

Prof. em. Dr. Dr. h.c. mult. Herbert Ernst Wiegand
Germanistisches Seminar
Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg
Hauptstr. 207-209
69117 Heidelberg
herbert.ernst.wiegand@gs.uni-heidelberg.de / Wiegand.H.E.Oberurff@t-online.de
www.uni-heidelberg.de/sprache2/hew.htm

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Prof. Dr. Stefan Schierholz
Institut für Germanistik
Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg
Bismarckstr. 1
91054 Erlangen
Stefan.Schierholz@rzmail.uni-erlangen.de
<http://www.sprachwissenschaft.uni-erlangen.de/index.html>

Prospectus no. 7d for the project

"Wörterbücher zur Sprach- und Kommunikationswissenschaft" (WSK)
[Dictionaries of Linguistics and Communication Science]
(www.wsk.uni-erlangen.de)¹

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1. Preliminaries

This prospectus no. 7d is intended to provide future collaborators on the WSK series, and especially the editors of the various individual dictionaries, with a first impression and overview of the prospective dictionary series and the intended design of the dictionaries. It is not aimed at

¹ The website has been in existence since February 2005 and is being regularly updated.

metalexicographical specialists. As it is intended only as a preliminary orientation, the prospectus has deliberately been kept relatively brief.

2. General description of the WSK

The forthcoming WSK series will consist of dictionaries of linguistics and communication sciences. The series may have a subtitle (e.g. "With CD-ROM and on-line extensions"), but this has not yet been finalized. The WSK series will be edited by Stefan J. Schierholz (Erlangen) and Herbert Ernst Wiegand (Heidelberg).

The print dictionaries in the series will each be an autonomous, alphabetically organized terminological subfield special field dictionary, and will be (at least partially) bilingualized to English. Intended for experts and semi-experts, they will serve as specialist dictionaries for both reference and study. The ultimate number of dictionaries in the series is still fluid; currently 25 dictionaries are envisioned. The terminological breakdown of the overall conceptual domain ("Linguistics and Communication Science") and the distribution of terms over the 25 dictionaries will not and cannot be dictated by any abstract a-priori pre-assignment of disciplinary boundaries, whether theoretically or historically based. Rather, although informed by such boundaries, the distribution will be (as in the HSK series) fundamentally practical and pragmatic in orientation: who will actually be using which of the planned subfield special field dictionaries under what circumstances, etc.? (see below) In light of various possible answers to such questions, the following thematic breakdown is currently envisioned:

1. Grammar (two subvolumes: 1.1 Morphology; 1.2 Syntax) (CHRISTA DÜRSCHIED/STEFAN J. SCHIERHOLZ)
2. Word formation (PETER O. MÜLLER/SUSAN OLSEN)
3. Historical linguistics (MECHTHILD HABERMANN/MARKUS HUNDT)
4. Phonetics and phonology (TRACY ALAN HALL/BERND POMPINO-MARSCHALL)
5. Writing (MARTIN NEEF/RÜDIGER WEINGARTEN)
6. Text linguistics and stylistics (JANNIS ANDROUTSOPOULOS/STEPHAN HABSCHIED)
7. Language technology and computational linguistics (ULRICH SCHMITZ/BERNHARD SCHRÖDER)
8. Dialectology (HEIKO GIRNTH/Franz PATOCKA)
9. Quantitative and formal linguistics (PETER GRZYBEK/REINHARD KÖHLER)
10. Semantics and pragmatics (RALF KLABUNDE/BEATRICE PRIMUS)
11. Linguistic theory and methodology (JOHANNES KABATEK/BERND KORTMANN)

12. Lexicology and phraseology (CHRISTIANE FELLBAUM/INGO WARNKE)
13. Language typology (JOHANNES HELMBRECHT/DAGMAR JUNG)
14. Cognitive Grammar (SUSANNE NIEMEIER/DORIS SCHÖNEFELD)
15. Philosophy of language (CHRISTOPH DEMMERLING/PIRMIN STEKELER-WEITHOFER)
16. First/ Second/ Foreign Language Teaching (JÖRG KILIAN/JUTTA RYMARCYK)
17. Clinical linguistics (CHRISTINA KAUSCHKE/PRISCA STENNEKEN)

