

An overview of Wiegand's metalexigraphic works

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Abstract: Although Herbert Ernst Wiegand is without any doubt the most productive metalexigrapher, his work is not known worldwide. The main reasons probably are that he mostly writes in German and that most of his writings are published in Germany. The aim of this paper is to make his metalexigraphic work better known. Brief summaries of his early works (from 1976 to 1989) are provided here, and his writings since 1990 are grouped together according to the topics treated. All titles of those of his German articles that will be cited are translated into English.

Keywords: Metalexigraphy; lexicography; Wiegand's metalexigraphic work

1. Introduction

In 1977, Denisov (2003: 70)¹ stated: “The founder of lexicographic theory is Lev Vladimirovich Shcherba, who [...] in 1940, published an extensive essay, ‘Towards a general theory of lexicography’.” However, Shcherba (or Ščerba) published only one essay, and even in his planned papers just one topic – i.e. the structure of the dictionary entry – is a metalexigraphic issue.

In 1971, a book appeared (Zgusta 1971) which Hausmann (1989: 99) called “the first really international bible of metalexigraphy” – because it was written in English. According to Hausmann (1989: 96ff.; 1989a: 222)², other important metalexigraphic works – general introductions or books on special issues, but with some parts on general lexicographic topics – did not reach a worldwide readership because of the language barrier: Casares (1950) in Spanish, Henne (1972) in German, and Wagner (1967), Quemada (1967), Matoré (1968), Dubois and Dubois (1971) and Rey-Debove (1971) in French.

Of course there are many other authors who wrote long general introductions or numerous papers on specific topics, but no metalexigrapher has published as much as Herbert Ernst Wiegand.

¹ This paper, written in Russian, was translated into English by Victoria Panchuk. I quote from this English version published in 2003.

² Hausmann (1989a) is the shorter French version of Hausmann (1989). In both papers the author gives a brief but comprehensive survey on the history of metalexigraphy since the 17th century.

Smit (2002: 295) claims that: “Nowadays Wiegand’s terms are widely used in dictionary research.” Yet, in reality, despite his immense production, Wiegand is not much cited and not even widely known internationally.³ The reasons may be the following: a) Most of his works are written in German. – b) Those few that were translated into English (mostly new versions of German papers) were published in books or journals not easily available worldwide.⁴ – c) Many of his papers are very long, complex, extremely detailed and even complicated. – d) Wiegand introduces a great number of new terms and often refers to terms which he had defined in earlier articles. The same is true for abbreviations and acronyms.

Smit (ibid.: 292) finds that he “usually engages in complicated reasoning”, and Wolski (1999:3) remarks:

Over the years, H. E. Wiegand has developed a theoretical framework, with respect to metalexigraphy and hand in hand with a differentiated heuristics, which is highly specialized in its components developed so far and comprises an abundance of metalexigraphic terms (some of which are difficult to translate into English).

As to the fact that he mostly wrote in German, Wiegand himself, in a lecture given in English, explained:

The written version [...] will be published in German. The reason for this is that I do not regard it to be my task to develop a metalexigraphic technical language for the English language. In my opinion, this seems rather to be the task of those colleagues whose native language is English.

In that German version he revealed that he had had some “painful experiences” in the case of the translations of ten of his essays (Wiegand 1998a: 1).

Although it is true that some of his essays are difficult to understand, it must be admitted that all of them are very well-structured and coherent.

This paper aims to make Wiegand better known among scholars and students of lexicography worldwide.

2. Some facts and figures

When, in 2006 at the University of Stellenbosch, South Africa, Wiegand was awarded his third title of *Doctor Honoris Causa* (the other ones had been conferred on him in Denmark

³ For example, although Wiegand wrote several articles on research into dictionary use, and more than 800 pages of Wiegand (1998) are devoted to this theme, he is quoted in relatively few of the more than 200 existing empirical studies. Even in some introductions to lexicography he is not mentioned at all (e.g. in Nuccorini 1993 and in Borba 2003); Jackson (2002:174), with his comment “Wiegand’s rather tongue-in-cheek ‘Ten Commandments for Dictionary Reviewers’”, refers only to a short introduction to the 1994 edition of *Lexicographica* about dictionary criticism, and Béjoint (2000) in his well-known book only mentions his name in brackets (p. 23) and cites Tomaszczyk (1979), who had referred to “the pleas by Wiegand and a few others for a study of the situations of dictionary use” (p. 140).

⁴ Apart from the book *Semantics and Lexicography. Selected Studies* (Wiegand 1999) approximately 12 of his papers have been published in an English version. In recent years there appeared one article in French, two in Italian, one in Slovene, and two in Spanish. A book in Spanish with new articles (*Hacia una teoría de la forma del diccionario*) is in print.

and Bulgaria), the commendatio, published in *Lexikos* 16, p. 290-292, began with the following considerations:

Herbert Ernst Wiegand, professor emeritus at the University of Heidelberg in Germany, has made an immense contribution over the years to theoretical lexicography, Germanic studies and linguistics.

In lexicographic research, he has played a leading role in the establishment of a comprehensive and complex theory that offers lexicographers from all language groups a model for the compilation of dictionaries.

As a scientist, Wiegand has made a contribution of unparalleled scope. His impressive list of publications bears testimony to this contribution, particularly his magnum opus, the book *Wörterbuchforschung*, and the most comprehensive contribution to the broader field of linguistics, the authoritative reference series, *Handbücher zur Sprach- und Kommunikationswissenschaft*, which was established by him.

As research manager he initiated the journal *Lexicographica* and the book series *Lexicographica Series Maior*, which contains more than a hundred books for the subject specialist. He compiled the book series *Studien zur neuhochdeutschen Lexikographie*, *Wörterbücher in der Diskussion* and *Studien zur zweisprachigen Lexikographie mit Deutsch*, and is a founding member of the book series *Reihe Germanistische Linguistik*, a series in which more than 260 books have already been published.

This quotation shows that Wiegand's activity, for instance as founder and/or editor or co-editor of book series and journals (all of them published in Germany), has been extraordinary. And Wiegand has been co-editor of two more journals not mentioned in the above quotation: *Germanistische Linguistik* ("Germanic Linguistics") and *Zeitschrift für Germanistische Linguistik* ("Journal of Germanic Linguistics").

In 2003 he began to plan – together with Stefan J. Schierholz – the publication of a series of specialized dictionaries: *Wörterbücher zur Sprach- und Kommunikationswissenschaft* ("Dictionaries of linguistics and communication science"). These will be organized according to the general conception of "learning and consultation dictionaries" (cf. Schierholz and Wiegand 2004⁵).

