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Dictionaries and Beyond

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ABSTRACTS

Andrea Abel (EURAC research)

Zur Kombination verschiedener Ansätze beim Design lexikographischer Ressourcen

Combining different approaches for the design of lexicographic resources

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This contribution concerns the planning and design of lexicographic resources. Two important theories will be discussed, both sharing the postulate that dictionaries are utility products made in order to satisfy certain human needs. The first theory was developed by the German scholar H.E. Wiegand. The focus lies on a phenomenological study of dictionaries and the concept of "use situation" (i.e. during the dictionary consultation process). The second theory is the modern theory of lexicographic functions, developed at the Center of Lexicography at the Aarhus School of Business (Denmark). It is strictly user-centered and the "user situation" (i.e. related to communication needs) is crucial. Based on these theories we support the idea of combining the two approaches and of also taking into account further aspects, which have not been considered sufficiently in the past (e.g. medium – electronic resources). These considerations may be relevant for both general and specialized lexicography.

Andrea Abel received her PhD at the University of Innsbruck (pedagogical lexicography) in 1993. Since 2005, she has been the coordinator of the Institute for Specialised Communication and Multilingualism at the European Academy Bolzano/Bozen; She's a lecturer at the Free University of Bolzano (Faculty of Computer Sciences and Faculty of Education) and at the University of Trento (Faculty of Humanities), and has taught as a freelance second language teacher and trainer in several seminars. A member of the EURALEX board since 2010, her research fields include lexicography (pedagogical lexicography, electronic dictionaries), second language acquisition and language assessment (language competences, sociolinguistic and socio-psychological aspects, languages and migration), and corpus linguistics (collocations, analysis of language variants, learner corpora). Website: http://www.eurac.edu/staff/AAbel.

Axel Beer and Martin Herles (WU Vienna)

Creation of a dictionary from the editors' point of view

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Based on a current project, this presentation will illustrate the various stages in developing a bilingual dictionary of finance and accounting. We will show how tools and techniques developed in corpus linguistics can assist terminologists and lexicographers in their work – both in the early stages of a project, when the key issues are to identify term candidates, as well as in the core stages, when the main tasks are to compile definitions and select contextual examples. We will also discuss the genesis of the current project and the initial approach taken.

One may be tempted to pose the following question: With a plethora of (especially) Internet-based dictionaries around, does the market really need yet another dictionary for specific purposes? From the presenters' point of view, the answer is clearly in the affirmative, and this talk will show why we feel that the market still offers enough room for such a publication.

Follow us on our journey through the evolution from a few scribbled sheets of paper to a comprehensive opus which will ultimately be published in 2011. Along the way, find out how we took an existing general business dictionary as our starting point, dissected it, threw out the bad or obsolete bits, updated the good parts, and – using a broad range of sources – extended and enhanced the material. Learn about the challenges and pitfalls we experienced in the dictionary-making process as well as the decisions we had to deal with on a daily basis. Experience with us the sometimes mind-numbing and tedious, but in the end rewarding process of poring over thousands of websites, books, and other sources, and see how everything finally started to fall into place.

Axel Beer was born in Vienna in 1969. He graduated from the Vienna University of Economics and Business (WU Vienna), where he currently works as an associate professor of English Business Communication. His main research areas include terminology, corporate communication, corporate language, and U.S. studies.

Martin Herles has been assistant professor at the Vienna University of Economics and Business (WU Vienna), since 1991. He holds degrees in business from the WU Wien and in English & American Studies from the University of Vienna. He is an active teacher and his main research interests include business English terminology, discourse analysis, academic writing and British cultural studies.

Renate Belentschikow (Otto-von-Guericke-University Magdeburg)

Fachwörter in der zweisprachigen Lexikografie – zur Mikrostruktur fachsprachlicher und gemeinsprachlicher Wörterbücher (am Beispiel des Sprachenpaars Russisch-Deutsch)

Technical terms in bilingual lexicography – problems of microstructure in technical and common dictionaries (by examples of Russian-German)

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Based on a vertical arrangement of technical vocabulary, we distinguish between nomenclature designations, technical terms and different groups of common words being used in special ways in technical fields of knowledge. This paper emphasises the technical terms and nomenclature designations.

