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“A Short History of (English-Language) Dictionaries of Linguistics”

1) Introduction

- a) 3 glossaries, 7 dictionaries
- b) Encyclopedic dictionaries and online dictionaries
- c) Dictionaries of subfields
 - i) Lexicography (Hartmann & James 1998)
 - ii) Semiotics (Martin & Ringham 2000)
 - iii) Applied Linguistics (Davies 2005; Richards et al. 1992)
 - iv) Sociolinguistics (Swann et al. 2004; Trudgill 2003)
 - v) Phonetics & Phonology (Trask 1996)
 - vi) Grammatical Terms (Morphology, syntax, computational, mathematical) (Trask 1993)
 - vii) Morphology (Bauer 2004)
 - viii) Historical & Comparative (Campbell & Mixco 2007; Trask 2000)
 - ix) Prague School (Vachek et al. 2003)
 - x) Stylistics (Wales 1989; 2001)
 - xi) Corpus (Baker et al. 2006)
 - xii) Cognitive (Evans 2007)
- d) Structure of paper

2) History

- a) Bonwick (1873/1967) *The Treasury of languages; a rudimentary dictionary of universal philology*
 - i) most entries are languages
 - ii) Some terms no longer in use
 - (1) *cag-mag* ‘coarse speech’
 - (2) *gasconade* ‘bombastic speech’
 - (3) *Gallois* ‘Welsh’
 - (4) *Duzen* ‘familiar speech’.
- b) Pei & Gaynor (1954) A dictionary of linguistics
 - i) One of three American dictionaries
 - ii) 2900 terms, all from the previous 150 years
- c) Gerson (1969) A glossary of grammatical terms; an aid to the student of languages
 - i) 420 entries
 - ii) includes etymologies
- d) Hartmann & Stork (1972), *Dictionary of Language and Linguistics*
 - i) 3,200 entries

- ii) American (but the editors are British)
- iii) Extensive front & back matter, coverage of all schools of linguistic thought
- e) MacLeish (1972) *Glossary of Grammar and Linguistics*
- f) Mahgoub (1977) *Dictionary of Linguistics*
 - i) Egyptian
 - ii) 2100 entries, perhaps multiple volumes
 - iii) (1) *bināa* 'Properly "building" or "structure", hence comes in grammar to mean "form"... and particularly the indeclinability of the (vowel or consonantal) termination (The opposite is I'RAAB). It must be noted however that words like *'asan* "stick" according to the Arab view have a virtually declinable ending and are not therefore to be regarded as *mabnii*. The *Binaa*' moreover appears in all three classes of words (nouns, verbs and particles).'
- g) Crystal (1980) *A First Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics*
 - i) high quality
 - ii) About 1000 headwords with another 1000 subentries
 - iii) 5 subsequent editions
- h) Bahri (1985) *Definitional Dictionary of Linguistics*
 - i) Indian
 - ii) 3300 brief entries (estimated)
 - iii) Indian terms
 - (1) *pada* 'A grammatical (declined or conjugated) form of a word; e.g. "he" is a word, him, his, they, them, their are padas; "go" is a word, and goes, going, gone are padas'
 - (2) *samprasāraṇa* 'change of a semivowel with a simple vowel of the same place of utterance'
 - (3) *śānanaman* 'Whitney's preference for this Skt. term to "pronoun". He says, 'nāman' includes nouns, adjectives and pronouns; "but while the two former, being descriptive of quality. are restricted in their application to certain objects or classes of objects, a pronoun may be used for anything indifferently; it is a title of universal applicability". It means "all names"'
- i) Bussmann (1996) *Routledge Dictionary of Language and Linguistics*
 - i) First dictionary to be translated into English (from German)
 - ii) First to be compiled by a team
- j) Trask (1997) *A Student's Dictionary of Language and Linguistics*
 - i) 3100 terms
 - ii) includes words from related disciplines like sociology and psychology
 - (1) Sexism
 - (2) perceptual strategy
- k) Matthews (1997) *Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics*
 - i) Over 3000 entries
 - ii) part of a series of *Concise Oxford Dictionaries*