So far I mentioned Wiegand's activity as a co-editor (or sole editor) of journals and book series. But he has been as well the co-editor or editor of a great number (about 40) of single books or of single volumes of some of the mentioned series.

As to his own publications, there is a list in the internet – updated up to 2005 – of 424, which are divided into various types, such as: essays, monographs, handbook articles, reviews, dictionary introductions, prefaces, bibliographies, discussions, protocols. Some of these 424 publications are short, but many have more than 50 pages, and several essays comprise more than 100 pages (cf. http://www.gs.uni-heidelberg.de/sprache2/hew_publ.htm).

Wiegand began his career as lexicologist and semanticist. Thus quite a few of the cited publications do not belong to metalexicography. However, Werner Wolski drew a special list of Wiegand's publications on "lexicography and dictionary research", from

⁵ The title of that long paper is in English "The Dictionaries on Linguistics and Communication Science (WSK). A new conception of linguistic special-field lexicography and its computer-aided praxis". One of those reference works will be the *Wörterbuch zur Lexikographie und Wörterbuchforschung* ("Dictionary of lexicography and dictionary research"), which had begun to be planned in 1999 and will contain about 10,000 lemmas, many of which are terms introduced by Wiegand.

1973 to 2007, and these amount to 242 items (cf. Wiegand 2006). His original papers are slightly less numerous, since translations and republications of them were included on the list, too. Nonetheless, if one added up the number of pages of all his original metalexigraphic publications, the result would show that no one else has written so much about dictionaries.

In 1999 Antje Immken and Werner Wolski edited the book *Semantics and Lexicography. Selected Studies (1976-1996)*, which contains the translations of nine of Wiegand's articles. The title reveals the author's interest in semantics, but all papers deal with dictionaries.

In 2000, Matthias Kammerer and Werner Wolski compiled, in a two-volume publication, 37 of Wiegand's articles, and wrote a 21-page introduction (cf. Wiegand 2000). The papers in that collection are mostly, but not only, about metalexigraphic issues.⁶

3. Brief “summaries” of Wiegand’s early metalexigraphic works

The word *summaries* is in quotation marks because it is impossible to summarize long essays in one or two paragraphs. I must limit myself to briefly indicating the general contents of Wiegand's longer metalexigraphic essays, citing very few of the numerous terms he introduces. I have chosen his earlier works to show that he has been constructing his theory for a long time. In order to facilitate the comprehension (for those who do not understand German), an English translation of the German titles will be provided, mostly in footnotes. In the case of very long essays (more than 100 pages), the number of pages will be indicated.

In the first of his works on dictionaries (Wiegand 1976)⁷, his interest in semantics led him to discuss the problem of synonymy. As is his custom, he did this in great detail, citing many authors (e.g. Wittgenstein, Searle, Lyons), debating connected topics (like *reference*, *predication*, *implication*) and giving good examples from everyday life and from dictionaries. Since, in monolingual dictionaries, lexicographers aim to explain words, these explanations – which can be words, syntagms or sentences and which are frequently called *definitions* – must be in some way synonymous with the lemma. Wiegand, who preferred the term *lexical paraphrase* to *definition* (p. 127), argued that the concept of synonymy in dictionaries must take into consideration the user, and therefore should not be a “strong” theoretical concept but one which accepts as synonymous words and expressions which frequently are employed as having the same signification (p. 136). When writing semantic explanations, or lexical paraphrases, the lexicographer should have an idea about the situations in which users consult the dictionary. In a footnote, Wiegand mentioned the fact – repeated later on – that there did not yet exist a typology for such situations and that on the whole there lacked an “empirically based sociology of the dictionary user” (p. 129).

⁶ The German title means “Small Writings”, but most of the articles comprise more than 30 pages, some of them more than 50, 70, 90 and even 100 pages.

⁷ “Synonymy and its role in monolingual lexicography”. I quote from the version published in Wiegand (2000).

His preoccupation with the user continued in his next two articles (Wiegand 1977⁸, Wiegand 1977a⁹), which again dealt only with monolingual (German) dictionaries. In both of them he called for a “sociology of the dictionary user” and thus for empirical studies, because in order to write better articles, lexicographers must know who consults which dictionary in what kinds of situations of use (cf. Wiegand 1977a: 61). He enumerated some questions that should be asked in user surveys and then subdivided some possible situations of use – which all arise from some kind of “conflict”. For instance, one conflict type is “disturbance in the reading of a text due to the unknown sense of a word”. Finally, he made recommendations for the writing of “lexical paraphrases” or “semantic comments” and provided some examples. Everything is very detailed, and he introduced – as he would do very often – new symbols and terms. The two articles deal with the same topics but are quite different from one another.

Having again the user in mind, Wiegand (1977b)¹⁰ turned to the problem of special-field languages in general monolingual dictionaries. After criticizing the fact that the explanations of special-field terms mostly leave the user frustrated because they almost necessarily employ other unknown terms, he suggested that for all those terms there should be a cross-reference to an encyclopedic article that would provide much information about the subject (e.g. “weaving”) and the related vocabulary. One part of such an article would be a “lexicographic narration”, in which, for example, “it is systematically narrated or described how two craftsmen are building together a loom” (p. 108).¹¹

In Wiegand (1981)¹² – one of the very long articles – the author discussed and explained the term *pragmatic information*, giving examples of such information in German dictionaries and critically commenting these examples. He also wrote again about the term *lexicographic definition*, which he considered inadequate (p. 157-164). According to Wiegand, pragmatic information in dictionaries include all those kinds of information that are not semantic or grammatical, e.g. encyclopedic information (p. 144). But the greater part of the essay deals with the “pragmatic marking” of lexical items (a term which he preferred to others, like *connotaton* or *socio-stylistic characteristic*), i.e. with the fact that lexical items are situation-specific. The information about this fact may be prescriptive or descriptive and may be given not only in the form of symbols (“diacritical signs”) or indications of use (which in English are mostly called *labels*) – both types belonging to a closed list – but also in “open pragmatic comments”. The author discussed these in more detail, analysing examples in German dictionaries and making suggestions for improvements (p. 184ff.). Finally he mentioned that information about pragmatic marking

⁸ “Some fundamental semantic-pragmatic aspects of dictionary articles. A contribution to practical lexicology”. In German, the term used for (dictionary) *entry* is (*Wörterbuch*)*Artikel*, so that in some English translations and papers the word *article* is used. And since this will be the translation of *Artikel* in the “Dictionary of Lexicography and Dictionary Research”, I will employ the term from now on.

