

Fuertes-Olivera 2016) manifest in relation to a dictionary portal of their own: "The lexicographic data is reusable, subject to a constant process of updating and can be used in conjunction with other tools ..." (2019: 83). In this vein, we would recommend lexicographers to establish in their QC procedures mechanisms enabling them to trace those parts of the text (e.g. illustrative sentences) being reused at several locations in a particular dictionary or in other dictionaries. Those specifications, as well as any other specification regarding access issues, must be incorporated in the lexicographical database from the very beginning, in order to fully exploit the capabilities of electronic features. There is no use in a dictionary having a good search engine and a good user interface, if the element they feed on (i.e. the lexicographical database) is not properly designed or contains many typographical errors.

Typographical errors in dictionaries cannot be anticipated. However, based on our quantitative results, we established a number of patterns regarding errors. For instance, 75% of non-word errors occurred in English words, and 94% of non-word errors were found in words having six or more letters. Some of these aspects could help predicting where errors will appear to a certain extent, with a view to envisaging the corresponding corrective actions. A deeper analysis of the compiled errors could contribute to the field of automatic error detection-correction, as a number of word substitution errors found in the dictionaries were attributable to the spellchecker. After all, lexicography and NLP can interact to their mutual benefit (Horák and Rambousek 2018a: 179). Besides, there is room for improvement in spell checking features used in electronic dictionaries (Dziemianko 2018: 668-669). The importance of quality, data management, and data retrieval should be contextualised in the challenge that lexicography is facing in order to offer more user-friendly and accurate tools in the digital era.

7. Conclusions

The results suggest that a higher number of editions does not necessarily correlate with a lower frequency of typographical errors in dictionaries. The sixth edition of *A Dictionary of Economic, Financial and Commercial Terms* features a higher frequency of errors than CORP14, mainly made up of first editions. The fact that DTEFC is longer than CORP14 dictionaries and that it has been subject to several enlargements (with new errors occurring) could partly account for this apparent incongruence, but, in principle, a sixth edition should be expected to contain fewer errors than a first edition. In contrast, *A Dictionary of Legal Terms* shows the lowest frequency of errors found in CORP14 after eleven editions (see Table 6 in "5. Results"). These findings help to provide a base for future research, as all six and eleven editions of the SUBCORP2 dictionaries should be analysed from a diachronic perspective in order to determine if the same errors persist or if the frequency of errors change through several editions.

Similarly, there is no apparent relationship between a high frequency of errors and a high intratextual error repetition rate, as exemplified by the data obtained from DTCF, DCI and DTS.

Contrariwise, there seems to be a relationship between the number of editions and the intratextual error repetition rate: the error repetition percentage is 2.8 times lower in SUBCORP2 (sixth and eleventh editions) than in CORP14 (mainly first editions). In order to establish a more precise correlation between the number of editions and a dictionary's error repetition rate, again, all editions of DTEFC and DTJ should be analysed.

Typographical error detection and formal correctness are essential aspects affecting the quality of dictionaries. Moreover, typographical errors can hinder data access, notably errors in lemmas or sublemmas in e-dictionaries. This may even have a negative impact on translators, as they usually work with tight deadlines, and for them time is precious. Finally, our model of typographical errors could contribute to expanding knowledge and to offer new perspectives on natural language processing areas such as machine learning or data extraction, with the aim of minimising the occurrence of errors in texts. Not only have we depicted a universe of authentic errors in reference works, but we have also established relationships and observed patterns among those errors, which might be relevant to future studies.

We recommend that *Diccionario de términos económicos, financieros y comerciales/A Dictionary of Economic, Financial and Commercial Terms* (Ariel, 2012) be revised on the following grounds. First, a dictionary is a reference work, and as such, it should evince a high degree of formal correctness. Let us not forget that a dictionary is relevant not only for text production, reception and translation, but also for revision and correction purposes (Fuertes-Olivera and Tarp 2008: 79; Fuertes-Olivera 2009: 22). Second, the typographical error frequency in DTEFC is three times higher than it is in *Diccionario de términos jurídicos/A Dictionary of Legal Terms* (Ariel, 2012). It is even higher than the overall frequency in the fourteen works of the reference corpus. Third, DTEFC contains a significantly high frequency of errors in lemmas and sublemmas (as compared to the reference corpus). Last, but not least, the DTEFC is one of the cornerstones of the *Alicante Dictionaries*, a series of renowned Spanish works having been recently covered in a prominent international work in the metalexicographical field. It is reasonable to assume that the users of these dictionaries (in Spain and abroad) would expect the work to contain as few errors as possible. The making of these dictionaries (as of any other first-rate dictionary) must have been complex and costly, but formal correctness is a basic requirement that cannot be ignored.

Endnotes

1. We do not deem it necessary to go any deeper into the importance of the Spanish language. Apart from being one of the most widely used languages in the world, its relevance for lexicography has been noted, for instance, in Mairal-Usón and Fuertes-Olivera (2016: 25).

