

Towards a Glossary of Rum Making and Rum Tasting

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Abstract

A lexicographic work exclusively dedicated to the making and tasting of rum has not been published to date. With the ambitious aim of filling this editorial gap in mind, this article focuses on the implementation stage of a specialized glossary of rum-related terms in the English language. Preceded by an overview of the historical, geographical and linguistic factors that made rum a renowned global product, the computer-assisted terminology acquisition procedures applied in order to extract rum-related terms from an *ad hoc* corpus are described. By merging computer-assisted term extraction with data collected from experts' knowledge, fieldwork and the existing specialized literature on rum, a list of candidate headwords was drafted. The replicability of the methodology applied makes this pilot study generalizable, thus fostering the compilation of specialized glossaries connected to other fields or disciplines.

Keywords: computer-assisted term extraction, glossary, rum, specialized lexicography

1 Introduction

A lexicographic product exclusively focusing on rum, namely a reference tool where both rum amateurs and connoisseurs can look up notions on the making and tasting of rum, is still missing on the market. Following an introductory section on the various historical and geographical aspects concerning rum, which also includes linguistic information about the word *rum* itself, the main aim of this article is to describe the implementation stage of a specialized glossary of rum-related terms, namely “[a] type of REFERENCE WORK which lists a selection of words or phrases, or the terms in a specialised field, usually in alphabetical order, together with minimal definitions or translation equivalents” (Hartmann & James 2002: 63).

More precisely, the article deals with the selection of headwords, the most salient macrostructural feature of any glossary, by showing how a list of candidate items may be obtained by exploiting a specialized corpus containing texts about rum written in English through the combination of (partly) automatic, namely “corpus-driven” (Krishnamurthy 2008: 231), and (mostly) semi-automatic, namely “corpus-based” (Tognini Bonelli 2001: 65), techniques.¹

The term-extraction procedures described are limited to specialized texts about rum written in English. However, the fact that rum production has spread on a large scale, also involving the French-speaking and the Spanish-speaking Caribbean, makes rum a global product *par excellence*. Therefore, by applying the same procedures, an additional step would lead to the compilation of a multilingual glossary of rum.

¹ A similar, though more sophisticated, approach to specialized lexicography regarding alcoholic beverages, namely wine, was adopted by Leroyer (2015; 2018) for his *Oenolex Wine Dictionary*.

2 Rum as a Global Product

In many rum-producing countries and especially in its Caribbean birthplace, Barbados, rum often represents a national symbol deeply rooted in the local culture.² In fact, in the 15th century it was Christopher Columbus who brought to the Caribbean a large amount of sugarcane from Spain, specifically the Canaries. At the beginning of its production, in the 17th century, rum was considered a drink of little value and unpleasant taste, lacking the prestige of more refined distillates made in Europe. However, by the 18th century, besides having become a precious export, the importance of rum grew both in the North American continent and Europe.

As opposed to other world-famous spirits, such as, for instance, cognac, gin, vodka and whisk(e)y, readily associable with France, England, Russia and Scotland or Ireland respectively, rum – an icon of the “cultural fragmentation” (Furiassi 2014: 91) typical of the Caribbean – spread throughout the world and eventually reached all continents to the point that nowadays the general public seems to ignore its exact origin and can hardly associate it with a particular territory. Within North America, a few distilleries may be found in the United States. In the Caribbean, most of the Greater Antilles and virtually all the Lesser Antilles are renowned for producing rum. Moreover, various mainland territories of Central America, including Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Panama, produce rum. In South America, rum is distilled in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, French Guiana, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela. In Asia, Japan, Nepal, the Philippines and Thailand are involved in the making of rum, while in Oceania, Australia, Fiji and New Zealand are rum-producing countries. In Africa, Madagascar, Mauritius, Réunion, South Africa and Saint Helena are also known for the production of this drink. In Europe, rum distillation is limited to Las Palmas, one of the Canary Islands. Finally, it is worth mentioning that even remote islands, such as Bermuda, are celebrated rum makers.

