

Dictionaries  
An International Encyclopedia  
of Lexicography

Supplementary Volume:  
Recent Developments with Focus on  
Electronic and Computational  
Lexicography

Edited by

Rufus H. Gouws  
Ulrich Heid  
Wolfgang Schweickard  
Herbert Ernst Wiegand

*Offprint*

De Gruyter Mouton

- Kramer, J. (2001): *Glossaria bilingua altera*. München/Leipzig.
- Kramer, J. (2007): *Vulgärlateinische Alltagsdokumente auf Papyri, Ostraka, Täfelchen und Inschriften*. Berlin/New York.
- Krömer, D. (1978): *Grammatik contra Lexikon: rerum potiri*. In: *Gymnasium* 85, 239–258.
- Kretschmer, P./Locker, E. (1944): *Rückläufiges Wörterbuch der griechischen Sprache*. Göttingen <sup>1</sup>1944; <sup>2</sup>1963.
- Lampe, G. W. H. (1961): *A Patristic Greek Lexicon*. Oxford.
- Lejeune, M. (1964): *Index inverse du grec mycéenien*. Paris.
- Lewis, C. T./Short, C. (1879): *A Latin Dictionary founded on Andrew's Edition of Freund's Latin Dictionary*. Oxford 1879; many reprints.
- Liddell, H. G./Scott, R. (1940–1996): *A Greek–English Lexicon. A New Edition, Revised and Augmented throughout by Henry Stuart Jones*. Oxford 1940. A Supplement. Edited by E. A. Barber. Oxford 1968. Revised Supplement. Edited by P. G. W. Glare. Oxford 1996.
- Lindsay, W. M. (1926–1930): *Glossaria Latina 1–5*. Paris.
- Lopez Facal, J. (1977): *Historia de la lexicografía griega moderna*. In: Adrados, F. R. et al. (eds.), *Introducción a la lexicografía griega*. Madrid.
- Montanari, F. (1995): *Vocabolario della lingua greca*. Torino 11995, 22004.
- Morpurgo Davies, A. (1963): *Mycenaeae Graecitatis lexicon*. Roma.
- Nickau, K. (1972): *Zenodotos*. In: *Paulys Realencyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaften X A*. München, 23–45.
- Pape, W. (1842–1880): *Handwörterbuch der Griechischen Sprache*. 4 vols.: I–II: Griechisch–deutsches Handwörterbuch; III: Wörterbuch der Griechischen Eigennamen. Braunschweig <sup>1</sup>1842; 21849; 31880 und 1863–1875; IV: Deutsch–griechisches Wörterbuch zum Schulgebrauch, 1845.
- Passow, F. (1812): *Über Zweck, Anlage und Ergänzung griechischer Wörterbücher*. Berlin.
- Passow, F. (1819/1823): *J. G. Schneiders Handwörterbuch der griechischen Sprache nach der dritten Ausgabe des größern griechischdeutschen Wörterbuchs mit besonderer Berücksichtigung des homerischen und hesiodischen Sprachgebrauchs ausgearbeitet von Franz Passow*. 2 vols. Leipzig.
- Passow, F. (1841/1847/1852/1857): *Handwörterbuch der griechischen Sprache, neu bearbeitet und zeitgemäß umgestaltet von Val. Chr. Fr. Rost (und anderen)*. 2 vols. in 4 parts. Leipzig.
- Preisigke, F. (1922): *Namenbuch, enthaltend alle griechischen, lateinischen, hebräischen, arabischen und sonstigen semitischen und nichtsemitischen Menschnennamen, soweit sie in griechischen Urkunden (Papyri, Ostraka, Inschriften, Mumienschil dern usw.) Ägyptens sich vorfinden*. Heidelberg: author's edition.
- Quecke, H. (1997): *Eine griechisch–ägyptische Wortliste vermutlich des 3. Jh. v. Chr.* (P. Heid. Inv.-Nr. G 414). In: *Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik* 116, 67–80.
- Sanchi, L. A. (2006): *Les Commentaires de la langue grecque de Guillaume Bude*. Genève.
- Scapula, J. (1579): *Lexicon Graeco–Latinum novum*. Basel 11579; 21580; 31589; 41594; 51600; 61665; London 1637; Amsterdam 1652; London 1820.
- Scheller, I. J. G. (1783–1784): *Ausführliches und möglichst vollständiges lateinisch–deutsches und deutsch–lateinisches Lexikon*. 2 vols. Leipzig 11783–1784; 3 vols., 21798; 5 vols., 31805.
- Scheller, I. J. G. (1792/1796/1807): *Lateinisch–deutsches und deutsch–lateinisches Handlexikon vornehmlich für Schulen*. Leipzig 11792; 21796; revised by G. H. Lünemann. Leipzig 1807.
- Schmidt, M. (1862): *Hesychi Alexandrini lexicon* 4. Halle (Mauk).
- Schneider, J. G. (1797/1798): *Kritisches griechisch–deutsches Handwörterbuch*. Züllichau/Jena/Leipzig.
- Stephanus, H./Stephanus, R.: cf. Estienne, H./Estienne, R.
- Suicerus (Schweitzer), J. C. (1682): *Thesaurus ecclesiasticus*. Amsterdam.
- Thesaurus Linguae Latinae* (1900 ff.). Leipzig.
- Ventris, M./Chadwick, J. (1956): *Documents in Mycenaean Greek*. Cambridge 11956; 21973.
- Wieland, H. (1969/1977/1980/1983): *Rezensionen zum Oxford Latin Dictionary*, *Gnomon* 41, 1969, 746–752; 49, 1977, 136–141; 52, 1980, 53–54; 55, 1983, 586–589.

*Johannes Kramer, Trier (Germany)*

## VIII. New developments in the lexicography of individual languages since 1990 II: The Romance languages

### 39. Iberoromance I: Historical and etymological lexicography

1. Introduction
2. Individual languages: An overview
3. Individual dictionary types
4. Conclusion: Innovation, prospects
5. Selected bibliography

#### 1. Introduction

“Quiconque s'intéresse à l'étymologie et à la chronologie des mots ibéroromans, se trouve dans une situation fort compliquée et peu satisfaisante” wrote Dieter Messner (DCP 1976, v) thirty seven years ago, and more recently P. Álvarez de Miranda (2003: 65, with reference to Menéndez Pidal, “El diccionario que deseamos”) observes that, with regard to Spanish, “el diccionario que se deseaba en 1945 sigamos deseándolo 57 años después.” Whether or not a view of achievements in the field of the historical and etymological lexicography (HEL) of the Iberoromance languages must be met with the same gloom and doom today, is a question we will endeavour to answer in this contribution.

What has already been said on the history of dictionaries of individual languages in the survey articles in HSK 5.2 (1990): Haensch a and b, Pensado, Woll; in LRL: Alvar Ezquerra (1992), Brea (1994), Rico/Solà (1991), Verdelho (1994); and in HSK 23.1 (2003): Bollée [on creoles], Colón, Monjour and Müller is taken as known; projects completed before 1990 will not be mentioned again.