⁹ “Thinking about dictionaries: Current problems”.

¹⁰ “Languages for Special Purposes in the Monolingual Dictionary: Criticism, Provocations, and Practical and Pragmatic-oriented Suggestions“ (this is the title of the translated version as it was published in Wiegand 1999, from which I quote).

¹¹ Wolski (1999: 7 seq.) points out that the expression *lexicographic narration* “has met with approval particularly in pedagogical lexicography”. In fact, Hausmann (1990: 1365) mentions as one of the characteristics of children’s dictionaries “narrative texts (lexicographic narrations)”.

¹² “Pragmatic information in dictionaries of contemporary German. A contribution to practical lexicology”; 133 pages.

may appear in lexicographic examples and that, to a certain extent, it may even be hidden in the indication of the source of examples (e.g. if the source is the Bible).

In Wiegand (1983)¹³, the author, stating that 40 years after Sčerba a general theory of lexicography was still to be proposed, advanced his ideas about it, giving some general answers to the following questions: 1) Is lexicography a science? 2) What is the scientific object of a general theory of lexicography? 3) What is its structure like and what are its central contents? 4) How can one proceed when wishing to construct such a theory? 5) What is its utility? (p. 92) The author distinguished practical lexicography (the elaboration of dictionaries) from a general theory of lexicography, which can contribute to the production of better dictionaries (p. 98). He divided that general theory into four parts: a general part, a theory of organization, a theory of lexicographic research on language, and a theory of the lexicographic description of language (p. 99). In the first part, the general theory will deal with the relation between lexicography and society, with other theories and with the history of lexicography. In the second part, the organization of lexicographic work should be discussed. The third part would be a theory of how lexicographic data are to be obtained and prepared. The fourth part should enable the lexicographer to write dictionary articles with an adequate text structure. It would consist of a typology of dictionaries and a textual theory for lexicographic texts (different types of dictionaries ask for different kinds of texts). Wiegand then enumerated some issues which such a text theory would have to address (p. 106).

The contents of Wiegand (1983a)¹⁴ is very similar to that of Wiegand (1983), but the author discussed in more detail the question “What is lexicography?” (p. 36-42).

In Wiegand (1983b)¹⁵, he distinguished between “dictionary article” (*Artikel*) and “dictionary entry” (*Eintrag*). According to his definition, an entry is “any lexicographic text segment which is either part of the article or – when the dictionary does not contain articles, but only lemmas – part of a lemma”.¹⁶ Thus, *entry* may refer to a (lexicographic) text element, a text building stone, a chain of text elements, a chain of text building stones or a chain of text elements and text building stones (p. 403ff.).¹⁷ Then he discussed the definitions of *lemma* (or its equivalents in various languages) given by several authors, differentiated five ways in which the language in the dictionary is used (in his opinion the distinction between *object language* and *metalanguage* is insufficient), and introduced and/or defined more than fifty terms referring to facts that have to do with the lemma.

Wiegand (1984) is his first essay written in English. As the title (“On the structure and contents of a general theory of lexicography”) suggests, it deals with the same topic as Wiegand (1983, 1983a). In his opinion the term *lexicography* refers only to the elaboration of dictionaries, whereas “writing on lexicography is part of meta-lexicography” (p. 13), which comprises four areas: the history of lexicography, a general theory of lexicography, research on dictionary use, and criticism of dictionaries (p. 15). By *lexicography* he meant “linguistic lexicography” about which he stated:

¹³ “First steps to a general theory of lexicography”.

¹⁴ “Reflections on a theory of the lexicographic description of language”

¹⁵ “What is a lemma? A contribution to a theory of the lexicographic description of language”.

¹⁶ It is obvious – but should be emphasized – that this sense of *entry* is quite different from that in which the term generally is used in English metalexicographic texts and dictionaries.

¹⁷ The terms *text element* and *text building stone* were introduced and defined in Wiegand (1983).

All types of works made with the aim of providing not only, but above all, information on linguistic expressions should be classified as linguistic lexicography. They would include at least the following types: dictionaries of language, glossaries, concordances and word indexes [...]. (p. 13ff.)

In more detail than in 1977, he discussed the “so-called lexicographic definition” (p. 17ff.). His main argument against the use of the term *definition* was:

At all events the activities of the lexicographer when explaining the meaning of a lemma-sign, and in particular the results of these activities, show a greater similarity to the explanations of meaning given by speakers in everyday dialogue than to the procedures and definitions of natural and social scientists defining expressions belonging to academic and scientific usage and thereby creating technical terms. (p. 17)

Another argument was that a definition should consist of *definiendum* and *definiens*, whereas many metalexicographers consider – erroneously – only the *definiens* as the definition (p. 19). Wiegand pointed to “similarities between contextual paraphrases of meaning in everyday dialogues and so-called dictionary definitions” and, as he had already done earlier, substituted the term *lexicographic explanation of meaning* for *lexicographic definition*. Such explanations may consist of simple synonyms or of lexical paraphrases, like “yellow, oval citrus fruit tapering at both ends [...]” for *lemon* (p. 20).¹⁸ Of course the explanations refer to the usual meaning, i.e. the meaning a lexical unit has in “usual texts” or “usual contexts” (p. 24). As to the lexical paraphrases, the question is what predicates belong in them. Wiegand reported a kind of test in which he had asked 100 students to choose among 21 expressions those which they thought most appropriate for using in a lexical paraphrase of *lemon*. The predicates chosen by 75% of the informants were considered “candidates for identifying a class of objects”, in that case, lemons (p. 27).

The author’s preoccupation with the dictionary user led him to deal with the issue *empirical studies on dictionary use*¹⁹ in Wiegand (1985)²⁰. In the main part of his long essay, he first (p. 42-58) introduced and defined terms concerning the aim of dictionary use (e.g. *appropriate use*), the user (e.g. *potential user*, *well-informed user*, *learned user*) and situations of use (which occur when there is either a “specific conflict of communication” or some other kind of situation, both types being subdivided). Then he distinguished two types of (written) user protocols (in one type the protocol is made after the situation of use, the other one, which he called *partial protocol*, is made during the situation of use), reported on an empirical study he had undertaken, and concentrated on the results concerning grammatical questions. Since his 45 subjects had consulted different dictionaries, the number of successful look-ups might be considered as an indication of the “use value” of each of the reference works. But Wiegand admitted that the sample (number of subjects and look-ups) was too small to allow a final evaluation of the dictionaries and that the study should be seen as the demonstration of a part of a procedure by which it is

¹⁸ Lexical paraphrases occur in dictionaries – where the lemma-sign represented by the lemma is out of context – whereas when explanations or paraphrases are given in everyday dialogues the lemma-signs are in context.