2. "Non-word errors" and "real-word errors" are generic expressions that can refer both to typographical errors and to spelling errors. The errors found in the dictionaries under study were considered typographical errors (we assumed that the authors and proofreaders of the works knew the correct spelling).
3. The Spanish expression "*contratación de la actividad*" suggests the idea of "economic upswing", whereas "*contracción de la actividad*" refers to "economic downturn". On the other hand, "*negligencia*" (meaning "negligence") is the opposite to "*diligencia*" (meaning "diligence"). Moreover, the expression "*debida negligencia*" is a *contradictio in terminis*.
4. For further information about these dictionaries, see Mateo (2018). In section "Historical Perspective", Mateo (2018: 422) states that this group of dictionaries is made up of fourteen works, whereas in section "Core issues and topics" (423), we can read: "The *Alicante* specialised dictionaries consist of thirteen specialised dictionaries ..." In section "References" (435-436), thirteen titles are listed, not including DCI. We think the correct number is fourteen (not thirteen), as DCI should definitely be considered part of the series.
5. It is worth noting that the subclassification of non-word errors and real-word errors shown here is an improvement on the one presented in Rodríguez-Rubio (2018: 80-81), where we used the same general categories ("non-word error" and "real-word error"), but less homogeneous subcategories.
6. See in Rodríguez-Rubio (2018) a complete analysis of typographical errors detected in DTCF (*Diccionario Terminológico de las Ciencias Farmacéuticas/A Terminological Dictionary of the Pharmaceutical Sciences*). The paper is written in Spanish. Please contact the author for further information.

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Appendix 1: List of CORP14 dictionaries

N.B. All works are English–Spanish/Spanish–English, published by *Editorial Ariel*. SUBCORP2 works appear in blue.

Title	Code	Authorship/Date	Length (pages)	<i>Ariel</i> collection
1. <i>Diccionario de Términos de la Banca</i>	DTBA	José Mateo Martínez, 2009	635	Economy
2. <i>Diccionario de Términos de la Bolsa</i>	DTBO	José Mateo Martínez (ed. Enrique Alcaraz Varó), 2003	485	Law
3. <i>Diccionario de Términos del Calzado e Industrias Afines</i>	DTCIA	Enrique Alcaraz Varó, Brian Hughes, José Mateo Martínez, Chelo Vargas Sierra, Adelina Gómez González-Jover, 2006	853	Industry
4. <i>Diccionario Terminológico de las Ciencias Farmacéuticas/A Terminological Dictionary of the Pharmaceutical Sciences</i>	DTCF	Alfonso Domínguez-Gil Hurlé, Enrique Alcaraz Varó, Raquel Martínez Motos, 2007 (2nd print. 2011)	1,092	Medical Sciences
5. <i>Diccionario de comercio internacional</i>	DCI	José Castro Calvín (ed. Enrique Alcaraz Varó), 2007	1,144	Law
6. <i>Diccionario de Términos de Derechos Humanos/A Dictionary of Human Rights</i>	DTDH	Miguel Ángel Campos Pardillos (dir. Enrique Alcaraz Varó), 2008	381	Law
7. <i>Diccionario de términos económicos, financieros y comerciales/A Dictionary of Economic, Financial and Commercial Terms</i>	DTEFC	Enrique Alcaraz Varó, Brian Hughes, José Mateo Martínez, 2012 (6th ed., 2nd print. 2014)	1,440	Economy
8. <i>Diccionario de Fiscalidad Internacional y Aduanas</i>	DFIA	José Castro Calvín, 2009	1,912	Economy
9. <i>Diccionario de términos jurídicos/A Dictionary of Legal Terms</i>	DTJ	Enrique Alcaraz Varó, Brian Hughes, Miguel Ángel Campos Pardillos, 2012 (11th ed., 2nd print. 2014)	1,071	Law

Title	Code	Authorship/Date	Length (pages)	Ariel collection
10. <i>Diccionario de términos de marketing, publicidad y medios de comunicación</i>	DTMPMC	Enrique Alcaraz Varó, Brian Hughes, Miguel Ángel Campos Pardillos, 2005 (2nd ed.)	529	Economy
11. <i>Diccionario de Términos de la Piedra Natural e Industrias Afines</i>	DTPNIA	Enrique Alcaraz Varó, Brian Hughes, José Mateo Martínez, Chelo Vargas Sierra, Adelina Gómez González-Jover, 2005	621	Industry
12. <i>Diccionario de Términos de la Propiedad Inmobiliaria</i>	DTPI	Miguel Ángel Campos Pardillos (ed. Enrique Alcaraz Varó), 2003	364	Law
13. <i>Diccionario de Términos de Seguros</i>	DTS	José Castro Calvín (ed. Enrique Alcaraz Varó), 2003	793	Law
14. <i>Diccionario de términos de turismo y de ocio</i>	DTTO	Enrique Alcaraz Varó, Brian Hughes, Miguel Ángel Campos Pardillos, Víctor Manuel Pina Medina, M ^a Amparo Alesón Carbonell, 2006 (2nd ed.)	676	Tourism
			11,996	