The practical problem of presenting several languages and numerous types of dictionaries simultaneously in one article is solved as follows: Chapter 2 contains a brief overview of the languages and projects covered, with forward references to Chapter 3, which presents the individual projects, organized by dictionary type.

Metalexicographical research on our topic is immense, albeit clearly dominated by the Spanish language. Noteworthy thoughts on “What next?” in historical-etymological lexicography can be found in Baldinger 1998, Colón 1994, Dworkin 1994 and 2004, Fajardo 2006, Gleßgen 1997, Malkiel 1992 and 1996, Thibault/Gleßgen 2003, and in the previously mentioned articles from HSK 23.1. For bibliographies, special reference is made to González Aranda 2002 and Haensch/Omeñaca 2004: 341–387.

#### 2. Individual languages: An overview

As ‘Iberoromance’, we deal in what follows with, on the one hand, Galician (G), Portuguese (P, and Galego-Portuguese GP; for the hard-to-draw line between them, cf. HGP 885 ff.), Asturian-Leonese (AL), Spanish/Castilian (S), Navarran-Aragonese (NA), Catalan – in the broader sense: Catalan, Valencian, Balearic – (CVB) as languages of the Iberian Peninsula; on the other hand, under P and S, naturally the worldwide varieties of these languages also are included. We thus adhere grosso modo to the practice of LRL (cf. Metzeltin/Winkelmann 1992, Ossenkop/Winkelmann 2003). In the articles in Chapter 3, this sequence of languages is also maintained in the discussion of individual dictionaries.

The individual languages and projects are as follows:

G and GP: Boullón Agrelo 1999: cf. Chapter 3.11, DDG: 3.10, DDGM: 3.10.

P: Araujo 2001: 3.3, CIPM: 3.3, DDP: 3.10, DELP: 3.2, DOELP: 3.11, DVPM: 3.3, Houaiss 2001: 3.12, IVPM: 3.9, VHEEP: 3.5, VPM: 3.3.

AL: DELIA: 3.2, LHP: 3.5, Viejo Fernández 1998: 3.11.

S: Alvar Ezquerra 1997: 3.5, DCECH: 3.2, DEDA: 3.7, DELun: 3.6, DEM: 3.3, DEMi: 3.9, DeonHis: 3.11, DESE: 3.8, DETEMA: 3.6, DHA or Gleßgen 1997: 3.4, DHECRi 3.4 [not consulted], DHEHCan: 3.4, DHLE: 3.1, DPCA: 3.7, Kasten/Cody: 3.3, LHEMÉx: 3.4, LHP: 3.5, Lleal 1997: 3.7, NDHLE: 3.1, NTLE and NTLLE: 3.10, Pezzi 1995: 3.5, Rosal 1613ca.: 3.10, Siebenäuger 1993: 3.5, TLECan: 3.10, TLEMar: 3.6, TLEPRi: 3.10, Triana y Antorveza 1997–: 3.6, TVill: 3.6.

NA: Belasko <sup>2</sup>1999: 3.11, Nagore Laín 1998, 1999: 3.10.

CVB: DCVB: 3.1, DCVBi: 3.1, DECat: 3.2, DHIVAM: 3.1, DHVC: 3.6, GMLC: 3.5, Gracia Ginés 1994–98 [not consulted], OnomCat: 3.11, Vocabulari 1502: 3.10.

Pan-Iberoromance: Corriente <sup>2</sup>2003 and 2008: 3.5, DÉRom: 3.2, Kiesler 1994: 3.5, Reinhardt 2010: 3.11.

P-based Creoles: DECPA: 3.2.

#### 3. Individual dictionary types

##### 3.1. Comprehensive historical dictionaries

Here, “Comprehensive” is used to mean: aiming to cover the vocabulary in its entirety. No such dictionary exists for G and P; for E it is available in rudimentary form in *Diccionario histórico de la lengua española* (DHLE); since 2006, however, the *RAE Nuevo diccionario histórico de la lengua española* (NDHLE) has been under development: in the initial 2006–2008 phase of the project, a smaller corpus is to be extracted from the CORDE corpus, lemmatized and supplemented with entries from modern dictionaries in order to form the basic material; in parallel, a plan for about 50,000 lemmata and the microstructure will be created. In 2018, a first version of the dictionary is supposed to be available, cf. Pascual Rodríguez/García Pérez 2007, 2008, Pascual 2009.

CVB can still refer to the Alcover/Moll *Diccionari català-valencià-balear* (DCVB) (“una de las más admirables y elegantes producciones de la filología románica”, Colón 2003: 371); it was designed as comprehensive, however, only in terms of vocabulary and not of the documentation of, for example, each century. A reprint of the second edition appeared in 1993, and since 2001–2002 it has been accessible on the Internet (DCVBi; articles accessible singly, it cannot be “browsed”). For DHIVAM, cf. 3.9.

##### 3.2. Comprehensive etymological dictionaries

There is no etymological dictionary for G (Brea 1994: 127); for P, J.P. Machado’s *Dicionário etimológico da língua portuguesa* (DELP) is available (the 8th edition appeared in 2003); in Asturian, the *Diccionario Etimológico da Llingua Asturiana* (DELIA, Garcia Arias) is being compiled; for E, the *Corominas/Pascual Diccionario crítico etimológico castellano e hispánico* (DCECH, completed in 1991) comes closest to filling this role (cf. Agustí 2000, Baldinger 1998): this etymological dictionary is arranged by lexical family, and it is enormously rich in content. Causes of criticism have been the neglect of semantics, derivatives (particularly in comparison to FEW; the DCECH was not intended to be such a dictionary; cf. foreword) and dialectology, and the lack of distinction between documentation and commentary; the non-objective treatment of other researchers’ opinions is unfortunate. For CVB, much the same applies to *Diccionari etimològic i complementari de la llengua catalana* (DECat, completed in 1991, supplement and index added in 2001; cf. Colón 2003: 372 ff., Rico/Solà 1995: 149): it represents an improvement to the coverage of dialects; the polemics are worse.

One project that, as a “new REW”, also covers Iberoromance languages is *Dictionnaire Étymologique Roman* (DÉRom, Buchi/Schweickard, presented in Innsbruck, September 2007; the first 70 articles have been published on the Internet since 2008, cf. <<http://www.atilf.fr/derom>>). In the field of creoles, five Portuguese-based creoles are compared etymologically in J.-P. Rouge’s *Dictionnaire étymologique des créoles portugais d’Afrique* (DECPA, 2004).

##### 3.3. Historical and etymological dictionaries (HEDs) of defined periods

On a contemplated *Vocabulário histórico-cronológico do português medieval*, cf. Araujo (2001: 52 f.) and 3.9 (IVPM). Another project on P, *Dicionário de verbos do português medieval* (DVPM), is, for now, a Web-published dictionary of verbs only, but was conceived as being part of a future comprehensive dictionary of medieval P. It is based on the CIPM electronic corpus of the University of Lisbon.

