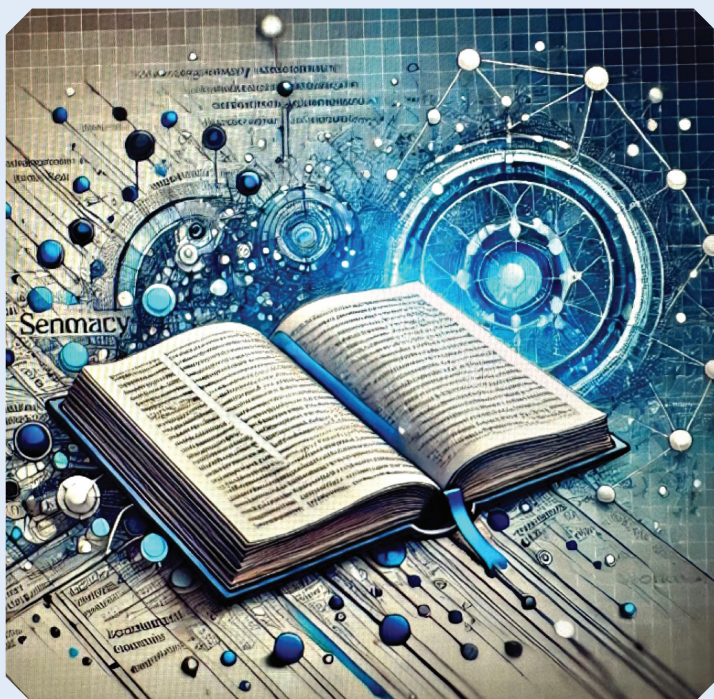


Kristina Š. Despot, Ana Ostroški Anić, Ivana Brač (Eds.)

# Lexicography and Semantics



Book of Abstracts of the  
**XXI EURALEX International Congress**

8–12 October 2024  
Cavtat, Croatia



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# **Lexicography and Semantics**

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## FOREWORD

This book contains the abstracts of keynotes, talks, posters, and software demonstrations presented at the XXI EURALEX International Congress, Cavtat, Croatia, October 8–12, 2024. The abstracts were either submitted and accepted as extended abstracts or were taken from full papers accepted for publication in the *Proceedings of the XXI EURALEX International Congress*. In Part I, the abstracts of keynotes, talks, posters, and software demonstrations are all listed in alphabetical order by the authors' last names. Part II contains the abstracts of the keynote presentations. Part III contains the extended abstracts, Part IV short abstracts, and Part V pre-conference workshops overview.

Finally, an alphabetical index contains all authors' information.

The main topic of the 21<sup>st</sup> EURALEX International Congress is *Lexicography and Semantics*.

Lexicography and semantics, particularly lexical semantics, share a deep connection, as the accurate representation of meaning is a fundamental aspect of both disciplines. The intersection of lexicography and semantics is a fertile ground for exploring how words convey meaning and how meaning is structured in language.

Papers, posters, presentations of new projects, and software demonstrations were invited on the topic *Lexicography and Semantics* (theoretical and applied perspectives) as well as on all lexicographically relevant topics including, but not limited to, the following fields:

- Monolingual, bilingual, and multilingual lexicography including commercial dictionary publishing
- The dictionary-making process
- The use of dictionaries, and the needs of the user
- Lexicography and language technologies: the use of computational linguistics, natural language processing and computer science technologies and language resources in lexicography
- Terminology, terminography, and other specialized forms of lexicography
- Lexicography of lesser-used and under-researched languages
- Phraseology and collocations
- Lexicography and etymology
- Lexicological issues of lexicographical relevance
- Reports on lexicographical and lexicological projects

- Academic lexicography, historical lexicography, scholarly lexicography
- Theoretical linguistic research, especially those branches most directly related to the interests and needs of compilers of dictionaries and/or computer lexicons, including word meaning, syntax, word combinations (phraseology), morphology, phonology, etc.

