Allow Me To Introduce Myself

By Martha Mayou

This is my first issue as editor of the DSNA Newsletter, so I thought it might be in order to tell you a bit about myself. I remember the first paper I gave at a DSNA meeting. In a chilly auditorium in Columbia, Missouri, I spoke about Notes and Queries. Back then in 1991, I was one of Dr. Anatoly Liberman’s assistants on his project at the University of Minnesota, An Analytic Dictionary of English Etymology, and early issues of this journal were a source for the dictionary. Dr. Liberman had heard of the Society, and sent me to Columbia to see what it was like. I was certainly nervous speaking to a group of people that I had never met, but everyone was quite friendly and welcoming. I believe that both Dr. Liberman and I have attended nearly every conference since.

Over the years, I’ve listened to many wonderful presentations and met interesting people from all

(CONTINUED)
News of Members

Five of Christine Ammer’s earlier word books are now available as e-books on Amazon, Barnes and Noble, et al. Look for these titles:

- It's Raining Cats and Dogs and Other Beastly Expressions
- Southpaws and Sunday Punches and Other Sporting Expressions
- Seeing Red or Tickled Pink: A Rainbow of Color Terms
- Fruitcakes and Couch Potatoes and Other Delicious Expressions
- Fighting Words from War, Rebellion, and Other Combative Capers (revised and expanded)

Alexander Bocast has formed Berkeley Bridge Press to publish work in metalexicography and specialized lexicography. (See the article on page 10.) Alexander’s forthcoming book, to be published by Berkeley Bridge this year, is Guidance for Glossarists: A Manual of Specialized Lexicography for American Practice.


A new book by Orin Hargraves has recently been published: It’s Been Said Before: A Guide to the Use and Abuse of Clichés, Oxford University Press, 2014. Amazon has many good early reviews. The publisher’s description includes this summary: “In It’s Been Said Before, lexicographer Orin Hargraves examines the peculiar idea and power of the cliché. He helps readers understand why certain phrases became clichés and why they should be avoided—or why they still have life left in them.” Visit the Oxford University Press website.

INTRODUCTION (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

over the world at DSNA meetings. For my dissertation, I ended up researching a dictionary—an etymological dictionary of English by Franciscus Junius. (He lived in the 17th century, but this work was not published until 1743.) At that time I was teaching German at the university. Eventually, with the help of the contacts that Dr. Liberman and I had made through the Dictionary Society, I also began doing freelance work in lexicography, which has been rewarding.

This is my first DSNA newsletter as editor, but it is not the first newsletter I’ve worked on. I have also edited the newsletter of the Geological Society of Minnesota, and I fear that out of habit I may end up including a few vacation pictures of Meteor Crater and the Petrified Forest.

I look forward to working with colleagues in the Society on the newsletter, and I hope that this publication will continue to help sustain and create connections between DSNA members.
(ukcatalogue.oup.com) for more information.

Liwei Jiao recently coauthored a dictionary named 500 Common Chinese Proverbs and Colloquial Expressions, a sister volume to 500 Common Chinese Idioms, both of which were published by Routledge. Expressions is a dictionary of key Chinese proverbs, or suyu. Suyu are vivid and colourful expressions widely used in the Chinese language. The smooth use of chengyu (idioms) in Chinese writing and of suyu in spoken Chinese not only makes communication more effective, it is also an indicator of mastery of the language.

Máirtín Mac Aodha is an Irish lexicographer based in Brussels, where he works for the Legal Service of the Council of the European Union. His forthcoming publication is Legal Lexicography: a Comparative Perspective, Ashgate, 2014. For information, see www.ashgate.com/isbn/9781409454410. A dictionary to which Máirtín contributed, which can be found at www.editionsyvonblais.com/detail-du-produit/private-law-dictionary-and-bilingual-lexicons-property/, may be of interest as well. Francophone readers might also want to visit the blog by Frédéric Houbert at juritraducteur.blogspot.be.