B. Müller’s *Diccionario del español medieval* (DEM, 1987–) is a highly ambitious

work, both philological and also etymological and inter-Romanically comparative. Its aim is complete coverage of Old Spanish up to 1400 (including Old Aragonese); by 2007 just three volumes had been published, with a range (A-almohatac) corresponding, on the basis of DRAE, to only about five per cent of the alphabet (on DEM, cf. Dworkin 1994: 411 ff., Müller 2003: 392, on DEMi cf. 3.9). The Heidelberg project has been suspended at this point; the material is being transferred to La Laguna, Tenerife, for further processing.

In contrast, the Tentative Dictionary of Medieval Spanish (Kasten/Cody 2001) is a single-volume dictionary of Old Spanish that evaluates 86 sources and previous glossaries. More than a few of the lemmata taken from, for example Oelschläger, ought to be classified as Medieval Latin.

### 3.4. HEDs of defined geographical areas

The draft of a Diccionario Histórico de Americanismos (1492–1836) (DHA or Gleßgen 1997) does not describe a project to be implemented in the near future, but is rather a ‘scenario’ for a conceivable HED on the S of the Americas (cf. also Lüdtke 2005). Concerning individual countries, M. Morena’s Diccionario histórico-etimológico del habla canaria (DHEHCAN 2001) studies the various types of canarismos diachronically, giving examples and etymology. On Diccionario histórico del español de Canarias (Corrales/Corbella 2001) and M.A. Quesada Pacheco’s Diccionario histórico del español de Costa Rica (1995), cf. Álvarez de Miranda (2003: 67). The Léxico histórico del español de México by Company/Melis (LHEMÉX, 2002) alphabetically lists (without definitions and datings) the contexts and syntactic usage of the lemmata with selected examples, based on Documentos lingüísticos de la nueva España (C. Company, México, 1994); it focuses on the colloquial variety of central Mexico in the colonial period. On TLECAN and TLEPRI cf. 3.10.

### 3.5. HEDs of contact languages; Strata dictionaries

A. G. Da Cunha’s Os estrangeirismos da língua portuguesa: vocabulário histórico-etimológico (VHEEP, 2003) is the preliminary version of a planned Dicionário histórico-etimológico dos estrangeirismos da língua portuguesa (DHEEP), which will try to collect all borrowings to or from Portuguese, with

extensive data on the history of the words. Work has been or is being done on individual contact languages and strata:

1) Medieval Latin: Léxico hispánico primitivo (LHP, 2003) stems from a Menéndez Pidal project: it seeks to document precursors of Romance lexemes and adoptions into the Medieval Latin (and Arabic) of northern Spain, principally in Asturias-Leon, from the eighth to the twelfth century; the corresponding dictionary for Catalonia is Glossarium mediae latinitatis Cataloniae (GMLC, 1960–85; A–D, cf. Rico/Solà 1995: 151) for the ninth, tenth and eleventh centuries, supplemented in 2001 by Fascicle 11:F).

2) Arabic: the definitive works that have been published on the topic are, firstly, R. Kiesler’s Kleines vergleichendes Wörterbuch der Arabismen im Iberoromanischen und Italienischen (1994), which takes into consideration 100 arabicisms each from P, S, CVB and Italian and compares them with the results in the other languages. The introduction alone is noteworthy: this is by no means a ‘small’ work; secondly, F. Corriente’s Dicionário de arabismos y voces afines en Iberoromance (1999, 2003, ‘obra de gran rigor científico elaborada por un gran especialista’, Haensch/Omeñaca 2004: 145, cf. Kiesler 2002), is a comprehensive etymological dictionary that covers all Iberoromance idioms; finally, Pezzi 1995 can also be consulted as a supplement to the actual dictionaries.

3) French: on the project for a Diccionario de Galicismos, cf. Thibault/Glessgen 2003.

4) American languages: Nativisms in general are handled in the Vocabulario de indigenismos en las Crónicas de Indias (Alvar Ezquerro 1997); they are taken from 22 crónicas and presented in their contexts. Finally, especially for Quechua, Siebenäuger (1993) has the character of a dictionary.

### 3.6. HEDs on individual varieties; technical and special purpose HEDs

Diccionario español de textos médicos antiguos (DETEMA, 1996), compiled under the direction of M.T. Herrera, exhaustively evaluates 32 primary sources on medicine with texts mainly from the fifteenth century; L. Nieto Jiménez’s Tesoro lexicográfico del español marino anterior a 1726 (TLEMAR, 2002) uses 12 texts from the years 1538–1722 dealing with mariners’ technical language. Since these are largely of a lexicographical nature, it could also be included in 3.10. It is

meant to be seen as a preliminary work to NTLLE. M. I. Chamorro’s Tesoro de villanos (Diccionario de germanía) (TVill, 2002) is a historical (partly etymological) dictionary recording the slang of the ‘clases marginales’ in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and documents it with examples. O. Conde’s Diccionario etimológico del lunfardo (DELun, 1998, 2004) is devoted to the sociolect of that name.

The S of America on the topic of ‘African Americans’ and their world in the colonial era is the content of Léxico documentado para la historia del negro en América (siglos XV–XIX) (Triana y Antorveza 1997–, to date 4 vols.: A–L), which is an encyclopaedic, rather than strictly etymological dictionary. Under a lemma such as Carolino Código Nero, for example, it gives legal texts at length rather than, for example, earliest dates or quotations.

A great advance in Valencian HEL is marked by J. Martí Mestre’s Diccionari històric del valencià colloquial (DHVC, 2006), which for one stage (seventeenth to nineteenth century), documents a (diaphasic) variety of information from a large number of primary sources. Like TLEMAR, it is to be seen as a preliminary work to a more comprehensive etymological dictionary.

### 3.7. Dictionaries of particular types of text or individual authors

Lleal (1997) covers documents from the Aragonese Chancellery (1400–99) written in Castilian with a small number of Catalanian inclusions. On texts by Alfons X, cf. DEDA: Diccionario español de documentos alfonsíes (M. N. Sánchez, 2000, cf. Sánchez González de Herrero 2000) and DPCA: Diccionario de la prosa castellana del Rey Alfonso X, el Sabio (Kasten/Nitti 2002) have been published. On concordances of S, cf. Haensch/Omeñaca (2004: 185 f.).

### 3.8. Dictionaries of particular parts of speech or morphemes

For DVPM (P), cf. 3.3. For S, D.A. Pharies’s Diccionario etimológico de los sufijos españoles (DESE, 2002), which principally discusses the etymologies of derivation suffixes and also of various confixes, contains elements of word history without claiming to be a complete historical dictionary, and A.M. Serradilla Castaño’s Diccionario sintáctico del español medieval: verbos de entendi-

miento y lengua (1996), a small dictionary on verb construction in Old Spanish that also provides examples, have been published.

### 3.9. Microstructurally abridged dictionaries

A. G. da Cunha’s Índice do vocabulário do Português medieval (IVPM, 1986–94: A–D) is an incomplete, abridged, preliminary version of a planned dictionary (cf. 3.3); it covers texts from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century, with headwords in the original characters and entries containing only dating and text reference points. The CD-ROM Vocabulário do português medieval (VPM), with a total of 160,000 entries, has been available from the Fundação Casa de Rui Barbosa since 2006; consultation and search facilities are outstanding and contexts are given for each form. IVPM can therefore, be considered complete. DEMi: Tesoro DEM Informatizado (Tesoro DEMi) is a preliminary online publication of the planned lemmata of DEM (cf. 3.3) with text references and first dates; the first lemmata to be accessible in September 2007 were the ones beginning with B, D, F, and G. On Endize de bocables de l’aragonés (Nagore Laín 1999), cf. 3.10.

