

Laura DO CARMO — Alina VILLALVA — Esperança CARDEIRA

Fundação Casa Rui Barbosa (Rio de Janeiro, Brasil) — Faculdade de Letras e Centro de Linguística da Universidade de Lisboa

Portuguese Translations for Hill: What Can/Can't We Expect from Dictionaries?

Bilingual dictionaries have an undeniably important role in historical lexicography, but what can be expected from them, those tools *par excellence* for the exercise of translation?

In this paper, we will discuss the array of Portuguese equivalents for the English word *hill*. Taking into account that the lexicographic works make up a tradition, we took into account the Portuguese dictionaries since their inaugural titles, in the eighteenth century. Such an approach has enabled us (1) to observe slight changes, be it the absence of some terms (e.g. *morro*) be it the greater frequency of others (e.g. *monte* and *colina*), as for equivalents or into the contexts of definitions; (2) to relate these terms more or less frequently to external factors that may have influenced the selection of one lexical item over another; (3) to determine in which period the publications destined to Brazilian dictionaries began to reflect uses that are peculiar to this country. The solutions presented by bilingual dictionaries (English-Portuguese and vice versa) show us a random grouping of equivalents, not always coherent even within the same work. These inconsistencies, but not only, have motivated some further research in monolingual dictionaries, in order to verify to what extent the information between bilinguals and monolinguals dictionaries intersect, disagree or are definitely not the best choice to find the Portuguese equivalent. Parallel to this, we have observed, by means of sampling, the distinct paths that certain words have taken in European Portuguese and in Brazilian Portuguese. From a brief comparison between the survey of reference works and data on the use of the equivalents for *hill* in Portuguese (*monte, montanha, morro, colina, outeiro, elevação, pico*), we will discuss what dictionaries may and may not offer.

Sara DOMÍNGUEZ BARRAGÁN

Universidad de La Rioja

Old English Verb Classes and Alternations: Neutral Motion, Manner of Motion and Path of Motion

This paper deals with the syntax and semantics of Old English. More specifically, it focuses on the argument realization of verbs of motion, including neutral motion, manner of motion and path of motion. The theoretical basis of the work draws on Talmy (1985), who proposes a typological distinction between satellite-framed languages and verb-framed languages; and Levin (1993), who defines verbal classes with respect to their shared meaning and the different argument realizations, which are explained on the basis of alternations. Previous research in the verbs of motion of Old English is reviewed, notably on verbs of general motion (Weman 1967), on verbs of neutral motion (Ogura 2002), and on verbs of manner of motion (Fanego 2012). The analysis of this work is aimed at the identification of the systematic aspects of the grammatical behaviour of motion verbs, so as to determine whether or not it can be considered convergent and, as such, evidence in favour of shared class membership. Argument realization is analysed on the grounds of transitivity, morphological case, prepositional government, reflexivity, and complex complementation. The various morpho-syntactic patterns and the fragments in which they can be found have been extracted from *The Dictionary of Old English A-H*. The conclusions of this work make reference to the argument realization alternations in which motion verbs partake and the correlation between these alternations and the verbal classes of motion.

References:

- Fanego Lema, T. 2012. Motion events in English: The emergence and diachrony of manner salience from Old English to Late Modern English. *Folia Linguistica Historica* 33: 29-85.
- Healey, A. diPaolo (ed.) 2016. *The Dictionary of Old English in Electronic Form A-H*. Toronto: Dictionary of Old English Project, Centre for Medieval Studies, University of Toronto.
- Levin, B. 1993. *English Verb Classes and Alternations*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Ogura, M. 2002. *Verbs of Motion in Medieval English*. Oxford: Brewer.
- Talmy, L. 1985. Lexicalization patterns: Semantic structure in lexical forms. In T. Shopen (ed.), *Language typology and syntactic description. Volume III: Syntactic categories and the lexicon*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 57-149.
- Weman, B. 1967. *Old English Semantic Analysis and Theory. With Special Reference to Verbs Denoting Locomotion*. Nedeln: Kraus Reprint Limited.

M. Victoria DOMÍNGUEZ RODRÍGUEZ

Universidad di Palmas de Gran Canaria

Eighteenth-Century Pocket English Dictionaries: an Overview of Common Characteristics and Utility

During the eighteenth century, general English dictionaries were mainly compiled for the readership emerging among the bourgeoisie, an intermediate class characterized by their social aspirations and interests: “Middle class families used [dictionaries] because they needed help to cope with difficulties caused by a lack of education or knowledge” (Béjoint 2016: 14-15). Eighteenth-century English lexicographers were “masters in the art of selecting important information and encapsulating it in small digestible bits”, inasmuch as they “believe in the power of the book to educate the individual, to participate in his or her individual and social success and eventually to improve in the community” (Béjoint 2016: 15).

In this socio-cultural context, pocket dictionaries may have contributed to establishing a better society by presenting lexicographic material aimed at the non-formally-educated population. As Hickey indicates, the genre of pocket of dictionaries was “both popular and well established” in the eighteenth-century (2010: 312). Already in 1708, Kersey claimed that the English dictionaries then in existence were too “voluminous” and “in several respects defective or imperfect”, so he compiled a “portable volume (which may be had at an easie rate) (preface: A2). Later in the century, lexicographers like Manson (1762), Baskerville (1765) or Entick (1765) also issued their own pocket dictionaries.

In this poster, we will present a list of eighteenth-century pocket English dictionaries (Alston 1966; Eighteenth Century Collection Online [ECCO]) and display their main features (format, size, price...) and real utility according to their own authors.

References:

Primary sources

- Baskerville, J. (1765). *A Vocabulary, Or Pocket Dictionary*. Birmingham: John Baskerville.
- Entick, J. (1765). *The New Spelling Dictionary*. London: Printed for Edward and Charles Dilly.
- Kersey, J. (1708). *Dictionarium Anglo-Britannicum; Or, A General English Dictionary*. London: J. Wilde for J. Phillips.
- Manson, D. (1762). *A New Pocket Dictionary*. Belfast: Daniel Blow.

Secondary sources

- Alston, R. C. (1966). *A Bibliography of the English Language from the Invention of Printing to the Year 1800*. Leeds: E. J. Arnold & Son Ltd.