The method by which technical vocabulary is represented in dictionaries depends on its size, the addressee and the tasks of the dictionary. Dictionaries differ in their number of headwords and principles for vocabulary selection, in their microstructure, macrostructure and system of references.

Technical bilingual dictionaries have to give equivalents in the target language, but they also reflect the term in the concept system and codify terminological standards of the special field.

The differences between several types of *common* dictionaries in terms of their representation of technical vocabulary will be shown using one compact dictionary (Langenscheidt Handwörterbuch Russisch, 2009) and two full-size dictionaries (Russisch-Deutsches Wörterbuch, ed. by R. Belentschikow, vol. 1-7: A-O, Wiebaden, 250,000 headwords; Neues deutsch-russisches Grosswörterbuch in drei Bänden, ed. by D.O. Dobrovol'skij, Moskau, 500,000 "lexical units"). Special problems are emphasized: definition, labels, polysemy of a word in technical and common language, ambiguity in coding of the linguistic form (e.g. word accent, characteristics of pronunciation, grammatical number form). Many technical dictionaries don't give sufficient information about the linguistic forms of the terms, although speakers and lexicographers need this information for communicating and involving terms in common dictionaries (at least this is a concern for Russian as target language).

In my opinion lexicography has to consider the increasing influence of technical languages on the common communication. New electronic dictionaries involve "common" and technical words. That's why specialists of "technical" and "common" lexicography should find points of contact and cooperate.

Renate Belentschikow completed her post-doctorate in 1990 at Humboldt University in Berlin and became an adjunct professor at the University of Trier before becoming a full professor for Slavic linguistics at the Otto-von-Guericke University in Magdeburg. She has led the long-term project, "Russian-German Dictionary," at the Academy of Sciences and Literature in Mainz, of which she became a corresponding member in 2002.

Henning Bergenholtz (Aarhus School of Business)

Concepts for monofunctional accounting dictionaries

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Most scholars – and here there is no significant difference between a lexicographer for specialised purposes or a terminographer – would not agree with the thesis for this paper:

A dictionary is a tool. A good tool is a tool conceived for a certain function and for a certain user group for certain needs.

Having this as the main thesis, it is not important to discuss if it is better, e.g., to have an alphabetical or a systematical macrostructure of a dictionary. The real question is: How can you prepare a tool for a certain user group with a certain type of information need in such a way that the user can quickly access the data which provides the user the needed help. Such a tool can at best - like for all kinds of tools - be given by a monofunctional tool. That is, in the case of lexicography, a monofunctional dictionary. Such a dictionary differs from most general language and specialized language dictionaries thus far. They are normally constructed as polyfunctional tools trying to assist with different kind of cognitive and communicative problems.

Based on one database I will discuss the concept for this database and for 14 different Danish-English accounting dictionaries.

Henning Bergenholtz was born in 1944 in Copenhagen, received his dr.phil. (Universität Essen, Germany) in 1975, his dr.phil.habil. (Universität Essen, Germany) in 1978, and a doctor honoris causa (la Universidad de Valladolid) in 2009.
Since 1992 professor for bilingual specialized lexicography at the School of Business, Aarhus University and since 1996 director of the Centre for Lexicography at the School of Business, Aarhus University. Since 1997 corresponding member of the Norwegian Academy of Science; Since 1999 member of the international board for the Institute of German Language in Mannheim, Germany. Publications and editions on grammar, language policy and lexicography. Chief editor or co-editor of several dictionaries, e.g. Malagasy-German Dictionary (1991), Danish-English Gene Technology Dictionary (1992), Nordic Dictionary of Lexicography (1997), Ingeniería Genética. Dicciononario enciclopédico (1998), the Danish Dictionary (1999), The Danish Internet Dictionary (2002), Dictionary of Accounting, Danish-English (2004), Knowledge about Fixed Expressions (2009). Co-editor of the international journals Hermes (1988-2007) and LexicoNordica (1984-2009).