Lexicographically, the word *rum* has been defined alternatively as an alcoholic drink, liquor or spirit, as the following quotations show: “[a]n alcoholic spirit distilled from molasses and other sugar-cane products, prepared chiefly in the Caribbean and parts of Central and South America; a serving or variety of this” (*OED*); “an alcoholic liquor prepared by fermenting molasses, macerated sugarcane, or other saccharine cane product, distilling, coloring with caramel, and aging” (*Merriam-Webster*); “[a]n alcoholic drink industrially distilled from the juice of the sugar-cane, blended and cured in barrels” (*DCEU*).³

As far as its earliest attestation is concerned, the first written account of the word *rum* in English dates from 1654 (*OED*, *Merriam-Webster*). Nonetheless, it must be noted that the culture surrounding rum is also ingrained in the French- and Spanish-speaking Caribbean. In fact, its French and Spanish cognates, namely *rhum*, first recorded in 1688 (*TLFi*), and *ron*, dating from about 1770 (*DECH*), derive from English *rum*, as attested in authoritative lexicographic sources such as, for instance, the *FEW* and the *TLFi* for French and the *DECH* and the *DRAE* for Spanish.

3 Data Retrieval and Methodology: The Caribbean Rum Corpus (CRC)

Among others, Gamper and Stock (1998: 147) claim that “[t]he manual acquisition of terminological material from the domain-specific text material is a very time-consuming task. [...] Computer-assisted

2 As reported by Smith (2008: 13), “[...] evidence indicates that the British island of Barbados and the French island of Martinique were the cradles, if not the birthplaces, of Caribbean rum”.

3 Originally the shortening of *rumbullion*, an Early Modern English word perhaps originated in Devonshire and meaning ‘a great tumult’ or ‘uproar’, over the centuries rum was called by many different names, mostly referring to its close association with seafaring, buccaneering and the infernal regions: *Barbados water*, *devil’s death*, *grog*, (*hot*) *hellish liquor*, *kill-devil*, *navy neatens*, *Nelson’s blood*, *pirate’s drink*, *rumbullion*, *rumbustion* and *taffia* or *tafia* – all included in the glossary headword list (see table 1).

term acquisition improves both the quantity and the quality of terminological work". Consequently, the first action taken to obtain a wordlist of rum-related terms was to design and compile a specialized – or “special” (Tognini Bonelli & Sinclair 2006: 210) – corpus, namely the *Caribbean Rum Corpus (CRC)*.

Texts contained in the *CRC* include material from websites created by rum experts,⁴ that is the official websites of 25 rum makers throughout the English-speaking Caribbean – all listed in the reference section, thus providing “adequate coverage of the field in question” (Bowker 2003: 162).⁵ Here follows the list of rum makers grouped by territory: *Anguilla Rums* (Anguilla); *Antigua Distillery* (Antigua and Barbuda); *Bacardi, Todhunter-Mitchell Distillery* (Bahamas); *Cockspur, Foursquare Rum Distillery* (where *Doorly’s, E.S.A. Field, Mahiki, Old Brigand, The Real McCoy* and *R.L. Seale* are produced), *Mount Gay Distillers, St. Nicholas Abbey* (Barbados); *Gosling* (Bermuda); *Arundel Estate Callwood Distillery, Pusser’s* (British Virgin Islands); *Clarke’s Court, Grand Havana Rum, Westerhall Estate* (Grenada); *Appleton Estate, Blackwell, Captain Morgan, Coruba, Myers’s, Worthy Park Estate* (Jamaica); *Elements Eight Rum, St. Lucia Distillers* (St. Lucia); *10 Cane, Angostura, Caroni, Zaya* (Trinidad and Tobago).

Depending on the degree of usability of each website – how practical it was to extract plain text, most of the makers listed above were considered except for *Caroni*, whose website is non-existent since the distillery closed in 2002, and *Anguilla Rums, Mount Gay Distillers* and *St. Nicholas Abbey*, whose websites could not be exploited for technical reasons – the automatic extraction of texts was not allowed. At the end of the collection procedure, the *CRC* amounted to 33,625 tokens and 4,202 types: for the task at hand, the choice of texts and number of running words seem to meet both the representativeness and reliability requirements which a specialized corpus must satisfy in order to be useful for linguistic and lexicographic investigation (Biber 2008: 63-64; Bowker & Pearson 2002: 45).⁶

