EURALEX: DM202.50). ISBN 3-384-36023-4. Vol. 3: c. 710 pp. DM270; U.S. \$168. (DSNA, EURALEX: DM202.50). ISBN 3-484-36024-0. Max Niemeyer Verlag, P.O. Box 21-40, D-7400 Tübingen, West Germany; in the U.S. & Canada: Foris Publications, P.O. Box 5904, Providence RI 02903. (EG)

SPECIALIZED DICTIONARIES: MONOLINGUAL

In September 1988, the **Dictionary of Prince Edward Island English** edited by T.K. Pratt was published by the University of Toronto Press. It contains the colorful words and phrases spoken in Canada's smallest province, such as **Aristotle's lantern** ("sea urchin"); **bar clam**, **piss clam**; **black ice**, **cat ice**, **double ice**, **top ice**; **ceillidh** ("to visit"; from Gaelic); and **pung** (a kind of sleigh; orig. from Algonkian). There are 873 main entries plus about 200 variant forms. The user is provided with information on usage, pronunciation, alternate forms and spellings, stylistic and regional labels, definitions, supportive quotations, notes about various subtleties, and notes providing links to 35 other dictionaries. The dictionary is an important source for studies of PEI, the Maritimes, and regional use of English. The introduction defines the criteria for inclusion of words, explains the author's research methods, and outlines the layout of entries. The end matter includes a bibliography and a sociolinguistic essay, "The Dictionary in Profile," which places the work in the broader context of Prince Edward Island speech.

T. K. Pratt is Associate Professor of English at the University of Prince Edward Island and is a DSNA member. He began work on the dictionary in 1979 with a letter mailed to about 500 islanders considered to be informed observers of the local language, asking them for examples of PEI words and meanings. Interested Islanders continued to send in contributions, and Professor Pratt's students supplied many items. Later that year and in 1983 and 1986, postal surveys asking about the use of some of words collected were sent to older citizens. In 1981 and 1982 systematic geographical surveys were made by field workers (mostly students) us-

ing questionnaires based on information collected to date. Investigations were also made into the vocabulary of potato farming, lobster fishing, fox ranching, Irish moss harvesting, oyster fishing, and general fishing and farming. Reading for citations was also done in 360 books and manuscripts in the University library, including the entire "Prince Edward Island Collection." The major categories of reading were diaries, letters, autobiographies and reminiscences; history, biography, and folklore; creative works; government and other reports on special occupations; community histories; geographical and social descriptions; and travelogues and nonfiction narratives.

The book costs Canadian \$30 (ISBN 0-8020-5781-0) and is available from Manager, Direct Mail Marketing, University of Toronto Press, 63A St. George Street, Toronto, Canada M5S 1A6. (BKW & EG)

The Whole Ball of Wax and Other Colloquial Phrases: What They Mean and How They Started by Laurence Urdang, was published in 1988 as a Perigree Book. In this 157-page book, Urdang explains the meaning and origin of about 375 words and phrases selected because they have interesting etymologies or "reveal something useful about the way the language is used." A word index is provided. The book is dedicated by Urdang to his mentor, Allen Walker Read. Urdang was an editor for the **Random House Dictionary of the English Language** and the **Funk and Wagnalls International Standard Dictionary** and is head of Laurence Urdang, Inc. (an organization engaged in the compilation of dictionaries and other reference works, editor of **Verbatim**, **The Language Quarterly**, and a DSNA member.

The book (ISBN 0-399-51436-8) costs U.S. \$8.95 from Putnam Publishing Group, 200 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10016. (EG)

The Dictionary of Cultural Literacy is in the top five bestselling reference and how-to books, according to the **New York Times Book Review**. Compiled by E.D. Hirsch, Jr., Joseph F. Kett, and James Trefil, it expands and augments the list of "What Literate Americans Know" from the bestselling book **Cultural Literacy**. It defines those people, places, sayings, and ideas that form the common heritage of literate Americans and goes further by explaining the cultural meaning of each entry and the interweaving of the relationships. It costs \$19.95 from Houghton Mifflin. (ISBN 0-395-43748-2) (BKW)

Morris Dictionary of Word and Phrase Origins. 2nd edition, by William and Mary Morris, was published by Harper & Row in 1988. Introduced by Isaac Asimov, the book traces the histories of words and phrases which the authors believed most interesting and is meant to enlighten and entertain the reader in a casual manner but is backed by scholarship. Its cost is \$25.00 and ISBN number is O-06-015862-X. (BKW)

Dr. Johnson's Critical Vocabulary: A Selection from His Dictionary, edited by Richard L. Harp, was published in 1988 by the University Press of America. The volume shows how Samuel Johnson defined the vocabulary of literary criticism in his **Dictionary of the English Language**, especially what is traditional and distinctive in Dr. Johnson's definitions. It

is available in cloth and paper from University Press of America, 4720 Boston Way, Lanham, Maryland 20706. (BKW)

Indian and British English: A Handbook of Usage and Pronunciation is an alphabetical lexicon of usage distinctive to India, indicating the equivalent in British Standard. The work was written by three Indian linguists, Paroo Nihalani, R. K. Tongue, and Priya Hosali, and published by Oxford University Press, India, in 1979 (reprinted in 1987). Cost: £3.95. (EG; from **English Today** April 1988)

Etymologien (Etymologies) by Kurt Baldinger was published in September 1988 by Max Niemeyer Verlag of Tübingen. This is a supplement to Volumes 21-23 of the **Französisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch** (French Etymological Dictionary) by Walther von Wartburg; these volumes suggest etymological hypotheses for words of uncertain or unknown origin. The supplement also provides additional bibliographical references, earlier first attestation dates, corrections, and alphabetical indices of entries, etyma, dialects, and authors. A supplement to Volumes 22-23 is in progress. Cost of the 608-page work: DM 228, US \$134. ISBN 3-484-52218-6. (EG)