¹⁹ He stated (p. 22) that already in 1974 – when he had not yet heard of Quirk’s (1973) investigation – he had undertaken a questionnaire study which he only mentioned in a note in Wiegand (1977) and which had led him to think about types of situations of use.

²⁰ “Questions about grammar in protocols of dictionary use. A contribution to empirical research into the use of monolingual dictionaries”.

possible to reach “judgments that are intersubjectively verifiable” (p. 93). He concluded with some remarks on the presentation of grammar in monolingual dictionaries.

In Wiegand (1985a)²¹ he returned to the issue indicated in the title, but dealt with it in more detail than in earlier papers. He started out (p. 18ff.) discussing *predication* and *referentiation* (e.g. “Peter is a pilot” is a predication, with *pilot* as predicator, whereas in “I don’t trust this pilot”, there is a referentiation to somebody designated by the word *pilot*, and *pilot* is an expression of referentiation). Predications are used in lexicographic explanations of meaning and it is important to choose adequate predicators. The author then differentiated between explanations of objects, facts etc. (e.g. “A crime is an illegal activity or action”) and explanations of lemma-signs (e.g. “The meaning of *crime* is ‘illegal activity or action’” or “*Crime* means illegal activity or action”). Wiegand stated that there are – in German – several relational expressions, or relational predicates: in common language they are verbs like *bedeutet* (“means”) or expressions like *ist ein Name für* (“is a name for”), whereas in the specialized language of linguistics there are verbs or expressions like *designiert* (“designates”) or *ist synonym mit* (“is synonymous with”). In both cases the author distinguished relational predicates which relate language to the world (e.g. “*Chair* is a word for a piece of furniture”) from those which relate one linguistic expression (the lemma-sign) to another one, as in “X has the same meaning as Y” (p. 44f.). Wiegand reported two empirical studies in which he had asked students how they understand a dictionary article like “*Chair*: piece of furniture for one person....” and which of several possible relational predicates they would prefer. The results showed that the subjects tended to interpret such an article as the expression of a relation between the lemma-sign and the extra-linguistic world. Wiegand reported two other empirical studies, one of which aimed at verifying which types of relational predicates would be best for the learning of unknown words (p. 49-52). At the end he made suggestions for the writing of lexical paraphrases for concrete nouns.

When computer lexicography was still in its beginnings, Wiegand (1986)²² wrote about the “conception of a lexicographical data bank for standard German”. Although the computer had been used in Germany to compile as many as about seventy “form dictionaries” (i.e. dictionaries which do not give definitions, e.g. indexes and concordances), it was “still in its planning and experimental stage in the compilation of dictionaries of definitions” (p. 619). Having worked for some time on a “theory of lexicographical acts”, Wiegand first described an imaginary lexicographer of the pre-electronic era. In his opinion such a lexicographer needs a substantial level of lexicographical and linguistic competence and detailed metalexicographical knowledge. Lexicographical competence, i.e. “the ability to act lexicographically”, “consists to date of about 600 types (or patterns) of acts” (p. 621). After enumerating some of these acts and giving an example of the writing of a dictionary article, the author shortly described an “electronic-age workstation” and some acts the modern lexicographer has to perform.

In Wiegand (1987)²³, he first made some general remarks on research into dictionary use and stated that only few studies had been undertaken. Since dictionary use is a kind of action, he then discussed the concept *action* in general and the action “using a dictionary”. He distinguished several characteristics of actions, which can be formulated as questions:

²¹ “A new conception of the so-called lexicographic definition”.

²² I quote from the version published in Wiegand (2000).

²³ “On the action-theoretical foundation of research into dictionary use”.

who acts, what is the desired result, how is the action carried out, under which circumstances, when, how long, where, what for, why, what is the immediate cause, what are the consequences? After referring to his discussion – in Wiegand (1985) – of the concept of *situation of use*, he differentiated various types of use: “usual use of dictionaries as reference works”, “usual use of dictionaries as books for reading about language”, “unusual use of dictionaries in order to get to know something about the used dictionaries” (e.g. when they are analysed by metalexigraphers), “unusual use of dictionaries when they are not used as dictionaries” (e.g. when they are utilized as weight), “use of dictionaries with the aim of learning how to use dictionaries” (p. 197). Then he defined the “genuine purpose of a dictionary” and the action “using a dictionary” (which is a “usual action of use [...] when a dictionary is used according to its genuine purpose”). Finally, he described in detail several such actions – usual and unusual ones – and distinguished various types of users (cf. Wiegand 1985).

His interest in dictionary use is manifest again in Ripfel & Wiegand (1988)²⁴ where the authors summarized 20 empirical studies and discussed the methods employed.

The title of Wiegand (1988)²⁵ clearly indicates the issue of this essay. Citing Van Dijk and other text linguists, the author treated dictionary articles as a special kind of text, more exactly, a partial text of the whole text which is the dictionary. Although there are unstandardized articles (in which the lexicographer expresses himself freely), most are more or less standardized. Standardization is necessary for the elaboration (by a team) and for facilitating the comprehension of the information contained in the article.

Dictionary articles consist of “functional lexicographic text segments” whose main classes are “information items”²⁶ (*Angaben*) and “structure indicators”. Segments with one “genuine purpose” are called “text elements”, those with more than one purpose are “text building stones”. The whole article may be segmented down to the “functional text elements” (p. 41). After discussing Rey-Debove’s (1971) definitions of *macrostructure* (which refers only to alphabetical dictionaries so that Wiegand preferred the more general term *access structure*) and *microstructure*, he presented his ideas about the structure of standardized articles of alphabetical dictionaries (p. 54ff.), proceeding to segment several articles. The results of this segmentation were represented in “partitive structure graphs” (which are like constituent structure trees). For every segment Wiegand employed a term to characterize it (e.g. *orthography item*, *accent item*, *plural form item*).