4 Computer-assisted Term Extraction

Once the *CRC* was collected, the data gathered were processed by means of *WordSmith Tools*.⁷ The *CRC* wordlist (4,202 types), obtained via the *WordList* tool, was compared with two wordlists extracted from two general corpora of the English language, i.e. the *Freiburg-Lancaster-Oslo-Bergen Corpus of British English (FLOB)* and the *Freiburg-Brown Corpus of American English (FROWN)*, the former containing texts typical of British English, the latter based on American English. Although compiled much earlier, namely in the early 1990s, the two reference corpora selected were considered functional for the lexicographic purpose at hand, as the size, granularity and text types included made term extraction viable. In addition, the *FLOB* and the *FROWN*, albeit somehow dated, were considered instead of the *British National Corpus (BNC)* and the *Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA)*, among others, because of usability criteria: in practice, the availability of all texts belonging to the *FLOB* and the *FROWN* allowed both corpora to be processed by *WordSmith Tools*.

Two separate non-lemmatized keyword lists were thus obtained using the *KeyWords* tool: one, containing 472 positive keywords, resulting from the comparison between the *CRC* and the *FLOB* wordlists, and another, containing 475 positive keywords, resulting from the comparison between the *CRC*

4 See Bergenholtz (1995: 19-20), Bowker & Pearson (2002: 27-28) and Gotti (2011: 25-28) for a distinction of levels of expertise in the encoding/decoding of specialized texts.

5 Atkins & Rundell (2008: 80) suggest that “a carefully designed web corpus can provide reliable language data”.

6 Although, at present, the corpus may look small, it must be noted that the domain under investigation is highly specialized. However, the *CRC* could be expanded in a future phase by extending the range of websites considered to those of rum producers in other English-speaking parts of the world, such as Australia, Fiji, New Zealand, the Philippines, South Africa and the United States.

7 Despite the existence of various types of text analysis software such as, for instance, *AntConc* and *TextSTAT*, *WordSmith Tools* is among the few – to the author’s knowledge – which allow the analyst to conveniently compare corpus wordlists in order to detect the keyness of certain items, and was specifically selected to help in such endeavors (see footnote 8).

and the *FROWN* wordlists.⁸ After being merged, the positive keywords generated by *WordSmith Tools* (512 tokens) were of paramount importance for extracting single- and/or multi-word terminological units which will then become headword candidates of the rum glossary.

Keyword lists were expressly drawn to highlight “topic sensitivity” (Ringbom 1998: 48): it was essential to detect topic-sensitive items, that is “words that are closely linked to the topics dealt with” (Furiassi 2004: 194) in the *CRC*, namely rum. However, in order to keep only topic-sensitive content words, the resulting list, which still included some noise, i.e. undesired items, had to be further reduced (328 items) by manually eliminating function words and proper nouns related to rum brands/makers and toponyms.⁹

While most of these items can be intuitively associated with the specialized language of rum, e.g. *barrel*, *distillation*, *molasses*, others are also common in general English, e.g. *gold*, *scent*, *wood*, though obviously acquiring a specialized meaning in a rum-oriented context. Therefore, via the *Concord* tool, a concordance output was provided for each item in the wordlist thus obtained in order to establish whether it should qualify as a headword in the glossary.

In addition, the aim of the present study was not restricted to the selection of single words contained in the *CRC* keyword list (see footnote 9). Indeed, in order not to miss recurrent “collocations” (Sinclair 1991: 109-121), high-frequency word clusters were also obtained for each positive keyword: clusters range from a minimum of a two-word combination to a maximum of a four-word combination. Finally, from both the noise-free *CRC* keyword list and the manually-selected clusters, a wordlist of candidate items suitable for inclusion as headwords in a glossary of rum was gathered.¹⁰

5 The Selection of Headwords

Since LSP lexicography cannot rely entirely on corpus data, a final list of candidate headwords was drafted only after combining computer-assisted term extraction from the *Caribbean Rum Corpus (CRC)* – and the *Guyana Rum Corpus (GRC)*, expressly collected at a later stage (see Section 5.2) – with data gathered from experts’ knowledge, fieldwork and the existing specialized literature on rum published in English.

