

Herbert Ernst Wiegand. *Internationale Bibliographie zur germanistischen Lexikographie und Wörterbuchforschung. Mit Berücksichtigung anglistischer, nordistischer, romanistischer, slavistischer und weiterer metalexikographischer Forschungen.* Volumes 1 and 2. 2006, 1458 pp. Volume 1: ISBN-13: 978-3-11-013758-3/ISBN-10: 3-11-013758-5. Price: €198. Volume 2: ISBN-13: 978-3-11-019026-7/ISBN-10: 3-11-019026-5. Price: €198. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter.

These are the first two volumes of a three-part international bibliography of German lexicography and dictionary research. The third part will appear in two separate volumes in the near future. This review therefore does not deal with the entire publication, but mainly highlights Wiegand's approach to the compilation of this bibliography, discussing several aspects of the items he included.

The title suggests that "international" literature was considered for inclusion, which means that not only research material dealing with German lexicography will be found in this bibliography. The titles include all aspects of lexicography, written in more than 15 languages and treating the lexicography of many more languages, from its earliest stages up to the present.

Very few of the existent bibliographies in other fields give a comprehensive account of the compilation approach and process, nor do they provide detailed users' guidelines. To refer to only a few examples: Jessen's *Bibliographie der Autobiographien* (1987) comments only very cursorily on the rationale for the bibliography. Other bibliographies include some explanations of the way and manner of compilation, but not very detailed. Examples of this type can be found in Blackwell's *Bibliography of the Philosophy of Science, 1945–1981* (1983: xiii-xvi) and Van Noppen and Hols's *Classified Bibliography of Publications, 1985–1990* (1990: 1-4). Gazdar et al. (1978: ix-xviii) explain their selection process and the sources included, but give no users' guidelines. The same applies to Ferguson's *Bibliography of Translations from Medieval Sources, 1943–1967* (1974: vii-x) and Baldensperger and Friederich's *Bibliography of Comparative Literature* (1950: XV-XVIII). One bibliography which contains more detailed instructions for use in the way Wiegand does, is Fazeka's *Bibliographie [...] der ungarischen Literatur in deutscher Übersetzung, 1774–1999* (1999). Fazeka gives information on the structure of the entries, the types of items used within the entries, and the way these should be interpreted.

Wiegand (2006: VII) states that he collected the items for this bibliography through the years, while working in the field of lexicography. It is an expansion of the "Bibliographie zur Wörterbuchforschung von 1945 bis auf die Gegenwart: 2200 Titel. Ausgewählt aus germanistischer Perspektive", which first appeared in 1988 in the *Studien zur neuhochdeutschen Lexikographie*. The information contained in these volumes cannot be found in quick internet searches, nor can it be collected within a short period of time. This truly is a painstaking task, taking years of discipline and dedication. The selection was done according to the four research areas Wiegand had already identified many years ago:

(a) research into dictionary use, (b) critical dictionary research, (c) historical dictionary research and (d) systematic dictionary research.

Following on the preface, Wiegand's users' guidelines are comprehensive, especially when compared to those of the other bibliographical works mentioned above. He explains in great detail how the bibliography is structured, and what types of information are included. The users' guidelines are followed by an introduction, in which Wiegand carefully expounds his selection criteria. In addition, he promises to add an epilogue ("Nachwort") in the last volume of the bibliography, in which, among others, he will give more information on the compilation of a useful subject index. Apart from the bibliographical list itself, there will be three indices, namely, (a) the index containing a list of all the excerpted textbook and handbook volumes, (b) an index of author names, and (c) a subject index.

According to Wiegand (2006: XXI), this bibliography is polyaccessible, which means that it is possible to access data in four different ways. This will, of course, only be fully possible once all the volumes have been published. In addition to access via the alphabetical list of entries, all three indices can also be used when looking for a particular title. The alphabetical subject index, for example, will list all the occurrences of a particular expression in a title, as well as the frequency of its occurrence. For example, in the item

Bedeutungsparaphrase 282, 476, 803, [...], 23870; **66**

the last number (in bold print) gives the frequency with which the expression is found in the bibliography. The subject index also contains cross-references to synonyms and other related index entries. Any additional information, found in the expanded entries as discussed below, are furthermore accounted for in the subject index.