Citing 26 metalexigraphic works in which types of dictionaries were one of the topics or dictionary typologies had been established, Wiegand (1988a)²⁷ stated that frequently the terms used are not defined or are not clear (p. 4). Therefore he introduced a great number of terms (e.g. *dictionary predicate*), with which types of dictionaries may be characterized (e.g. *dictionary of quotations* or *alphabetical dictionary*) and, frequently

²⁴ “Research into dictionary use. A critical report”.

²⁵ “The dictionary article as text”.

²⁶ The English word *item* - used in Wiegand (1990) - does not seem to be a good translation of *Angabe* because it is too general. A better translation is *information item*. But of course the word *item* may be used once it is defined. Although Hausmann & Wiegand (1989) employ *item*, their expression at the first occurrence of the term (p. 328) is “information *item*” (only *item* being in italics). A very detailed study of information items – and other components of dictionary articles – is Wiegand (2005c - “Information items, functional supplements to information items, information item texts, information item structures, structure indicators, comments, and more. A contribution to the theory of dictionary form”).

²⁷ “Preliminary reflections on dictionary typology. Part 1”; 103 pages.

referring to several German dictionaries and using a set-theoretical language, dealt in great detail and in a very complex manner with numerous characteristics in order to obtain a scientifically based typology.

Most of Wiegand's writings are about monolingual dictionaries, but in Wiegand (1988b)²⁸ he began to deal with bilingual lexicography, too. He had been invited to assist a Chinese team of lexicographers in their efforts to elaborate the dictionary mentioned in the title (which is a polyfunctional dictionary), and, during a four-week stay in China, wrote a diary containing his reflections. In the article, a revised version of extracts from the diary and some added parts, he analysed and commented (with suggestions for improvements) on the structure and all article segments of the planned dictionary (e.g. article head, lemma position, equivalents, examples, idioms, compound words). Whereas several authors had called for monofunctional bilingual dictionaries (four for each language pair), he recognized that a polyfunctional dictionary is a good expedient, when, due to insufficient material and lexicographic capacities, neither four nor even two dictionaries can be published. He warned, however, that such a reference work will necessarily privilege one of the four functions; for example, the planned dictionary would primarily be helpful to Chinese users for decoding (or translation into Chinese), and least helpful to Germans when translating from Chinese into German (p. 529).

In Wiegand (1988c)²⁹, the author began to explore – in his usual precise manner – a new issue, i.e. special-field lexicography.³⁰ He first intended to distinguish “linguistic lexicography” (*Sprachlexikographie*) from “encyclopedic lexicography” (*Sachlexikographie*).³¹ He criticized the viewpoints of several authors in whose opinion the two kinds of lexicography cannot be separated clearly. McArthur (1986: 104), for example, sees (linguistic) dictionaries and encyclopedias in a continuum, “where one extreme is words and words alone, and the other is referents and referents alone”. Wiegand, applying his action theory (cf. Wiegand 1987 above), established the difference on another basis, i.e. on the notion of “genuine purpose”: a work of reference is a linguistic dictionary if its genuine purpose is to enable the potential user to obtain information about linguistic objects; in the case of the encyclopedia, “linguistic objects” has to be replaced by “non-linguistic objects”. On the same basis a third type of reference work – besides the dictionary (*Sprachwörterbuch*) and the encyclopedia (*Sachwörterbuch*) – can be distinguished: the encyclopedic dictionary (*Allbuch*), whose genuine purpose is to inform

²⁸ “‘Shanghai by night’. Extracts from a metalexicographic diary about the work at the Great German-Chinese Dictionary”; 105 pages.

²⁹ “What is special-field lexicography? With hints to the relation between linguistic and encyclopedic knowledge”. In earlier articles the author had already attended to the issue *special-field language*, e.g. in Wiegand (1977b – “Special-field languages in the monolingual dictionary. Criticism, provocations, and practical-pragmatic suggestions”) and in Wiegand (1979 – “Communication conflicts and the use of special-field language”).

³⁰ The translator of Wiegand (1994a) used the expression *domain-specific* instead of *special-field*. Hartmann and James (1998: 128f.) prefer *specialized dictionary*, since at the lemma *special-field dictionary* there is nothing but a cross-reference to *specialized dictionary*.

³¹ The German word *Sache* means *thing*. Thus *Sachlexikographie* would be *lexicography of things*, but this certainly would not be a good translation. What Wiegand has in mind is a distinction between language, linguistic items (*Sprache*), and extra-linguistic objects, which are dealt with in encyclopedias, in encyclopedic lexicography.

about lexical items as well as referents.³² But the question is how one can know the genuine purpose of a certain reference work. Wiegand indicated a method – consisting of several instructions – for discovering it (p. 850) and applied this method to the examination of four German reference works, mainly analysing one or more articles of each. He made it clear that the fact that a linguistic dictionary provides information about lexical items does not mean that the user cannot get – from the definition or semantic explanation – some information about referents (p. 858). This led him to discuss the difference between linguistic and encyclopedic information (a topic which he would treat in more detail in Wiegand 1994a). Explaining and exemplifying some of his lexicographic concepts (functional text segments, lexicographic information items)³³, he established the difference again on the basis of genuine purpose; for example, the genuine purpose of standardized encyclopedic information items is to enable the potential user to obtain “information about the characteristics of an object and about contexts in which this object serves its purpose” (p. 865). According to the author, the above-mentioned three-fold distinction of types of reference works (*Sprachbuch*, *Sachbuch*, *Allbuch* – linguistic dictionary, encyclopedia, encyclopedic dictionary) applies as well to special-field reference works (e.g. dictionaries of chemistry, dictionaries of linguistics), so that there are special-field linguistic dictionaries, special-field encyclopedias and special-field encyclopedic dictionaries. In the last part of his paper he briefly described each of these three types.

In 1989, there appeared the first volume of the three-volume international encyclopedia of lexicography (Hausmann et al.) in which six articles by Wiegand (one of them with Hausmann as co-author) were published. These articles had to be necessarily shorter than his usual papers. Nevertheless they are among the longest of all three volumes (between 34 and 62 pages) and contain detailed discussions of the various topics. In all of them Wiegand referred to earlier papers, but always presented new reflections and information. I will not summarize the articles but just translate the titles:

Wiegand (1989): “The present status of lexicography and its relation to other disciplines”.

Wiegand (1989a): “Aspects of the macrostructure in the general monolingual dictionary: forms of alphabetical ordering and their problems”.

Wiegand (1989b): “The concept of microstructure: history, problems, perspectives”.

Wiegand (1989c): “Types of microstructures in the general monolingual dictionary”.

