

Specialized Lexicography

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Outline

- Part 1: Theoretical Considerations
 - **Function Theory of Lexicography** (Bergenholtz and Tarp, 2002, 2003, 2004)
- Part 2: Competing Approaches:
 - **Terminology**  Terminography and Knowledge Engineering
- Part 3: Practice
 - The *Accounting Dictionaries*

Part 1:

Theoretical Consideration

Theoretical Considerations

1. What is Specialized Lexicography?
2. What is the Objective of Specialized Lexicography?
3. What is a Specialized Information Tool?

1. What is Specialized Lexicography?

1a. It is Lexicography:

The Function Theory of Lexicography (Bergenholtz & Tarp
2002, 2003, 2004)

1b. It is Specialized:

The Accounting Dictionaries (around 30 publications)

The Function Theory of Lexicography

- Initiated in the **1990s** in the Centre for Lexicography (Denmark) (Bergenholtz & Tarp, 2002, 2003, 2004)
- Since its inception: “Lexicography is an **academic and independence science** that focuses on the conception and production of lexicographic **tools** that can be quickly and easily consulted for satisfying punctual needs occurring for specific types of users in specific types of extra-lexicographic situations.”
- Subject to a process of **continuous** adaptation and evolution.

Lexicography

- **Is** an Academic Science.
- **Is** concerned with the analysis, description, design and production of information tools made to satisfy User's Punctual Needs in Specific Usage Situations.
- **Is** an interdisciplinary endeavour.

Academic Science

- It is **connected** with other academic disciplines.
- There is a **theory(ies)** of lexicography that guides the conception, analysis and production of information tools.
- There is a **methodology(ies)** that explains how information tools are conceived, analyzed and produced.
- It is prepared for **discarding** old conceptions and practices and for **accepting** new ones (e-lexicography).
- It has its **own object of study**: information tools (dictionaries).

Lexicography: Three Elements + (costs)

- user needs.
- Lexicographic data.
- Access routes.

User needs

- **user needs** are always needs for **punctual information**.
- Needs for punctual information are always needs in a **specific usage situation and for a specific type of user**.
- User needs are identified **deductively**

Data

- Data are always **lexicographic** data (raw data?).
- Data offered for converting into **information**.
- Data presented and structured in a **systematic** way.

Access Routes

- **Quick** access.
- **Easy** access.
- **Viable** access.

Specialized

- Issues/topics dealing with areas **outside general cultural knowledge and general language**.
- These issues/topics are understood after **studying** them or **working** with them (or both).
- Examples: **Business**, Economics, Law, Engineering, etc.

Specialized Lexicography

It is the branch of Lexicography that analyzes, describes, designs and produces specialized information tools.

2. What is the Objective of Specialized Lexicography?

- It is to **develop** principles and guidelines.
- They are for designing, evaluating, making, using, **and commercializing** specialized information tools.

3. What is a Specialized Information Tool?

Any tool (**dictionary** as an umbrella term) designed for helping **experts, semi-experts** and **interested laypeople** in three main extra-lexicographical usage situations: **cognitive, communicative** and **operative**.

Usage Situations

- Cognitive: Users want to **acquire knowledge** (i.e., learn something)
- Communicative: Users want to **make use of the language** for reading, writing and/or translating.
- Operative: Users want **instructions** to do something.

Cognitive Situation: General Questions

- Popularization and Systematization of Knowledge
- Support (teaching and/or research; idle reading; etc.)
- Influence

Cognitive Situation: General Questions

- Fragmentation
- Marketability
- Coverage

Cognitive Situation: Lexicographic Questions

- Targeted User (Genuine Purpose): (user needs and lexicographic data)
- Medium (access routes)

Examples

Online Cognitive Dictionaries

General Domain

- The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics
 - “a liberal and scholarly overview of the whole sphere of economic thought...”
 - “inspiring tradition of bringing together the world’s most influential economists writing in their own voice in their areas of expertise.”

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Abstract

Keywords

Article

Criteria for environmental policy evaluation

Benefit–cost analysis of environmental regulations

The costs of environmental regulations

The benefits of environmental regulations

Revealed preference methods of environmental benefit estimation

Stated preference methods of environmental benefit estimation

Choosing instruments: the means of environmental policy

Command-and-control versus market-based instruments

Pollution charges

Tradable permit systems

Market friction reduction

Government subsidy reduction

Implications of uncertainty for instrument choice

Conclusion

See Also

Bibliography

How to cite this article

environmental economics

Robert N. Stavins

From *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics*, Second Edition, 2008

Edited by Steven N. Durlauf and Lawrence E. Blume

Abstract

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An overview is provided of the economics of environmental policy, including the setting of goals and targets, notably the Kaldor–Hicks criterion and the related method of assessment known as benefit–cost analysis. Also reviewed are the means of environmental policy, that is, the choice of specific policy instruments, featuring an examination of potential criteria for assessing alternative instruments, with focus on cost-effectiveness. The theoretical foundations and experiential highlights of individual instruments are reviewed, including conventional command-and-control mechanisms and market-based instruments.