Gerhard Budin (University of Vienna, Austrian Academy of Sciences)

The multilingual glossary on risk management (MGRM) – between and beyond dictionaries, glossaries, terminology databases, and vocabularies – an explorative case study

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In the digital age, traditional definitional and typological distinctions between the concepts of "dictionary", "glossary", "terminology database", and "vocabulary" have become so blurred that by now it is almost futile to use these terms and expect consensus in their use in the research communities that are interested in lexicography. The case study presented in this paper deals with a project we have been carrying out for several years in the field of risk management and its vocabulary in different languages. Results of the project include a Multilingual Glossary on Risk Management (MGRM) that at the same time has also been modeled and encoded as a terminology database that is publicly accessible on the web. Multi-functional data modeling is the key to the approach we developed for multilingual content to be explored and (re-)used, both for research purposes from different perspectives (computational linguistics, terminology studies, translation studies, lexicography, etc.) and for practical use of such lexical resources by different user groups such as domain experts (risk research in sociology, ecology, biology, geology, urban planning, medicine, economics, etc.) as well as language professionals (translators, journalists, technical writers, etc.) and other user groups. The development of a methodology of terminological data modeling has been supported and fuelled by experiments in cognitive ergonomy, exploration of user needs and expectations, as well as modeling approaches in computational corpus linguistics, cognitive lexicography, and terminology studies, that have also resulted in several international ISO standards. What is currently emerging is a dynamic and integrative environment allowing all users to navigate between text corpora and lexical corpora that can be accessed in multiple ways and according to specific use scenarios.

František Čermák (Charles University Prague)

Dictionary compilation: Problems and principles, questions and answers Notes on some basic questions of dictionary making

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The dictionary-making process will be followed in its major steps starting from basic decisions about the type of the dictionary one has in mind, its resources and other features. Presupposing that a corpus-based dictionary project is chosen, aspects of the data and their treatment are then examined followed by major steps of the compilation proper, which should be based on function, primarily. In summary, prominence is given here, next to the traditional paradigmatics, to syntagmatics and function.

František Čermák studied the Czech, English and Dutch languages at the Charles University in Prague. Post-graduate orientation towards teaching Czech as second language. PhD in philosophy, linguistics and phonetics in 1976, Doctor of Sciences degree (DrSc) in Czech, degree of Dozent in general linguistics in 1991 and Professor's degree in Czech language in 1994. From 1991 to 1993 head of the Lexicography Department at the Czech Academy of Sciences. Since 1994 head of the interdisciplinary Institute of the Czech National Corpus, Faculty of Philosophy, Charles University, oriented towards the development of the Czech National Corpus, the largest universal databank of the Czech language. Host lecturer at a large number of foreign universities. Broad interest in different languages, including Dutch and Scandinavian languages, Finnish and Slavonic languages. Research interests include lexicology and lexicography, phraseology and idiomatics, semantics, word formation, morphology, typology, theory of language, linguistic methodology and corpus linguistics.

Dmitrij Dobrovol'skij and Artem Šarandin
(Russian Academy of Sciences / Austrian Academy of Sciences)

Economic terms in the "New German-Russian Comprehensive Dictionary" (in comparison to other German-Russian dictionaries)

Wirtschaftslexik im „Neuen Deutsch-Russischen Großwörterbuch" im Vergleich zu anderen deutsch-russischen Wörterbüchern

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Our talk focuses on the various ways in which economic terms are lexicographically presented. We discuss possible ways of their description in bilingual dictionaries. The starting point of the discussion and analysis of empirical data is the "New German-Russian Comprehensive Dictionary" in 3 volumes (NGRCD) that appeared between 2008 and 2010. The concept of this dictionary is based on the stance that every academic dictionary has to follow certain strict principles concerning the compilation and presentation of the underlying data.

The NGRCD is based on the theory of systematic lexicography developed by Apresjan. With regard to economic terms, this means that their selection must not be random, but must take into account the structure of the given semantic field and/or thematic domain.

The structure of the entry follows the principle of lexicographic types, i.e. the description of the chosen terms belonging to the same lexicographic type displays common features. Such common features are mostly highlighted in the special part of the entry, namely the so-called "comment". The individual specifics of every single term are evident from its translation equivalent, and are often pointed to in the comment.

A further principle underlying the NGRCD conception is the tenet of balanced focusing, i.e. that of core-periphery relation (cf. Apresjan 1993).