The publication of several French specialized dictionaries is reported in the June 1988 issue of **Terminomètre** (published in Paris by the Latin Union): **Dictionnaire des Difficultés du Français** by Jean-Paul Coulin, 2d ed., 1,035 pp. (Paris: Le Robert); **Dictionnaire des Expressions et Locutions** by Alain Rey and Sophie Chantreau, 2d ed., 1,035 pp. (Paris: Le Robert); **Dictionnaire des Mots Contemporains** by Pierre Gilbert, 2d ed., 739 pp. (Paris: Le Robert); **Dictionnaire Étymologique du Français** by Jacqueline Picoche, 2d ed., 827 pp. (Paris: Le Robert); and **Les Mots de la Francophonie** by Loic Depecker, 335 pp. (Paris: Belin). It also notes the publication of numerous terminological works in such fields as finance, construction, electronics, chemicals, textiles, computers and information science. (EG)

SPECIALIZED DICTIONARIES: BILINGUAL

Volume 5 of **Glossarium Artis: Systematic Dictionary of Art Terms**, entitled **Staircases** was published by K.G. Saur of Munich in 1985. The work contains more than a thousand main entries and 300 illustrations in 278 pages. The entries are arranged alphabetically under five main topics: shapes of stairs, types of stair construction, types of stairs, ramps, and parts and characteristics of stairs. Entries are German terms including synonyms, with explanations in German followed by French and English equivalents. At many entries, the user is referred to a related entry. An appendix contains a bibliography, acknowledgements, and German, French, and English indexes. Cost: DM88. from K.G. Saur Verlag, Postfach 71 1009, 8000 München 71, West Germany; in North America from K.G. Saur Inc., 175 Fifth Ave., New York NY 10010. (EG)

In 1988, Elsevier Science Publishers have produced **Elsevier's Dictionary of the Labour Market** (in English, German, Swedish, Spanish, and French) by U. von Kunhardt and I. Llistosella-Matzky and **Elsevier's Dic-**

tionary of Architecture (in English, French, Spanish, German, and Dutch) by J.-P. Vandenberghe. The former is a specialized dictionary intended for trade unionists and employer and employee representatives, businessmen, interpreters and translators. It includes terms from labor law, education and training, social security, insurance, social policy and the patent and technological development fields. Cost: Dfl.400.00; U.S. \$210.50.

The **Dictionary of Architecture** covers developments in building and drawing techniques found in current literature. The collected terms include many nouns, adjectives, and verbs which were up to now available only in specialized literature and could not be found in any dictionary. Cost: Dfl325.00; U.S. \$171.00. For ordering information, write Elsevier Science Publishers, Order Dept., PO Box 211, 1000 AE Amsterdam, The Netherlands; or Elsevier Science Publishing Co, Inc., Post Office Box 882, Madison Square Station, New York, New York 10159. (BKW)

DSNA member Erich Lück has had two dictionaries published by Behr's Verlag of Hamburg, West Germany. **The Compact Dictionary of Food Technology** (1985) (English-German, German-English) contains 5,000 terms from all fields of food technology and is designed for everyday practice. The work covers non-alcoholic beverages, wines, beers and spirits, biscuits, dietary foodstuffs, fish and fish products, meat and meat products, tea and coffee, milk and cheese, edible fats and oils, cereal-based foods, fruit and vegetables, sugar and confectionery, and deep-frozen food. It contains 446 pages and costs 108 German marks.

The **Dictionary of Food, Nutrition and Cookery** (1983) (English-German, German-English) covers cooking, culinary art, dietetics, food analysis, food engineering, food legislation, food microbiology, food packaging, food science, food technology, food trade, gastronomy, nutrition, bakery goods, beer, beverages, cheese, chocolate, cocoa, coffee, confectionery, eggs, fats and oils, fish, food additives, fruit, honey, meat, milk, mushrooms, nuts, salt, spices, sugar, tea, vegetables, and wine. It contains 392 pages and costs 135 German Marks.

Behr's Verlag has also published **CAOBISCO**, on confectionary terms in German, English, French, Italian, Dutch, and Spanish (1984), **Fish** (1986; EGFSI), **Beverages** (1986; GEF), **Fruit and Vegetables** (1987), and **Meat** (GEF). The publisher's address is Averhoffstrasse 10, D-2000 Hamburg 76, West Germany. (BKW & EG)

THESAURUSES

A facsimile edition of Peter Mark Roget's original 1852 **Thesaurus**, with an introduction by Laurence Urdang, has been brought out by the British publisher Bloomsbury. Cost: £19.95. (EG; information from **English Today**, April 1988)

English Today for July 1988 has an article on two thesauruses published by Collins. **The Collins Dictionary and Thesaurus in One Volume** has dictionary entries on the upper part of the page and thesaurus entries for the same words on the bottom. There are 71,000 dictionary entries and 250,000 thesaurus "synonyms."

The Collins School Thesaurus (originally published in Australia by Jacaranda Press in 1986) was edited by

Lindsay Knight. It contains 940 groups of words and phrases closely related in meaning. Each word or phrase, beginning with the key word, is defined and exemplified, and contrasting words are listed. (EG)

CONCORDANCES

Two new volumes of concordances have appeared (May 1988): Giuseppe Savoca and Alida D'Aquino's **Concordanza della 'Chimera' di Gabriele D'Annunzio** and Giuseppe Savoca's **Concordanza del 'Poema paradisiaco' di Gabriele D'Annunzio**, both printed by Olschki, Florence. They belong to the series 'Strumenti di lessicografia letteraria italiana' edited by Savoca, Marziano Guglielminetti and Mario Petrucciani. Savoca (full professor at the University of Catania) has already published in 1987, in the same series, three volumes containing concordances of poems by other famous Italian poets: Eugenio Montale, Sergio Corazzini and

Vincenzo Cardarelli. Savoca began his work in 1984 with the **Concordanza di tutte le poesie di Guido Gozzano**, also published by Olschki. Each volume contains the processed texts, concordance items (with homonyms subdivided according to parts-of-speech), frequency lists, and indexes. They mark a new trend in Italian research work about modern poetry language and represent refined reference tools also for linguists and lexicographers dealing with modern Italian, since they take into account every part of speech and give the line context for all the occurrences — even for the most frequent ones, such as **la, di, e, in, il, a, non, che**. This concordance program is supported by CLIPON (Concordanze della Lingua Italiana Poetica dell'Otto/Novecento), a project work group belonging to the "Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche". Among the members of CLIPON are Roberto Busa SJ and Antonio Zampolli. (Carla Marellò, U. of Turin)

WORDBOOKS IN PROGRESS

Oxford Law Dictionary The University of Texas and Oxford University Press have announced the founding of a center for the study of legal language and collaboration on a new dictionary project. The University of Texas/Oxford Center for Legal Lexicography at Austin will produce a multi-volume scholarly law dictionary which will chart the history of legal language in English.

