ASIALEX
The Asian Association for Lexicography

廣东外語外貿大學
GUANGDONG UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES

KEY RESEARCH INSTITUTE IN UNIVERSITY

ASIALEX 2017

June 10–12, 2017 · Guangzhou · China

Proceedings of the 11th International Conference of the Asian Association for Lexicography

Lexicography in Asia: Challenges, Innovations and Prospects



Edited by Hai Xu
Center for Linguistics and Applied Linguistics
Guangdong University of Foreign Studies

Preface

All of us in China are proud to host the Asian Association for Lexicography (ASIALEX) Conference again after it has traveled around nine Asian countries and regions in the span of twenty years. The 11th Conference of ASIALEX (ASIALEX 2017, Guangzhou, June 10-12, 2017), organized by the National Key Research Center for Linguistics and Applied Linguistics at Guangdong University of Foreign Studies thus represents a happy opportunity for ASIALEX to celebrate the 20th anniversary of its founding.

Besides receiving felicitations from the Presidents of our global sister associations AFRILEX, AUSTRALEX, DSNA, and EURALEX, we have invited four world-renowned lexicographers as our keynote speakers:

- Prof. Jianhua Huang of Guangdong University of Foreign Studies, the First President of ASIALEX,
- Dr. Michael Rundell, Editor-in-Chief of Macmillan Dictionary,
- Prof. Andrea Abel of EURAC Research, President of EURALEX, and
- Dr. Julia Miller of Adelaide University, President of AUSTRALEX.

We have organized two advanced workshops, on Sketch Engine and DPS5, which will be run by Mr. Miloš Jakubíček, CEO of Lexical Computing, and by Mr. Holger Hvelplund, Vice President of Digital Solutions, IDM, respectively.

The theme of ASIALEX 2017 is Lexicography in Asia: Challenges, Innovations and Prospects. We think that it is timely to recognize our achievements in lexicographic research and practice in the past 20 years in Asia, and to look ahead to see how we can respond to the challenges of the revolutions in corpus linguistics and digital lexicography we are currently facing. In the four keynote speeches, Huang and Abel speak on the common theme of dictionary user orientation/participation in the digital age, and Rundell and Miller discuss extended units of meaning or phraseology, which lexicographers are increasingly aware of as representing the norm, rather than the exception, in language. All the issues the keynote speakers address are cutting-edge concerns, and most certainly deserve our special attention.

The enthusiasm of scholars and publishers from Asia and beyond that has greeted

this conference has been unexpectedly high. As one of the largest conferences in its series, ASIALEX 2017 hosts approximately 160 participants from 75 institutes over 24 countries and regions in Asia, Europe, Africa and North America. We received an astounding number of 130 abstract submissions. This volume of proceedings, which is 915 pages long, consists of 64 full papers and 49 abstracts, which are roughly divided into the sections digital lexicography, general-purpose lexicography, cognitive approaches to lexicography, bilingual lexicography, pedagogic lexicography, specialized lexicography, and historical lexicography. We are truly indebted to the contributors and the abstract reviewers for their hard work in bringing together such a remarkable collection.

While preparations for this grand event were under way, we sadly lost two great lexicographers who were highly influential in both China and the world, Professor Gusun Lu of Fudan University, who passed away on July 28, 2016, and Professor Boran Zhang of Nanjing University, who passed away on May 26, 2017. They both made enormous contributions to our field. To honour their great achievements, we have therefore set up a special session in their memory, and also dedicate this volume to these two great colleagues.

Finally, I would like to thank my PhD students, Yongfang Feng, Huilian Hu, Lingling Li, and Ziyue Chen, for assisting me in editing the proceedings. Ms. Yongfang Feng also painstakingly proofread the whole text. I am also grateful to my colleagues Prof. Martin Weisser and Dr. Vincent Ooi who helped revise some parts of the text.