In the users' guidelines, Wiegand explains the types of bibliographical entries included. Firstly, there is the simple bibliographical entry, with the following appearance:

136 Agricola, Erhard: Darstellung des semantischen Systems in Wörterbüchern. In: Sprachwissenschaftliche Informationen 6. 1983, 74-78.

This type of entry always consists of two parts, namely, the title number (here **136**), and the title itself.

Secondly, there are expanded bibliographical entries, which consist of various parts which may differ in character. Sometimes, a title in its entirety is mentioned in an entry, which means that the user does not have to make any additional cross-references. This can be called an "independent" bibliographical entry. If the title is only mentioned in an abbreviated manner, the entry is a so-called "dependent" or "incomplete" entry. The following can serve as an example:

144 Ahadi, Sharham: Zum Stand der Deutsch-Persischen Lexikographie. In: Studien zur zweisprachigen Lexikographie mit Deutsch VI [...] ↑, 27-66.

Dependent entries only occur when the titles appear in handbook or reader volumes, and they can be recognized by the presence of the marks of omission "[...]", as well as by the cross-reference arrow which follows them. This means that part of the title of the volume has been left out, and that the particular volume is indicated by the cross-reference arrow. If a user wants to know in which volume the title in entry number 144 was published, he/she should cross-refer to the letter S in the list and look for the complete title under "Studien zur zweisprachigen Lexikographie mit Deutsch VI [...] 2001". This will lead to the following entry in volume 3:

20735 Studien zur zweisprachigen Lexikographie mit Deutsch VI. Hrsg. v. Herbert Ernst Wiegand, Hildesheim [etc.] 2001 (Germanistische Linguistik 163/2001). [Daraus: 144, 11259, 13356, 13407, 14506, 14690].

The title number 144 appears in square brackets, which proves that the user has found the right cross-reference. The six numbers appearing after "Daraus" indicate which titles from the particular volume have been included in the bibliography.

Wiegand also sometimes gives additional information in expanded entries, which may look like this:

889 Atkins, Beryl T. Sue/Hélène Lewis/Della Summers/Janet Whitcut: A Research Project into the Use of Learners' Dictionaries. In: *The Dictionary and the Language Learner* [...] 1987[↑], 29-43.
Vgl. *Lex. Today*, 16 · Vgl. Dolezal/McGreary 1996, Nr. 8 · Vgl. *Ped. Lex. Today*, 6.

The different parts of the expanded entry have several reference functions. For example, references to other publications can be made, e.g. to advertisements of the particular publication, to a particular edition of the publication, to the author, to a bibliography, to special-field dictionary articles, glossaries, textbook articles, annotated glossaries, short reviews, microfilms, obituaries, press texts, project descriptions, reviews, review articles, conference proceedings, publishers' catalogues, and reports from the publishing house. In the following example, it is shown that the publication has a summary in another language:

882 Atkins, Beryl T. Sue/Krista Varantola: Monitoring Dictionary Use. In: *Using Dictionaries* [...] 1998[↑], 93-11. [franz. Résumé 206; dt. Zusammenfassung 210].
Vgl. *Ped. Lex. Today*, 5.

Even abbreviations of titles are explained, which happens in square brackets. For example, entry number 190 contains the explanation of DOST = *Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue*. Indications of where a particular publication first appeared can also be found in square brackets.

The bulk of the titles in the bibliography, of course, deal with German lexicography, and are written in German. But also found are many titles dealing with the lexicography of, for example, Ancient Greek (3655), Albanian (5518), Arabic (4108-4115, 5491-5492, 5494, 10374), Aramic (10505), Armenian (4907), Australian aboriginal languages (964, 4526-4530, 11061), Belorussian