Work on the "Oxford Law Dictionary" has begun and the project should take six and one-half years to complete. The need for such a work has long been recognized; meeting it is now possible through advances in computer technology. The work requires systematic reading of older legal texts and documents and the tracking of current terms and usage. The dictionary will document the difference between American and British terminology as well as cover Australian and Scottish terms.

Bryan A. Garner, author of **A Dictionary of Modern Legal Usage** (Oxford University Press, 1987), will serve as director of the center and as editor-in-chief of the dictionary. He has also been appointed a Visiting Associate Professor of Law at the University of Texas School of Law. The University of Texas School of Law was founded in 1883. Its library contains one of the top collections of legal material in the country. The law school will receive a royalty on each copy of the dictionary in return for the use of its resources.

The **OED** is the model on which this new work will be based. The collaborators hope that the new dictionary will be cited with the weight and authority of the **OED**. (BKW)

Historical Thesaurus of English The editors of the "Historical Thesaurus of English" have issued the project's annual report for 1987-88. The group has finished slip-making through the fourth volume of the **OED** supplements, marking the end of 23 years of data collection. The work has shifted to classification and data entry; about 65 percent of the archive has been organized into the structure of the classification and 15 percent is in machine-readable form.

Final editing has been done to parts of Section I (the External World): land, water, the extraterrestrial un-

iverse, life and death, flowers, farming, biology, mankind, the body and its parts, health and disease, and the five senses. Other topics completed are institutional religion and food and drink. Data entry is done on personal computers and transferred to the ICL mainframe. There are 29 fields in the database.

The database is now one of the Glasgow databases utilized in the STELLA project, which is developing the use of computers in the teaching of English. A student studying the works of Shakespeare or Spenser, for example, can draw on the **Historical Thesaurus** for information on contemporary vocabulary.

A separate project, "Old English Thesaurus", is starting to pick up speed after a switch from word-processing to the creation of a database. Its editors are Jane Roberts of King's College, London, and Christian Kay of the University of Glasgow (a DSNA member). For further information, write Historical Thesaurus of English, Department of English Language, University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ, Scotland. (BKW)

American Speech continues its new-words file and has published four installments of "Among the New Words" which were compiled by editor John Algeo while he was on sabbatical in England. Some of the new words and phrases he found (with the help of colleagues there) were **bhangra** (a style of music combining traditional Indian modes and a disco beat), **Kenya bean** (a variety of thin string bean), and **mega** (big, important). Three more installments have been completed and delivered to Ronald Butters, the editor of the publication. One planned installment will be a collection of vogueish combining terms and their radiations, e.g. **-cise, docu-, Euro-, info-, and Mc-**. For information, write John and Adele Algeo, Department of English, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602. (BKW & EG)

Irene and Leon Regan of Don Mills, Ontario, Canada, are preparing a Polish-Canadian English dictionary based on the 850-word Basic English dictionary by Charles Ogden published in 1932. They also plan to make a similar dictionary of automobile mechanics terms. (BKW)

Seven former **New OED** proofreaders are under the leadership of freelance co-ordinator Dorothy McCarthy for work on proofs for the **New Shorter Oxford English**

Dictionary. The structure proofs, in which a label like **obs. exc. Hist.** appears as (la)**obs.** (/la) **exc.** (la)**Hist.** (/la), are checked against slips. (BKW)

PUBLICATIONS ON LEXICOGRAPHY

BOOKS

The **ZurILEX '86 Proceedings** have been published by A. Francke Verlag, Tübingen, West Germany. The contents are papers on the themes about "Meaning and the Dictionary", "The Technique of Dictionary Making", "The Dictionary and Language Learning", "Historical Perspectives in Lexicography", "Lexicography in Switzerland", "The Bilingual Dictionary and Terminology", and "The Role of the Computer in Lexicography". (A list of the papers presented at the meetings can be found in **DSNAN** Summer 1986, pp. 2-3.) The book was edited by the conference organizer, Mary Snell-Hornby of the University of Zurich. ISBN 3-7720-1780-0. Approximate cost: DM 96., U.S. \$55. Ordering address is A. Francke Verlag, P.O. Box 2560, D-74 Tübingen, West Germany. (BKW)

A Bibliography of Samuel Johnson (with "Johnsonian Bibliography, A Supplement to Courtney") is available from Oak Knoll Books. This is a reprint of Courtney and Smith's 1925 bibliography of Johnson including facsimiles of the title pages and the preface of the 1915 edition. Chapman and Hazen's 1939 supplement is also reprinted. The book, officially authorized by Oxford University Press and the Oxford Bibliographical Society, contains 242 pages and costs \$40.00. Write to Oak Knoll Books, 214 Delaware Street, New Castle, Delaware 19720. (BKW)

Entwurf eines dedizierten Datenbanksystems für Lexika: Problemanalyse und Software-Entwurf anhang eines Projektes für maschinelle Sprachübersetzung by Marc Domenig was published in 1987 by Max Niemeyer Verlag of Tübingen as Volume 17 in its *Sprache und Information* series. (BKW)

STP 991 — Standardization of Technical Terminology: Principles and Practices, edited by R.A. Strehlow, was published by ASTM. The publication is intended to assist and inform those who are interested in terminology standardization work. It contains invited peer-reviewed papers on such topics as the basic principles of terminology, dictionary construction, conceptual analysis of terms, and computerized data bases. It also has papers on activities to standardize terminology. Write to ASTM, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103. Cost \$30. (ISBN 0-8031-1183-5) (BKW)

Symposium on Lexicography IV: Proceedings of the Fourth International Symposium on Lexicography, April 20-22, 1988 at the University of Copenhagen, edited by Karl Hyldegaard-Jensen and Arne Zettersten, was published by Max Niemeyer Verlag in October 1988 as No. 26 in *Lexicographica Series Maior*. The volume includes nine papers not listed in the preliminary publicity (which this newsletter

published in the Summer 1988 issue, p.4). These papers are (titles translated from German marked by (G)): (G) "The Macrostructure of the Lexicon: Theoretical Explanation and Representation in General Monolingual Dictionaries of German," Dieter Viehweger; (G) "Problems of Dictionary Entries for Verbs," Gerhard Helbig; (G) "On the Lexicographic Codification of Phrasemes in Monolingual German Dictionaries - from the Viewpoint of Foreign Users," Anna Braasch; (G) "A Dictionary of DDR Neologisms: Principles of the Development of Its Content and Form," Dieter Herberg; (G) "A Specialized Dictionary for Function Words (German, English)," Susanne Requardt; (G) "Bilingual Dictionaries for Machine Translation," Ulrich Heid; "Lexicon of British and American Films, Movies Made for Television, Serial Productions, Entertainment Shows and Children's Programs on West German Television," Christian W. Thomsen; (G) "On the History and Function of the *Dudens*," Dieter Nerius; "Comments on Bolling's Choice of Entry Words and the Danish Translations," Inge Kabell and Hanne Lauridsen.