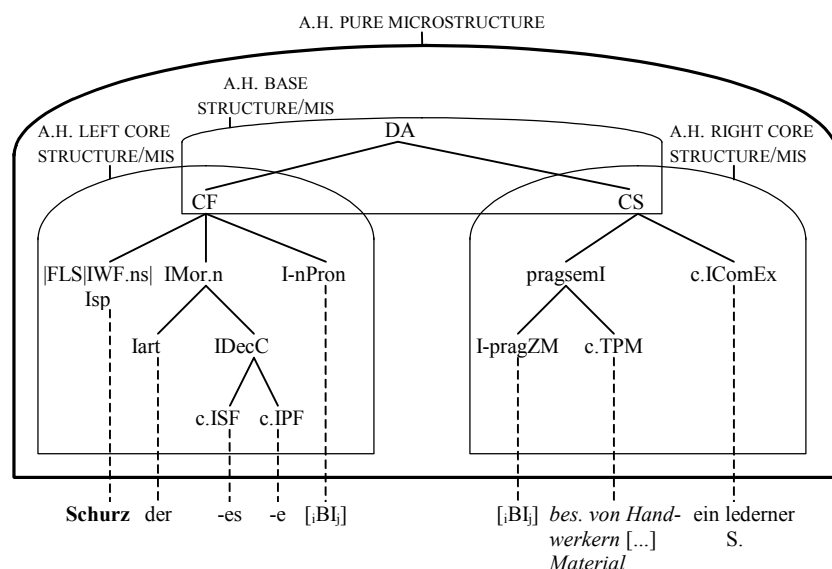
Wiegand (1989d): “The lexicographic definition in the general monolingual dictionary”.

The sixth article – Hausmann and Wiegand (1989) – was published in English. It is interesting and important not only because of the contents – a general survey –, but also because Wiegand’s terms are given in English, German and French. The topics dealt with are (according to the chapter titles): “Basic notions”, “The textual book structure”, “The textual word list structure”, “The macrostructure”, “The access structures”, “The microstructure: the classical conception”, “Microstructures in the dictionary: a new conception”, “Addressing”, “Types of microstructures”, “Other lexicographic traditions”.

³² The term *encyclopedic dictionary* is problematic, since in English it is used as synonymous with *encyclopedia*, e.g. in the English version of Wiegand 1994a (cf. Wiegand 1999: 300). However, Hartmann and James (1998: 48f.) use the two terms as I do it here. According to them, an encyclopedic dictionary is “a type of REFERENCE WORK which shares features of the GENERAL DICTIONARY and the ENCYCLOPEDIA”.

³³ About *information item*, cf. footnote 26.

From his early lexicographic writings on, the author had made use of figures – frequently tree structures – to illustrate some of his statements. From 1989 on he illustrated macrostructures and microstructures by structure graphs like this.³⁴



Another article published in English (a translation of the author's text) is Wiegand (1990), in which he again attended – in 126 pages – to the issue *dictionary parts as texts*. Stating that he had worked out a theory on lexicographic texts for several years and that such a theory consists of three parts (production, structure, and reception of lexicographic texts), he restricted himself in that paper to the second part, which “has been also formally worked out, namely with recourse to the mathematical structure concept of Bourbaki (1968) as well as by using set-theoretic language. (p. 18)³⁵ This second part of the theory deals mainly “with the following aspects of the dictionary form: criteria for the textuality of lexicographic texts and representation forms of textuality; text condensation, propositional

³⁴ This graph is part of an essay to be published in a *festschrift* for Prof. Henning Bergenholtz. Wiegand gives the following explanation:

"x — y" means (read from the bottom to the top) the same as *x is an item as part of y*; "u v" means (read from the bottom to the top) the same as *u is an element of v* (= $u \in v$, where "v" is a class symbol). " | " means the same as *at the same time*; LEFT CORE STRUCTURE/MiS should be read as *left core structure as partial structure of the microstructure* (MiS); *abbreviations* (all abbreviations which label nodes are class symbols for classes of items with the same dictionary topic directed genuine item function): A. = ABSTRACT; H = HIERARCHICAL; DA = dictionary article; CF = comment on form; CS = comment on semantics; IFLS = item giving the form of the lemma sign; IWF.ns = item giving the word form of the nominative singular; Isp = item giving the spelling; IMor.n = item giving the morphology at nouns; I-nPron = item for the normal pronunciation; Iart = item indicating an article; IDecC = item indicating the declination class; c.ISF = condensed item giving the formation of the singular form; c.IPF = condensed item giving the formation of the plural; pragsemI = pragmatic-semantic item; I-pragZM = item for the pragmatic zero labeling; c.IPM = condensed item giving the paraphrase of meaning; c.IComEx = condensed item giving a competence example; iBlj = blank item of which the structural position is determined via the citation of the preceding variable "i" and the following variable "j" with the corresponding class symbols of both neighbours.

³⁵ Bourbaki (1968) is cited in the references as: Bourbaki, Nicolas: *Éléments de mathématique*. I. Les structures fondamentales de l'analyse, livre I: Théorie des ensembles, chapitre 4: structures. Paris 1957 [English version 1968].

density and expansion of texts; order structures of lexicographic texts”. The “order structures” consist of the following structures: “textual book structure; inner and outer access structures including rapid access structures; hierarchical and precedential article structures; hierarchical and precedential microstructures and item structures; kinds of microstructures, namely: simple, expanded, composed, rudimentary, listing, integrated, partially integrated, non-integrated and the possible combinations; partial structures of microstructures, item structures and article structures; the microstructure program of a dictionary and the grammar for establishing microstructures”. (p. 19) The essay is very comprehensive; some parts are – because of the use of a mathematical structure concept as well as of set-theoretic language – quite complicated. At the end there are more than four pages of German abbreviations of terms employed by the author and the English translations of these terms.

4. Essays on specific topics since 1990

In this section I will group together Wiegand’s most important metalexigraphic works since 1990 according to the topics dealt with and say only a few words. Some of the essays pertain to more than one topic.

Access structure

The term *access structure* had been introduced in Wiegand (1988). It refers to those dictionary elements which allow users to find (or access) the information they want. Inside the microstructure of an article there is the *inner access structure*. All other access structures are *outer access structures*. The outer access structures of one distinct dictionary are analysed in detail in Wiegand (2002c)³⁶, so-called access routes are described in Wiegand (2007)³⁷, and a general overview is given in Wiegand (2008).³⁸

Addressing

Hausmann & Wiegand (1989: 328) had explained the term *addressing*: “The way in which a form and information relating to that form are brought together is the *addressing procedure* [...]. Each information *item* [...] is addressed to a form called *address* [...]” In

³⁶ “On the macrostructure and the outer access structures of the de Gruyter Wörterbuch Deutsch als Fremdsprache”.

