

NOTE ON CONVENTIONS

We expect dictionaries to display a wide range of possible conventions for the presentation of lexicographical information. In a volume which unites papers on different aspects of lexicography, written from a variety of points of view and within several contrasting traditions, we must similarly be prepared for a multitude of styles. However, in order to achieve a modicum of uniformity, the editor has imposed a number of standard devices, which hopefully will also aid inter-paper readability.

Each paper follows the conventional layout; many have headed sections between introduction and conclusion, most have bibliographical references at the end, some have additional notes. All dictionary titles are cited in capitals and united in one alphabetical list at the end of the volume. All ordinary references are in a standard format: titles of books, periodicals and higher degrees are underlined, smaller monographs such as papers in periodicals, conference proceedings or collections are in double quotation marks, but only journal articles are provided with full page numbers. A separate list gives authors' affiliations to respective institutions.

Illustrative examples have been standardized as much as possible. Italics were not available; instead, underlining has been used to mark entry headwords, quoted/stressed words and monolexic terms, e.g.

- E₂: implement ... tool or instrument for working with ...
... the words implement and apparatus are more difficult ...
... the term lemma-sign is explained ...

Double quotation marks are used to mark short citations, phrases and sentences, e.g.

... such remarks as "That is not grammar" ...

while longer citations have been indented without quotation marks, and sometimes numbered, e.g.

(6a) Je t'interdis de me parler sur ce ton.

(6b) Je te défends de me parler sur ce ton.

Single quotation marks have been used for one-word glosses or short paraphrases, particularly for giving semantic explanations or foreign-language equivalents, e.g.

... in these cases bite means 'wound' of some kind ...

... to justify the label 'etymological' ...

... (Chinese) sài pǎo is defined as 'rice' ...

Occasionally meanings have been specially marked by capitals, e.g.

... /FLAME/ opposes /BLAZE/ in degree of intensity ...

Phonetic transcriptions, transliterations, abbreviations, brackets and other symbols have been used sparingly.