The 308-page book is ISBN 3-484-30926-1 and costs DM 112, US \$64. DSNA and EURALEX members: DM 78.40 (EG)

CHAPTERS IN BOOKS

A 4-page illustrated article "Dictionaries" is one of 65 thematically organized sections in the **Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language** written by David Crystal and published by Cambridge University Press in October 1987. (EG)

Della Summers, publisher of ELT dictionaries at Longman Inc., has an article "The Role of Dictionaries in Language Learning," in **Vocabulary and Language Teaching**, edited by Ronald Carter and Michael McCarthy (Longman, 1988). (BKW)

"Improving Your Vocabulary: Dictionaries" is a chapter in **The Oxford Guide to Writing** by Thomas S. Kane, published in 1988 by Oxford University Press. ISBN: 0-19-504538-6. Cost: \$19.95 (EG)

A chapter on lexicography forms part of each language section in the eight volumes of **Lexikon der Romanistischen Linguistik**, a survey of Romance language studies being published by Max Niemeyer Verlag of Tübingen. The articles are written in French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, or German. Volumes IV, on Italian, Corsican, and Sardinian, appeared in 1988. Volume III on Rumanian, Dalmatian, Istro-Romance, Ladin, Friulian, and Romansch will appear in 1989. (EG)

An article in German on etymological monographs and etymological dictionaries, by H. Meier, and one in Spanish on the Spanish etymological dictionary, by J.L. Pensado, appear in the volume

Homenagem à Joseph M. Piel published by Max Niemeyer Verlag in 1988. (EG)

JOURNALS

IJL The autumn 1988 issue of the **International Journal of Lexicography** (Volume 1, Number 3) includes "Semantic Description of Lexical Units in an Explanatory Combinatorial Dictionary," by Igor Mel'cuk; "New Forms of Specialized Dictionaries," by William Frawley; "Generating a Relational Lexicon from a Machine-Readable Dictionary," by Thomas Ahlswede and Martha Evens; "Moving Towards Literacy by Making Definitions," by M.A. Iris, B.E. Litowitz, and M.W. Evens; "The Development of Defining Style," by Judith Markowitz and Susan K. Franz; and "Dictionaries and Proper Names," by Salikoko S. Mufwene. It is a special issue on "Problems of Lexicographic Form," with William Frawley and Raoul N. Smith as guest editors.

Material submitted for publication in **IJL** should be sent in triplicate to: Robert Ilson, 58 Antrim Mansions, Antrim Road, London, NW3 England. (BKW)

Lexicographical Studies Number 3 for 1988 of the Chinese journal **Cishu Yanjiu** (Lexicographical Studies), published in Shanghai, contains 11 articles. Four deal with the making of a dictionary of antonyms; one, with the compilation of a dictionary of new words.

Number 4 contains 16 articles, among which are "The Birth and Growth of Chinese Lexicography" by Wang Yaonan; "On Educating Dictionary Users" by Pan Shuguang; "My Attempt at Compiling a Chinese Dictionary for Foreign Students" by Wang Huan; "A History of Foreign Language Dictionaries" translated by Ke Zhifu; "A Brief History of the OED" by Wang Kanning; and "A History of Chinese-Russian Dictionaries" translated by Xie Zaifu. (EG)

"The Redoubtable Roget," an article on Peter Mark Roget and his **Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases** appeared in **English Today** for October 1987 (pp. 36-39). Written by the editor, Tom McArthur, it traces the history of the work from the first edition in 1852 down to the most recent revision edited by Betty Kirkpatrick and published by Longman in 1987. (EG)

"Introducing SpecTraLEX (Specialized Translating Lexicography)" by James MacLean (a freelance lexicographer and translator working both in Europe and Australia) was published in the November 1987 issue of **Language Monthly** (pp. 46). It deals with the needs of professional reference literature (PRL) for technical translators, which include but go beyond both print and computer lexicographic tools. A sample listing of such aids in the field of construction is provided. Translators who wish to become involved in the activities of SpecTraLex, a group within the European Association for Lexicography, may write to Professor F. E. Knowles, Department of Modern Languages, Aston University, Aston Triangle, Birmingham B4 7ET, England.

MacLean's article is followed by "An Open Letter about Glossaries" by Alex Gross, Chairperson of the Machine Translation Committee of the New York Circle of Translators, raising philosophical and practical issues about online technical bilingual glossaries. (EG)

An article by editor Stuart Flexner on the 20-year process of making the new edition of the **Random House Dictionary of the English Language** was published in **Righting Words: The Journal of Language and Editing** in 1987. This journal, published by DSNA member Don R. Hecker, welcomes articles, reviews and news about language, including lexicography. Subscriptions are \$24 for one year (6 issues) or \$42 for two years from Righting Words, P.O. Box 6811, F.D.R. Station, New York NY 10150. (Add \$10 per year for subscriptions outside the United States.) (EG)

An article about Flexner and the new **Random House Dictionary** was in the December 20, 1987 issue of the **Courier Journal** of Louisville, Kentucky, where Flexner graduated from the University of Louisville and there became interested in language in an English class taught by the late David W. Maurer, an authority on American language, particularly of the slang of underworld and drug cultures. (EG)

An article "Constructing a Thesaurus Database" by T.J.P. Chase and C.J. Kay appeared in **Literary and Linguistic Computing** in 1987.