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Keywords

asymmetric information; averting behaviour; benefit–cost analysis; bequest value; Coase, R.; command-and-control instruments; contingent valuation (CV); cost-effectiveness; efficiency; environmental economics; existence value; general equilibrium analysis; hedonic pricing methods; hedonic wage method; insurance premium taxes; Kaldor–Hicks criterion; market-based instruments; net present value (NPV) analysis; non-use value; Pareto, V.; partial equilibrium analysis; Pigou, A.; Pigouvian tax; pollution charges; random utility models; recreation; reservation price; revealed preference; revenue cycling; risk reduction; social discount rate; tax differentiation; tradable permits; travel cost method; use value; value of a statistical life (VSL); willingness to accept; willingness to pay

Article

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The fundamental theoretical argument for government activity in the environmental realm is that pollution is an externality – an unintended consequence of market decisions which affect individuals other than the decision maker. Providing incentives for private actors to internalize the full costs of their actions was long thought to be the theoretical solution to the externality problem. The primary advocate of this view was Arthur Pigou, who in *The Economics of Welfare* (1920) proposed that the government should impose a tax on emissions equal to the cost of the related damages at the efficient level of control.

A response to the Pigouvian perspective was provided by Ronald Coase in 'The problem of social cost'

General Domain

BusinessDictionary.com

[Environmental Economics](#)

Sub-Domain

Investopedia

Accounting:

Absorbed cost

Aggregators

Encyclopedia.com

[Environmental Economics](#)

Wiki

Wikipedia

Environmental Economics

Internet Packages

Oxford Reference Online

Oxford Reference Online

1. Online Cognitive Dictionaries for Semi-experts. For example the *Oxford Reference Online*

Search level: All search terms in entry headings [info]

Subjects searched: All

Displaying 25 of 28 results

1. accounting policies

2 The specific accounting bases adopted and consistently followed by an organization in the preparation of its financial statements . These bases w
been determined by the organization to be the most appropriate for presenting fairly its ...

(From *A Dictionary of Business and Management* in *Economics & Business*)

2. accounting policies

) The specific accounting bases adopted and consistently followed by an organization in the preparation of its financial statements . These bases w
been determined by the organization to be the most appropriate for presenting fairly its ...

(From *A Dictionary of Accounting* in *Economics & Business*)

3. Federal Reserve: 2. Policy Indicators

Fed watchers have to make do with the historical basis of Fed policy in the form of the post-dated releases of the FOMC minutes and the other evi
cited above in order to establish what the Fed is up to. At present, policy is usually stated in ...

(From *The Handbook of International Financial Terms* in *Economics & Business*)

Idle Reading

The Mythica

Ngaan

Zeus

Occupational Settings (Operational)

Glossary for Transport Statistics

“assisting member countries during the collection of data on transport using the Common Questionnaire developed by the UNETE, ITF and Eurostat.”

Occupational Settings

A.I INFRASTRUCTURE

A.I-01 Track

A pair of rails over which rail borne vehicles can run.

Track gauge: Distance between a pair of rails measured between the inside edges of the rail heads.

The following track gauges are in use:

- Standard gauge: 1.435 m
- Large gauge: 1.520 m (example Commonwealth of Independent States)
1.524 m (example Finland)
1.600 m (example Ireland)
1.668 m (example Spain, Portugal)
- Narrow gauge: 0.60 m, 0.70 m, 0.75 m, 0.76 m, 0.785 m, 0.90 m, 1.00 m.

“Large gauge” is sometimes referred to as “broad gauge”.



2. Communicative Situations (see Part III)

Information Tools that have the genuine purpose of assisting users when they are **reading, writing and/or translating.**

Example: Translation Situation

- Which language is their native language?
- At what level do they master their native language?
- At what level do they master a foreign language?

Example: Translation Situation

- How extensive is their experience in translating between the languages in question?
- What is the level of their general cultural and factual knowledge?
- At what level do they master the special subject field in question?

Example: Translation Situation

- At what level do they master the relevant LSP in their native language?
- At what level do they master the relevant LSP in the foreign language?

Example: Translation Situation

- At what level do they master translation of specialized texts between the languages in question?
- At what level do they master translation theories, methods and strategies?

Answers to the above Questions

Fuertes-Olivera, Pedro A. & Nielsen, Sandro (2012): “Online Dictionaries for Assisting Translators of LSP Texts: The *Accounting Dictionaries*”. *International Journal of Lexicography* 25: (2): 191-215.

Example (Part III)

The *Accounting Dictionaries* (3 part of this Workshop)

Summary

Specialized lexicography is a branch of lexicography that deals with the analysis, description, design and production of specialized information tools, i.e., tools that are made to satisfy User's Punctual Needs in a cognitive, communicative or operative usage situation.

Current State for the Purpose of This Talk

- The concept of dictionary (Bergenholtz, 2012)
- The same theory for all types of dictionaries (Tarp, 2012).
- Connection between Lexicography and Information Science (Bergenholtz, 2011; Bothma, 2011; Gouws, 2011; Leroyer, 2011; Tarp, 2011).

Current State for the Purpose of This Talk

- Role of the Internet as a re-(source) (Fuertes-Olivera, 2012).
- E-lexicography and the knowledge-based economy (Fuertes-Olivera, 2012 & 2013).
- Collaborative Project (Fuertes-Olivera & Bergenholtz, 2011).