(13580), Bulgarian (1247, 10143-10148), Caribbean English (352-353), Catalanian (2380-2381), Caucasian languages (15231), Central-American languages (1663, 1768), Chinese (1536, 3492, 3721, 11884), Indian Ocean Creole (4087), Croatian (6297), Czech (1200, 10865), Danish (5787), Dutch (1184), Esperanto (2357-2367), Estonian (12110-12111, 15488), Flemish (758), French (420), Frisian (761, 3156-3157, 4845) and Old-Frisian (2913-2918, 3143-3144), languages of the Indian subcontinent (1197, 10494-10497), Indonesian languages (1455), Irish (15483-15488), Hebrew (1385), Hettite (10305), Hungarian (1334-1336, 1714), Icelandic (2065, 10128-10134), Iranian (8295), Italian (1206-1207), Japanese (3492), Latvian (1269), Malaysian (1802), Norwegian (363), Persian (734, 1753, 17790), Philippine languages (2337), Polish (717, 10373), Portuguese (2194-2197, 16448), Romanian (995-997, 3731-3732), Russian (21), Sanskrit (6902-6903, 11733, 11746), Scottish (3573), Serbo-Croatian (1799), Slovenian (147, 1199), Spanish (22-24), Swedish (336 and 345), Sumerian and Akkadian (3805, 4549), Tamil (9966-9968, 10166), Turkish (4947, 11822), Vietnamese (15227), as well as aspects of the lexicography of the North American Indian languages (17282-17283), Andalusian lexicography (17564), Pakistani lexicography (9865), Mexican (12043) and Chilean lexicography (13722), Tibeto-Burman (13457) and Burmese (15586) lexicography, etc.

As can be expected, the lexicography of different German dialects are covered in detail. For example, represented are Prussian dialects (738), Luxemburgian German (5568), the dialects of Hamburg and Bremen (12059-12067), the dialects of the Germans in Transylvania (965, 7983-7985, 8009, 9874, 10584, 12659, 16642-16645), Swiss German (1527, 2635, 4341-4351, 5504, 7996-7997, 12054), Austrian German (1584, 6480-6482), and even the dialect of Beatenberg, a small town in the Thun lake region (3112).

Furthermore, there are many titles pertaining to special-field lexicography. Subject-field lexicography in general is represented, e.g. by Bergenholtz and Schaefer (1912), Bergenholtz and Tarp (1915-1916), Hupka (9711-9716) and Kalverkämper (10296-10300). Many large volumes dealing with special-field lexicography are included (5778-5783). Special-field studies include those on medicine (150, 12998, the latter being a record of 16th century medical terminology), music dictionaries (1286-1289, 3902-3903, 4033-4034, 5391-5399), dictionaries of literature (1621), law dictionaries (2383-2385), glossaries of video-making technique (2542-2543), ESP lexicography in Jordan (4721-4725), Biblical and theological lexicography (5482, 6381-6386, 6906-6908), a special-field dialect dictionary (5788), a dictionary on philosophy (6841), dictionaries for the blind (12127), the special-field language of lexicography (12647), Chinese special-field lexicography (14227), and even alchemy (17564). Etymological studies, such as Lindner's on the lexicon of Indo-Germanic verbs (12608), are mentioned. Terminology in general is represented by 793, 5109-5110, and 5294-5297. Some works with recommendations for the selection, formation and definitions of technical terms (BSI BS 3369, entry 3093) are included. Also listed are Gerhard Budin's articles on terminological data banks (3124-3126), Finnish experts' writ-

ings on terminography (10288-10290), as well as Mariëtta Alberts's contributions (240-252).

Bilingual lexicography is represented, for example by works on the language pairs German–Persian (1674), German–Indian (3654), Chinese–English (4205-4215, 12534), Japanese–German (5746-5750, 8297), Russian–English (5847), English–Japanese (8351, 8519, 10807), Finnish–German (10372), German–Hungarian (10809), Danish–German (12120-12122), Dutch–Hungarian (14396), German–Greek (15835), and many more. Even works dealing with bilingual lexicography concerning Bantu and Indo-European languages (13605) are included.

Computer lexicography also receives attention. For example, titles about specific computer-assisted projects are mentioned, as one on Alemannic dialectology in the computer era (283), and one on dictionaries on the internet (1769). In entries 3165-3168 Thomas Burch and others write about Middle High German dictionaries available on CD-ROM; 3676 deals with hypertext and the production of digital dictionaries; other works are on computational linguistics (4283), the digitalization of dictionaries (4841-4844), the electronic Duden (5501-5502), the Heidelberg Hypertext Server (8599-8600), even though some of these articles may already be outdated.

References to the use of dictionaries can be found, e.g. the article by Beattie (1596) dealing with the teaching of dictionary use, or the article of Becker (1626) treating the use of an etymological dictionary as a teaching device. Entry 2308 deals with language learners' use of bilingual dictionaries, and 2316 with an electronic bilingual Icelandic dictionary.