"The Poem Recently Attributed to Shakespeare and the Misuse of Dictionaries" by David Gold is an article in **VERBATIM: The Language Quarterly** for Winter 1988 (p. 3).

An article "English Language Teaching Dictionaries: Past, Present, and Future?" by Della Summers (managing editor of the 1987 edition of the **Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English**) was published in the April 1988 issue of **English Today**. It sketches the development of dictionaries made especially for learners of English as a second or foreign language, reports findings on the learner's use of dictionaries, compares the **Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary** (1974), the **Collins COBUILD English Language Dictionary** (1987), and the **Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English** (1987), and concludes that the electronic dictionaries of the future will provide much more help. (EG)

Several matters of lexicographic interest are reported in the June 1988 issue of **Terminomètre** (published in Paris by the Latin Union). Note is taken of intense activity in the autonomous community of Catalonia to preserve the mother tongue. In 1985, a Terminology Center of Catalonia (TermCat) was established in Barcelona and has published dictionaries of terminology for electric energy (Spanish, German, French, English) and for railways (Catalan, French, Spanish). Monolingual glossaries have also been published for construction educational terms by Institute of Construction Terminology and TermCat.

Glossaries for translation and other linguistic services are published by the United Nations. An example is **International Trade Law Terminology**. Direct inquiries to Division of Translation, United Nations, 1158 United Nations, New York NY 10017 U.S.A.

Like the UN, Canada has more than one official language, and these (French and English) are the most used for international communication. French is the mother tongue of 80% of people in Quebec and 3.5% of people in North America. The active use of the two languages has prompted the production of bilingual

glossaries by the federal and provincial governments and by the private sector. The Federal Bureau of Translation employs 1200 professional translators who work in 60 languages used within and outside of Canada, producing 290 million words of text a year. They are assisted by electronic translation aids, including the internationally known TERMIUM, a terminological data bank. (See item in this issue under COMPUTER LEXICOGRAPHY.) The Bureau has published many bilingual glossaries in such fields as economics, education, graphics industry, information science, labor relations, common law, and carpentry.

On the provincial level, the Office of the French Language in Quebec publishes vocabularies of terms in such fields as paper, abrasives, transport, food, textiles, dentistry, and health care. (Inquiries: Office de la Langue Francaise, Division des publications, 800, Place Victoria, CP316, Montreal (Quebec) H4Z 1G8 Canada.)

Also in Montreal is the headquarters of the International Civil Aviation Organization, which publishes a **Lexicon of the OACI**, with equivalents in Spanish, Russian, French, and English. (Inquiries: OACI, 1000 ouest, rue Sherbrook, Bureau 400; Montreal, (Quebec) H3A 2R2, Canada.)

A Paris organization devoted to improving the terminology of French journalism has published a lexicon

of press terms, a glossary of judicial terms, and two cautionary guides to barbarisms and anglicisms.

Guides for good usage have been issued by two French agencies. The Commission on Terminology by a decree of 18 February 1988 prescribed the use of certain sports terms and the avoidance of others. The Ministry of Economics in its periodical **Blue Notes** urges the avoidance of Anglicisms, urging (for example) the use of **tour de table** for **pool**, **redevance** for **royalty**, and **mercatique** for **marketing**. (EG)

"Cutting English on the Bias: Five Lexicographers in Pursuit of the New" by John Willinsky appeared in the Spring 1988 issue of the quarterly journal of the American Dialect Society, **American Speech** (pp. 4466). It deals with the lexicographic coverage of new words specifically with the reading and marking programs at Houghton Mifflin, Merriam-Webster, Oxford University Press, and Gage Publishing. (EG)

Merriam-Webster's dictionary-making was the subject of a long article in the **New York Times** on 18 September 1988. The article described the publisher, some history of dictionary-making, and explanations of method. (BKW)

LEXICOGRAPHIC STUDY AND RESEARCH

A Summer School in Computational Lexicology and Lexicography was held at the Scuola Superiore di Studi Universitari e di Perfezionamento in Pisa, Italy, between 25 July and 12 August 1988. The School was sponsored by the European Science Foundation with the support of the Istituto di Linguistica Computazionale, Pisa, C.N.R., and the University of Pisa. Intensive introductory courses were offered to provide the basic elements of computer science, linguistics as related to lexicology, and lexicographic principles and practice to people working in other fields. Courses were offered on the following topics: linguistic principles and lexicographical practice in the design of various types of dictionaries; computer-assisted analysis of textual corpora for the collection and structuring of lexicographical documentation; lexicographic work stations and the computer as an editorial tool; database management systems for linguistic data; monolingual and multilingual multifunctional databases; relationships with terminology and terminological data bases; lexicon and linguistic theories: morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics; lexicon in natural language processing systems: parsing, generation, multilingual transfer; and lexicon, knowledge representation, knowledge bases. The lecturers were leading experts from Europe and the United States. Teaching was done in English and in some cases in French. Enrollment was limited to 80 students, each ESF country having a quota of places which it could fill with its own nominees. Applicants were selected on the basis of comprehension of English and French; a good grounding in linguistics, philology, lexicography, or computing methods; and occupancy or anticipated occupancy of positions in which they would

make full use of the training received. The program was expected to attract mostly young university teachers and researchers. (EG)

A seminar on "French Lexicography and Lexicology" (French 675) was offered during the autumn term at Indiana University, Bloomington, by Albert Valdman, Rudy Professor of French & Italian and Linguistics. Ten third and fourth year graduate students, all beyond the M.A., nine in French Linguistics, were enrolled. The course was taught in French. Readings included articles by Alain Rey (Editions Robert, Paris).

Several lectures were presented by visiting scholars, including one on dictionary definitions by Edward Gates, Professor of English at Indiana State University and one on bilingual dictionaries by Roger J. Steiner, Professor of Linguistics at the University of Delaware, Newark. Each student prepared a 45-minute report on some aspect of the course and served as a discussant for another student's report. (EG)

A postgraduate course "Semantics and Lexicography" is offered occasionally by the Department of English Language at the University of Glasgow. The course deals with philosophical, psychological, and linguistic theories of meaning as developed in the main schools of 20th century thought on language and with the sources and structure of the English lexicon and its treatment in dictionaries. (EG)

A graduate course "Lexicography: The Description of Modern English" will be taught by Morton Benson in the Department of Linguistics of the University of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia) from 3 July to 11 August 1989.