Rod McConchie and some of his colleagues in Finland have started a new society in Helsinki whose purpose is to promote interest in and research on the history of lexicography, and to provide a between-times contact point for the HEL-LEX conference. The name is Helsinki Society for Historical Lexicography (HSHL). Rod reports that he and the other organizers “have been going through the very slow process of legal registration, which allows [them] to apply for things/money, and it should be nearly complete about now.” Rod retired a year ago from the University of Finland, spent six months on a fellowship at Clare Hall in Cambridge, and is working on a book about medical lexicography.

Don McCreaey has retired from the University of Georgia. He taught applied linguistics for thirty years and lexicography to undergraduates for eleven years.

Herb Purnell is working with several Tai Yuan (Lanna, Northern Thai) colleagues to revise and reprint a trilingual dictionary (Tai Yuan–Thai–English) that has been out of print for many years, though it is still under copyright. Although not so called, the dictionary is a learners’ dictionary rather than a dictionary for native speakers, researchers, and the like. It is the only dictionary that uses the Thai orthography to write Tai Yuan in a completely consistent way. Completion of the project is scheduled for late 2015 or early 2016.

Beverly Rowe’s collection of English dictionaries is partially catalogued at her website: www.bevrowe.info/Dictionaries/Dictionaries-new.html.

Tom Zurinskas is continuing his work with truespel phonetics. He has written a truespel phonetic guide for the online Voice of America Broadcast Dictionary for intermediate-level learners of English (esl.about.com/library/vocabulary/blvoa_a.htm). The title of his guide is Beginner’s Dictionary of USA English: Truespel Book 3: From the Voice of America Intermediate English Dictionary. Tom hopes one day to have truespel as the basis for an alternative phonetic spelling for all languages. For more information, click on “truespel” at youtube.com. You can find truespel books at tinyurl.com/truespelbooks.
The 20th biennial conference of the DSNA will meet June 4–7, 2015, at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, jointly with the 9th International Conference on Studies in the History of English (SHEL). This first joint meeting of the DSNA and SHEL associations is intended to provide opportunities for synergies between the fields of lexicography and the history of English. The conference will be hosted by the Department of English and the Canadian English Laboratory.

The theme of the gathering is “Multilingual Approaches.” Scholars are encouraged to foreground any bilingual or multilingual aspect in their work. In keeping with the traditions of both conference series, however, the theme is merely a recommendation.

After an opening reception on June 4, meetings are scheduled for June 5–6 and a half day on June 7. There will be a pre-conference excursion up Grouse Mountain, known as the “Peak of Vancouver,” by cable car—weather permitting, the view of this coastal Pacific city will be spectacular. For a preview, visit grousemountain.com.

The organizers have also planned a visit to the H. Rocke Robertson Collection, which has over 350 dictionaries and related items going back to 1460. Some of the works were discussed in a series of blog posts from the recent exhibition The Road to the OED (rbsc.library.ubc.ca/news/category/exhibitions/—the posts are towards the bottom of the page).

(Continued)
The chair of the organizing committee is Stefan Dollinger of the University of British Columbia. He is the chief editor of the second edition of the *Dictionary of Canadianisms on Historical Principles*. When asked for some additional information about himself, Stefan responded: “We’re also working on border phenomena between Canada and the U.S. Canadian English has been one of my mainstays for the last little while. The study of nondominant varieties of languages (Canadian English, Austrian German) has been, more generally, one of my interests. Finally, there is always the historical angle that I like to take.”

Abstracts and workshop proposals can be submitted until October 31 and October 15, respectively. Guidelines and a link to the submission tool can be found on the conference website: [events.arts.ubc.ca/dsna-20&shel-9/](http://events.arts.ubc.ca/dsna-20&shel-9/). For more information, contact Stefan Dollinger at [dsna.shel@dchp.ca](mailto:dsna.shel@dchp.ca).
Dictionary of the Welsh Language Now Online

By Andrew Hawke

The University of Wales Dictionary of the Welsh Language (Geiriadur Prifysgol Cymru) is now available online in a full version which is freely accessible. It is the only standard historical dictionary of Welsh and is broadly comparable in method and scope with the Oxford English Dictionary.

GPC Online allows the user to search for Welsh headwords, variant forms, and collocations, as well as synonymous words and phrases in the English definitions. The vocabulary is defined in Welsh with English synonyms, so GPC is not intended to be used as a translating dictionary. However, when the English definitions are searched, the results are ordered according to the relevance of the searched term in the definition, so as to give precedence to synonymous words.