18. Sociolinguistics and linguistics of varieties (STEPHAN ELSPAß/EKKEHARD FELDER)
19. Onomastics (KIRSTIN CASEMIR/JÜRGEN UDOLPH)
20. Translation theory (GERHARD BUDIN/N.N.)
21. Media sciences (CHRISTOPH BLÄSI/N.N.)
22. Terminology (RUTE COSTA/N.N.)
23. Lexicography and dictionary research (PETER O. MÜLLER/STEFAN J. SCHIERHOLZ)
24. Language and interaction
25. Language names

The exact scope of the dictionary series and the sequence of the individual volumes have not yet been fixed. Volume editors have been chosen for the first subseries (volumes 1-17), and work on these volumes has been underway since November 2004. Negotiations with potential editors of the remaining volumes are currently in progress. All volumes will provisionally bear the subtitle "Study and reference dictionary. With a Systematic Introduction and English translations."

The titles of the WSK dictionaries will all follow a unitary format. The dictionary volumes will all have the same structure, obligatorily conforming to certain formal specifications (see below), so as to facilitate their projected conversion to an integrated on-line dictionary. The structure and format of the dictionaries have been provisionally set by the two series editors. One aspect of the format, namely that of the individual entries, will be cast in the mold of an interactive form to be used by the article authors, thereby precluding any deviation from the prescribed format. This will make the task of editing considerably easier, and will make it possible to concentrate on issues of content. All the articles will thus be entered on the Internet (with password-protected access). The interactive form is set up in such a way that, upon entry, an XML version is created which in turn can be directly used to create a CD-ROM version and an on-line presentation version, both of which are planned. The entry mask is part of a web-based editing system already

being used by the volume editors who were introduced to this system at the first WSK colloquium in Berlin.²

In keeping with the international character of the WSK, dictionary entries may be drawn up in either German or English.

- Native speakers of German will write their articles in German; the person(s) responsible for the corresponding English-language entries will be jointly determined for each volume by the publisher and the respective volume editors. The publisher will provide financial support for the translations.
- Authors whose native language is not German will write their articles in English; the articles will be translated into German either by the publisher or by a translator designated by the volume editors.

Dictionary articles written in English will be archived for the projected English-language version of the dictionary — provided that it is determined beforehand that the English version of the given WSK volume is to be published *after* the German version appears. To circumvent the necessity of such archiving, the volume editors have the option of deciding, before work on the volume begins, that it will be produced simultaneously in English and in German. In practical terms this will have significant advantages, notably as regards the recruitment of English-speaking authors. The international character of the given volume will thereby be enhanced. On the other hand, more work will be required of the volume editors, for they will have to oversee the cross-referencing structure of two volumes at once as well as monitoring the translation of the dictionary articles, all at the same time.

This general description of the WSK series concludes with a preliminary (and still very approximate) production schedule.

(a) Preparatory phase (begun in fall 2003, and now finished):

Final determination of dictionary format; completion of web-based editing system; consideration of candidates for volume editors and preliminary discussion with them;

² An analogous approach has yielded very good results on the *Wörterbuch zur Lexikographie und Wörterbuchforschung (WLWF)* [Dictionary of Lexicography and Dictionary Research]; see the demo version at www.fabulex.de, as well as Kammerer 2001/2002. To avoid possible misunderstanding, it should be made clear that the WLWF is a comprehensive polylingualised special field dictionary in two volumes, and is not part of the WSK series. On the WLWF see Wiegand 2003, 2003a, 2004, 2004a.

calculations regarding size of the volumes; offers made to at least 10 volume editors for 5 dictionaries (see above).

(b) Editorial planning phase (approx. 8 months):

In conjunction with the series editors, the designated volume editor will invite one (occasionally two) co-editor(s) to assume responsibility for a particular aspect of the project. The volume editors will draw up an open list of candidate lemmata,³ as well as the conceptual framework for the Systematic Introduction. Individual authors will be contacted and invited to work on chunks of conceptually linked lemmata; the publisher will provide financial support for this. As a rule of thumb, roughly 40 authors can be expected per 1000 lemmata.