Dr. Kristina Š. Despot  
EURALEX 2024 Chair

Daniele Franceschi, Alberte Fernández Castro

## Exploring Term Formation Processes Cross-Linguistically

### A Cognitive, Frame-Based Analysis of Environmental Economics Terminology in English, Italian and Spanish

**Keywords** environmental economics terminology; multilingual glossary; term formation patterns; cognitive modelling

Terminology within the domain of environmental economics, a rapidly growing and changing sub-discipline of economics concerned with environmental issues, has been understudied in the literature on domain-specific languages. While, on the one hand, it presents the common features of specialized vocabulary, i.e., monoreferentiality, precision, economy and objectivity (Gotti, 2008; Scarpa, 2020), it also has its own peculiarities because it lies at the intersection among different fields, not just economics and environmental science, but also law, commerce and business. Hence its hybrid and complex cognitive nature, often blending concepts imported from unrelated domains. The name itself of an emerging sub-field of environmental economics, i.e., *envirodevonomics*, studying environmental quality in developing countries (Greenstone & Kelsey, 2015), is a case in point, as it creatively blends words referring to multiple domains of knowledge.

The aim of this presentation is twofold. First, it intends to illustrate the features of a newly created trilingual (English-Italian-Spanish) glossary of environmental economics terms which will soon be made available on *Lexonomy* (Méchura, 2017; Rambousek, Jakubicek, & Kosem, 2021). The termbase consists of approximately 1,000 items automatically extracted from a two-million word corpus (ENCO Corpus) compiled specifically for this research. The corpus includes academic papers published in journals of environmental economics freely accessible online and public reports from government agencies and companies, providing additional context and depth from outside the academic world. Although some lexicographic resources in the field of environmental economics already exist (e.g., Acks, 1997; Markandya et al, 2001), they are only monolingual, somewhat dated or just in printed form. In today's mobile society, however, there is a need for easily accessible, updatable, electronic dictionaries (Fuertes Olivera, 2018; Jackson, 2018) and multilingual termbases to be used also for translation purposes and in the context of specialized language teaching/learning.

After presenting a demo of our English-Italian-Spanish glossary of environmental economics terminology and discussing the similarities and differences with IATE (Interactive Terminology for Europe), EU's terminology management system, we aim to examine the different term formation patterns in the three languages, with a focus on their cognitive implications. In particular, we will show how meaning construction is subject to varying conceptual structures (Faber Benítez, 2009), frames (Fillmore, 1982; 1985; Lakoff, 2004; 2010) and ideologies (Liu, Lyu, & Zheng, 2021) in the three languages under investigation. The interpretation of the compound term *carbon footprint*, for instance, is possible by virtue of a metaphor, whereby *footprint*, which activates the walking frame, is understood as the 'impact that our actions have on the environment' due to carbon dioxide emissions associated with human activity. Through calquing, both Italian and Spanish employ similar metaphoric expressions, i.e., *impronta di carbonio* and *huella de carbono*, respectively. In other cases, though, the meaning construction dynamics are different in the three languages. The term *phase-out*, originating from the field of physics which is still indirectly evoked, in the expression *coal phase-out* (i.e., the gradual elimination of coal) does not have exact counterparts in Italian or Spanish: *eliminazione pprox.ng del carbone* (Italian) and *pprox. gradual del pprox* (Spanish) are based on a paraphrase and are consequently less technical. The opposite scenario may also be observed, i.e., environmental economics terms in either Italian or Spanish sometimes exhibit a higher level of precision and a more restricted scope of application: the English term *greenwashing* is rather generic, as its meaning shares a conceptual link with other metaphorical uses of 'washing' in contexts beyond environmental concerns (e.g., *whitewashing*, covering up crimes and forms of corruption; *pinkwashing* or *rainbow washing*, attempting to benefit from the support of LGBTQA+ rights; *sportswashing*, investing in sports to promote a country's reputation while redirecting public attention away from unethical conduct; and so forth). Its equivalents in both Spanish and Italian are instead based on more concrete metaphors: the Spanish equivalents *ecoimpostura*, *ecoblanqueo* and *blanqueo verde* specifically activate the (il)legal(ity) frame, while both *ecologismo/ambientalismo di facciata* in Italian and *ecopostureo* in Spanish explicitate the notion of something deceptive or inauthentic.

The ultimate goal of the present study is to provide an initial multilingual representation of terminology organization and of the recurrent patterns of knowledge modelling in the specific domain of environmental economics.

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