Corpus lexicography (1539, 6001-6004, 16225) is taken into account, as well as linguistic aspects of lexicography such as the use of quantifiers in dictionaries (3155). Phonological, morphological and syntactic issues in dictionaries are treated by Caluwe and others (entries 3377-3378). Socio-linguistic articles are included, for example entry 4515 treats vulgarities in lexicography. Other topics deal with the handling of figurative senses in learner's dictionaries (4538) and the use of "frames" in dictionaries (3094).

Many of the well-known leading personalities in lexicography are listed with all their publications, such as B.T. Sue Atkins (864-890), Paul Bogaards (2471-2502), Nicoletta Calzolari and her colleagues (3384-3409), Anthony P. Cowie (4159-4185), Helmut Felber, who has written much on terminological matters (5870-5888), William Frawley (6308-6321), Friebertshäuser who is known for his work on dialect lexicography (6347-6366), Kurt Gärtner (6644-6670), Dirk Geeraerts who wrote on lexicography and linguistic matters (6743-6757), Joachim Göschel, who is also noted for his work on dialect lexicography (7204-7231), Rufus Gouws (7304-7370), Philip B. Gove (7371-7392), Günther Haensch (7894-7939), Rainer Hartmann (8181-8283), Ulrike Haß-Zumkehr (8306-8337), Franz Joseph Hausmann (8385-8505), Ulrich Heid (8568-8597), Helmut Henne (8751-8792), Thomas Herbst (8877-8904), Lothar Hoffmann (9257-9267), Werner Hüllen (9634-9660), Robert Ilson (9803-9824), Howard Jackson (9913-9921), Matthias Kammerer (10307-10339), Dieter Karch (10397-10409), Günther Kempke

(10589-10614), Alan Kirkness (10755-10791), Ruth Klappenbach (10837-10849), Friedrich Kluge (10955-10992), Francis Knowles (11043-11055), Hans-Peder Kromann (11541-11564), Peter Kühn (11667-11723), Hans Küpper (11648, 11768-11786), William Kurrelmeyer (11792-11810), Sidney Landau (11930-11942), Theodor Lewandowski (12442-12452), Wolfgang Lindow (12610-12619), Helene Malige-Klappenbach (13101-13119), Yakov Malkiel (13122-13135), Sven-Göran Malmgren (13138-13153), Igor A. Mel'čuk (13855-13879), Wolfgang Mentrup (13932-13958), Dieter Möhn (14328-14355), Noel Edward Osselton (15679-15703), Max Pfister (16127-16166), Rudolf Post (16453-16472), Danie Prinsloo (16578-16593), Ulrich Püschel (16693-16714), Allen Walker Read (16947-16962), Oskar Reichmann (17014-17067), Kurt Rein (17094-17118), Alain Rey (17207-17246), Josette Rey-Debove (17247-17269), Fred Riggs (17372-17377), and Martha Ripfel (17388-17396).

Many doctoral dissertations and other studies found their way into the bibliography. For example, Benson's on Asian varieties of English and their treatment in dictionaries (1803), Beuke's on the lexicographical treatment of Namibian Afrikaans (2154), Brand's on the lexicographical inconsistency in the central list of the *Major Dictionary/Groot Woordeboek* (2791), and Keyser's research into training for lexicographers (10663).

When using the bibliography from the perspective of Africa and Southern Africa, entries on a variety of studies on African and Southern African lexicography are found. Many articles are listed from *Lexikos*, the official journal of the African Association for Lexicography (AFRILEX). Aspects of lexicography in Africa are relatively well covered. For example, included are the volume *Lexicography in Africa* dealing mainly with Western Africa (1000), publications of Branford (2813-2815), Busane's article on lexicography in Central Africa (3271), Bwenge's work (3328-3330), Chimhundu's article on the ALLEX project (3723), Francophone lexicography in Africa (10291), Madiba and others' work (13039), the research of Mann (13182, 13184), Mbiti's study on African proverbs (13604), an old article on Bantu languages (13831), Moropa and Kruger's work on mistranslation in Kropf's dictionary (14498), Mtintsilana's work (14568), and writings of the Pan South African Language Board (15812-15818).