5.1 Headword Selection from the *CRC*

Alongside the initial corpus-based term-extraction procedures, carried out through the *KeyWords* tool provided by *WordSmith Tools*, the wordlist of candidate headwords selected from the *CRC* was mostly the result of a semi-automatic procedure since the following decisions were made:

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- 8 Chung (2003: 221) states that “[...] the corpus comparison approach using word types is a reasonably simple and practical way of identifying terms”. More specifically, Furiassi (2004: 201), maintains that “[t]he comparison of two wordlists provides information about the keyness of each word in a corpus [...]. Positive keywords are items that occur more often than would be expected by chance in comparison with the reference corpus”.
- 9 Unfortunately, the *KeyWords* tool provided by *WordSmith Tools* only extracts single-word units automatically. However, although function words, e.g. *of*, were discarded at this stage, they may still be included in the rum glossary as part of multi-word units gathered manually by selecting their typical clusters detected through the *Concord* tool, e.g. *gram of alcohol* (see Table 1).
- 10 Groundbreaking NLP processing tools for term extraction, which work on lemmatized, POS-tagged wordlists extracted from corpora through statistical methods, were made available after the present research was conceived. Indeed, term extractors such as *OneClick Terms*, powered by *Sketch Engine*, and *TermoStat*, which exploit a hybrid method, i.e. statistical plus linguistic, to identify candidate terms, would undoubtedly contribute to the implementation stage of a glossary of rum. In particular, as far as terms to be considered as candidate headwords are concerned, it would then be mandatory to verify whether the same corpus data processed by fully-automatic term extractors produce similar outputs or, most certainly, the glossary is improved by including additional headwords. Moreover, once a final list of headwords is obtained, term extractors are also likely to enrich the lexical information for each headword in the glossary, e.g. word-class assignment.

- all words linked to rum making and rum tasting were included;
- abbreviations and acronyms were taken into account only if closely connected to the specialized language under scrutiny;
- headword status was also granted to multi-word lexical units resulting from cluster selection.

Following these criteria, a list, which contains 295 headwords and 81 sub-headwords, was drafted.

5.2 Headword Selection from the *GRC*

A glossary of rum would not be complete without considering distillers based in English-speaking Guyana, another famous rum-producing territory connected with the Caribbean.¹¹ Therefore, a smaller corpus including texts extracted from the websites of Guyanese rum producers, namely *Demerara Distillers* (maker of award-winning *El Dorado Rum*), and *XM*, was compiled. Despite the fact that the *XM* website could not be exploited since the automatic extraction of texts was not allowed, the *Guyana Rum Corpus (GRC)*, consisting of 5,327 tokens and 1,323 types, underwent the same semi-automatic term-extraction procedures applied to the *CRC*, thus allowing the retrieval of 10 new headwords – including acronyms, i.e. *Authentic Caribbean Rum™ (ACR™)*, *butterscotch*, *Savalle still*, *signature rum*, *texture*, *toffee*, *uncrystallised sugar* and *West Indies Rum & Spirits Producers' Association (WIRSPA)*, and two new sub-headwords, i.e. *exotic fruit* and *flavo(u)rful*.

5.3 Headword Selection from Experts' Knowledge, Fieldwork and Specialized Literature

Corpus-based LSP lexicography, also known as computer-assisted term extraction or computer-assisted terminology acquisition, must be complemented by information retrieved from experts' knowledge, fieldwork and specialized literature.

Therefore, experts' knowledge gathered from detailed visits of Barbadian rum distilleries represented a valuable source of information, as it provided a number of headwords that could not be selected otherwise and that could only be extrapolated by interviewing tour guides, master blenders and master distillers, watching the documentaries shown as part of the guided tours and analyzing the various signs and posters on display inside distilleries. In addition, the specialized literature on the topic published to date was taken into account, namely Barty-King and Massel (1983), Arkell (1999), Plotkin (2001), Ruthström (2001), Broom (2003), Coulombe (2004), Williams (2006), Curtis (2007), Smith (2008), Miller et al. (2009), Liberman (2010), Laurie (2011), Foss (2012), Hopkins (2012), Maier (2013) and Smiley, Watson and Delevante (2014).