GPC Online is the culmination of a process dating back to the early 1920s, when a reading programme was set up at the National Library of Wales by the University of Wales Board of Celtic Studies to read and collect citations from all published Welsh material prior to 1800. A large proportion of early Welsh manuscripts and later printed material was also included. Editorial work began in 1948/9, and the Dictionary was published in 64-page fascicles from 1950 onwards. The first edition was completed in 2002.

Since then, work has been ongoing to completely re-edit and extend the very earliest sections dealing with A and B, as well

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 10)
Charles J. Fillmore and his contributions to lexicography

By Michael Rundell

I was just starting this piece as the football (or soccer) World Cup of 2014 was getting under way in Brazil. Into my mailbox comes news of a timely new app (www.dicionariodacopa.com.br), a dictionary of football terms—but with a difference. Along with conventional definitions, the headwords come with an analysis of the “participants” in each situation. Thus, for the word penalty, we learn that the key participants include the Infractor (the player who commits the foul), the Opponent (the victim), and the Place (the area of the field where the offence takes place). The telltale signs are complete when we see that these participants are shown in different colours. Because the participants are in fact “frame elements,” and this—as anyone familiar with the FrameNet database will have guessed—is not just a glossary of football vocabulary, but a dictionary based firmly on the principles of Frame Semantics.

How sad that Charles Fillmore (known to everyone as Chuck), who died in February, did not get to see this latest application of his enduringly influential theory. In his obituary (www.huffingtonpost.com/george-lakoff/charles-fillmore-discover_b_4807590.html) for Chuck, George Lakoff refers to him as “the discoverer of frame semantics”—and the choice of word (“discoverer” rather than, say, “originator”) is significant. For Fillmore “discovered that we think, largely unconsciously, in terms of conceptual frames—mental structures that organize our thought.”

Corpus linguistics has familiarised us with the idea that words are rarely autonomous contributors to the meaning of a sentence: we need to know how they typically combine with one another, in terms of syntax, collocation, and phraseology. This is an important insight. But Frame Semantics offers a complementary, and in some ways more profound, way of interpreting language. In essence, the idea is that one can’t fully understand (still less actively use) a word without access to the various components of the scenario in which it
participates. In a frame-semantic analysis, these components are called “frame elements,” and the whole scenario is a “frame.” A simple example is the “Transfer” frame, where something in the possession of one person is transferred to someone else. The Transfer frame has three essential frame elements: the Donor, the Recipient, and the Theme. This can be realised in a wide variety of ways, semantically or syntactically. Most obviously, you can have a sentence like “My mother [Donor] gave me [Recipient] this ring [Theme],” but the same concept could be expressed by saying, “This ring was given to me by my mother.” The syntax has changed, but the frame elements are constant.

There is a fascinating video in which Fillmore, accepting a Lifetime Achievement Award from the Association for Computational Linguistics, explains the genesis of his ideas about frames (see www.icsi.berkeley.edu/icsi/news/2012/07/fillmore-lifetime-achievement-award). Partly, this is a development from his well-known earlier work on case grammar. But there is an interesting section in the video where Chuck talks about some work he did looking at newspaper reports of traffic accidents, which derived ultimately from police notes. What he noticed was that these invariably included a predictable set of recurrent elements: the drivers involved in a collision, the vehicles, the cause of the accident, the outcomes in terms of injuries or fatalities, and so on. The ways in which these elements were expressed in words and constructions might vary enormously, yet the underlying “frame” didn’t change much. There is far more to Frame Semantics than this, of course, but the essential insight is—like many great ideas—quite a simple one.