(c) Article preparation phase (approx. 12 months):

Individual articles will be posted on the Internet by their authors as soon as they are finished. In this way the volume editors can begin the editorial process even while phase (c) is still underway, rather than waiting for its completion.

(d) Editorial phase (approx. 12 months):

The editing process, to be carried out by the volume editors, will focus especially on:

- Checking the English-language equivalents
- The front- and back-matter text
- The cross-referencing system

In this connection the series editors will provide the volume editors with special guidelines, which will appear in an instruction manual that is currently in preparation.

(e) Printing and proofreading phase (approx. 12 months):

According to the above schedule, the production of a single dictionary should take 44 months, or nearly 4 years. Hence the first series of 5 dictionaries, if begun in early 2005, should be ready to appear by mid-2009. Work on a second series of 5 dictionaries will begin in fall 2005, so that roughly by the end of 2010 there will be 10 dictionaries on the market. In parallel, the projected on-line dictionary will be developed, constructed, and continuously updated.

³ This open list of candidate lemmata is provisional, and will continue to be regularly updated even after the work of the individual authors has begun. As a rule of thumb, it can be estimated that during the "Article preparation phase" (c) the number of lemmata will increase by approx. 20% vis-a-vis the provisional list drawn up at the end of the "Editorial planning phase" (b).

3. Specific features of the WSK

In this section, selected features of the WSK will be discussed informally.

3.1 Intended users of the WSK

The intended users of the WSK fall into three groups:

- (a) Students in all philological or linguistic disciplines, both in Germany and abroad, who need to read professional literature in German and English (semi-experts).
- (b) Academic instructors (in Germany and abroad) who are the teachers of the students in group (a) (experts for some fields, semi-experts for others).
- (c) University graduates who have taken their degree in a philological and/or linguistic discipline and whose profession draws on their field(s) of study (experts for some fields, semi-experts for others).

The group of intended users of the WSK is not identical with the group of potential purchasers. In addition, purchasers will include the home institutions (universities, etc.) of the above-mentioned students and teachers ((a), (b)), as well as other, smaller categories (secondary school teachers, translators, academies, Goethe Institutes, etc.). At all events, the market for the WSK is clearly relatively large, and is moreover in a state of constant renewal, given the constant (and presumably numerous) turnover of new students. Thus lexicographic maintenance activities on the part of the dictionary publisher (new editions, updates, etc.) must also be planned for.

The WSK dictionaries will be multifunctional, with the various dictionary functions weighted as follows:

- (i) Primary functions of the dictionaries include:
 - to aid in the comprehension of texts ("comprehension function")
 - to provide specialised information on a given field ("informational function")
- (ii) The secondary function of the dictionaries is:
 - to aid in translation ("translation function")⁴

The very purpose of each of the three dictionary functions is to cover a certain amount of kinds of usage situations for a particular dictionary of the WSK series.

⁴ For the functions of dictionaries see Wiegand 2001 [2002].

The system of dictionary functions particular to each WSK dictionary, and the specific type of users of each dictionary, will determine the overall textual structure of each individual volume, the distribution of data within it, the volume's macrostructure, its cross-referencing system, the microstructure of the individual articles, and last but not least, the dictionary basis for each volume in the same way.

3.2 The dictionary basis

The dictionary basis (the aggregate of all sources used in compiling the dictionary) will naturally differ from dictionary to dictionary of the WSK. It will be determined for each volume by the volume editors. However, the dictionary bases for all the dictionaries are of the same structure. The dictionary basis for each dictionary includes, first of all, the group of *primary sources* for that dictionary. These are the German and English texts in which the terms treated in the dictionary actually appear. Additionally, there is the group of *secondary sources*. These include discipline-specific reference works in which the terms treated in the present dictionary have previously been treated. The reference works utilized are listed in a register of secondary sources in the back-matter of the dictionary. The primary sources are given, always in identical format, in the "Literature position" at the end of each dictionary article. In this way the text basis for each dictionary is fully documented within the dictionary itself.

3.3 The components of the dictionary

Every WSK dictionary represents a heterogeneous composite text: a variety of component text-blocks belonging to different text genres are compiled together into a lexicographical whole. These components will now be laid out in the order in which they will appear in all the dictionaries. In the list, the symbol "o" indicates an *obligatory* component, while "f" denotes a *facultative* (optional) component.