Diccionari històric del idioma valencià modern (DHIVAM, R. García Moya, 2006) is a propagandistic work. Directed specifically against Catalanian language policy, it seeks to document the linguistic autonomy of Valencian. From texts ranging from medieval to twentieth-century, the author selects a large number of lemmata to produce a list of words, each with a short quotation, reference, and date, but without a definition. Among them he inserts lexemes (e.g., *catalaner*), this time with a definition but without historical data.

### 3.10. Older dictionaries; The ‘dictionary of dictionaries’ genre

Dictionaries of past centuries are an indispensable source for present-day projects (cf. the practice of *Französisches etymologisches Wörterbuch* or *Lessico etimologico italiano*; conversely, failure to consider works of the early modern era in, for example, DCVB, has been criticized, cf. Rico/Solà 1995: 147). Today many older works are made more easily accessible by being included in corpora such as CORDE (e.g., Covarrubias), or reproduced in facsimile on the Internet or in print (e.g., reprint of Francisco del Rosal ca. 1613, S, of the Vocabulari of 1502, CVB) (cf. Haensch/Omeñaca 2004: 142).

One particular way of presenting – and above all of reworking – such sources is the ‘dictionary of dictionaries’ genre: the idea goes back to the pioneering work of Gili Gaya (1947–60). In G and GP, *Diccionario de diccionarios* (DDG, <sup>1</sup>2000, <sup>3</sup>2003) and *Diccionario de diccionarios do galego medieval* (DDGM, 2006) have been published. In P, the most comprehensive work of this genre, D. Messner’s *Dicionário dos dicionários portugueses* (DDP, 1994–; to date 21 vols.: A, H, K, L, N, O, Q, U) is in progress; in S, dictionaries of individual countries, on the one hand, have been published; *Tesoro lexicográfico del Español de Canarias* by C. Corrales Zumbado et al. (TLECan, 1992) has about 200 mainly dialectological sources; *Tesoro lexicográfico del Español de Puerto Rico* by Morales/Vaquero (TLEPRi, 2005), is based on 59 sources, including data from a language atlas. Its approach is not contrastive, i.e., lexemes also occurring in other Spanish-speaking countries are included. On the other hand, there is *Nuevo tesoro lexicográfico de la lengua española* on 2 DVD-ROMs (NTLLE, cf. Nieto Jiménez 1992), which draws from 66 dictionaries from 1726 to 1992, Academy dictionaries and others (also available on the Internet), not to be confused with NTLE: *Nuevo tesoro lexicográfico del español* (Nieto Jiménez/Alvar Ezquerria), which documents all Spanish lexemes occurring in glossaries and dictionaries from the 14<sup>th</sup> century to 1726 (11 vols., 2007).

Preliminary work on a planned *Tresoro d’a Luenga Aragonesa* (TLA) is represented by *Endize de bocables de l’aragonés* (Nagore Lain 1999, 4 vols.) and *Fuens lexicograficas de l’aragonés* (Nagore Lain 1998), which can be considered as a provisional annotated bibliography to it. It mainly lists dictionaries (from 1641) and collections of dialect vocabulary.

### 3.11. Onomastic and deonomastic HEDs

Here, there are new creations for nearly all idioms: *Boullón Agrelo’s Antroponimia medieval galega* (1999) is of a dictionary nature in its main section; it evaluates seven collections of documents from the eighth to the twelfth century. J.P. Machado’s *Dicionário onomástico etimológico da língua portuguesa* (DOELP, 1984) has had two new editions, 1993 and 2003. In AL *La onomástica asturiana bajomedieval*, (Viejo Fernández 1998) documents Asturian personal names from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century

and examines their formation. The main section (from p. 269) is of a dictionary nature. For progress and desiderata in S, cf. Müller (2003: 393) and Celdrán <sup>2</sup>2003. M. Belasko’s *Diccionario etimológico de los nombres de los pueblos, villas y ciudades de Navarra* (<sup>2</sup>1999) explains and comments on the place names of Navarra and provides early evidence about them. *Onomasticon Cataloniae: els noms de lloc i noms de persona de totes les terres de llengua catalana* by Coromines/Mascaró Passarius (*OnomCat*, 8 vols., 1989–97) has been completed; vast in and of itself, it simultaneously marks the peak of Joan Coromines’s immense production.

Gallarin/Gallarin present the first forays of deonomastic research into S with *Deonomástica hispánica* (*DeonHispan*, 1997) a partly monographic, partly lexicographical, occasionally historical work (cf. Lengert 2000 for very harsh criticism). Reinhardt is planning a work on Iberoromance deonomastics that also encompasses diachrony (project description published in 2010).

### 3.12. Synchronic dictionaries with historical or etymological components

The publication of *Dicionário Houaiss da língua portuguesa* (Houaiss 2001, <sup>2</sup>2007) marked a small revolution in Portuguese – if not Iberoromance – synchronic lexicography: for an enormous number of lemmata, it gives etymological information, dates, in part also older forms, using data from, among other works, *IVPM* (cf. 3.9). This innovation was praised enthusiastically by Messner (2002); Barne (2006) also expresses his respect, but at the same time criticizes errors in etymology, dating and classification as *brasileirismos*, errors that might have been avoided by referring to currently available literature (e.g., *DCECH*). This in no way detracts from the importance of the dictionary, but shows once more that in historical lexicography caution must be exercised when using data on word history from synchronic dictionaries.

### 4. Conclusion: Innovation, prospects

It must be stated that, in recent years, a substantial amount has been achieved for all the language groups discussed here, but with a clear quantitative lead in improvement for the Spanish language. Four trends can be discerned:

1) the compilation of large and very large dictionaries (‘obras gigantescas’). The most

ambitious one in progress is certainly DEM; in the project stage, NDHLE. The boon of something seminal in etymology and word history being achieved here is counterbalanced by the disadvantage of the very long publication cycle;

2) the compilation of restricted HEDs on single periods, regions, authors or text types. Müller (2003: 392) inveighs against these – wrongly, in our opinion; they offer the benefit that, within a few years, alphabetically complete works of reference can be made available to students and researchers, also from other fields. As desiderata in this area, a dictionary of the Spanish of the Siglo de Oro (Haensch/Omeñaca 2004: 152) and a dictionary of Old Catalan (Haensch 1990b: 1777, cf. Colón 2003: 374) have been mentioned;

3) work on ‘dictionaries of dictionaries’ (or *Tesoros lexicográficos*, cf. 3.10) is noticeably dynamic in the Iberoromance field. For Catalan (in the narrower sense) there is a desideratum here;

4) the decisive, most radical innovation of the last few years has been that dictionaries, on the one hand, are being published electronically (on CD-ROM, on the Internet) and electronic corpora (such as *ADMYTE*, *CORDE*, *ETNAM*, *TMILG*) or philologically high-level publications, on the other hand, are being linked to dictionary projects, cf. for example, the *CIPM-DVPM* tandem (analogous to Italian: *OVI* database-*TLIO* dictionary) or the future *CORDE-NDHLE*. The latter way to develop HEDs is perhaps the greatest recent innovation and the possibilities are far from being exhausted.