Hai Xu

Chair, the 11th International Conference of the Asian Association for Lexicography (ASIALEX 2017)

June, 2017

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Microstructure in Dictionaries of Turkish Grammar and Linguistics Terms: Examples of Mood and Modality Terms

Duygu Kamacı
Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi
dkamaci@ogu.edu.tr

Abstract

Dictionaries of terms, which take their focus points from researchers, learners, and translators, are reference guides that provide information about a specific area for dictionary users. Within these, dictionaries of linguistics and dictionaries of grammatical terms have a place in special importance for who do scientific work in these fields.In the beginning Turkish dictionaries of terms, which are the primary aims to find the Turkish.Turkish equivalents of the foreign words, showed development and diversity in terms of lexicography in progress of time. However, this diversity has brought the problem of standardization on the other hand. In this paper five major printed, which published in the last 20 years, dictionaries of Turkish grammar and linguistics terms was examined comparatively in point of microstructure of mood and modality terms for drawing attention to definition and standardization problems. At the same time headwords (in other words records),information of etymology, usage labels and definitions, which are the elements of microstructure, were analyzed and discussed this question: how should be an ideal example of microstructure in a dictionary of grammar and linguistics terms? Finally some suggestions about the topic of the paper are offered. The purpose of this study, as a result of the analysis of the data obtained from the corpus, is to make a contribution to Turkish lexicography literature about dictionaries of terms and to express some expectations of dictionary users from dictionaries of term.

Keywords: *dictionary of terms, mood and modality, microstructure, standardization*

1. Mood and modality (concept, term and definition)

The concept of modality is defined in various forms by most researchers until today. The dynamics of these definitions are morphology, semantics, logic and philosophy. At the same time some researchers claim that modality can not be defined clearly (Van der Auwera and Plungian 1998; Salkie 2009; Declerck 2011).

Salkie (2009:79) identified four different approaches for definitions of modality. The first of these approaches is “a broad interpretation”. Palmer's definition (2001:1) “modality is concerned with the status of the proposition that describes the event” is an

example for this approach. Salkie criticizes this definition because of being broad. So in this definition the scope of the modality is not clear.

Another approach is “a narrow definition”. For instance “propose to use term ‘modality’ for those semantic domains that involve possibility and necessity as paradigmatic variants” (van der Auwera and Plungian 1998: 80), this format is in sufficient for the concept of modality because it includes another semantic domains like volition and evidentiality.

In the third approach which is determined by Salkie “a list of sub-types of modality”. A modality definition in this way “to be understood as a semantic category which covers such notions as possibility, probability, necessity, volition, obligation and permission” (Downing and Locke 2002:382) is helpful in terms of providing information about the field but for the definitions in this manner there is a problem of delimitation.

Finally Salkie expresses that “avoidance of the problem by focusing on a set of expressions”. Coates (1983) has searched use of English modals in her study but she does not even define the term of modal.

In brief Salkie emphasizes that the impossibility ofthe certain and unique description of the modality and offers four category for description of modality: possibility and necessity, epistemic and deontic, subjectivity and exteremesof the modality scale (2009: 79-87).

In the context of our research four categories were identified in Turkish and foreign literature for modality definitions: morphological, semantical, logical and philosophical. In morphological definitions researchers focus on the relation between tense, aspect and modality. Bybee et al. (1994) and Nuyts (2005) stand out in this definition tendency. Bybee et al. say that it is not as easy to define the concept ofmodality as time and aspect. According to them modality need a comprehensive definition. A definition such as ‘grammaticalization of the attitudes and opinions of the speaker’ inadequate because modality is a comprehensive concept (1994: 176). Nuyts places modality at a higher level from time and aspect. Even though modality at the same time contain these categories (2005: 15-16).

The second type of modality definition is semantical definition. In this type instead of modal, modal verb and modalizervarious semantic categories aspossibility, necessity, probability, permission, ability used while defining modality. Barbiers(2002:1-3), with this approach, describes modality as a semantic concept. According to him it expressed by modal verb, verb inflection, modal adverbs and modal particles syntactically. Moreover there are quite a lot of researchers who define modalitysemantically (von Fintel 2006, ErkEmeksiz 2008; Larreya 2009).

Different from morphological and semantical, in logical definitionsome concepts are used asstate, entity, event, entire statements and speaker’s attitudes. The most known researcher of the logical ones, Palmer (2001: 1) defines modality “concerned with the status of the proposition that describes the event”.Bybee(1986), also like Palmer, associating modalitywith the entities and the events adds entire statements to his definitions. Also Erguvanlı Taylan 1997, Corcu 2005, Güven 2015, Frawley 2009 preferred to describemodality in this way.