- o: Brief user introduction (in German, on the inside front cover)
- o: Title page
- o: Table of contents (listing the dictionary's component parts)
- o: Introduction by the volume editors
- o: Preface by the series editors (only in WSK 1)
- o: Detailed user introduction (laid out in identical format in all the WSK dictionaries)
- o: List of abbreviations: I. Alphabetical list of the siglas used in the Literature position. II. Other abbreviations used in the texts of the articles (abbreviations and siglas will be made consistent across all the dictionaries)
- f: List of symbols

- f: Phonetic transcription
- f: Transliteration
- f: List of illustrations which apply to several articles (e.g. language maps, writing systems, plates)
- o: Systematic Introduction
- o: Alphabetical index to the Systematic Introduction
- o: ALPHABETICAL WORD-LIST
- o: Alphabetical list of secondary sources
- o: List of contributors
- o: Index of German-English equivalents
- o: Brief user introduction (in English, on the inside back cover)

The above ordering schema may be altered in minor respects prior to the printing of the first volume, given the relative lack of established lexicographical conventions governing the assignment of (some of) the text-blocks to front matter and back matter.

3.4 Sketch of selected components and how they are integrated

In the following, a few selected components of the dictionary will be sketched briefly.⁵ Particular attention will be paid here to the Systematic Introduction and to the crossreferencing system used in the main body of the dictionary (alphabetical word-list), for these – along with several other features – are fundamental to the concept of the specialist "study and reference dictionary".

Monolingual and bilingual special field dictionaries having a comprehensive Systematic Introduction can be found in many fields, especially in the natural sciences. In linguistics, however, no such dictionary exists. Herein lies the first great weakness of the WSK's competitor dictionaries (only three of which can really be taken as serious competitors: Bußmann 2002, and Glück 2005). These dictionaries are "systematic" only in their capacity as reference works for consultation, i.e. they are effective only for isolated dictionary queries about this or that individual term. Overall, it can be fairly said that the quality of existing lexicographical tools for linguistics and communication sciences ranges from mediocre to bad.⁶

⁵ Cf. also Schierholz/Wiegand 2004 [2005].

⁶ This claim will not be further substantiated here, even though it constitutes one of the central motivations for our decision to inaugurate the WSK series; cf. Schierholz/Wiegand 2004 [2005].

To prevent the following discussion from becoming too abstract, we present here the organizational schema of the Systematic Introduction to WSK volume 1 (Grammar), as drawn up provisionally by Christa Dürscheid and Stefan J. Schierholz. The volume will comprise two subvolumes (Morphology, Syntax); the Systematic Introduction, covering both subvolumes, will appear only once, in the first volume "Morphology".⁷

The organizational schema of WSK volume 1 is as follows:

1. What is grammar?

§ 1. The term *grammar* in the linguistic literature

§ 2. Historical evolution of the term

- Grammar as system
- Grammar as theory
- Grammar as handbook

§ 3. Grammar in WSK volume 1

- The most important components of grammar: *morphology* and *syntax*
- Justification for this distinction
- Broad and narrow conceptions of grammar
- Here: Grammar from the perspective of linguistic science; no attempt to systematically include terminology of language pedagogy

2. Possible ways of typologizing grammars

§ 4. Diachronic vs. synchronic grammars

§ 5. Prescriptive vs. descriptive grammars

§ 6. Language-particular, comparative, and universal grammars

§ 7. Scientific vs. practical grammars

3. Fundamental concepts of grammar

§ 8. Form and function

§ 9. Syntactic categories

§ 10. Structures

§ 11. Relations (syntagmatic and paradigmatic)

§ 12. Syntactic functions

⁷ It must be noted that work on this Systematic Introduction is still in progress, so that the subject division proposed here is not yet final.