³⁷ “About access routes in printed dictionaries. A contribution towards the intersection of use procedures and dictionary form“. This is the translation of the title given in the abstract. To convey an idea of the contents and the employed terms, I quote the abstract: “Following the introduction of the terminological adjectives *adcurrent*, *incurrent*, *inner-current* and *excurrent* as well as a series of lexicographic-theoretical concepts, access routes are explained, partly by using examples, and a variety of types of access routes are distinguished. A basic distinction is that between outer and inner access routes. Outer access routes are divided into single and complex ones with single access routes being divided into mediostuctural and non-mediostuctural outer access routes. Mediostuctural outer access routes are divided into inner-current, table of contents *excurrent* and dictionary *excurrent* outer access routes whilst non-mediostuctural access routes are divided into *adcurrent*, *inner-current* and dictionary *excurrent* outer access routes. This article presents conceptual differentiations and a relevant terminology with which the data accessibility of printed dictionaries as well as their mediostuctural profile can be evaluated and planned systematically.“

³⁸ “Access structures in paper dictionaries. A summarizing contribution to a central part of a theory of dictionary form”.

Wiegand (2000a)³⁹, Wiegand (2002)⁴⁰ and Wiegand (2006c)⁴¹ the author goes into more detail about this issue.

Analysis of German monolingual dictionaries

In a 146-page article, Wiegand (1990a)⁴² cites a great number of German monolingual dictionaries and analyses many of them. In Wiegand (1991)⁴³ – an essay of 333 pages (!) – again many dictionaries are analysed, especially with reference to the article structures. The textual structures of a 10-volume German dictionary are the topic of Wiegand (2005b)⁴⁴.

Bilingual dictionaries

Wiegand (1988b) had described a bilingual dictionary project. Model articles of the dictionary are presented and commented in Zaiping & Wiegand (1995)⁴⁵, a 123-page paper in which the metalexigrapher develops a theory of bilingual dictionaries. Reports of other projects of bilingual dictionaries in which he took part are Wiegand (1992)⁴⁶, Wiegand (1994)⁴⁷, and Wiegand (1996)⁴⁸.

Dictionary functions

The topic *dictionary functions* is dealt with especially in Wiegand (2001)⁴⁹, an article in which he discusses several conceptions of *dictionary function* before defining the term, and in Wiegand (2005a)⁵⁰, where he replies to Bergenholtz and Tarp (2003), who had criticized his argumentation.

Equivalence and equivalents

I already cited several articles on bilingual dictionaries and their structures. Wiegand (2002b)⁵¹, Wiegand (2003a)⁵², Wiegand (2005)⁵³, and Wiegand (2005a – cf. footnote 49) deal specifically with the problem of equivalence.

³⁹ “Addressing in monolingual and bilingual lexicography. An introductory survey on the problem and the situation in research”.

⁴⁰ “Addressing in bilingual print dictionaries”.

⁴¹ “Addressing in printed dictionaries: Precisions and further reflections”.

⁴² “Contemporary German Lexicography”.

⁴³ “On the structures of the article text in dictionaries of Early New High German. At the same time an attempt to further develop a theory of lexicographic texts”.

⁴⁴ “On the textual structures in the GWDS”.

⁴⁵ “About the model articles for the Great German-Chinese Dictionary. At the same time a contribution to a theory of bilingual lexicographic texts”.

⁴⁶ “German-Hungarian Dictionary. Reflections after the colloquium in Budapest, April 1-2, 1993“. The article was published in a 1992 edition of *Lexicographica* which appeared only in 1994.

⁴⁷ “German-Turkmenic Dictionary. Glances at the lexicographic work at the Turkmenic National Magtymguly University in Ashgabat“.

⁴⁸ “German-Uzbekian Dictionary. Glances at the lexicographic work at the National Uzbekian University of World Languages in Tashkent”.

⁴⁹ “What are dictionary functions? Critical remarks on recent dictionary research”.

⁵⁰ “Presentation of equivalents and dictionary functions in bilingual print dictionaries. With a side-look to the so-called ‘modern theory of lexicographic functions’”.

⁵¹ “On equivalence in bilingual lexicography. Criticism and suggestions”. An English and a French translation of this article were published in the same year (cf. http://www.gs.uni-heidelberg.de/sprache2/hew_publ2.htm#1998)

⁵² A German version of this article written in English is Wiegand (2005d).

⁵³ “Equivalence, equivalent differentiation and equivalent presentation. A new homogeneous conception”.

Learners' dictionaries

In Wiegand (1995)⁵⁴, the author writes about the special type of dictionaries mentioned in the title. Another paper on these reference works is Wiegand (1999a)⁵⁵. In 1998 and 2002 he edits two collections of papers, each about one of two German learners' dictionaries, and in Wiegand (2002c – cf. footnote 35) and Wiegand (2002d)⁵⁶ he himself analyses the structures of the second German learners' dictionary.

Mediostructure

Wiegand (1996c)⁵⁷ “introduces a formalized theory of mediostructure in an informal way” (p. 11). The term *mediostructure* is used for what Rey-Debove (1989) called the *système de renvois* (“cross-reference system”). In the English-written abstract Wiegand shortly explains the terms (in italics) he employs.⁵⁸ Two more recent articles about the mediostructure are Wiegand (2002a)⁵⁹ and Wiegand (2004)⁶⁰.

Semi-integrated and mixed semi-integrated microstructures

In Wiegand (1996a)⁶¹ he again discusses microstructures in general (integrated, partially integrated, unintegrated, semi-integrated), attends to problems of bilingual lexicography (citing many authors who wrote about them) and deals specifically with semi-integrated microstructures in bilingual dictionaries. Some years later, so-called “mixed semi-integrated” microstructures will become the subject of Meyer & Wiegand (2000)⁶².

Special-field dictionaries

Wiegand (1994a)⁶³ turns again to the issue “special-field dictionaries” (cf. Wiegand 1988c and footnote 29), as will be done in Bergenholtz, Tarp & Wiegand (1998)⁶⁴, Wiegand (2004)⁶⁵ and Wiegand (2004a)⁶⁶. Schierholz & Wiegand (2004)⁶⁷, Wiegand

⁵⁴ “Lexicographic texts in monolingual learners' dictionaries. Critical reflections on the occasion of the publication of Langenscheidts Großwörterbuch Deutsch als Fremdsprache.”