Consequently, with the aid of experts' knowledge and specialized literature, 19 additional headwords, namely *Coffey still*, *condensation*, *cooper machine*, *cut*, *de-ionized water*, *de-mineralized water*, *earthy*, *harmonious*, *head*, *heart*, *master distiller*, *pastry*, *pepper*, *peppermint*, *reduction*, *single cask*, *single distillation*, *subtle* and *tail*, and four additional sub-headwords, *oaky*, *ripe fruit*, *toasted wood* and *woody*, were collected.

6 Findings: The Rum Glossary Headwords

Eventually, it is worth mentioning that the “lexicographer's intuition” (Sinclair 2003: 167) was of paramount importance to decide whether a lexical item or collocation had to be included or excluded

11 Even though Guyana, officially the Co-operative Republic of Guyana, is geographically in South America, politically, culturally and linguistically it is considered part of the Caribbean. Guyana is also among the founder members of the *Caribbean Community of Commonwealth States (CARICOM)*; indeed, the headquarters of *CARICOM* are in Guyana, in the capital city of Georgetown, within the Demerara-Mahaica region.

from the final glossary headwords. Headwords in Table 1 are listed in alphabetical order (horizontally, from left to right) with grey shading signaling the first term for each letter of the alphabet. Each headword appears in bold; alternative spelling variants are shown in italics next to the headword. Some headwords required the insertion of sub-headwords: sub-headwords are shown in roman below the corresponding headword. Headwords (and sub-headwords) which are semantically linked to other headwords (and sub-headwords) included in Table 1 are cross-referenced: any cross reference is indicated by an arrow, i.e. →, followed by the respective headword (or sub-headword).

Table 1: Rum Glossary Headwords.

absolute alcohol	ABV → alcohol by volume → vol.	aged rum	ageing (process) <i>aging (process)</i>
alcohol	alcohol by volume → ABV → vol.	alcohol recovery column	alcoholic fermentation
alcoholic strength	aldehyde	almond	amber
apricot dried apricot	aroma → nose aroma profile	aromatic	ACR™ → Authentic Caribbean Rum™
Authentic Caribbean Rum™ → ACR™	balanced balanced rum	Barbados water	barrel → cask
batch	batch distillation → pot still distillation	batch number	batch rum
black rum → dark rum	blend	blending blending information blending instruction blending process	boiling pot
Boston glass	bottle	bottling bottling strength	bounty rum
bouquet	bourbon barrel → bourbon cask	bourbon cask → bourbon barrel	brand
brand positioning → product range	bronze	brown	brown sugar
butterscotch	buttery	by-product	cane sugar
capacity → size	caramel	carbon dioxide	carbon filtration
cask → barrel	champagne glass	character	charcoal filtration
charred oak barrel → charred oak cask	charred oak cask → charred oak barrel	chocolate	cinnamon
citrus	clean	clove	cocktail glass
cocoa	coconut	coconut rum	coffee
Coffey still	Collins glass	colour <i>color</i>	column distillation → continuous still distillation
column still	complexity → sophisticated complex	compound	concentrated alcohol
condensation	congener	connoisseur	content

continuous still → pot still continuous still rum	continuous still distillation → column distillation	cooper machine	copper alembic pot
copper kettle	copper pot still	coupette glass	cream
crushed cane	cut	dark rum → black rum	dash
de-ionized water → de-mineralized water	de-mineralized water → de-ionized water	devil's death	distillation distillation method distillation process
distilled drink	distinct <i>distinctive</i>	double distillation double distillate double distilled rum	earthy
estate	ethyl	exact	expertise
external water jacket	extra old → XO extra old rum	factory	fermentation fermentation process
fermented wash	fertile soil	filtration filtration process	finish
first press	flavour <i>flavor</i> → taste flavourful <i>flavorful</i>	flavour compound <i>flavor compound</i>	flavouring agent <i>flavoring agent</i>
fresh	fruit exotic fruit fresh fruit fruity honeyed fruit ripe fruit	full full-bodied	gentle
gentle filtration → light filtration	ginger	glass	gold gold rum
golden	gram of alcohol	grog	hand blend
hand-crafted	harmonious	harshness	harvested hand harvested
hazelnut	head	heart	heavy heavy bodied heavy rum
heavy pot still heavy pot still rum → light pot still	hellish liquor → hot hellish liquor	highball glass	high proof rum
high wine retort → low wine retort	hint	honey	hot hellish liquor → hellish liquor
hurricane glass	infused	ingredient	instruction
intense	International Wine & Spirits Competition → IWSC	International Wine & Spirits Festival → IWSF	IWSC → International Wine & Spirits Competition
IWSF → International Wine & Spirits Festival	juice	kill-devil	label
labour-intensive crop <i>labor-intensive crop</i>	legacy	lemon lemon peel lemon rind	light light bodied light rum