### 5. Selected bibliography

*ADMYTE* = Marcos Marín, F. A. (ed.) (1992–): *Archivo digital de manuscritos y textos españoles: Admyte*. Vol. 0–1 (1992), 2 (1999), on CD-ROM; 3 (2005, <<http://www.admyte.com/home.htm>>); *Manual español* (1992), Madrid.

Agustí, L. (2000): *El diccionario etimológico e hispánico de Coromines/Pascual veinte años después*. In: *Métodos de Información* (MEI) 7 (35–36), 30–39.

Alvar Ezquerria, M. (1992): *Spanisch: Lexikographie/Lexicografía*. In: *LRL* 6/1, 636–651.

Alvar Ezquerria, M. (1997): *Vocabulario de indigenismos en las Crónicas de Indias*. Madrid.

Álvarez de Miranda, P. (2003): *Los diccionarios históricos*. In: Martín Zorraquino/Aliaga Jiménez (eds.), 51–70.

Araujo, A. Martins de (2001): *O vocabulário histórico-cronológico do português medieval*. In: *Revista portuguesa de humanidades* 5,1/2, 43–65.

Ariza Viguera, M. et al. (eds.) (1992): *Actas del II Congreso Internacional de Historia de la Lengua Española* (Sevilla, 5 de marzo de 1990). Vol. 1. Madrid.

Arnold, R./Langenbacher-Liebgoth, J. (eds.) (2006): *Cosmos léxico: contribuciones a la lexicología y a la lexicografía hispánicas*. Frankfurt am Main et al.

Baldinger, K. (1998): *Los dos nuevos diccionarios de Coromines para el español y el catalán* (DECH y DCAT). *Reflexiones críticas*. In: Suárez, I./López Molina, L. (eds.), *Estudios de lingüística y filología españolas. Homenaje a Germán Colón*. Madrid, 85–113.

Barne, S. (2006): *O «Dicionário Houaiss da língua portuguesa»: etimologias, datações e brasileirismos*. In: *Zeitschrift für Romanische Philologie* 122, 237–246.

Belasko, M. (<sup>2</sup>1999): *Diccionario etimológico de los nombres de los pueblos, villas y ciudades de Navarra: apellidos navarros*. Pamplona [<sup>1</sup>1996].

Bollée, A. (2003): *Etymologische und wortgeschichtliche Erforschung und Beschreibung der romanischen Sprachen: Kreolsprachen*. In: *HSK* 23.1, 404–410.

Boullón Agrelo, A. I. (1999): *Antroponimia medieval galega* (ss. VIII–XII). Tübingen.

Brea, M. (1994): *Galegisch: Grammatikographie und Lexikographie/Gramaticografía y lexicografía*. In: *LRL* 6/2, 110–129.

Bruti, S./Cella, R./Foschi Albert, M. (eds.) (2009): *Perspectives on Lexicography in Italy and Europe*. Cambridge.

Celdrán, P. (<sup>2</sup>2003): *Diccionario de topónimos españoles y sus gentilicios*. Madrid [<sup>1</sup>2002].

*CIPM* = Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Centro de Linguística: *Corpus Informatizado de Textos Portugueses Medievais*. <<http://cipm.fesh.unl.pt/index.jsp>>.

Colón, G. (1994): *Sobre los estudios de etimología española*. In: Instituto Cervantes (ed.), *Actas del Congreso de la Lengua Española* (Sevilla, 7 al 10 de octubre, 1992). Alcalá de Henares, 597–610.

Colón, G. (2003): *Estudio y descripción etimológica del léxico de las [lenguas] románicas: catalán*. In: *HSK* 23.1, 369–375.

CORDE = Real Academia Española: Corpus Diacrónico del Español (CORDE). <<http://corpus.rae.es/cordenet.html>>.

Corriente, F. (2003): Diccionario de arabismos y voces afines en Iberoromance. 2a ed. ampliada. Madrid [1999].

Corriente, F. (2008): Dictionary of Arabic and allied loanwords: Spanish, Portuguese, Catalan, Galician and kindred dialects. Leiden et al.

DCECH = Corominas, J./Pascual, J.A. (1980–91): Diccionario crítico etimológico castellano e hispánico. 6 vols. Madrid.

DCP = Messner, D. (1976): Dictionnaire chronologique portugais. Heidelberg.

DCVB = Alcover, A. M./Moll, F. de Borja (1950–68): Diccionari català-valencià-balear: inventari lexicogràfic i etimològic de la llengua catalana en totes les seves formes literàries i dialectals. 10 vols. Palma de Mallorca [1930–1962; corr. ed.: vols. 1 (1968) and 2 (1964); Reprints 1975, 1993].

DCVBi = Editorial Moll/Institut d'Estudis Catalans: Diccionari català-valencià-balear [informatitzat]. <<http://dcvb.iecat.net/>> (2001–02).

DDG = Santamarina, A. (ed.) 12000, 32003: Diccionario de diccionarios. A Coruña.

DDGM = González Seoane, E./Álvarez de la Granja, M./Boullón Agrelo, A. I. (eds.) (2006): Diccionario de diccionarios do galego medieval. Santiago.

DDP = Messner, D. (1994–): Dicionário dos dicionários portugueses. Vols. 1–13: A–azu (2007), 15: H (2005), 33: K (2002), 34: L–laz (2010), 36–38: Na–O (1999–2002), 40: Q (2009), 45: U (1997). Salzburg.

DECat = Coromines, J. et al. (1980–2001): Diccionari etimològic i complementari de la llengua catalana. Vols. 1–9 (1980–1991), vol. 10: Suplement, Índex (2001). Barcelona.

DECPA = Rougé, J.-L. (2004): Dictionnaire étymologique des créoles portugais d'Afrique. Paris.

DEDA = Sánchez, M. N. (ed.) 2000: Diccionario español de documentos alfonsíes. Madrid.

DELIA = García Arias, X. Ll. (in preparation): Diccionario Etimológico da Llingua Asturiana.

DELP = Machado, J. P. (2003): Dicionário etimológico da língua portuguesa: com a mais antiga documentação escrita e conhecida de muitos dos vocábulos estudados. 5 vols. Lisboa [1952–59; 31977].

DELun = Conde, O. (2004): Diccionario etimológico del lunfardo. Buenos Aires [1998].

DEM = Müller, B. (1987–): Diccionario del español medieval, vols. 1–3, fasc. 26: A–almohatac (as in 2005). Heidelberg.

DEMi = Akademie der Wissenschaften Heidelberg: Tesoro DEM Informatizado (Tesoro DEMi). Lista provisional de lemas y sus primeras documentaciones. <<http://www.adw.uni-heidelberg.de/dem/ficheroliste.html>>.