Another definition tendency philosophical definition of modality, from the point of view content close to logical definition, the terms of reference world, non-factual world and expressed world are used in these definitions. Beside these terms the notions of truth, possibility and necessity, which philosophical ones, are also used in variety definitions.

According to Chung and Timberlake (1985) modality encodes the comparison of expressed world and reference world. When this worlds overlap actuality modality is obtained, if not non-actuality modality (or irrealis modality) is obtained (Frawley 2009: 397). While defining the modality Çapak (2004) and Cevizci (2010) choose the terms of apodeictic and problematic in their definition approaches. According to Çapak (2004: 1444-145) modality is "the judgement on a judgement" and "the necessity, possibility, contingency and impossibility of something to be true" accordingly Cevizci(2010: 943).

As it is seen there are four different approaches in the literature for modality and all of which are related to each other. Through them when considered in terms of linguistics in our opinion logical definition is optimal for modality because of essential definition[1]. In conclusion modality is an semantic phenomenon that express the subjective approach of the speaker in the face of event or situation.

On the other hand for mood researchers preferred semantic, morphologic and pragmaticapproaches for definitions. As it is known in philosophy, with the terms of mode and modus, mood is described as "the way of existence, appearance and present of something" (Cevizci 2010: 942-943). In semantics and morphology when defined mood the researchers consider based on the relation between mood and modality. Based on this relation for some researchers mood grammaticalized form of modality (Bybee et. all 1994; Bybee and Fleischman, 1995; Lyons, 1995, Palmer 2001, Frawley 2009).

According to Frawley (2009: 386) mood is a grammatical phenomenon and it is a morpho-syntactic device. In Turkish literature the majority of researchers accept Frawley's opinion in accordance with general acceptance (Deniz Yılmaz 2004; Aslan Demir 2007, ErkEmeksiz 2008, Çürük 2010, Sargın 2014). In some studies (Karademir 2012; Kadiu 2012) mood is associated with verb and person categories at the same time.

Kocaman (1981: 85) describes mood in semantic framework, morphologic approach is insufficient for Kocaman because of possibility of disrupt linguistic integrity. Apart from these two approaches the term of mood is associated with utterance. In regard to van der Auwera and Plungian (1998) moods are main utterance types like declaration, interrogation, imperative and wish.

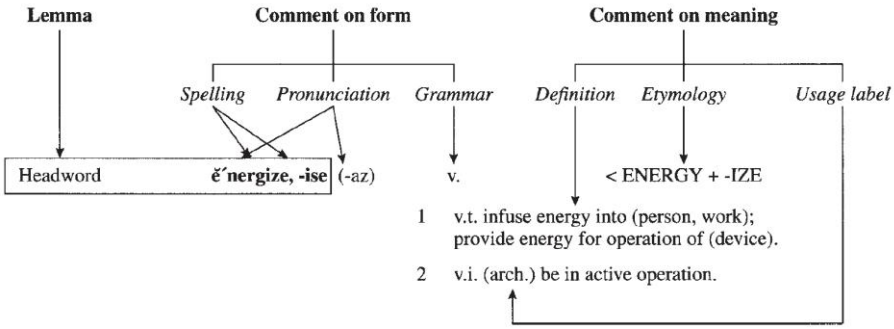
According to our opinion while modality is evaluated on the semantic platform, the mood must evaluate on the morphologic one. In that their difference comes proceed from these platforms. In this way mood is an morphologic phenomenon express the subjective approach of the speaker in the face of event or situation. This distinction between mood and modality will bring the question of "how these terms will take place

[1] A kind of definition clearly specifying the concept completely different from others (Öner 1986: 36).

in dictionaries of terms?".

2. Microstructure of mood and modality in dictionaries of terms

Microstructure is an internal design of a reference unit which prodives particular information, like spelling, pronunciation, grammar, definition, usage and etymology, about the headword (Hartmann and James 1998: 94):



In this part of the study we will discuss the microstructure of the terms mood and modality in five different dictionaries.The reviewed dictionaries are not include the part of comment on form (spelling, pronunciation and grammar), all of them have etymologyinformation but only one of them has usage labels. Thus we will consider only comment on meaning (definition, etymology and usage label).