From 1997, the theory began to be applied to the creation of a lexical database—FrameNet (framenet.icsi.berkeley.edu/fndrupal/about)—in which the behaviour of individual words is described in frame-semantic terms. This is done by annotating corpus-derived sentences in which the word appears, to indicate (inter alia) the frame which the word belongs to and the various frame elements in the sentence. During the DSNA Meeting of 1999 (in Berkeley), I spent an unforgettable morning at FrameNet with Chuck, together with his (and my) great friend Sue Atkins, learning from the master how the database was compiled. (Characteristically, Chuck was more interested in hearing the half-baked views of a journeyman lexicographer than in explaining his own brilliant theory, but I eventually got the hang of it.)
The FrameNet database continues to grow, and parallel projects are now under way to create similar resources for several other languages, from Chinese and Japanese to German and Spanish. The aforementioned football dictionary is a product of the team building a FrameNet database for Brazilian Portuguese (www.ufjf.br/framenetbr/).

But how is any of this relevant to those of us whose job is to create dictionary text? Working lexicographers, up against deadlines, are not always as receptive to theoretical ideas as they might be. Few hands-on dictionary-makers have been persuaded, for example, of the practical applications of the works of metalexicographers such as H. E. Wiegand. Indeed, Anna Wierzbicka once scathingly remarked that “lexicography has no theoretical foundation, and even the best lexicographers . . . can never explain what they are doing, and why.” But this implies not so much an inherent hostility towards theory, as a degree of healthy scepticism towards anything which doesn’t obviously help us to do our jobs more effectively. Some linguistic theories definitely can provide valuable guidance, both for the development of dictionary policy and for its day-to-day implementation. And FrameNet is one of the most important of these.

Thanks to the “corpus revolution” of the 1980s, and the extraordinary technical advances which marked the decades that followed, lexicographers now have access to linguistic evidence on a scale which their predecessors could never have dreamed of. But there is a downside. With so much information on words in use, how can we be sure we are focussing on the right things? How do we make sense of so much data? In short, how do we know what is lexicographically relevant? These were the questions in Sue Atkins’ mind when she fell into conversation with Chuck Fillmore at a computational linguistics event in Pisa, in 1988. This was the beginning of a fruitful partnership, from which all of us in the profession have benefited. Frame-semantic principles, especially as implemented in the FrameNet database, have a great deal to offer for those of us tasked with distilling the vast amount of lexical data at our disposal into useful and reliable dictionary entries. In tackling some of the most difficult lexicographic tasks—the analysis of meaning, the disambiguation of senses, and the recording of relevant syntactic behaviour—a frame-based approach helps us to see the wood from the trees. (A more detailed explanation can be found in a paper by Atkins, Rundell, and Sato in the special issue of the *International Journal of Lexicography* on FrameNet and Frame Semantics: IJL 16/3, 2003.) And when a dictionary’s style policies are informed by a robust theory of meaning, the scope for subjective variation is reduced, and the resulting analysis becomes more systematic and internally consistent. A good example of where FrameNet principles are applied in a lexicographic project is the DANTE lexical database, a detailed corpus-based description of the core vocabulary of English. And, on a smaller scale, the new dictionary of football terms is another.

George Lakoff describes Charles Fillmore as “one of the world’s greatest linguists—ever,” and his brilliance, originality, and vision fully justify this accolade. What this description misses, however, is the other side of Chuck: his modesty, his kindness, his wonderful sense of humour, and his all-round niceness. All of us in the linguistic and lexicographic community have been enriched by his work, and we will all miss him.

Editor’s note: For more remembrances and photographs of Charles Fillmore, visit linguistics.berkeley.edu/charles-j-fillmore-1929-2014. 
Focus on Metalexicography: Berkeley Bridge Press

By Alexander Bocast

Alex Bocast has formed Berkeley Bridge Press LLC to publish work in metalexicography, particularly the study and analysis of definitions, and in specialized lexicography. Members of the DSNA community are invited to participate as authors, editors, and reviewers of books, essays, and other associated writings. We also hope that members of the DSNA community will encourage libraries to acquire books from Berkeley Bridge Press.

Seven books are now in the Berkeley Bridge pipeline, including a new edition of Definitions in Political Economy by Thomas Robert Malthus. This work, which was first published in 1820, is in the Berkeley Bridge Classics series. Please note that editions in this series are not POD dumps of scanned PDF files. Our editions of classic works are truly new editions prepared for contemporary readers. […] We invite subject matter experts to contribute thoughtful essays as forewords to our books and to provide critical, comparative, and explanatory commentaries within them. Visit us at www.berkeleybridgepress.com.