DeonHisp = García Gallarín, C./García Gallarín, C. (1997): Deonomástica hispánica. Vocabulario científico, humanístico y jergal. Madrid.

DÉRom = Buchi, E./Schweickard, W. (eds.): Dictionnaire étymologique roman. <<http://www.atilf.fr/derom>> (2008–).

DESE = Pharies, D. A. (2002): Diccionario etimológico de los sufijos españoles (y de otros elementos finales). Madrid.

DETEMA = Herrera, M. T. (ed.) (1996): Diccionario español de textos médicos antiguos. 2 vols. Madrid.

DHA = Diccionario Histórico de Americanismos: cf. Gleßgen 1997.

DHECRI = Quesada Pacheco, M. A. (1995): Diccionario histórico del español de Costa Rica. San José, Costa Rica.

DHEHCan = Morera, M. (2001): Diccionario histórico-etimológico del habla canaria: con documentación histórica y literaria. Las Palmas de Gran Canaria.

DHIVAM = García Moya, R. (2006): DHIVAM: Diccionario histórico del idioma valencià modern. Valencia.

DHLE = Real Academia Española, Seminario de Lexicografía (1960–): Diccionario histórico de la lengua española. Proyectoado y dirigido inicialmente por J. Casares; red. A. Zamora Vicente. Vol. 1: A–alá (1972), 2: Álaba–antígrafo (1992), 3: Aonio–apasanca (1996), 4, fasc. 1: B–bajoca (1996), Madrid.

DHVC = Martí Mestre, J. (2006): Diccionari històric del valencià col·loquial: segles XVII, XVIII, i XIX. València.

DOELP = Machado, J. P. (2003): Dicionário onomástico etimológico da língua portuguesa. 3 Vol. Lisboa [1984, 21993].

DPCA = Kasten, L. A./Nitti, J. (eds.) (2002): Diccionario de la prosa castellana del Rey Alfonso X. 3 vols. New York.

DVPM = Dicionário de verbos do português medieval: cf. CIPM.

Dworkin, S. N. (1994): Progress in Medieval Spanish Lexicography. In: Romance Philology 47, 406–425.

Dworkin, S. N. (2004): Progress in Medieval Spanish Lexicography, II. In: Romance Philology 57, 359–369.

ETNAM = Nitti, J./Kasten, L. (eds.) (1997): The electronic texts and concordances of Medieval Navarro-Aragonese manuscripts (CD-ROM). Madison, WI.

Fajardo, A. (2006): La datación del léxico en la lexicografía histórica del español. In: Arnold/Langenbacher-Liebgoß, 51–59.

Gili Gaya, S. (1947–60): Tesoro lexicográfico (1492–1726). Vol. 1, fasc. 1–4: A–E, Madrid.

Gleßgen, M. D. (1997): Prolegómenos para un “Diccionario Histórico de Americanismos (1492–1836)”. In: Holtus, G. et al. (eds.), Italica et Romanica. Festschrift für Max Pfister zum 65. Geburtstag. Vol. 1. Tübingen, 403–434.

GMLC = Bassols de Climent, M. et al. (1960–2001): Glossarium mediae latinitatis Cataloniae: voces latinas y romances documentadas en fuentes catalanas del año 800 al 1100. vol. 1: A–D (1960–85), [fasc. 10: E to be published], fasc. 11: F (2001). Barcelona.

González Aranda, Y. (2002): Lexicología y lexicografía del español: repertorio bibliográfico (1990–2002). Almería.

Gracia Ginés, Ch. A. (1994–98): Léxico etimológico de Andorra. In: Cierzo, julio 1994–enero 1998 (diferentes números).

Haensch, G. (1990): Spanische Lexikographie. In: HSK 5.2, 1738–1767 (=1990 a).

Haensch, G. (1990): Katalanische Lexikographie. In: HSK 5.2, 1770–1788 (=1990 b).

Haensch, G./Omeñaca, C. (2004): Los diccionarios del español en el siglo XXI: problemas actuales de la lexicografía. Los distintos tipos de diccionarios, una guía para el usuario. Bibliografía de publicaciones sobre lexicografía. Salamanca [1997].

HGP = Maia, C. de Azevedo (1997): História do galego-português: estado linguístico da Galiza e do Noroeste de Portugal desde o século XIII ao século XVI (com referência à situação do galego moderno). Lisboa [Reimpressão da edição do INIC 1986].

Houaiss 2001 = Instituto Antônio Houaiss de Lexicografia/Houaiss, A. (2001, 2007): Dicionário Houaiss da língua portuguesa. Rio de Janeiro (CD-ROM ed.: Dicionário eletrônico Houaiss, 2002).

HSK 5 = Hausmann, F. J. et al. (eds.) (1989–1991): Wörterbücher: ein internationales Handbuch zur Lexikographie. 3 vols. Berlin et al.

HSK 23 = Ernst, G. et al. (eds.) (2003–2008): Romanische Sprachgeschichte: ein internationales Handbuch zur Geschichte der romanischen Sprachen. 3 vols. Berlin et al.

IVPM = da Cunha, A. G. (1986–): Índice do vocabulário do Português medieval: IVPM. vol. 1: A (1986), 2: B–C (1988), 3: D (1994), Rio de Janeiro.

Kasten, L. A./Cody, F. J. (2001): Tentative Dictionary of Medieval Spanish (2. ed., greatly expanded). New York [1946].

Kiesler, R. (1994): Kleines vergleichendes Wörterbuch der Arabismen im Iberoromanischen und Italienischen. Tübingen.

Kiesler, R. (2002): Review of Corriente (1999). In: Zeitschrift für romanische Philologie 118, 305–308.

Lengert, J. (2000): Review of DeonHisp (1997). In: Romanische Forschungen 112, 125–127.

LHEMÉx = Company, C./Melis, Ch. (2002): Léxico histórico del español de México: régimen, clases funcionales, usos sintácticos, frecuencias y variación gráfica. México, D.F.

LHP = Seco, M. (ed.) (2003): Léxico hispánico primitivo (siglos VIII al XII): versión primera del “Glosario del primitivo léxico iberorrománico”. Proyectoado y dirigido inicialmente por R. Menéndez Pidal. Madrid.

Leal, C. (1997): Vocabulario de la Cancillería Aragonesa (siglo XV). Zaragoza.

LRL = G. Holtus/Metzeltin, M./Schmitt, C. (eds.) (1988–2005): Lexikon der romanistischen Linguistik. Vol. 5/2: Okzitanisch, Katalanisch (1991), 6/1: Aragonesisch/Navarresisch, Spanisch, Asturianisch/Leonesisch (1992), 6/2: Galegisch, Portugiesisch (1994). Tübingen.

Lüdtke, J. (2005): Ein Korpus zur Geschichte des Spanischen in Amerika. In: Noll, V./Symeonidis, H. (ed.), Sprache in Iberoamerika: Festschrift für Wolf Dietrich zum 65. Geburtstag, Hamburg, 1–26.