DICTIONARY COLLECTION

The Cordell Collection of Rare and Early Dictionaries at Indiana State University reports a number of additions for 1987-88. Among these are **Vocabolario degli Accademici della Crusca** 1806 edition; Pierre Charles Berthelin's **Du Dictionnaire Universel et Latin, vulgairement appelle de trevoux...** 1st ed., Paris, 1762; **English and Chinese Dictionary** by I.M. Condit (c1882); **A Dictionary of the Manks Language** by Archibald Cregeen (1835); **An English and Welsh Pronouncing Dictionary** (1857); **Tytskt och Svenskt Hand-Lexikon** by C. Heinrich (1835); Francis Holyoke's **Dictionarium Etymologicum Latinum** (1633); **Dictionnaire Basque-Francais** by W. Van Eys (1873), the manuscript of T. Burrow's **A Dravidian Etymological Dictionary** published in 1961; and an unpublished Dictionary of Criminal Terminology by Simon Carleton, compiled during the 1930's.

Beginning in the spring of 1989, the Department will undertake a research project funded by Thomas M. Rodgers, Jr., a dictionary collector in Atlanta, Georgia. The project will trace the publishing history of all dictionaries and other word books that appeared during the incunable period (before 1501). A master list of these publications will be compiled, and the editions that each went through will be researched.

The Cordell Collection of Dictionaries contains 6,000 titles and approximately 12,000 volumes, with 80% of the collection having been published before 1901. A catalog of the English-language holdings was published in 1988 and a short-title catalog of the foreign-language holdings is being contemplated. A grant has been applied for to enable the Library to catalog the Collection

on OCLC (a union catalogue of American libraries in a computer databank) within six years.

The head of the Department of Rare Books and Special Collections of the Cunningham Memorial Library, David Vancil, is establishing an interest-bearing fund into which gifts to the department will be placed to enable the Department to purchase dictionaries too costly for the limited annual budget, and appeals to anyone interested in dictionaries to contribute. Donations are tax deductible and should be made out to the Cunningham Memorial Library, marked "Cordell Collection" and mailed to Cunningham Memorial Library, Indiana State University, Terre Haute IN 47809 U.S.A. (EG)

DSNA Member Thomas M. Rodgers, Jr., an investment banker and dictionary collector living in Atlanta, Georgia, is developing a collection that compliments the Cordell Collection, not being limited to Western languages. All of his 800 dictionaries were published before 1900 and most before 1800. He owns more than a dozen incunables, all editions of Calepino, all the 16th century dictionaries of the Estiennes (pioneers in French dictionary making) and Aldine, and all the Sebastian Munsche editions. Rodgers is focusing his collection on the major dictionaries in each language, such as those of the Italian Academia della Crusca, the Academie Francaise, Littré, Larousse; the first monolingual dictionary in each modern European language; the first bilingual dictionary between English and other modern languages; and the first bilingual between classical Greek and a modern vernacular. He is preparing a catalog of his holdings. (EG)

DEATHS

Merton Dagut, a Hebrew-English lexicographer, died 1 November 1987. A 662-page memorial volume has been issued by the Association for the Study of Jewish Languages. (David Gold, University of Haifa)

Marghanita Laski, British novelist, critic, and lexicographer, died 6 February 1988 at the age of 72. Miss Laski had a lifelong interest in the English language, and was the volunteer reader who contributed the largest number of quotations for the new **Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary**. She wrote of her work and the need for a revised OED in the **Times Literary Supplement** (London): "Reading for the OED" (11 January 1968: 3739); "Words" (1968: 115, 237, 377, 559, 822, 952, 1237 on the kinds of words excerpted and on evidence for the earliest use of a word); and "Revising the OED" (13 October 1972: 1226). She also read proof on all four volumes. (EG)

Harold B. Allen, professor emeritus at the University of Minnesota, died July 27, 1988, near Minneapolis. He was eighty-five, and had been associated with the University from 1944 until his retirement in 1972. He was president of the American Dialect Society, the National Council of Teachers of English, and chairman of the

Conference on College Composition and Communication, of which he was a founder. He was also president of Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages, of which, again, he was a founder.

His major interest was American English, especially American dialectology. He wrote or edited nineteen books and more than two hundred articles, two of which will appear in the spring of 1989 in **American Speech**. His best-known and most important work is **The Linguistic Atlas of the Upper Midwest** (3 vols.; 1973-76).

His interest in lexicography developed in the 1930's at the University of Michigan, where he was associated with the Dictionary of Early Modern English. One of his early articles is "Dictionary Editor's Lingo" (1938). While there he also wrote his dissertation on the labeling practices in Samuel Johnson's Dictionary of 1755. This interest in lexicography remained with him throughout his life, and no one in his classes failed to learn a great deal about dictionaries, no matter what the purpose of the class was. He was a fine scholar, teacher, and friend, and our lives are richer for having known him. (Virginia G. McDavid, Professor Emeritus, Chicago State University)

CAREER NEWS

Three new assistant editors — Dierdre Greene, Gerard O'Reilly, and Angus Stevenson — have joined the **New Shorter Oxford English Dictionary** staff. They are learning to work on the "Subset OED" described above under COMPUTERS IN LEXICOGRAPHY. (EG)

Donna Lee Berg completed her year as Administrative Director of the University of Waterloo Centre for the

New OED and has resumed part-time work as librarian for the Centre. (EG)

The Longman Group UK is seeking two experienced lexicographers to work as senior members of a team to write a new dictionary for learners of English as a second language. They will develop new styles of dictionary presentation, write original dictionary text in an electronic environment, and edit the work of junior team members.