Afrikaans lexicographical studies can be found, e.g. by Herman Beyer (2158-2161), Willem Botha (2666-2678), Adelia Carstens (3500-3509), Pieter Harteveld (8154-8158) and D.C. Hauptfleisch (8372), as well as those published by the *Woordeboek van die Afrikaanse Taal* (WAT) (3192-3199, 3248). Shona lexicography is represented by Chabata (3647-3651) and also by Chitauro-Mawena (3729), Mavhu (13545) and Mpofu (14562-14563). Studies on Swahili lexicography by Chuwa (3785) and others (6296) are mentioned. Further entries deal with lexicography in Gabon (13546-13551, 15472) and the Congo (5528-5534, 13606-13607), and with Somali (7602), Khoisan (8035), Kiswahili (9866), Ndebele (10676-10677, 13552) and Xitsonga (13456). IsiXhosa is represented by Mfaxes (14129), Mini (14228-14229) and Mtuze (14569), Northern Sotho by Mojela (14373-14374) and Mphahlele (14559-14561), Setswana by Mokone (14378), isi-

Zulu by Mpungose (14564), Nkabinde (15362-15364) and Pienaar (16223-16224), to mention only a few.

If interesting lexicographical topics are looked for, they can be found in abundance. Studies on Martin Luther's vocabulary (1675, 12408) are juxtaposed with studies of the internet as a source for linguistic variations (2192). Subjects range from a dictionary of Shakespeare's informal English (2338), through Egyptian prosopography according to Demotic sources (3078), to Byzantine (3338) and Catholic (3611) encyclopedias and dictionaries. Several articles dealing with the history of Dutch lexicography (3809-3853) can be found, even a very specialised topic such as the treatment of the word *negre* in dictionaries of the *ancien régime* (4536), a bio-bibliographical work on German linguistics of the 18th century (5671, 5769), and an article on searching for vowelless words (6276). A study on children's vocabulary (6294) is included. There is a report on a Slovene–English false friends dictionary (12144), as well as one on the glossary in the Rheims New Testament of 1582 (13544). Some very old titles, useful for historical reasons, are found (such as 10100, 10101-10102), which is the preface to and plan of the English Dictionary compiled by Samuel Johnson between 1747 and 1755. Represented are studies from before World War II on Old High German (10413-10434, 12553-12554), some old Dutch studies (10993-10994), as well as Wallace Lindsay's works on old Latin glossaries (12621-12628).

One question that a user of such a bibliography will ask, is: To what extent can such a work claim to be comprehensive and representative? Only a few items deal with, for example, Ethiopian lexicography, while a large number cover German lexicography. Wiegand (2006: XXV) explains that in the selection of sources for the bibliography, it cannot be determined in advance which titles will be included, and which types of publications will be excluded. There are no fixed rules. One requirement, however, is that the bibliographical details have to be correct. Therefore, representativity is perhaps not the most important criterion with which to judge this publication. Everything considered, it is very comprehensive, in spite of the fact that these titles were documented "in passing" over a long period of time. The collection is large and unique, and very informative.

Wiegand (2006: XXVI) claims that he deliberately omitted details of the publisher. Sometimes, however, names of the publishers as well as the price of the book and even the ISBN number slipped in. This happens, for example, in entries 10477-10483, 11733, 12654, 12739, 14184-14185, 15745.

Although some minor typing errors occur in German (entry 4584), in English (entries 973, 1068, 4751, 12928), and a few in French titles (entries 3061, 6377), it is rather unfortunate that a relatively high percentage of Dutch and especially Afrikaans titles contain typing errors. This happens, for example, for Dutch in entries 118, 2765, 5324, 9013, 9797, 9927, 10006, 11578, 14306 and even more for Afrikaans in entries 2155, 2164-2165, 3193, 3199, 3503, 3506, 3892, 4589, 5127, 5487-5488, 5490, 5702, 5862, 7310, 7313-7314, 7331-7332, 7335, 8154-8155, 8157, 14541-14542, 15526, 15745, 16580).

In spite of its beautiful appearance, it is therefore actually somewhat frustrating that this is a printed publication. It is an expensive resource, and many of the typing problems listed above could have been corrected immediately if this bibliography had been published online. In addition, an online resource such as this could frequently be updated, which would increase its usefulness. Nevertheless, because of its comprehensiveness, the usefulness of this bibliography is beyond any doubt, and its lifespan will be long. It can be used fruitfully in searches for literature on lexicography, and it is therefore recommended that every library and especially university libraries, should have a copy.

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