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Dmitrij Dobrovol'skij received his PhD from the University of Leipzig in 1975, and his Dr. habil. from Moscow State Linguistic University in 1990. Since 1991, he has been a Senior Researcher at the Russian Language Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Moscow), and since 1996, he has been a Professor of German linguistics at the Moscow State University (Faculty of Foreign Languages). Dobrovol'skij's recent research has dealt with a variety of topics, including the theory of figurative language, German and Russian lexical semantics and phraseology. Since 2001 he has been participating at the corpus research programme AAC-Austrian Academy Corpus at the Austrian Academy of Sciences in Vienna.

Artem Šarandin received his PhD from the Moscow State University in 2003. Between 1996 and 2009 he taught German linguistics at the Moscow State University (Faculty of Foreign Languages). Today he is the science editor at the publishing house ABBYY-Press. Šarandin's recent research has dealt with a variety of topics, including the theory of translation, German and Russian lexical semantics and bilingual lexicography. Since 2006 he has been participating at the corpus research programme AAC-Austrian Academy Corpus at the Austrian Academy of Sciences in Vienna.

Gerhard Edelmann

Equivalence in bilingual and multilingual specialised dictionaries: The reference to conceptual systems

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Terminological equivalence is one of the central issues in translation. To secure equivalence in special-language translation, the translator will have to structure the terms of a given text by reference to a conceptual system and thus identify – independently for both the source and target languages – the conceptual system in which a specific term is embedded. Bilingual or multilingual dictionaries are indispensable tools for any translator. However, due to the importance of the

conceptual systems in special-language translation, the requirements a specialised dictionary should fulfil are by far higher than those for general dictionaries. As a matter of fact, a dictionary suitable for special-language translation should follow an onomasiological approach rather than a semasiological approach to lexicography. In my contribution I will study the basic requirements imposed on a bilingual dictionary that is intended to be of practical use for special-language translation. I will take a user's perspective when evidencing the equivalence problem based on selected concepts taken from the field of *accounting* that should be translated from German to Spanish and vice versa. I have chosen *accounting*, because this is a rather comprehensive conceptual system that is made up by several subsystems at different levels, among others, the national accounting systems and the international standards, e.g. the European standards (IAS/IFRS) und the US GAAP. Using the conceptual systems of accounting as an example, I will show that the indication of the relevant conceptual system in a specialised dictionary is a necessary condition that has to be fulfilled to enable the translator to properly identify equivalent terms.

Gerhard Edelmann is a lecturer at the Centre of Translation Studies of the Vienna University, where he teaches Legal Translation Spanish/German and special-language translation theory. He also teaches at the Vienna University of Economics and Business (WU Vienna) and works as an independent consultant. His fields of scientific interest include special languages and terminology.

Regina Göke (WU Vienna)

How to design a user-oriented marketing dictionary for students of business French

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The starting point of this project is a glossary of French marketing terminology. It is the result of a diachronic corpus-based investigation focusing on the development of French marketing terminology from the beginning of the discipline in France until now (Hänchen 2002, Göke 2009). The glossary, including more than 600 marketing terms and collocations as well as their English and German translations, represents the valuable outcome of this carefully executed linguistic study. It reflects the current use of French marketing terminology and should therefore be made available to a larger public such as, for example, students of Business French or marketers. In this contribution, I will present some of my reflections about how the glossary could be re-designed to benefit, as a first step, students of our university. More specifically, the project aims to create an online dictionary for the WU e-learning platform (Learn@WU) which contains constructive information about the use of central marketing terms (e.g. synonyms, variants, collocations, first occurrences in French marketing language, semantic change, proposals of French terminology commissions, examples).

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Hänchen, Regina (2002): Die französische Marketingsprache. Eine diachrone Untersuchung ihrer Terminologie anhand der Revue Française du Marketing (1960-2000).

Regina Göke received her M.A. degree in French, English and Business Administration at the University of Bielefeld in 1995. Shortly afterwards she started working as Assistant Professor at the Department of Foreign Language Business Communication (Institute for Romance Languages) at the WU. She wrote her doctoral dissertation on French Marketing Language and gained her doctorate at the University of Vienna in 2000. Her main areas of research and interest include French Business Language and Terminology, language teaching methodology and last but not least, semantics and pragmatics with a clear focus on metonymy.