light filtration → gentle filtration	light pot still light pot still rum → heavy pot still	lime lime peel → lime rind lime rind → lime peel	limited edition → limited reserve
limited number → limited production	limited production → limited number	limited reserve → limited edition	liqueur <i>liquor</i>
long	long drink	low wine retort → high wine retort	making process
manufacturing process	maple	margarita glass	market European market local market mass market mid-market top market US market
marrying process	mash	master blender	master distiller
maturation process	medal	medium medium bodied medium rum	mellow
milled	minimum aged rum	mixed mixed drink	mixing glass
mixing rum	molasses	naturally filtered	navy neaters
neat	Nelson's blood	nose → aroma	note
nut nutty toasted nut	nutmeg	oak oaky	oak barrel → oak cask
oak cask → oak barrel	old old rum	old-fashioned glass → rocks glass	orange orange peel → orange rind orange rind → orange peel
organic compound	original	overproof rum	oxidation
packaging packaging detail	painkiller	palate	part
passion fruit	pastry	peach	pepper
peppermint	pirate's drink	plant	plantation plantation distillery plantation rum
platinum → PT platinum rum	pot	pot still → continuous still pot still rum	pot still distillation → batch distillation
premium premium rum	primary water treatment system → secondary water treatment system	production capacity	product line → production line
production line → product line	product range → brand positioning	profile	PT → platinum

quality rum	raisin honeyed raisin ripe raisin sweet raisin	raw	recipe
recovery column	red	reduction	reserve
residual impurity	rich	rim	rocks glass → old-fashioned glass
rounded rounded rum	rum	rumbullion	rumbustion
rum making rum making process	rum steam	saccharomyces	Savalle still
scent	seal	secondary water treatment system → primary water treatment system	select <i>selected</i>
sherry cask	short glass	shot glass	signature drink
signature rum	single barrel → single cask	single cask → single barrel	single distillation single distillate single distilled rum
single-label	single rum	sipping rum → tasting rum	size → capacity
smoky	smoothness smooth	soft	soil
sophisticated → complexity	spice → spiced	spiced <i>spicy</i> → spice spiced rum <i>spice rum</i>	spirit spirity
stalk	steam steam engine	still still maturation	storage storage container storage facility storage tank
straight straight rum	strain	strength	subtle
sugar sugar factory	sugar cane <i>sugarcane</i> sugar cane juice <i>sugarcane juice</i> sugar cane plantation <i>sugarcane plantation</i>	sulphate	sultana
superior superior rum	super premium super premium rum	sweetness sweet	taffia <i>tafia</i>
tail	tall glass	taste → flavour <i>flavor</i> taste profile	tasting note
tasting rum → sipping rum	terroir	texture	toasted
tobacco	toffee	tot	triple distillation triple distillate triple distilled rum
tropical ageing <i>tropical aging</i> tropically aged	tropical fruit	uncrystallized sugar	vanilla

velvety	versatile versatile rum	vibrant	vintage vintage blend vintage rum
vol. → ABV → alcohol by volume	volatile sulphur compound	wash	water treatment system
West Indian rum	West Indies Rum & Spirits Producers' Association → WIRSPA	wheat bread	white white rum
WIRSPA → West Indies Rum & Spirits Producers' Association	wood toasted wood woody	wooden distillation	World Spirits Competition → WSC
WSC → World Spirits Competition	XO → extra old	yeast yeast strain	zest