Malkiel, Y. (1992): Los ocho errores graves de que fuimos culpables en el pasado. In: Ariza Viguera et al. (eds.), Vol. 1, 209–220.

Malkiel, Y. (1996): Etimología. Madrid [orig. ed. Etymology. Cambridge et al., 1993].

Martín Zorraquino, M. A./Aliaga Jiménez, J. L. (eds.) (2003): La lexicografía hispánica ante el siglo XXI: balance y perspectivas. Zaragoza.

Messner, D. (2002): A lexicografía da língua portuguesa melhorou muito. In: Lusorama-Zeitschrift für Lusitanistik 18, 51/52, 85–88.

- Metzeltin, M./Winkelmann, O. (1992): Die Sprachgebiete auf der Iberischen Halbinsel. In: LRL 6/1, XXXIX–XLI, also id.: Die Sprachen auf der Iberischen Halbinsel und ihre Verbreitung. *ib.*, 1–36.
- Monjour, A. (2003): Etymologische und wortgeschichtliche Erforschung und Beschreibung der romanischen Sprachen: Portugiesisch und Galicisch. In: HSK 23.1, 396–403.
- Müller, B. (2003): Etymologische und wortgeschichtliche Erforschung und Beschreibung der romanischen Sprachen: Spanisch. In: HSK 23.1, 376–96.
- Nagore Laín, F. (1998): Fuens lexicograficas de l'aragonés: catalogo de repertorios lexicograficos aragoneses dende o sieglo XVII dica 1998. Uesca.
- Nagore Laín, F. (ed.) (1999): Endize de bocables de l'aragonés: seguntes os repertorios lexicos de lugares y redoladas de l'Alto Aragón. 4 vols. Uesca.
- NDHLE = Real Academia Española (2006–): Nuevo diccionario histórico de la lengua española. <<http://www.rae.es>>, under: Proyectos académicos.
- Nieto Jiménez, L. (1992): El “Nuevo tesoro lexicográfico del español (1490–1726)”. In: Ariza Viguera et al. (eds.), Vol. 1, 1267–1275.
- NTLE = Nieto Jiménez, L./Alvar Ezquerro, M. (2007): Nuevo tesoro lexicográfico del español (s. XIV–1726). 11 vols. Madrid.
- NTLLE = Real Academia Española (2001): Nuevo tesoro lexicográfico de la lengua española, 2 DVD-ROM; Manual de instrucciones. Madrid.
- Oelschläger, V. R. B. (1940): A medieval Spanish word-list. A preliminary dated vocabulary of first appearances up to Berceo. Madison, Wisconsin.
- OnomCat = Coromines, J./Mascaró Passarius, J. (1989–97): Onomasticon Cataloniae: els noms de lloc i noms de persona de totes les terres de llengua catalana. 8 vols. Barcelona.
- Ossenkop, C./Winkelmann, O. (2003): Entwicklung der romanischen Sprachgrenzen: Iberoromania. In: HSK 23.1, 658–667.
- Pascual, J. A. (2009): The Preparative Stage of the NDHE: “Divide and rule”. In: Bruti et al. (eds.), 3–28.
- Pascual Rodríguez, J. A./García Pérez, R. (2007): Límites y horizontes en un diccionario histórico. Salamanca.
- Pascual Rodríguez, J. A./García Pérez, R. (2008): Estado del Nuevo diccionario histórico de la Real Academia Española. In: Garcés Gómez, M. P. (ed.), Diccionario histórico: nuevas perspectivas lingüísticas. Madrid/Frankfurt, 11–18.
- Pensado, J. L. (1990): Galician Lexicography. In: HSK 5.2, 1736–1738.
- Pezzi, E. (1995): Arabismos: estudios etimológicos. Almería.
- Reinhardt, J. (2010): El proyecto de un “Deonomasticon iberoromanicum” (DIR). In: Zeitschrift für romanische Philologie 126, 593–601.
- Rico, A./Solà, J. (1991): [Katalanisch:] Lexikographie/Lexicografia. In: LRL 5/2, 281–310.
- Rico, A./Solà, J. (1995): Gramàtica i lexicografia catalanes: síntesi històrica. València.
- Rosal 1613ca. = Gómez Aguado, E. (ed.) (1992): Rosal, F. del (¿1537–1613?). Diccionario etimológico: alfabeto primero de Origen y etimología de todos los vocablos originales de la lengua castellana. Madrid.
- Sánchez González de Herrero, M. N. (2000): El diccionario español de los documentos de Alfonso X. In: Borrego Nieto, J. et al. (eds.), Cuestiones de actualidad en lengua española. Salamanca, 197–203.
- Serradilla Castaño, A. M. (1996): Diccionario sintáctico del español medieval: verbos de entendimiento y lengua. Madrid.
- Siebenäuger, G.P. (1993): Quechuismen im Spanischen Südamerikas: Andines Kulturgut im Spanischen und Spanisch-Amerikanischen. Frankfurt am Main et al.
- Thibault, A./Glessgen, M.-D. (2003): El tratamiento lexicográfico de los galicismos del Español. In: Revue de linguistique romane 67, 5–53.
- TLA = Tesoro d'a Luenga Aragonesa: cf. Nagore Laín 1998, 1999.
- TLECan = Corrales Zumbado, C./Corbella Díaz, D./Alvarez Martínez, M. A. (1992): Tesoro lexicográfico del español de Canarias. Madrid.
- TLEMar = Nieto Jiménez, L. (2002): Tesoro lexicográfico del español marinerio anterior a 1726. Madrid.
- TLEPRi = Vaquero, M./Morales, A. (2005): Tesoro lexicográfico del español de Puerto Rico. San Juan, Puerto Rico.
- TMILG = Varela Barreiro, X. (ed.) (2004–): Tesouro Medieval Informatizado da Lingua Galega. Santiago de Compostela. Version 2.1 (2007). <<http://ilg.usc.es/tmilg>>.
- Triana y Antorveza, H. (1997–2004): Léxico documentado para la historia del negro en América (siglos XV–XIX). 4 vols: A–L. Santafé de Bogotá.
- TVill = Chamorro, M. I. (2002): Tesoro de villanos (Diccionario de germanía). Lengua de jacarandina: rufos, mandiles, galloferos, viltrotonas, zurrapas,

- carcaveras, murcios, floraineros y otras gentes de la carda. Barcelona.
- Verdelho, T. (1994): Portugiesisch: Lexikographie/Lexicografia. In: LRL 6/2, 673–692.
- VHEEP = Cunha, A. G. da (2003): Os estrangeirismos da língua portuguesa: vocabulário histórico-etimológico. São Paulo.
- Viejo Fernández, J. (1998): La onomástica asturiana bajomedieval. Nombres de persona y procedimientos denominativos en Asturias de los siglos XIII al XV. Tübingen.

- Vocabulari 1502 = Stegmann, T. D. (ed.) (1991): Vocabulari català–alemany de l'any 1502. Katalanisch–Deutsches Vokabular aus dem Jahre 1502. Nachdruck der von P. Barnils besorgten Faksimileausgabe von 1916. Frankfurt am Main.
- VPM = A. G. da Cunha (coord., 2006): Vocabulário histórico-crônológico do português medieval. CD-ROM. Rio de Janeiro.
- Woll, Dieter (1990): Portugiesische Lexikographie. In: HSK 5.2, 1723–1735.