- l) McCawley (1999)
 - i) Harsh review of Crystal's 4th edition
 - ii) prompted a number of changes in Crystal's subsequent editions, including revisions of polysemy vs. homophony, and making sub-entries clearer
- 3) Macrostructure: Bussmann (1996), Crystal (2008), Matthews (2005), Trask (1997)
 - a) Organization
 - i) All have introductions
 - ii) Some have other front or back matter
 - iii) Bussmann frequently uses an X vs. Y headword
 - b) Cross-references
 - i) Bussmann: *formative (1)* reads, 'In **word-formation**, term for bound word-forming **morphemes** (⇒**affix**)
 - ii) 'Antonymy
 - c) Breadth of nomenclature
 - i) general coverage of most major subfields
 - ii) failure to cover corpus, sign language linguistics
 - iii) Bussmann's idiosyncrasy
 - (1) *Trill*, for example, cross-refers to *vibrant* as the principal entry,
 - (2) *Cognitive linguistics* - related to behaviorism rather than to the field spearheaded by George Lakoff.
 - (3) *lenisization*, is present while *lenition* is completely absent.
 - iv) Absence of obscure words
 - (1) *cislocative* 'indicating movement toward the speaker (case found in e.g. Quechua)'
 - (2) *congener* 'a phoneme that differs from another in just one distinctive feature'
 - (3) *hyperforeignism* 'a hypercorrection in which a rule from a foreign language is over-applied in the borrowing language, e.g. Eng. *coup de grace* being pronounced like *coup de gras* due to final consonant deletion'
 - (4) *labile verb* 'a verb that may be transitive or intransitive'.
 - (5) *morphome* 'a cluster of signs in complementary distribution, which may or may not share a common meaning, e.g. the English passive and past participles which share the same forms but not the same meanings'

d) Encyclopedic headwords

- i) Crystal uses the least-- only as derived adjectives
- ii) Many languages and families present, with no predictability as to what will be included
- iii) Some linguists and places listed

4) Microstructure

a) Anatomy of the entry

- i) *sandhi* [Old Indic *sam-dhi* 'putting together'] Term taken from Old Indic grammar (⇒**Sanskrit**) for the merging of two words or word forms and the resulting systematic phonological changes. Internal sandhi involves two morphemes within a word; external sandhi takes place between two consecutive words. An example of the latter is the variation of the indefinite article in English: *a* with a following consonant and *an* with a following vowel (*a book* vs. *an egg*).

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(⇒**phonotactics**)

(Busmann)

- ii) **sandhi** /'sandi:/ (*adj./n.*) A term used in SYNTAX and MORPHOLOGY to refer to the PHONOLOGICAL MODIFICATION of GRAMMATICAL FORMS which have been juxtaposed. **Sandhi forms** are forms which have undergone specific modifications in specific circumstances (i.e. various **sandhi rules** have applied. ASSIMILATION and DISSIMILATION are two widespread tendencies which could be classified under this heading. The merit of the sandhi notion is that it can be used as a very general term within which can be placed a wide range of structural tendencies that otherwise it would be difficult to interrelate. In languages where sandhi forms are complex, a distinction is sometimes made between **external sandhi** (sandhi RULES which operate across word boundaries) and **internal sandhi** (rules which operate within words). See also TONE. (Crystal)
- iii) **sandhi** Ancient Indian term for the modification and fusion of sounds at or across the boundaries of grammatical units. E.g. short *-a* and *i-* fused in Sanskrit, both within vowels and across word boundaries to *-e-*. Introduced into the terminology of 20th century linguistics by Bloomfield especially. (Matthews)
- iv) **sandhi** Any phonological process which applies across a word boundary. The change of /k/ to /s/ in going from *electric* to *electricity* is an example of sandhi applying across a morpheme boundary (*internal sandhi*), while the merger of /d/ and /j/ in the pronunciation of *did you* as /dɪdʒu/ is an example of sandhi across a word boundary (*external sandhi*). (Trask)

b) Infrequent usage notes

c) Irregular presence of pronunciation

- d) Homophony vs. polysemy
 - i) *sister* and *daughter*
 - (1) Matthews: polysemous
 - (2) Trask: homophonous
 - ii) Missing senses
 - iii)

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