Susanne Hauptmann (C.H. Beck Publishers)

Creation of a dictionary from a publisher's point of view

Wörterbucherstellung aus Sicht eines Verlages

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This presentation will offer a brief insight into the world of dictionaries from a publishing house's point of view. The publication of dictionaries entails a number of issues and questions that need to be taken into account:

- Unique demands on LSP dictionaries
- Market situation and competitors:
    - Print and/or online?
    - Free of charge and/or premium access?
- Authors of specialized dictionaries:
    - An individual author or a team?
    - Author qualifications
- Technical specifications with regard to the compilation of a dictionary

We will take a journey into the recent history of the first specialized dictionaries, starting withthe individual author who still wrote terms on index cards in 1960, which he collected in alphabetical order in small boxes. He then took the handwritten manuscript to the publisher, where it was stored in a safe and subsequently captured using hot lead typesetting.

In the 1980s, the switch to manuscript capture and production usingWord marked a significant step, but there were still no editorial guidelines were in place at the time; the gathering of terms was more important than the applicable system.

Nowadays, entire teams of authors work with special software which facilitates media-independent processing into online products, CD-ROMs or even handheld applications.

Based on all this, the question arises: what might the future of dictionaries look like?

Susanne Hauptmann studied translation (English and Spanish) at Heidelberg University and worked as a freelance translator and interpreter. Translation Editor at Digital Equipment in Munich from 1986 to 1989. Translator and editor at the Max-Planck-Institute, Munich, from 1989 to 1991, subsequently translator in the language services department of Bayerische Landesbank. Susanne Hauptmann has been working at C.H Beck Publishers as a proof-reader of bilingual law dictionaries since 1994.

Christine Herwig (European Commission)

IATE – The EU tool for translation-oriented terminology work

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IATE is a valuable source of EU terminology for linguists, language service providers and students. It combines all of the previously separate term bases of the EU's translation services in one single shared database: Eurodicautom from the European Commission, TIS from the Council and Euterpe from the European Parliament. Since its official opening to the public in June 2007, outside users have been able to search for terminology in all 23 EU official languages as well as in Latin, and they do so with steadily increasing intensity.

The acronym 'IATE' stands for 'interactive terminology for Europe'. But little is known about IATE as an in-house working tool for the translators and terminologists in the EU institutions. It is this gap that the presentation will attempt to fill.

It will give a brief history of the term base, outlining its underlying design and the current interinstitutional management structure.

The language coverage of a shared terminology tool of the EU institutions is naturally very wide, and it is an important factor when deciding how to structure data in the term base. The presentation will briefly describe both the specific IATE record structure and the subject field classification system used in IATE.

However, a major part of the presentation will be devoted to discussing the manifold challenges of coordinated content management for a terminology database serving the widely varying needs of 23 language communities in the translation service of one EU institution. This will be done by looking at the particular situation of DG Translation of the European Commission, before coming back to the public version of the term base and showing how the EU institutions share their terminology resources with outside users worldwide.

Christine Herwig has a Master's degree (M.A.) in English and Romance Philology from Augsburg University (Germany) and joined the Translation Service of the European Commission in 1987. Until 2003 she worked as a translator and terminologist for the German translation units in Luxembourg. For the EU enlargement in 2004 she joined the team in charge of coordinating the new languages. Since 2005 she has headed the sector 'Terminology coordination' in the Directorate 'Transversal linguistic services'.

Marek Łaziński (University of Warsaw)

The national corpus of Polish and its application in lexicography

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The National Corpus of Polish (NKJP) was launched at the very end of 2007 and it aims to compile a large, linguistically annotated corpus of contemporary Polish by the middle of 2011. Out of the total pool of 1 billion words of text data collected in the project, a 300 million word balanced corpus will be selected.

Two parallel search engines are in use for the NKJP. The first one is PELCRA search engine where the results of all search operations can be saved and shared in the form of compressed URLs. The tool can also be used to generate time series graphs, register distribution plots and multi-word collocations. The second search engine, Poliqarp, developed at the Institute of Computer Sciences, supports searching for words, lemmas and examples of a given grammatical category or part of speech. All values of categories in the annotated text in the corpus are statistically disambiguated. The NKJP is correlated with another national project, led by IPL PAS, aiming at the development of a new large dictionary of Polish, for which the National Corpus of Polish will serve as the empirical basis.