Jan Reinhardt, Tübingen (Germany)

## 40. Iberoromance II: Synchronic lexicography

1. Introduction
2. General monolingual dictionaries
3. Some specialized monolingual works
4. Bi- and multilingual dictionaries
5. Portuguese dictionaries
6. Catalan dictionaries
7. Summary
8. Selected bibliography

### 1. Introduction

The present article focuses on a brief account of the recent development, the present state and future perspectives of the synchronic lexicography of the principal Iberoromance languages. Recent overviews include Gelpí (2003), Haensch/Omeñaca (2004) and Anglada (2005). The publication year of HSK 5.3 (1991) coincides almost exactly with the technological revolution and widespread usage of the World Wide Web, hypertext, and other new media. Methodological and theoretical innovations include digitalization of the bases of dictionaries (electronic corpora, e.g. the *Corpus de Referencia del Español Actual* (CREA) of the Spanish Academy) and of the dictionaries themselves, as well as the general inclusion of taboo words, improvement of definitions and of the treatment of syntagmatic information. In the early 1990s, the large-scale production of electronic dictionaries began. Before that date, there were few dictionaries on diskette. Afterwards, three new forms of dictionaries appeared: the electronic dictionary, the CD-ROM dictionary, and the online dictionary. These new types can be designated as *digital dictionaries*

as opposed to the traditional *analog* ones. Digital and analog dictionaries differ in various respects. Both have their advantages and disadvantages. Digital dictionaries offer easy, fast, and cheap access to information and have no space limitations, but they require the necessary equipment and skill. The advantages of digital dictionaries include the possibility of electronic processing, extended search functions, easy selection, recuperation, reproduction, transport, and interactivity. The disadvantages lie in their lack of reliability, usability and stability (Gelpí 2003: 314–315). Cf. Chuchuy/Moreno (2002) for a critical review of four Spanish CD-ROM dictionaries of the 1990s (DRAE 1995, DUE 1996, GDLE 1996, VOX 1997).

Different structures must be distinguished (Gelpí 2003: 321–326). The *hyperstructure* comprises the overall organization of information in both types of dictionaries. This organization may be accessible via menus, but many digital dictionaries lack the traditional presentations such as foreword, introduction and explanatory notes or usage guides. Other internet dictionaries form part of larger portals. As for the *macrostructure*, digital dictionaries are in principle subject to constant alteration and extension, while analog dictionaries constitute closed sets of entries. On the other hand, many internet dictionaries offer only the requested article and not the complete data: in many cases, one cannot leaf through the digital dictionary as through paper versions. *Microstructures* are quite similar in traditional and digital dictionaries,

apart from the possibilities of extended search functions and the incorporation of multimedia resources in the latter. The technically possible combination of words with pictures, sounds, and motion constitutes the *iconostructure* of the new dictionaries. For example, some internet dictionaries offer the pronunciation of at least some entries. The *access structures* comprise, on the one hand, search engines, lexicographic portals and the URL of single dictionaries, and, on the other hand, alphabetical indices and different kinds of search functions with Boolean operators.

The CD-ROM edition of DUE, for example, offers many different types of search, viz. in the nomenclature, in the entries (which gives a word starting from any of its forms: from *vino* to the noun and to the verb *venir*), in the definitions, in the different headings of the grammatical appendix, in one entry (*dar igual* in the entry *dar*), and advanced searches (scientific names, set phrases, categories [e.g. etymology, geography, register] and definitions [inflexion of, beginning/ending in, containing]). These different criteria may be combined in the complex advanced search (for example, one can find 115 Arabisms containing the words *animal* or *plant* in their definitions: DUE 2002, users guide, ch. 5).

R. Sopa (<http://www.elcastellano.org/diccio.html>) cites 15 Spanish online dictionaries, as well as bilingual, technical, and regional ones.

## 2. General monolingual dictionaries

Among the new general monolingual dictionaries of Spanish, there are works in one volume: CLAVE (<sup>1</sup>1997, <sup>7</sup>2004), GDUEA (2001), DUEAE (2002), and in two volumes: DUE (<sup>2</sup>1998, cf. Calderón 2000, Gutiérrez 2000), DEA (1999, described in Seco 2003: 417–438 cf. Colin 2000), DRAE (<sup>22</sup>2001), the latter also online. Of these dictionaries, the new ones are widely based on big corpora of spoken and/or written texts. The DEA stands out as the “first synchronic dictionary” of Spanish (p. XIV): its authors omitted using any dictionary sources, it is based on a written corpus (1955–1993) and gives exact quotations for all the lemmata. The GDUEA and the DUEAE include other sources as well as corpora: the CUMBRE corpus (cf. Sánchez 1995) for the former (there are indications of frequency for many

but not all words), and the anonymous VOX corpus for the latter. The DRAE is, of course, the revision of earlier editions but has profited from the use of the Academic corpora CORDE and CREA. The DRAE was published on CD-ROM in 1995, the DUE in 1996 (first ed.) and CLAVE in 2000 (Gelpí 2003: 310). These dictionaries differ in their macrostructures: in the number of pages, in the number of entries (53,000 in the DUEAE, more than 72,000 in the GDUEA, 75,000 in the DEA, 82,423 in the DUE and 88,431 in the DRAE), in their supplementary materials (catalogues of related words in the DUE, 20 tables on grammatical themes in the DUEAE) and appendices (conjugation or grammar; bot. and zool. terminology in the DUE, list of quoted texts in the DEA). More important are the differences in the kinds of information given for the single entries. This concerns paradigmatic (synonyms, antonyms, word families, stylistic markings) and syntagmatic information (collocations, idioms, usage notes, government/valencies), as well as pronunciation and syllabication. As for synonyms and antonyms, for example for the meanings of *caliente* one finds *caluroso*, *ardiente*, *candente*, *frio*, *helado* in the GDUEA, corresponding forms in the DUE catalogues, but no indications in the DRAE. Differences in stylistic marking are generally greater in the ‘high’ variants than in lower registers (cf. Fig. 40.1: additional abbreviations in the figures are DR(AE), MM = DUE, GD(UEA) and DU(EAE); “+” stands for recorded, “–” for not recorded, and “Ø” for not marked).

Span.	DR	MM	DEA	GD	DU
<i>coño</i>	mal-son.	vulg.	vulg.	vulg.	mal-son.
<i>jeta</i> 'cara'	col.	inf.	jerg.	col.	col.
<i>rostro</i> 'cara'	Ø	culto	lit.	Ø	Ø

Fig. 40.1: Stylistic marking in some monolingual dictionaries.

The treatment of syntagmatic relations is even more different. Fig. 40.2 gives some examples (the collocation *tomar una decisión* is only hinted at in the DRAE in the definition “Determinación, resolución que se toma o se da en una cosa dudosa”, in the DUEAE it is given in the example). For the idiom *mirar al pajarito* cf. Seco (2003, 435). Perhaps the