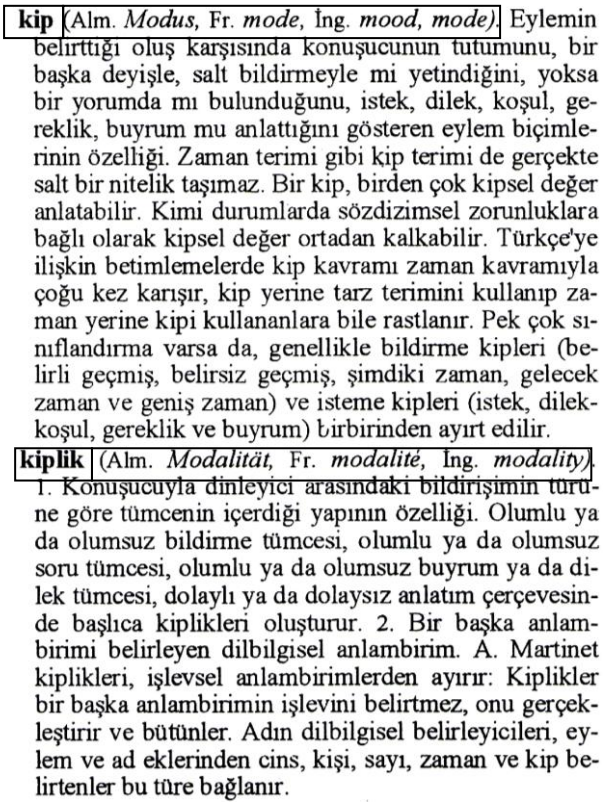
Dictionary of Grammar Terms(Dilbilgisi Terimleri Sözlüğü) which the earliest study in the corpus only has the term of mood. The headword is in this dictionary as it follows (Topaloğlu 1989: 101):

KİP (Osm. *sîga*; Fr. *mode*). Bir fiile zaman ve şahıs kavramları dışında konuşan tarafından başka düşünce ve duyguların katılıp katılmadığını anlatan, yani fiilin belirttiği kılış veya oluş karşısında konuşanın sadece bildirmeyle mi yetindiğini, yoksa bir yorumda mı bulunduğunu gösteren fiil biçimi. Türkçe'de kipler BİLDİRME ve İSTEME KİPLERİ olmak üzere ikiye ayrılır.

Topaloğlu has chosen the term of mood for modality, so that in the definition part of microstructure of headword mood has defined the notion of modality. In etymology information the term is given in French and Ottoman Turkish. Usage labels are not used in this dictionary.

Vardar (2002) gives both terms mood and modality in Expositional Dictionary of Linguistics Terms (Açıklamalı Dilbilim Terimleri Sözlüğü). Usage labels are not take place as in the previous one. He prefers to give in addition French, English and German etymology information.Both the concept of mood and modalityhave been defined in two different headwordsat the same time. So it is impossible to precisely draw the boundaries between the definitions of mood and modality in the dictionary.

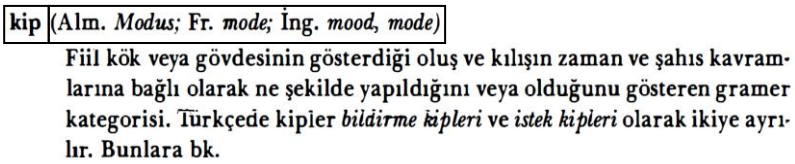
There is conceptual confusion in both definitions. Whereas modality is related to semantic and moodrelated to morphology. We can say that this dictionary is not sufficient for definition but it is satisfactory in terms of etymology (2002: 135):