NEWS OF MEMBERS

Longman Inc. published two books in 1988 edited by Sidney Greenbaum: **Good English and the Grammarian** (London and New York) and **A Guide to English Usage** (with Janet Whitcut) (London). In 1986, Green-

baum's collaboration with Charles R. Cooper, **Studying Writing: Linguistic Approaches**, was published by Sage Publications, Beverly Hills, California. (BKW)

NOTICES

Correction: In the Summer 1988 issue of the Newsletter, in the report on **Webster's New World Dictionary** Third College Edition (p. 1), the introduction to etymology in the front of the dictionary is ascribed to the editor, Victoria Neufeldt. In fact, the essay is a revision of that in the Second College Edition by the Chief Etymologist, Dr. William Umbach, a DSNA member. The introduction to the dictionary also contains a historical overview of the Webster's New World Dictionaries by David B. Guralnik, Editor in Chief Emeritus and Vice President of DSNA, and an article "The English Language, Variation, the Dictionary and the User" by John Algeo of the University of Georgia, also a DSNA member. (EG)

Correction: Also in the Summer 1988 issue of the Newsletter, in the item on four new dictionaries published by Chambers (pp. 7-8), the address given was outdated. It should be W & R Chambers Ltd Publishers, 43-45 Annandale Street, Edinburgh EH7 4AZ Scotland UK. (EG)

Address Change The publishing firm of John Benja-

mins North America Inc., which has published several lexicographic works noted in the Newsletter, has a change of address to 821 Bethlehem Pike, Philadelphia PA 19118; Phone: (215) 836-1200.

OED on CD-ROM Availability The Oxford English Dictionary on DC-ROM (See DSNA Spring 1988, p. 1) besides being available from Bowker Electronic Publishing, can be ordered from Oxford Electronic Publishing, Oxford University Press, 200 Madison Avenue, New York NY 10016 at a cost of \$950 plus \$10 for shipping and handling.

DSNA Electronic Mail Address You can communicate with DSNA by electronic mail if you have access to BITNET. Address: EJDNSNA@INDST.

Advertisement A used copy of R.K. Leavitt's **Noah's Ark, New England Yankees, and the Endless Quest** (the history of the Merriam Webster dictionaries) is for sale at \$18.00 from E. Bevington, Books Below, 1625 N. 8th St., Terre Haute IN 47804; Phone (812) 234-8989.

CHIPS FROM THE LEXICOGRAPHERS' WORKSHOPS

The Man in the Moon: A Problem of Bilingual Lexicography One might well expect the Man in the Moon to follow the pen-of-my-aunt line and turn himself simply and satisfyingly into French as "l'homme dans la lune". But, while 55 million people in the UK look up on a clear night and see this benign gentleman smiling down at us, a short hop across the channel and 54 million people over there swear categorically that there is no **homme** in the **lune**. (Nor is there the old woman gathering sticks, familiar to our eastern European neighbours.) You can stand beside a Frenchman and take him inch by inch across the familiar features — "You see the dark shadow, top right corner? That's his raised left eyebrow...." but in vain. All the French see in the moon is light and shade, and your companion will patiently explain about mountains and valleys. How empty the night sky is for the French.

This leads to insuperable problems when it comes to

putting the Man in the Moon into an English-French dictionary. Indeed, in a dictionary containing over 100,000 expressions, the Man in the Moon has given rise to more correspondence from irate French users than any other single item. Our first attempt — "l'homme dans la lune" — brought several letters asking simply "quel homme?", and even one asking plaintively "quelle lune?" In a subsequent edition he became "l'homme que l'on voit dans la lune". The letters from French readers (no English speaker is ever moved to write on the subject) reflected the change: "Who is this 'on' who sees men in the moon?" We struggled with a third version for the new revision. "L'homme que les Anglais voient dans la lune" has at least the virtue of accuracy, but perhaps not that of comprehensive truth, for the Scots, Welsh, and Irish — and I suspect Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, and even Americans — see him too. "L'homme que les anglophones voient

dans la lune", on the other hand, implies nationwide hallucination among the English-speaking peoples. In the end we abandoned all hope of translating the expression, and settled for a hypercautious gloss 'le vis-

age que l'on peut imaginer en regardant la lune'. (Beryl Atkins, Editor, Collins-Robert English-French Dictionary, 1987)

APPEALS FOR INFORMATION

DARE Queries The editors of the **Dictionary of American Regional English**, working at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, have published Volume I (A-C) (1985) and are now working on Volume II (D-H) but welcome examples of American regional vocabulary in the entire alphabet. The **Newsletter of the American Dialect Society**, in the May 1988 issue, published an appeal for more information on the following items. **d.d.**, **d.w.i.**, etc.: abbreviations of official terms (drunk driving, driving while intoxicated, etc.) that become local or regional. What are they in your area, and what does that area include? **drown the duck**: a children's game played in the water. Reported only from Grundy Center, Iowa. Is this played elsewhere? What procedures and rules? **duck lights**: the dim lights on a car. One report (1967) from Nebraska. How widely is this used? We assume that **duck** means to go or put down or lower quickly? **fourth-proof oath**: figuratively, a very powerful oath. We have quotes from 1846 (Wm. T. Porter) and 1886 (Mark Twain). The sense is quite clear. What we do not know is the literal connection: Is it legal? Has it got to do with liquor? Or something else? Is it still in use? **Franciscan potatoes**: From southwestern California, near Mojave, we are told that these are potatoes cooked around a pot roast. Is the term familiar? It sounds very local. Any monastic connections? **freedom bunch**: A children's game in which every player hides except "it," who must try to find the others. This seems like normal hide-and-seek. Reported once from southcentral Wisconsin. Is the term known elsewhere? Why "bunch"? **game ball**: Another children's game, but older; recorded in 1897 from South Carolina. The ball was apparently thrown or bounced against the chimney end of a house or the side of a barn. Is it still remembered or still played, and if so, how was it scored? **Geneva**: In a puzzlingly brief entry in the **Midwest Journal of Language and Folklore** IXa, we find **Geneva** glossed as "hell," with a cross reference to **Bad Place**, and nothing further. The list is from Estill County in central-eastern Kentucky, 1956. Can anyone explain? **hant bleach**: single quote from eastern Tennessee; "His skin, it was white as a strawberry blossom. Some folks said he looked like he had the hant bleach." Does this mean he was "white as a ghost" or "white from fright at seeing a ghost"? Or was this some more permanent skin condition? Is the phrase still in use anywhere? **hare or hair tangle**: The DARE question was "A place where underbrush, weeds, vines, and small trees grow together so that it's nearly impossible to get through." A middle aged farmer from Presque Isle, Michigan, gave this reply, and the fieldworker wrote "hare." Can someone familiar with the term disambiguate the homophone? **haygate**: A regular piece of equipment or a makeshift? Informant Kentucky 84 said it was 6-8 feet by 10-12 feet and that you "drag it on the ground," presumably to get hay in from the field. Does anyone else know the term? **help the poor**: said to be what children in Detroit call out instead of "trick or treat" at Halloween time. Can anyone