§ 13. Grammaticality and acceptability

§ 14. Rules

- Deductive methods
- Inductive methods

§ 15. Linguistic tests

- Structural analysis
- Word- and sentence-division
- List of the most important linguistic tests

4. Grammar as a system (here: narrowly conceived)

§ 16. Morphology

§ 17. Inflection

- Declension: Noun (Substantive), Pronoun, Article
- Declension/comparison: Adjective
- Conjugation: Verb

§ 18. The word

- As syntactic, phonetic, and orthographic unity
- Morpheme
- Parts of speech (declinable, indeclinable)
- Word groups

§ 19. Syntax

§ 20. The phrase

§ 21. The sentence/clause

- Types of clauses, combinations of clauses, clause mood
- Main clauses
- Subordinate clauses
- Clause combinations: conjoined and embedded structures
- Sentence types: questions, requests, imperatives

§ 22. Valence

- The concept of valence
- Government
- Verbal valence
- Valence of other parts of speech

§ 23. Constituent and Dependency Structure

- Constituent Structure
- Immediate and non-immediate constituents

- Dependency Structure
- Head and dependent
- Valence

5. Grammar as a theory: selected schools of grammatical theory

§ 24. Traditional grammar

§ 25. Phrase-Structure grammar

§ 26. Generative Grammar

- Context-free syntax
- Transformational Grammar
- X-Bar Theory
- Government and Binding Theory
- The Minimalist Program

§ 27. Dependency Grammar

- Dependency Grammar and valence grammar; valence theory
- Evolution of the concept: forerunners, Tesnière, others

§ 28. Lexical Functional Grammar

§ 29. Optimality Theory

§ 30. Functional Grammar

§ 31. Case Grammar

§ 32. Pedagogical grammar

- Language acquisition
- Language competence
- Acquisitional stages: native and foreign language

6. Grammar as a handbook

§ 33. Features of grammar books

§ 34. Expectations of a grammar book

- Prescriptive: normative information
- Purposes: reference work, compilation of rules, reader

§ 35. Users: students, professionals, experts, native speakers, foreign speakers

§ 36. Examples of grammar books

7. Grammar and allied fields

§ 37. Phonology

§ 38. Word formation

§ 39. Text grammar

§ 40. Pragmatics/pragmalinguistics

§ 41. Orthography/spelling

8. Alphabetical index to Systematic Introduction

Every Systematic Introduction will be divided into numbered sections, as exemplified above. Points listed above with a leading dash ("-") provide a selection of topics to be covered in the given section.

The Systematic Introduction is interwoven with the main body of the dictionary by a web of cross-references as follows. Each of the above 41 sections concludes with a cross-reference position, pointing to various lemmata of relevance in the main body of the dictionary. For example, at the end of § 7 ("Scientific vs. practical grammars") the following cross-references appear in German alphabetical order (only a brief selection is given here): → *Dependenzgrammatik* [*Dependency Grammar*], *Generative Grammatik* [*Generative Grammar*], *Kategorialgrammatik* [*Categorial Grammar*], *Konstituentenstrukturgrammatik* [*Constituent Structure Grammar*], *Lernergrammatik* [*student grammar*], *Lexical Functional Grammar*, *Minimalistisches Programm* [*Minimalist Program*], *Optimalitätstheorie* [*Optimality Theory*], *Schulgrammatik* [*school grammar*], *traditionelle Grammatik* [*traditional grammar*], *Valenztheorie* [*valence theory*]. And at the end of § 14 ("Rules") the following cross-reference address markers appear (brief selection in [German] alphabetical order): → *generative Grammatik Phrasenstrukturregel* [*Generative Grammar Phrase-Structure rule*], *Schulgrammatik* [*school grammar*], *Struktur* [*structure*], *Transformation*.

Users reading through the Systematic Introduction who may wish to learn more about topics pertaining to "scientific vs. practical grammars" can follow up on the cross-references given by the cross-reference mark. In most cases these will point to synopsis articles on various kinds of grammars. – On the other hand, an user-in-actu looking up a specific term (e.g. "Lexical Functional Grammar") may wish, after reading the article, to learn more about the broader conceptual field in which "Lexical Functional Grammar" is embedded. If so, s/he will find in the article the cross-referencing notation "→ § 7", pointing to section 7 of the Systematic Introduction. The WSK thus makes use of bidirectional cross-referencing, so that the Systematic Introduction is systematically interwoven with the dictionary articles: cross-references proceed from the former to the latter, and vice versa. This rich network of cross-referencing will serve to strengthen and enhance the "informational function" (see 3.1) of the WSK; it will make it easy

for readers to systematically familiarize themselves with whole blocks of terminology in any subfield they choose.⁸