One of the subprojects of the NKJP, "The Words of the Day", aims to monitor temporary popularity of words used in major Polish newspapers and to register new words. The corpus can also serve as a treasury of well-known quotations from Polish and key words in Polish culture, with some emphasis on the representation of secondary school required reading in Polish literature and history. As a result, quotations from the corpus will be crucial for new large dictionaries of Polish (including the new dictionary currently developed at IPL PAS, as well as dictionaries published by PWN).

Marek Łaziñski received his doctorate in 1997. From 1997 to 2008, he was manager of the corpus of Polish of the PWN Scientific Publishers in Warsaw. In 2007, he completed his habilitation thesis 'Polish forms of address and their asymmetry for the sex and gender'. He has been working for the Polish National Corpus (member of the editorial board and member of the management board) since 2008 and he has been a member of the Corpus Commission of the International Committee of Slavists since 2010. His main research interests (apart from corpus linguistics) include the verbal aspect, forms of address, grammatical gender and its asymmetry for sex, grammar of Polish as a foreign language, sociolinguistic changes of the last 20 years (first of all in the use of feminine derivatives, nouns of national or other group identification).

Sandro Nielsen (Aarhus School of Business)
EFL text production dictionaries for law students

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Law dictionaries are important for producing legal texts in English as a foreign language, which forms part of student assignments and exams. As the intended user group of Danish students have different factual and linguistic competences, they require specific types of data. By identifying and analysing the factual and linguistic competences, user needs, user situations and the stages involved in producing legal texts in English as a foreign language, lexicographers have a sound basis for designing a law dictionary for EFL text production. The dictionary needs to include data about UK, US and international legal terms, their grammatical properties, their potential for being combined with other words in collocations, phrases and sentences in order to meet user requirements. Data items that deal with these aspects are necessary for the Danish user group as they produce subject-field specific and register-specific texts in a foreign language, and the data items are relevant for the various stages in text production: draft writing, copyediting, stylistic

editing and proofreading. The theoretical aspects discussed will be supported by examples from an online law dictionary developed as a tool for law students who have to write assignments on a specific legal topic. The dictionary allows users to search the database containing the carefully selected lexicographical data in a number of ways, depending largely on what type of help they are looking for, and the search results will provide users with different data depending on the search option selected.

Sandro Nielsen, PhD, is affiliated with the Centre for Lexicography - Research into Needs-Adapted Information and Data Access, Aarhus School of Business, University of Aarhus, Denmark, where he is an associate professor. He has published extensively on theoretical lexicography as well as printed and electronic specialised dictionaries. His main research areas are principles for online LSP dictionaries, user guides in dictionaries, lexicographic information costs and academic dictionary reviewing.

Bernhard Pöll (University of Salzburg)

On some fundamental problems in Portuguese collocational lexicography: A project-based survey

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Many dictionary projects are conceived in a way that allows the publication of different dictionaries in terms of size (i.e. the overall amount of entries and their density of information). When lexicographers plan to offer the public a medium or large-sized dictionary based on a small one, they face several fundamental problems. For instance, how is the amount of entries to be determined? Whereas basic word lists do a good job when it comes to fixing the macrostructure of small-scale dictionaries, there are generally no reliable criteria for medium-sized dictionaries. Moreover, problems such as the integration of items pertaining to different national varieties may arise, as does the puzzling question of how to differentiate between general language and non-standard registers. The same holds for enlarging the microstructure, with LSP being a particularly difficult issue in modern societies due to the intertwining of general vocabulary (and its syntagmatics) and technical vocabulary.
In the present contribution some of the above mentioned issues will be addressed using data from an ongoing project which aims to elaborate a medium-sized dictionary of Portuguese collocations.

Bernhard Pöll was born in 1968 in Salzburg, Austria. He received his PhD in Portuguese and French Linguistics at the University of Salzburg in 1997. From 2002 to 2003 he was a visiting full professor at the University of Wuppertal, Germany. Since 2004, he has been an Associate Professor in Romance Linguistics at the University of Salzburg. Research interests include sociolinguistics (French, Spanish, Portuguese), Romance minority languages and Romance lexicology, syntax and word formation.