Falling Member of Afrilex Honored

By Elsabe Taljard

Honorary membership of the African Association for Lexicography (Afrilex) was conferred on Dr. Mariëtta Alberts, one of the founding members of the organization, at the Afrilex conference in Potchefstroom, South Africa, in July of this year. Dr. Alberts was recognized for her tireless efforts in the promotion of lexicography and specifically terminology in South Africa.

Welsh Dictionary (Continued from Page 6)

as adding entirely new vocabulary throughout the alphabet.

It has been the intention for some time that the Dictionary should go online, but it has been a long process as it was necessary to encode all the Dictionary data—around eight million words in all—in XML. From now on the Dictionary will be published online only, although the previously published volumes are still available for purchase. Further details can be found on the GPC website: www.geiriadur.ac.uk.
ODQ: Editing the Eighth Edition

By Elizabeth Knowles

I’m not sure quite how I used to envisage retirement, but I don’t think I expected it to be as interesting as it has been. I left Oxford University Press in 2007 after nearly thirty enjoyable years, and with the prospect of the seventh edition of the Oxford Dictionary of Quotations as agreeable retirement work. Seven years on (a little breathlessly), I am contemplating the appearance in September of ODQ8 (the intervening period also allowed for the privilege, and new experience, of editing four issues of Dictionaries).

As always, engaging with the Dictionary’s rich text has been absorbingly enjoyable. This time round, I decided to work through the existing material chronologically, having a particular eye to author descriptions which could be enhanced to increase the reader’s interest. Extent, of course, is always a constraint—the more lines allowed for biography, the fewer you have for what the subject of them has either said or written—but it was often possible to put in cross-reference links to show how separate entries are related. Literally so, in some cases: the seventeenth-century English poet Lady Mary Wroth turned out to be the niece of Philip Sidney and his sister, the Countess of Pembroke. Elizabeth Tanfield Cary, her near contemporary, was the mother of the Royalist politician Lord Falkland (“When it is not necessary to change, it is necessary not to change”). At times a small addition was illuminating. We had already identified Joseph Addison as a co-founder of The Spectator; it made sense to say explicitly that his collaborator was Richard Steele.

At a time when quotations can be found profusely online, it is legitimate to ask what a conventional dictionary of quotations has to offer (other than the spoilsport’s role of telling you that the quotation that appeared to be exactly what you wanted for your paper or presentation was not in fact said by Lincoln or Gandhi). I would suggest that a key role is to open up the world of quotations, and help to show how they function in the language. Albert Einstein wrote (he really did!) about the “holy curiosity of inquiry,” and it is immensely satisfying when that curiosity can be satisfied. The comment that “Light is the principal person in a picture,” recorded in 1904 as an utterance by the painter Édouard Manet, is now frequently attributed to Claude Monet. Investigation established the point at which the confusion is likely to have taken hold. In Kenneth Clark’s influential and widely-read book Civilisation, published in 1969, the quotation was sourced to the right reference (C. Lewis Hind’s 1904 Adventures Among Pictures), but attributed to Claude Monet. Subsequently the misattribution became quite common, and is now widely found.

Individually these and similar additions and alterations may not seem particularly striking, but overall they add up to an enrichment of the reader’s experience. From my point of view, as Editor of the Dictionary, they represent moments of satisfaction as we work to ensure that the Oxford Dictionary of Quotations continues to provide the most illuminating answers to the question, “Who Said That?”
DSNA at the 2014 ACLS Annual Meeting

By Ed Finegan

DSNA is a member of the American Council of Learned Societies, whose annual meeting this year took place in Philadelphia on May 8–10. ACLS differs from most other professional groups that most of us are familiar with in that, as the name says, it is a council of learned societies, and its meetings are not gatherings of like-minded scholars with similar intellectual interests. Rather, each member society has an official delegate and both the delegate and an administrative officer, typically an executive secretary, are invited to attend the meeting. DSNA members representing different learned societies such as the American Dialect Society and the Linguistic Society of America contribute to familiar colleagueship, but most in attendance are unfamiliar with one another through the usual scholarly or professional channels.