Accordingly, every WSK volume will include in the front matter a 30- to 50-page Systematic Introduction to the subject matter of the dictionary. This will be divided into numbered sections, external access structure to the outer texts, and fixed cross-reference positions at the end of the numbered sections of the Systematic Introduction. The Systematic Introductions will significantly enhance the usefulness of the WSK dictionaries especially in non-conflict-conditioned usage situations e.g. in research contexts (e.g. in preparing seminar papers). Together with the cross-referencing network and the synopsis articles, they constitute the essential components of the dictionary qua learning tool. The various possible functions of the Systematic Introduction to a given WSK volume can be summarized as follows:

- The Systematic Introduction can be read through as an integral block of continuous text, thereby providing the background knowledge necessary for dictionary consultation on points of detail in the given domain.
- Through the alphabetical terminological index provided for each Systematic Introduction, readers can consult the Systematic Introduction to help answer specific questions. Users who look up some particular point in this way will be quickly led to further related terms.
- Since the dictionary articles make reference to the relevant sections of the Systematic Introduction, the latter can be consulted selectively, in conjunction with the main dictionary, to obtain information on some specific point of interest.
- Since the sections of the Systematic Introduction make reference to the articles in the dictionary, readers of the Systematic Introduction can augment their knowledge on some specific point through supplementary consultation of the dictionary articles.

In the following we will briefly discuss the format of the dictionary articles, though without bothering to give a precise metalexicographical description of the different fields and structures that enter into the format. The instruction manual should provide the volume editors with all necessary information about the form of dictionary articles. Here we will lay out the relevant text fields, both those which are fixed and invariant in form and those whose form is open.

All the WSK dictionaries will comprise a heterogeneous collection of articles, of three types:⁹

- Cross-reference articles

⁸ On "Mediostrukturen" [cross-referencing networks] cf. Wiegand 2002 [2003].

⁹ On types of dictionary articles see Wiegand 2004b.

- partially condensed single articles
- partially condensed synopsis articles

A "partially condensed" dictionary article is one containing at least one text item which is defined as having at least one chunk of informational text, comprising at least one full sentence (in the traditional sense of the word). In the "single articles", only a single terminological lemma will be treated, reflecting its normal denotation in texts. The single articles thus represent a maximal atomization of information. This is not the case for the "synopsis articles", which will generally be devoted to broader terms, proper names relevant to the history of the discipline, etc. These articles will provide an overview of larger chunks of knowledge, with cross-referencing to lemmata that are treated in the single articles. The full abstract hierarchical microstructure is identical both for single articles and for synopsis articles, as are the corresponding text fields. For monosemous terms, both single articles and synopsis articles will have the following text fields ("o" = obligatory, "f" = facultative/optional):

1. Lemma position (o)
2. Position of English equivalents (o)
3. Position of the Definition (o)
4. Position for further explanation and discussion (o for synopsis articles, f for single articles)
5. Position for selected terminological references, with subfields:
 - 5a. Position for synonyms (f)
 - 5b. Position for antonyms (f)
6. Cross-reference position (o)
7. Position for the name of the author(s) (o)
8. Literature position (o)

For n-ary polysemous lemmata ($n \geq 2$), fields (3)-(6) will be repeated n times; each polysemous subentry will be numbered (1, 2, ... n), with each definition preceded by a numeral. Further, when necessary, there will appear m English-language equivalents in field (2), for each of the polysemous subentries. Finally, there will be n subblocks of references in the Literature position, so that the literature items are divided into n subsets.

Figures 3-1 and 3-2 illustrate two single articles, on the monosemous lemmata *gruppierte Artikelnsche* and *Präpositionalattribut*.