Franz Rainer and Hannes Schnitzer (WU Vienna)

Spanish economic and business terminology in the "Diccionario de americanismos"

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Spanish, which is spoken in some 20 countries around the world, is a paradigm case of a "pluricentric" language. That means that there is no single norm which is accepted by all countries, nor is there any clearly dominant country as is the case in the French-speaking world. This pluricentrism is fully accepted as a fact even by the Royal Spanish Language Academy as its latest publications, dictionary and grammar, clearly illustrate, in which non-peninsular varieties are granted a prominent position.

The language of economics and business has always been particularly dynamic, being subject to constant renewal due to changes in the sphere of real economy, in business-related legislation, as well as in theories and fashions of economics and business administration. Changes in business-related legislation are by nature very often rather parochial and therefore contribute in a straightforward way to linguistic fragmentation in the Spanish-speaking world. The real economy, on the contrary, is now much more globalized, and such is the case to an even higher degree for academia, where Anglo-Saxon scholars and business schools set the tone. It would, however, be misleading to assume that due to this Anglo-Saxon predominance the Spanish of economics and business is particularly homogeneous in the different Spanish-speaking countries. Quite the opposite seems to be true: the non-coordinated adaptation of Anglo-Saxon terminology in different countries leads to a high degree of variation.

The purpose of our talk will be to examine how far this situation is reflected in the recent *Diccionario de americanismos* of the Spanish Academy. We will analyze to what extent different domains of the terminology of economics and business are taken into account, especially the more modern ones. Where this is the case, we will try to assess the quality of the regional marking provided by this dictionary. As a conclusion, we will put forward some proposals aimed at improving the representation of regional variation in the terminology of economics and business in dictionaries of Spanish.

Franz Rainer was born in 1957. He received his first degree and doctorate in Romance Philology and Linguistics at the University of Salzburg. From 1982 to 1993 he was Assistant Professor in Salzburg. Since 1993 he has been a full professor for Romance languages at the WU. Since 2010, Franz Rainer has been a member of the Austrian Academy of Sciences and the Academia Europaea. His research interests include morphology, word formation and Romance business language.

Following his studies of Romance Languages (Spanish, French, Catalan), Hannes Schnitzer joined the Institute of Romance Languages at the Vienna University of Economics and Business (WU Vienna). Since 2007 he has been Associate Professor at the Department of Foreign Language Business Communication. His research focus is Spanish business language (in particular variations in economic and business terminology).

Rita Temmerman (Erasmus University College Brussels)

How can specialized dictionaries account for variation and the dynamics of understanding?

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Cognition is considered a dynamic and negotiable process in which the creative potential of language plays an important role. The belief in the importance of diversity and variation in human languages for efficient communication and as a catalyst for cognition (Evans and Levinson 2009) is reflected in the new trends of flexible data and knowledge management and is beginning to show its impact on terminology studies (e.g. Tercedor Sánchez and López Rodríguez. 2008; Faber et al. 2009; Reimerink et al. 2010). Renewed interest in both the dynamics of cognition and the creative potential of language has changed perspectives on the creation of neologisms in special languages, on the monosemy versus polysemy debate, on research concerning ambiguity, synonymy, metaphor, phraseology, etc. Nowadays terminology research engages in interdisciplinarity, combining insights developed over the last decades in terminology theory with tools and methods from e.g. cognitive linguistics, corpus linguistics, sociolinguistics, semiotics, knowledge engineering and statistics (Kageura et al. 2008).

In the last few decades the computational processing of texts has become possible and large quantities of textual information are at our disposal, including - and most importantly nowadays - via the world wide web, thus providing materials for detailed observation.

The computer has revolutionized the possibilities for organizing, distributing and accessing information. Now that so much information has been made machine-readable, the scope for research has grown tremendously. Moreover, new techniques for making the vast amount of material manageable have emerged. Free text searching has been improved by linguistic and statistical methods. The analytic and descriptive tools developed in corpus linguistics (lemmatizers, syntactic parsers, POS taggers and annotation tools, term (also multiword) extractors, etc.) have had an impact on research methodologies for terminology researchers.

In this contribution we will concentrate on how insights concerning the dynamics of cognition and terminological variation are likely to influence the contents of terminological dictionaries.

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