confirm this? A special part of Detroit or surroundings? **Hitch-up-Matilda**: our sole example is from 1942 Peattie **Friendly Mountains** 246:...deep, narrow Avalanche Lake, in the Adirondacks with great gray cliffs and ledges crowding it so closely that in places the trail must be carried on log bridges, locally known as 'Hitch-up-Matildas.' Does anybody know of this term used elsewhere? How current was or is it? **hit the bottle**: a marble game, reported 1969 from Cooperstown, New York. How was it played? Is it known elsewhere? **hit-up**: "A bat-and-ball game for just a few players." Reported from Quakertown, Pennsylvania, 1967. Any further information would be welcome. **help thy neighbor**: a table game using dice. Reported from Coudersport, Pennsylvania, 1969. Any further information especially as to the meaning of the name? **hobby**: from central-eastern Massachusetts, a name for a large stone or rock. We have found the word nowhere else. If you know it, does the vowel agree with that of **ruby** or **ruddy**? (Perhaps this was to be **hubby**? DSNAN Ed.) What could be its origin? **honesty weed**: Explanation? Our source is a 1933 Small, **Manual of Southeastern Flora**, and it is otherwise **Baptisia tinctoria**, a wild indigo. Is there some ritual for testing honesty? **hoooley**: We have examples from New England and San Francisco, and as late as 1960, meaning "an uproar or a loud party". Where else is it known? It sounds somewhat Irish. **hoop cheese**: reported from Mississippi and Louisiana as "homemade from curd." Can someone from where it is known explain **hoop**? **hot belt (Charlie)**: a game in which a belt is hidden and the child who finds it tries to whip the others as all run back to base. We have it from Louisiana. Where else was it played? **hot pot, hot socket**: other children's games on which we'd like more: method of play, where played, whether still current. We have one report only, from northwestern Maryland as of 1900-18. Are **hot pies** or **hot potato** in any way related? **ice candle**: an icicle. Wright's **English Dialect Dictionary** reports it from 1736 forward from various parts of England, but we have picked it up only once, from central-eastern Wisconsin. Is it in use elsewhere?

Send information to Prof. F.G. Cassidy, Dictionary of American Regional English, 6125 Helen White Hall, 600 North Park St., Madison WI 53706. (EG)

OED Queries Additional quotations are needed for the following words by editors working on the Oxford English Dictionary and other Oxford dictionaries. Most are needed to antedate the date bracketed in the request. **doryphore** one who delights in pointing out minor errors (any exx.); **fixit** a repairs business; an underhand attempt to sort out a situation (1984); **flatten (out)** to belittle (any exx.); **I or L** large (1942); **lay with carpet** as object — also **carpet laying** (any exx.); **layer**, a thickness of clothing (1951); **lender** an institution that lends, as a bank (1955); **light**, natural or artificial glint in hair (1967); **light** an electric light (1919); **light**, slight in

amount and in demands made, as in 'light typing,' 'light knowledge of French required;' **limacology/limacologist**, study/student of slugs (1981); **link**, to connect casually, associate in speech or thought (used with **with** or **to**) (1950); **loads** (as in 'thanks loads') (1920 and post 1944); **loaded**, containing more than standard equipment, deluxe (1968); **loose**, relaxed 'a loose, swinging stride' (any exx.); **lover**, one who habitually has sexual relations with someone, whether in love or not (1922); **lover**, a homosexual partner, male or female (1958); **lurid**, salacious (post-1931); **luscious**, voluptuous (of a person) (between 1930 and 1980); **lyrical**, effusive, fervent 'to wax lyrical' (1958); **manoeuvre**, to steer (a car, luggage, etc.; used with **into**, **out of**, etc. (1961); **manufacturer**, a manufacturing company, not a person (1972); **match**, to compare in respect of similarity; to seek a match for (any exx.); **mate**, (of animals) to copulate (1924).

Send quotations to John Simpson, Co-Editor, OED;

Oxford University Press; Walton Street; Oxford OX2 6DP; England. (EG, selected from Appeal List No. 14 in **New OED Newsletter** No. 19 for July 1988)

SOED Queries Editors working on the **New Shorter Oxford English Dictionary** need more examples of the use of the following words: **guts** (I've got a pain in my guts), **have** (the book has a page missing / I had the handle come off in my hand), **hold** (the judge held that the evidence was inadmissible), **hold** (hold tight; we're speeding up), **ineligible** (President Reagan is now ineligible for re-election). **initiative** (he's got no initiative — you have to tell him to do everything), **inspiration** (I've had an inspiration; let's go to the seaside), **inspiration** (architecture that reveals a lack of inspiration). Send good modern quotations of up to fifteen words to Elizabeth Knowles, New SOED, 37a St. Giles', Oxford OX1 3LD England. (EG from Appeals List 15 in the **New SOED Newsletter** 7 for August 1988)

CALENDAR

20-24 March. Third International Lexicography Course, Exeter, England. Info: Dr. R.R.K. Hartmann, University of Exeter Dictionary Research Centre, Queen's Bldg., The Queen's Drive, Exeter EX4 4QH England.

10-12 April. Fourth Conference of the European Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics, Manchester, England. Info: Harold Somers, Centre for Computational Linguistics, UMIST, PO Box 88, Manchester M60 1QD England.

6 May. Centennial Celebration of the American Dialect Society, Berkeley, California. Info: ADS Conference Committee, Dept. of Linguistics, University of California, Berkeley CA 94720.

6-10 June. 16th Conference of ALLC and 9th Conference of the Association for Computers and the Humanities, Toronto. Info: Ian Lancashire, Centre for Computing in the Humanities, University of Toronto, Toronto ON M5S 1A5 Canada.

26-29 June. 27th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics, Vancouver, British Columbia. Info: Donald Walker, (ACL), Belicore, MRE 2A379, 445 South St., Box 19190, Morristown NJ 07960-1910.

17-19 August. Sixth Biennial Meeting of the DSNA, Cleveland, Ohio. Info: Dr. Louis Milic, Department of English, Cleveland State University, Cleveland, Ohio 44115.