LEMMAPOSITION	→	{	gruppierte Artikelnische
DEUTSCHE DEFINIENSPOSITION	→	{	Artikelnische, deren Wörterbuchartikel zu genau einem Textblock gruppiert sind, so dass die zugehörige striktalphabetische Teillemma-reihe nicht vertikal verläuft.
ÄQUIVALENTPOSITION / ENGLISCHE DEFINITIONS- POSITION	→	{	<i>grouped article niche</i> : article niche whose individual dictionary articles are grouped into a single text block so that its alphabetically ordered lemma series does not proceed vertically.
POSITION FÜR WEITER- GEHENDE ERKLÄ- RUNGEN (IN DER FORM EINES ANGABETEXTES, MIT BEISPIEL ZUM LEMMAZEICHEN)	→	{	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Die gruppierten Artikelnischen gehören zu den Wörterbuchartikelclustern. Bei ihnen fungiert der Textblock – wie bei den gruppierten Artikelnestern – als texttopographischer Strukturanzeiger. Es folgt eine gruppierte Artikelnische aus dem ³DUW. <p>Hart spi ri tus, der: <i>durch bestimmte Zusätze in feste Form gebrachter Brennschiffgeist</i>; H für einen Spirituskocher; hart um kämpft: s. hart (I 4b); Hart tung, der; -s; -e [zu ↑hart] (veraltet): <i>Januar</i>; Här tung, die; -, -en: <i>das Härten</i>; Hart wei zen, der: <i>klebereicher Weizen, der für die Herstellung von Teigwaren verwendet wird</i>; Hart wurst, die: <i>sehr feste Dauerwurst, Salami</i>. (³DUW)</p> <p>Unter inhaltlichen Aspekten liegt hier eine Artikelnische vor mit etymologisch zusammengehörigen Wörtern, die alphabetisch aufeinander folgen.</p>
SYNONYMENPOSITION	→	{	= vollständig gruppierte Nische
ANTONYMENPOSITION	→	{	↔ nichtgruppierte Artikelnische
ERWEITERTE VERWEIS- POSITION	→	{	→ § 9; Artikelnische, gruppiertes Artikelnest, Gruppierung, Textblock, Wörterbuchartikel-cluster vgl. WSK _n ; LEMMA(TA)
CD-ROM-HINWEIS UND AUTOR	→		☉ [HEW]
LITERATURPOSITION	→	{	<p>📖 GOUWS, R.H. [2002] <i>Niching as a Macrostructural Procedure</i>. In: <i>Lexikos</i> 12: 133-158</p> <p>▪ WIEGAND, H.E. [2002] <i>Über textuelle Strukturen der Wörterbuchartikel und Artikelnischen im de Gruyter Wörterbuch Deutsch als Fremdsprache</i>. In: <i>LSM</i> 110: 497-595.</p>

HEADER TO FIGURE 3-1: Partially condensed single article for WSK 19 (Lexicography and dictionary research)
(re-worked from the WLWF format in accordance with the planned WSK format; the layout is provisional only)

LEMMAPOSITION
DEUTSCHE DEFINIENS-
POSITION

ÄQUIVALENTPOSITION /
ENGLISCHE
DEFINITIONSPOSITION

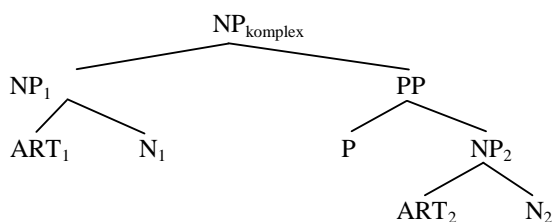
POSITION FÜR
WEITERGEHENDE
ERKLÄRUNGEN
(IN DER FORM
EINES ANGABETEXTES)

Präpositionalattribut

syntaktische Funktion einer Präpositionalphrase, die einer Nominalphrase nachgestellt ist, aus einer Präposition und einer Nominalphrase besteht und die von einem Rektionssubstantiv hinsichtlich der Präposition regiert wird.

prepositional attribute: syntactic function of a prepositional phrase following a noun phrase, consisting of a preposition plus a noun phrase, and whose preposition is governed by a preceding nominal head.