Besides plush receptions, meals, and a banquet lunch and dinner, ACLS meetings provide scholarly, political, and financial insight into the state of the humanities and humanistic social sciences. As is usual, the first evening’s reception this year afforded an opportunity to greet old friends and get acquainted with some new faces. At the buffet dinner that followed the reception, former DSNA president Joan Houston Hall and I talked about the success of the Dictionary of American Regional English and the challenges of securing continued funding for that important project. Later, at a more formal assembly, Alyson Reed, Linguistic Society of America Executive Director, took part in a panel discussion titled “Money, Members, Mission: Learned Societies by the Numbers.” Based on an ongoing survey of ACLS member societies that Alyson herself is orchestrating, she reported on patterns of income sources, publication practices, and more, broken down by size of the society, the smallest ones falling into a category with 999-or-fewer members. (Along with the entire ACLS meeting program in helpful detail, charts and graphs from the panel discussion are available in the meeting handbook: www.acls.org/about/default.aspx?id=9291).

The official business of the Council takes place in the morning of the only full day of the three-day meeting. While everyone, including guests, is welcome, it is at the morning meeting that the member societies, represented by their delegates, answer to a formal roll call and are informed about and take action on the Council’s activities and finances. Among items on which delegates voted this year, the Oral History Association was elected to constituent membership, becoming the 73rd member of the Council. A list of names of scholars who passed away since the previous meeting is read and a moment of silence observed, a reminder of the valuable contributions made by so many colleagues. Then follow various reports—by Council president Pauline Yu; by the chair of the executive committee of the delegates; by the treasurer; by the executive director of the National Humanities Alliance; and by the director of the Council’s fellowship program (in the 2013–2014 cycle, ACLS awarded $15 million to nearly 300 fellowship winners). As part of the morning meeting, three fellowship winners made brief but compelling and enlightening presentations about aspects of their work. (Visuals and other significant parts of the presentations are available in the meeting handbook mentioned above.) During a break, over coffee, I spoke...
with old friend Sandy Chung, former LSA president and newly appointed LSA delegate to ACLS. To my delight, she responded positively, though tentatively, to my invitation to furnish a piece on the Chamorro Dictionary Project for publication in the Reference Works in Progress section of Dictionaries; following the meeting she wrote that she and the director of the dictionary program would coauthor a submission.

In each of the past several years Jim Leach presented an informative and politically candid address at the Friday luncheon, but his term as chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities has expired, and this year’s speaker was Earl Lewis. Lewis is president of the Mellon Foundation and was an active ACLS participant in the past. He offered an overview of the origins of the Mellon Foundation and some changes that were underway: the Conservation and the Environment program has been closed; the formerly separated programs for research universities and for liberal arts colleges have been combined; a special international emphasis solely on South Africa has been broadened; and other new directions and endeavors will be announced soon. Given Mellon’s Scholarly Communications and Information Technology program and its general interest in engagement between the humanities and the public, DSNA members may find it valuable to explore Mellon’s website (www.Mellon.org) seeking opportunities for support.

After lunch, a panel discussion on “The Public Face of the Humanities” included informative presentations by Michael Bérubé of Penn State and Jill Lepore of Harvard, as well as a strikingly poetic presentation by Alexander Nemerov of Stanford. Later that afternoon many of us toured “Jefferson’s Legacy: Philadelphia and the Founding of a Nation,” an exhibit mounted at the American Philosophical Society Museum, on our way to hear Bruno Nettl present the Charles Homer Haskins Prize Lecture, a special feature of ACLS meetings. Nettl is professor emeritus of music and anthropology at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, and the presentation included several striking recordings of music from Native Americans and other groups from around the world, boosting the lecture to the category of thoroughly engrossing.

A lavish buffet followed the Haskins Prize Lecture. At dinner with DSNA member Allan Metcalf, we were joined by Nancy Vickers. She and I had earlier agreed to discuss ways in which ACLS might better serve the needs of smaller societies like DSNA. Besides serving as the Council’s treasurer, Nancy is president emeritus of Bryn Mawr and a former colleague of mine at the University of Southern California. Not surprisingly, our conversation was peppered with shared memories and with stories of her time as Bryn Mawr president. The buffet brought to an end the delegates’ meeting, and the next morning’s sessions were organized for administrative officers, who meet twice a year as part of the Conference of Administrative Officers. Next morning I set out for home early and, with few travelers heading from Philadelphia through Dallas/Fort Worth at six a.m. on a Saturday, I was pleased to be upgraded on the first leg of my journey. All in all, a first-class ACLS meeting! ♠
Books Received

The following works have either been received by the Society for consideration or will be reviewed in the 2014 issue of the journal Dictionaries.