Appendix 2: Examples of typographical errors in SUBCORP2/CORP14

A. Intratextual non-word errors in SUBCORP2

OMISSION NON-WORD ERRORS

Representation of the entry content	Page	Comments
DTEFC		
propiedad neta o valor de una propiedad o sociedad (shareholders* equity)	1312-313	It should read "shareholders"
~ valor patrimonial (shareholders* interest/equity)	1422	Similar error (same underlying term)
DTJ		
improcedencia (inappropriateness*, inopportuneness*)	852	Similar errors (different underlying terms). It should read "inappropriateness" and "inopportuneness", respectively

ADDITION NON-WORD ERRORS

Representation of the entry content	Page	Comments
DTEFC		
trigger level (nivel de activación*)	819	Other addition. It should read "activación"
= trigger price (precio de activación*)	820	

SUBSTITUTION NON-WORD ERRORS

Representation of the entry content	Page	Comments
DTEFC		
beneficio de inventario (... outcome of an inventory* on the estate ...)	941	It should read "inventory". Possible interference of the Spanish term "inventario"
~ ratio entre existencias y ventas (inventory*-sales ratio)	1325	

TRANSPOSITION NON-WORD ERRORS

Representation of the entry content	Page	Comments
DTJ		
confinar (restrcti*)	725	It should read "restrict"

B. Intratextual real-word errors in SUBCORP2

OMISSION REAL-WORD ERRORS

Representation of the entry content	Page	Comments
DTEFC		
client account (opera en nombre su [sic] cliente)	193	Preposition missing ("en nombre <u>de</u> su cliente")
DTJ		
pendiente ¹ (business to settled*)	942	It should read "to <u>be</u> settled"

ADDITION REAL-WORD ERRORS

Representation of the entry content	Page	Comments
DTJ		
motivos de denegación absolutos (absolute grounds for refusal for* refusal*)	910	Repetition of phrase

SUBSTITUTION REAL-WORD ERRORS

N.B. "WWE" is used for wrong-word errors, and "WFE" for wrong-form errors:

Representation of the entry content	Page	Comments
DTEFC		
balloon gas* gone up, the	97	WWE (intralingual). It should read "has". The exclamation mark is inverted
DTJ		
intellectual property (la propiedad intelectual [sic] se divide en dos categorías*)	328	WWE (interlingual). It should read "categorías". Besides, letter addition error in "intelectual" (it should read "intelectual")
DTEFC		
globalizar ¹ (◇ <i>En los primeros años del siglo XXI la economía está globalizar*</i>)	1150	WFE (infinitive for past participle). It should read " <i>globalizada</i> "

C. Intertextual errors in SUBCORP2/CORP14

REAL-WORD ERRORS IN SUBCORP2

Representation of the entry content	Page	Comments
DTEFC		
appropriate intellectual property (piratear la propiedad intelectual*)	66	It should read in Spanish ("intelectual")
= World Intellectual Property Organization, WIPO (organización mundial para la defensa de la propiedad intelectual*)	857	
= Organización Mundial para la Defensa de la Propiedad Intelectual* (World Intellectual Property Organization, WIPO)	1259-260	There is a discrepancy in the use of initial letter upper case, compared to the previous example
= derechos de la propiedad intelectual* , DPI (intellectual property rights, IPR)	1048	
DTJ		
intellectual (intelectual*)	328	It should read in Spanish ("intelectual")

NON-WORD ERRORS IN CORP14

Representation of the entry content	Page	Comments
DTEFC		
coefficient (V. <i>agreement* coefficient</i>)	199	It should read " <i>agreement</i> ". Addition of letter to a homogeneous digraph
= acuerdo sobre aumento de salarios según productividad (annual improvement agreement*)	889	In the previous lemma, there is an omission error in the corresponding Spanish word (" acurdo* sintético de tipos de cambio de divisas a plazo "). It should read " acuerdo "
~ venta a plazos (sale or agreement*)	1427	Similar error (same underlying term). Transposition
DTJ		
disconformidad (disagreement*)	783	It should read "disagreement"

Representation of the entry content	Page	Comments
DCI		
bilateral agreement (<i>V. tripartite agreement*</i>)	63-4	
= bilateral contract (<i>V. tripartite agreement*</i>)	64	In the same phrase
= bilateral treaty (<i>V. tripartite agreement*</i>)	64	
= sector-specific trade agreement*	532	
= sectoral agreement*	532	
= sectoral trade agreement*	532	
~ treaty (<i>V. international agreements*</i>)	606	It should read "agreements"
DFIA		
bilateral agreement (<i>V. tripartite agreement*</i>)	117	Same entry/phrase as DCI (63-4)
= bilateral arrangement or contract (<i>V. tripartite agreement*</i>)	117	
= bilateral contract (<i>V. tripartite agreement*</i>)	117	Same entry/phrase as DCI (64)
= bilateral treaty (<i>V. tripartite agreement*</i>)	118	Same entry/phrase as DCI (64)
~ limited power of attorney (<i>V. general agency agreement*</i>)	666	Letter omission