• Präpositionalattribute kommen innerhalb komplexer NPn vor, welche die Struktur (NP₁ (ART₁ N₁) (PP (P (NP₂(ART₂ N₂)))))) aufweisen. Die Darstellung in einem Baumgraph mit Konstituentenstruktur sieht folgendermaßen aus:



Dieser Typ von komplexer NP wird auch als Präpositionalattributskonstruktion bezeichnet, in der die NP₁ die Vorgänger-NP_{PPA}, das N₁ das Rektionssubstantiv, die NP₂ die Nachfolger-NP_{PPA}, das N₂ das Nachfolgersubstantiv heißt. Das Präpositionalattribut ist von der attributiven adverbialen Bestimmung abzugrenzen, weil nur in der Präpositionalattributskonstruktion die Präp. regiert ist. Dieses Rektionsverhältnis kann mit Hilfe verschiedener Testverfahren (Pronominaladverbtest, Erfragbarkeitstest) geprüft werden. Bei den Präp., die als regierte vorkommen, benötigt man für die Präp. „für“, „mit“, „unter“ und „vor“ weitere Testverfahren, um das Rektionsverhältnis feststellen zu können.

MIT BEISPIEL
ZUM LEMMAZEICHEN

- (1) die Angst vor einem Absturz
- (2) der Verlust an Lebensqualität
- (3) die Angst an diesem Sonntag

In den Beispielen (1) und (2) liegt ein Präpositionalattribut vor, in (3) eine attributive adverbiale Bestimmung.

= präpositives Attribut

↔ attributive adverbiale Bestimmung

→ § 5; komplexe Nominalphrase, Präpositionalphrase, regierte Präposition, Rektionssubstantiv, syntaktische Funktion

⊙ [SJS]

📖 DROOP, H.G. [1978] Das präpositionale Attribut. Tübingen ▪ LAUTERBACH, S. [1993] Genitiv, Komposition und Präpositionalattribut. München ▪ SCHIERHOLZ, S.J. [2001] Präpositionalattribute. Syntaktische und semantische Analysen. Tübingen.

SYNONYMENPOSITION
ANTONYMENPOSITION
ERWEITERTE
VERWEISPOSITION
CD-ROM-HINWEIS UND AUTOR
LITERATURPOSITION

HEADER TO FIGURE 3-2: Partially condensed single article for WSK 1.2 (Syntax) (the layout is provisional only; moreover, the article as given here has been shortened and will need re-working for WSK 1.2)

In the following, further information is given about the field "Further explanation and discussion". This field consists of a text item comprising at least one full sentence, and is separated from the definition by a line-initial bold-faced bullet (•) serving as a microstructural indicator. The series editors will provide only very general guidelines to the format of this field. The most important guideline is: lemmata that are similar in conceptual type should all have the same type of text items. A "type" of a text item can, for example, be specified as a grid which is filled in by the author of the article.

Groupings of similar lemmata into types would include e.g.

- (a) Antonyms, synonyms, hyponyms, hyperonyms, meronyms, etc.
- (b) Sound, syllable, word, sentence
- (c) Grapheme, phoneme, moneme, morpheme, lexeme, etc.
- (d) Ablaut, Umlaut, breaking, etc.
- (e) Compounding, derivation, affixation, etc.
- (f) Dependency Grammar, Functional Grammar, Generative Grammar, etc.
- (g) Verb, noun (substantive), adjective, adverb, particle, etc.

Once the list of lemmata has been determined, one of the important tasks of the volume editors is to assign a type of text item (preferably numbered) to each lemma; this will be done in consultation with the series editors.

The above reference to a "grid" does not mean that the text item must be subdivided into a sequence of parts 1., 2., 3., Rather, the grid will present those features and concepts that article authors should take into consideration when treating lemmata of a particular type. The actual textual form of the text item will be left to the individual authors, with the proviso that text condensation concerning the syntax is not permitted.

The text items may include, inter alia, such items as: expansion of the definition, mention of alternative views and approaches, literature references (e.g. Schmitt 1985), brief factual discussion, historical outline, diagrams, graphs, illustrations, linguistic examples, etc.

We omit here a more detailed specification of the format of the articles. Experience has shown that linguistic terms of all sorts can be accommodated in a user-friendly way using the above format.

The item given the definiens will also be given in English translation.

4. Concluding remarks

It is planned to produce one CD-ROM for each dictionary volume, thereby converting the WSK to an on-line dictionary. The print-medium versions of the dictionaries, however, will be produced and maintained regardless of whether or not the computerized versions are ultimately implemented.

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