Presidential Members: Call for Nominations

By Michael Adams

The Executive Board would like to announce a new, honorary category of membership: Presidential Memberships. We would like to recognize outstanding professional lexicographers and lexicologists early in their careers by awarding four-year memberships, with all the privileges thereunto pertaining, to as many as four of them per year.

Members of the Society are encouraged to nominate graduate students or professional lexicographers in the first five years of their careers for Presidential Memberships. Please send letters of nomination to Michael Adams at adamsmp@indiana.edu. Letters should explain nominees’ lexicographical or lexicological interests, relevant activity and accomplishments, how sponsors see their nominees developing professionally, and why nominees should be members of DSNA, in terms of both what DSNA can do for the nominee, and what the nominee can do for DSNA.

Please send nominating letters no later than New Year’s Day, 2015. Presidential Members will choose Founding Members or Fellows of the Society as their namesakes: so, a successful nominee might be, for instance, the Frederic G. Cassidy Presidential Member of the Dictionary Society of North America, if she so chooses. Help us to identify and recognize the next generation of DSNA’s leaders today!
Reinhard’s References XV: Taking Stock

By Reinhard Hartmann

Although I retired quite a few years ago, I am still surrounded by many reference works which give me access to what is going on in lexicography and related subjects, to help me not only with my work on a directory of lexicography institutions around the world, but also with this regular column (14 issues since 2006—see list below). As time has come to close down the latter, I summarise here the main facts presented, under three headings.

Conference Series and Associations
Attending meetings is an important tool we all use to keep in touch with developments in our field. The main hosts and (annual, biennial, triennial, etc.) events have been covered, particularly in Nos. III, X, and XIV, ranging from local seminars to national and international congresses, and some interdependent and interdisciplinary “networks” and “special-interest groups” have also been discussed, in XI. For a regular list of “forthcoming events,” see the EURALEX Bulletin published in the quarterly issues of the International Journal of Lexicography (IJL).

Publications
Periodicals such as IJL and Dictionaries, promoted by learned societies such as EURALEX and the DSNA, have been treated in No. I, festschrift volumes dedicated to honour lexicographic leaders in II, conference proceedings such as those of the EURALEX Congresses and the Copenhagen Symposia in III, and book series such as Lexicographica Series Maior in IX.

One special category is encyclopedias, such as the outstanding international 3-volume W/D/D (mentioned in IV, IX, and XIII), whose supplementary Volume Dictionaries. An International Encyclopedia of Lexicography (with 110 Articles in 20 Sections) is due for a review in Dictionaries soon. Other types of relevant publications have been mentioned under the headings of “textbooks” in VII and “directories” in XIII. There are also several bibliographies of some of the above-mentioned publications in VIII.

Research Centres
Many of these are still growing, although their titles and affiliations vary, and their treatment deserves more attention. Such “dictionary research centres” have been described in this column (in V), some with their achievements in terms of postgraduate dissertations and theses (in VI). Some are based in unexpected surroundings, such as national academies of arts and/or sciences (in XII).

All of these have contributed significantly to publications on theoretical lexicography (“metalexicography” or “reference

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Categories covered in previous issues of the DSNA Newsletter:

I... periodicals, Number 30.2   VI ...dissertations, 33.2   XI.....networks, 36.1
II .. festschrift volumes, 31.1   VII ..textbooks, 34.1   XII ..academies, 36.2
III. conference proceedings, 31.2   VIII. bibliographies, 34.2   XIII .directories, 37.1
IV. reference works, 32.1   IX....book series, 35.1   XIV .conference series, 37.1
V .. dictionary research centres, 33.1   X.....associations, 35.2
Upcoming Lexicography Conferences


130th Modern Language Association Annual Convention, Vancouver, January 8–11, 2015. Lexicography Discussion Group, Theme: Teaching with the OED. Topics include: Teaching students to use the *Oxford English Dictionary*; descriptions of successful assignments; negotiating OED Online; and broader reflections on dictionaries in the classroom. www.mla.org/convention.

