Thematic session PLM - In honour of Prof. Arleta Adamska-Sałaciak

"Lexicology and lexicography: Where theory and practice meet"

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In their seminal work, Atkins and Rundell (2008: 131) assert, "[b]y the nature of the work they do, lexicographers are applied linguists." There are a number of linguistic theories which have been applied in lexicography, among them Fillmore's frame semantics, Rosch's prototype theory, Langacker's Cognitive Grammar, and Lakoff and Johnson's theory of conceptual metaphor and metonymy. Drawing on language data, these cognitive linguistic theories serve as a valid framework for the interpretation of results obtained by the analysis of large language corpora, on which currently the most reliable dictionaries are based.

As lexicography is now recognized as a field in its own right, reference science linked with many other (sub)fields, such as semantics, lexicology, corpus linguistics, language learning, terminology, and database design, papers on the following topics are particularly welcome:

- Bilingual and multilingual lexicography
- General- and special-purpose lexicography
- Learners' dictionaries
- History of Lexicography
- Language resources and lexical databases
- The use of corpora in lexicology and lexicography
- Phraseology and collocations
- Lexicological issues of lexicographical relevance
- Research on dictionary use
- The dictionary-making process
- Equivalence in lexicography and translation

References:

Atkins, Sue and Michael Rundell. 2008. *The Oxford Guide to Practical Lexicography*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.