kip (Alm. *Modus*, Fr. *mode*, İng. *mood, mode).* Eylemin belirttiği oluş karşısında konuşucunun tutumunu, bir başka deyişle, salt bildirmeyle mi yetindiğini, yoksa bir yorumda mı bulunduğunu, istek, dilek, koşul, gereklik, buyrum mu anlattığını gösteren eylem biçimlerinin özelliği. Zaman terimi gibi kip terimi de gerçekte salt bir nitelik taşımaz. Bir kip, birden çok kipsel değer anlatabilir. Kimi durumlarda sözdizimsel zorunluklara bağlı olarak kipsel değer ortadan kalkabilir. Türkçe'ye ilişkin betimlemelerde kip kavramı zaman kavramıyla çoğu kez karışır, kip yerine tarz terimini kullanıp zaman yerine kipi kullananlara bile rastlanır. Pek çok sınıflandırma varsa da, genellikle bildirme kipleri (belirli geçmiş, belirsiz geçmiş, şimdiki zaman, gelecek zaman ve geniş zaman) ve isteme kipleri (istek, dilek-koşul, gereklik ve buyrum) birbirinden ayırt edilir.

kiplik (Alm. *Modalität*, Fr. *modalité*, İng. *modality).* 1. Konuşucuyla dinleyici arasındaki bildirişimin türüne göre tümcenin içerdiği yapının özelliği. Olumlu ya da olumsuz bildirme tümcesi, olumlu ya da olumsuz soru tümcesi, olumlu ya da olumsuz buyrum ya da dilek tümcesi, dolaylı ya da dolaysız anlatım çerçevesinde başlıca kiplikleri oluşturur. 2. Bir başka anlambirimi belirleyen dilbilgisel anlambirim. A. Martinet kiplikleri, işlevsel anlambirimlerden ayırır: Kiplikler bir başka anlambirimin işlevini belirtmez, onu gerçekleştirir ve bütünler. Adın dilbilgisel belirleyicileri, eylem ve ad eklerinden cins, kişi, sayı, zaman ve kip belirtenler bu türe bağlanır.

An important name in Turkish grammar with Dictionary of Grammar Terms (Gramer Terimleri Sözlüğü) Korkmaz (1992) just described the term of mood in her study as a grammatical item. This dictionary which can satisfy the dictionary user in terms of definition but it is deficient in regard to not having the term of modality (Korkmaz 1992: 103):



kip (Alm. *Modus;* Fr. *mode;* İng. *mood, mode)*

Fiil kök veya gövdesinin gösterdiği oluş ve kılışın zaman ve şahıs kavramlarına bağlı olarak ne şekilde yapıldığını veya olduğunu gösteren gramer kategorisi. Türkçede kipler *bildirme kipleri* ve *istek kipleri* olarak ikiye ayrılır. Bunlara bk.

According to the criteria we have set in the previous section for mood and modalityDictionary of Linguistics (Dilbilim Sözlüğü) (İmer et all. 2011) is the closest dictionary to our idea among the others by definitions.This dictionary only gives English as etymologyinformation. But unlike the others usage labels are used in the dictionary. According to these labelsmodality is a semantic term and mood both semantic and morphologic one. While usege labels is an innovation for such dictionaries the distinction between these labels is not as clear as the definitions (İmer

et all. 2011: 175-176):

kiplik (modality) *anlambilim* **Bir konuşmacının karşılıklı bildirişimde bir olay ya da durum karşısındaki tutumunu anlatma biçimi. Türkçe'de kiplik, biçimbirimler {-(y)Abil, -mAlI} ve *mutlaka, elbette, belki, ola ki* gibi kiplik belirteçleri ile anlatılır.**

kip (mood) *anlambilim, biçimbilim* **Belli bir söylem ortamında konuşurun iş, olgu, durum karşısındaki tutumunu belirleyen dilbilgisi ulamı. Kipler eyleme eklenen çekim ekleri yoluyla, örn. Türkçe'de {-(y)Abil}, {-mAlI}, eylemlerin aldığı değişik biçimlerle, örn. Almanca, Fransızca ya da İngilizce'de olduğu gibi kimi kipliklerle, (*can, will, would, could, may* vb.) belirtilir.**