7 Conclusion

The initial steps of the “implementation” stage (Svensén 2003: 99) of a specialized glossary of rum – limited to the English language – were described. All combined, the compilation of the *CRC* and the *GRC*, the application of corpus-based term-extraction procedures, the exploitation of experts’ knowledge through fieldwork, the analysis of specialized literature and the subsidy of the lexicographer’s insight proved fruitful. Consequently, among thousands of candidate items, 324 headwords and 87 sub-headwords were eventually considered for inclusion, thus accomplishing the main goal of this piece of research. At a later stage, it will be possible to move towards the microstructure of the glossary, that is the editing of each entry: a more detailed treatment of headwords – not yet produced – implies that all entries will be provided with a definition, instances of usage in authentic texts and, where necessary, especially in cases that require the illustration of highly specialized appliances used in rum distillation, images will be added – at present, since this article is mostly a work-in-progress report on a glossary-making project, the plans to make the resource available and the strategy for distributing it through the appropriate channels are not yet underway.

The procedures implemented in this pilot study focusing on the macrostructure of a specialized glossary of rum-related terms, meant to be the starting point for the compilation of a specialised glossary of rum, seem generalizable. The same methodology, possibly complemented by the application of fully-automatic term extractors (see footnote 10), may indeed be replicated to enable the compilation of specialized glossaries connected to other subjects or domains, as already successfully attempted, among others, by Gamper and Stock (1998), Cabré Castellví (1999); Bourigault, Jacquemin and L’Homme (2001), Peñas, Verdejo and Gonzalo (2001), and Chung (2003).

8 Desiderata

The ubiquitous nature of rum, especially its popularity throughout the French- and Spanish-speaking Caribbean in addition to the English-speaking Caribbean, naturally calls for a further, more ambitious project, that is the compilation of a multilingual glossary of rum. Following the same criteria adopted for the selection of rum-related terminology in the English language, a French and

Spanish supplement should be considered in order to appeal to the worldwide audience of rum enthusiasts.

As for French, after compiling an analogous specialized corpus based on texts retrieved from the websites of rum distillers based in the French-speaking Caribbean, as well as Madagascar, Mauritius, Réunion and Seychelles, the wordlist provided may be compared to the wordlist produced from the *Corpus français (CF)* or the forthcoming *Corpus de référence du français contemporain (CRFC)*, to be considered as reference corpora of general French (see Siepmann, Bürgel & Diwersy 2015: 64). As far as Spanish is concerned, the wordlist obtained from the specialized corpus gathered by extracting texts from the websites of rum makers in the Spanish-speaking Caribbean, as well as in Central and South America and the Canaries, may be set against the wordlist triggered by the *Corpus de referencia del español actual (CREA)*, a general corpus of the Spanish language. After implementing the appropriate semi-automatic procedures, applying automatic term extractors and including the pertinent specialized literature written in French and Spanish respectively, the keywords obtained would lead to the drafting of a French and Spanish list of candidate headwords, thus collocating the content of the glossary in a multilingual perspective.

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Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Jeannette Allsopp and Jason Siegel (*University of the West Indies* at Cave Hill, Barbados) for their careful revision of the manuscript and advice on key bibliographic material. Thanks are also due to Marek Łukasik (*Pomeranian University* in Słupsk, Poland) for his valuable comments and precious suggestions on the methodological implant. The author is grateful to Cristina Castielli, a student at the *University of Turin* (Italy), who contributed to the compilation of the *Caribbean Rum Corpus (CRC)* as part of her MA thesis. A final word of thanks goes to the personnel and tour guides at *Mount Gay Distillers* visitor center (St. Michael, Barbados) and distillery (St. Lucy, Barbados), *St. Nicholas Abbey* (St. Peter, Barbados) and *Foursquare Rum Distillery* (St. Philip, Barbados). Cristiano Furiassi's investigation was made possible by a three-month research stay – from September 2015 to December 2015 – at the *Richard and Jeannette Allsopp Centre for Caribbean Lexicography* of the *University of the West Indies* at Cave Hill, Barbados, jointly sponsored by the *University of Turin* and *Fondazione CRT* through the second edition of the *World Wide Style (WWS)* fellowship. In May 2016 Cristiano Furiassi was also awarded a certified sommelier diploma by the *Associazione Italiana Sommelier (AIS)*, which provided him with more thorough knowledge of world spirits, including rum.