⁵⁵ “Articles in learners' dictionaries. Perception of text form and search area structures. Plaidoyer for clearly arranged print dictionaries in the era of new media”.

⁵⁶ “On textual structures of the dictionary articles and article niches in the de Gruyter Wörterbuch Deutsch als Fremdsprache. At the same time a contribution to a further development of a theory of the dictionary form”.

⁵⁷ “On the mediostructures in print dictionaries”.

⁵⁸ As was said earlier, some or even many of Wiegand's terms are difficult to translate. Just to give an idea of such a term in German: *wörterbuchgegenstandsbedingte Verweisvoraussetzungen* (ibid.: 16), which might be translated as *cross-reference conditions dependent on the dictionary subject*.

⁵⁹ “Old and new facts about the mediostructure in print dictionaries”.

⁶⁰ A slightly altered version was translated into English and published in *Lexikos* 14 (2004). The title was translated as “Reflections on the Mediostructure in Special-Field Dictionaries. Also According to the Example of the *Dictionary for Lexicography and Dictionary Research*”.

⁶¹ “The concept of semi-integrated microstructures. A contribution to the theory of bilingual print dictionaries”.

⁶² “Mixed semi-integrated microstructures for German-Spanish print dictionaries”.

⁶³ “About the distinction of semantic and encyclopedic data in special-field dictionaries”. In the English translation in Wiegand (1999) the term *special-field* is substituted by *domain-specific*.

⁶⁴ “Data distribution structures. Macro and microstructures in recent special-field dictionaries”.

⁶⁵ Cf. footnote 59.

⁶⁶ “On the differences between special-field lexicography and terminography. Using the Dictionary of Lexicography and Dictionary Research as an example”. A shorter version was presented in English at the 2nd International Terminology Conference in 2003 in Lisbon.

(2006a)⁶⁸ and Wiegand (2006b)⁶⁹ deal especially with the new dictionary series already mentioned in section 2.

Text condensation

Dictionary articles are condensed texts, and condensation may occur in other parts of the dictionary, too. This fact had been dealt with briefly in earlier writings. In Wiegand (1996b) – published in English – and Wiegand (1998a)⁷⁰ the author theorizes specifically about it.

Typology of dictionary articles

Wiegand (2007a)⁷¹ is a short paper about this topic, which was dealt with in great detail in Wiegand (2003)⁷², a 145-page article.

There are, of course, other long essays about different lexicographic matters. For example, although during many years Wiegand has developed a theory of alphabetical (monolingual and bilingual) dictionaries, in Wiegand (2004b)⁷³, in the introduction to a new edition of a famous German onomasiological dictionary, he also writes about this type of reference work.

5. Other important works since 1990

Bibliographies

In most of his writings Wiegand cites an enormous quantity of metalexigraphic publications and many dictionaries, and since the first years of his academic career he has been engaged in publicizing bibliographic data. Before 1990 he published several bibliographies of Germanic linguistics and lexicography (for example, in Wiegand 1988d⁷⁴ he gathered 2.200 titles), and then, together with Kammerer, one entitled “Pedagogical lexicography and dictionaries in pedagogical contexts in the 20th century” (Kammerer & Wiegand 1998). Wiegand (2004c) is a “select bibliography of lexicography and onomasiology”.

Finally, he published the three volumes (with a total of more than 2,000 pages) of the “International bibliography of Germanic lexicography and dictionary research, taking into consideration metalexigraphic research about English as well as North-European, Romance, Slavic and other languages” (Wiegand 2006d, 2007b).

⁶⁷ Cf. footnote 5.

⁶⁸ “The dictionary for learning and consultation. A new type of special-field dictionary exemplified by the Dictionaries on Linguistics and Communication Science”.

⁶⁹ “The Dictionaries on Linguistics and Communication Science (WSK) and the possibilities of its use in the subject German as Foreign Language”.

⁷⁰ “Lexicographic text condensation. Draft for a complete conception”.

⁷¹ “New aspects of a theory and typology of dictionary articles and its relevance for praxis”.

⁷² “Reflections on the typology of dictionary articles in print dictionaries. A contribution to the theory of the dictionary form”.

⁷³ “Lexicographic-historical introduction”.

⁷⁴ “Bibliography of dictionary research, from 1945 to the present, 2,200 titles chosen from a Germanic perspective”.

The “magnum opus”

The expression *magnum opus* in the first quotation of section 2 refers to Wiegand’s book published in 1998 (Wiegand 1998)⁷⁵.

In the first part, two main topics are dealt with: lexicography and metalexicography in general (i.e. as disciplines: their status, differences and subdivisions) and computational lexicography.

In the second part – more than 800 pages – Wiegand attends to the problems of research into dictionary use, returning to his action theory and his reflections on types of users and situations of use. He goes into great detail about the different kinds of research methods and makes proposals for better questionnaires and tests.

6. Final remarks

While Smit (2002) gave an overview of the articles collected in Wiegand (2000) – some of which deal with linguistic problems in general – I restricted myself to the author’s essays on lexicography and dictionary research. On the other hand, I cited many more works, since I wanted to convey a more comprehensive idea of his outstanding work as metalexicographer and theorist. Of course it was impossible to go into detail, but I think it became clear – for those who are familiar with the metalexicographic literature – that no one else wrote more extensively about the subject nor dealt more precisely with all parts and many types of dictionaries. Gouws (2005: 166) speaks of the “era Wiegand” and states that since the early 1980s “metalexicography has been influenced dominantly by the works of Herbert Ernst Wiegand”.

Two outstanding metalexicographic publications are scheduled for the next two years: the first volume (with about 2,300 articles from A to C) of the above-mentioned *Dictionary of Lexicography and Dictionary Research*, in which – among others – most of Wiegand’s terms will be lemmatized, explained, exemplified and translated into nine languages; and a supplementary volume of the international encyclopedia edited by Hausmann et al. (1989/1990/1991)⁷⁶. It is to be hoped that these two reference works can be acquired by libraries of those universities around the world in which metalexicography is taught and studied.

⁷⁵ “Dictionary research. Investigations into dictionary use and into the theory, criticism, history and automatisisation of dictionaries”; 1,162 pages.

⁷⁶ It will contain 136 articles – all of them written in English – comprising a total of about 1,300 pages and inform about recent developments in lexicography and dictionary research.

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