XVII EURALEX International Congress (European Association for Lexicography), 2016, Tbilisi, Georgia (dates and Call for Papers not yet posted). www.euralex.org/conferences.


ASIALEX 2015, 9th International Conference of Asialex (The Asian Association for Lexicography), June 25–27, 2015, Hong Kong. Host: The Hong Kong Polytechnic University. asialex2015.engl.polyu.edu.hk/.


ICHLL8, 8th International Conference on Historical Lexicography and Lexicology, 2016, Bloomington, Indiana. For more information, subscribe to the mailing list (lists.le.ac.uk/mailman/listinfo/hllnet).

OX-LEX 4, 4th International Symposium on Approaches to English Historical Lexicography and Lexicology, March 25–27, 2015, Pembroke College, Oxford, UK. For a link to the website, contact Huw Edmunds at huw.edmunds@pmb.ox.ac.uk.
Letter from the Executive Secretary

This is just a gentle request for you to keep membership current and to get a head start for 2015. There are at least three reasons I can think of why that is a good idea, besides making the society and its officers grateful. The first reason is that when the Project Muse password changes in the new year, you will still have access (remember, however, it’s best for the society if you can access the Muse site through your university/institutional library because it is more advantageous for us if Muse tracks usage that way). Second, if you are current, you will not wonder where your journal is at the end of the year because it will come to your mailbox. Last, you will get updates on the conferences—in particular, the next one is late spring/early summer 2015 in Vancouver, which promises to be very interesting and stimulating, what with the connection with the SHEL conference.

Happy Autumn or Fall—depending on your dialect,

Rebecca Shapiro

Proposals Invited for New Dictionary Collection

By Cesáreo Calvo Rigual

The Instituto Interuniversitario de Lenguas Modernas Aplicadas (IULMA), of which the Universidad de Alicante, the Universitat de València, and the Universitat Jaume I-Castellón in Spain are members, is launching a new collection of Dictionaries in e-book format, published by the University of València (puv.uv.es). We are therefore pleased to invite researchers in Applied Linguistics to submit their proposals. Here are the details you need to know.

This collection promotes research that includes one or more of these features:

- Approaches which are highly innovative at either a micro- or a macrostructural level.

- Lexical materials which are poorly represented in conventional dictionaries.

- Works on languages which are underrepresented in the current lexicographic field, as long as they have a link with the working languages at IULMA.

Dictionaries can be either bilingual or monolingual. Any language can be the object of these works, although the presentation languages will have to be English, Spanish, Catalan, French, German, or Italian.

We look forward to receiving your proposal.

For more information, please contact Professor Cesáreo Calvo Rigual, Collection Director, at Cesareo.Calvo@uv.es.

References (continued from page 15)

..., by promoting domains like (dictionary) history, criticism, structure, typology, use, and IT.

Many other topics deserve more attention, such as the professional and/or commercial relationships between publishers and lexicographers and their “reference leaders,” the status of archives in libraries, and the contribution of computer technology, but I must stop now.
Publishing Information
The DSNA Newsletter is usually published twice a year, in the Spring and Fall. The present double issue is being published in Fall 2014. The editor is Martha Mayou. News of members and other items of interest to our readers are welcome. Please send Newsletter correspondence, such as items for publication, etc., to the editor at dsnanewslettereditor@gmail.com.

DSNA Website
www.dictionarysociety.com

Members with websites of lexicographical interest who would like to be linked from our website can send URLs for consideration to the DSNA office at dsnaadmin@gmail.com.

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP DUES (U.S.)

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Send correspondence re membership, etc., to Rebecca Shapiro, Executive Secretary, DSNA Department of English CUNY—New York City College of Technology 300 Jay St. Brooklyn, NY 11201 U.S. Tel: (718) 260-5392 Fax: (718) 254-8543 Email: dsnaadmin@gmail.com

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