As Dictionary of Linguistics (İmeret all. 2011) in Dictionary of Basic Grammar Terms (Temel Dilbilgisi Terimleri Sözlüğü) (Yılmaz 2014) mood and modality terms are described in detail. According to Yılmaz, mood is a grammatical category related with verb. On the other handmodalityassociated with the truth-value. He does not mention that the fact that modality is a semantic category. In addition to this he does not use usage labels. The information of etymology only given in English (2014: 64):

kip (İng. mood) Konuşanın niyetine bağlı olarak bağlam içinde; -bildirme zamanı ve gerçekleşme zamanının ayırdı çerçevesinde- kendisinin veya diğer iletişimsel katılımcıların ya eylemsel/durumsal bir hazırlığı tamamladığını, böyle bir hazırlık içinde olduğunu, böyle bir hazırlığı planlı veya plansız, yakın veya uzak zaman diliminde gerçekleştireceğini, ya da eylemsel/durumsal bir hazırlıkla ilgili olarak yine kendisinin veya diğer iletişimsel katılımcıların duygu, düşünce, tasarı, istek ve tespitlerini aktardığı fiillerle ilgili dil bilgisel kategoriye denir.

kiplik (İng. modality) Kiplik; fiilin karşıladığı anlamın doğruluk ve geçerlilik ölçütü açısından kaynağını bilgi ve inançlardan alan "bilgi (olasılık)" veya eylemin gerçekleştirilmesini isteyen/sağlayan kişi(ler)in öznel bakış açısını yansıtan ve bunu gerçekleştirmesi beklenen kişi/kişilerin tutumunu gösteren "yükümlülük (gereklilik)" işlevleriyle ifade edilmesidir. Söz diziminde genellikle "bilgi (olasılık) kipliği" (İng. epistemic modality) yargısal önerme yapısında karşılanırken, "yükümlülük (gereklilik) kipliği" (İng. deontic modality) olay odaklı olduğu için eylemler aracılığıyla karşılanır. Olasılık kipliği, olası (İng. possible) ya da olasılık (İng. possibility) bildiren sözlüksel birimlerle de karşılanır: "It's possible they'll phone this evening" ya da "Maybe/perhaps they'll phone this evening".

3. Conclusion

The first thing that stands out in the examineddictionaries there is no certain distinction between mood and modality. Moreover two of these dictionaries do not contain headword of modality (Topaloğlu 1989 and Korkmaz 1992). Thus we can say that the term of modalitywas subsequently entered into the dictionaries (with Vardar 2012). Once modality entered the dictionaries there has been a conceptual confusion between mood and modality. The only dictionary reflecting the semantic and morphological separation between these two terms is Dictionary of Linguistics (İmer et all. 2011) according to our point of view. These two different concepts must be accurately reflected in the dictionaries. This also shows that headword's entry into dictionaries does not make any sense in itself, so microstructural parts such as definition, usage label play an significant role in themselves. The distinction between the terms of mood and modalitymust be taken into consideration while defining.

Another thing that attracts attention is about etymology information. In three of the dictionaries (Topaloğlu 1989, Korkmaz 1992 and Vardar 2012) this information was given in languages such as German, French and English. In two of them the information was given in only English. This tendency is seen in recent years (İmer et all. 2011, Yılmaz 2014). It may be related to the volume of dictionaries or to the English literature. This alteration can be evaluated positively in regard tovolume of dictionary but may not be satisfactory from a dictionary user perspective. It brings to mind the following question: What is the scope of the etymology information in dictionary of terms?

Usage label which a kind of lexicographic indicator (Burkhanov 1998: 256) has importance as the others. The conceptual distinction between mood and modality is consolidated by usage label as mophology or semantics. The only dictionary that uses a usage labelwhile defining terms is Dictionary of Linguistics (İmer et all. 2011). Usage labels are not available in others. It is a question whether usage labels will be used for dictionaries to be written or to be printed after that.

All these differences bring the problem of standardization among dictonaries of terms.In particularythe scope and typology of grammar and linguistics dictionaries should open to discussion. Lexicographers should think on the question of is there a difference between these two types, or should it a combination of grammatical and linguistic terms?

As a result we can say thatthe closest microstructure to our opinion is available in Dictionary of Linguistic (İmer et all. 2011). Because usage label is very important for dictionary users. It is also very significantthat the conceptual distinction between mood and modality is made clearly in the dictionary.

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