

Howard Jackson (Ed.). *The Bloomsbury Handbook of Lexicography*. Second edition. 2022, xxiv + 473 pp. ISBN: 978-1-3501-8170-0 (Hardback); 978-1-3501-8171-7 (ePDF); 978-1-3501-8172-4 (eBook). London: Bloomsbury. Price £130.00 (Hardback), £117.00 (eBook/ePDF).

The Bloomsbury Handbook of Lexicography (2022) is the updated edition of *The Bloomsbury Companion to Lexicography*, which was published in 2013.

This has been updated and expanded, not completely revised.

The second edition of *The Bloomsbury Handbook of Lexicography* is an edited collection of chapters covering a comprehensive range of topics within the field of lexicography. The list of contributors includes well-known practical and theoretical lexicographers, linguists, translators, and teachers. Editor Howard Jackson describes the aim of the book as providing a broad overview of the discipline, "dealing with the main trends and issues in the contemporary study of lexicography". According to the introduction, all of the original chapters, except for Chapters 2 and 7 have been updated by their original authors.

Part 1, which covers research methods and problems, opens with an excellent overview of researching lexicographic practice, by Lars Trap-Jensen. This chapter explores the different stages of dictionary-making, from conceptualisation to data access and presentation. While very general, this chapter sets the stage for the other, more focused chapters in the book.

Part 1 also includes a chapter on dictionary criticism, by Kaoru Akasu and one on researching dictionary use and dictionary users by Hilary Nesi. The first part of the *Handbook* concludes with a new chapter by Howard Jackson, Methods in (meta)lexicography. This chapter presents "an overview of the variety of methods that are used in the pursuit of lexicography". While the Trap-Jensen chapter presents an overview of the methods of dictionary-making, the Jackson chapter concludes this section with an excellent overview of the research of lexicography, while also providing a summary of the other chapters in this section.

Part 2 of the *Handbook* covers current research and issues. This section contains more focused chapters on aspects of lexicography, such as Researching the use of electronic dictionaries (Verónica Pastor and Amparo Alcina), which leads on from the more general Nesi chapter in Part 1. The Pastor and Alcina chapter in Part 2 presents a very detailed discussion on the different searches offered in electronic dictionaries, and how they are used.

Part 2 also includes the chapter by Adam Kilgarriff, Using corpora as data sources for dictionaries. This chapter discusses the use of corpora in dictionary-making, and their applications in different parts of dictionary-making.

Also in Part 2 is D.J. Prinsloo's Aspects of African language lexicography, which presents the challenges posed to lexicographers who compile dictionaries in African languages and want them to be as user-friendly and useful as possible. (The chapter was Issues in compiling dictionaries for African languages in the previous edition of this book.) Most of the challenges discussed by Prinsloo

are related to the complex grammar of many African languages, and lexicographers need to find ways to present these in an accessible and logical manner.

Other chapters in Part 2 of the *Handbook* cover historical lexicography (John Considine), pedagogical lexicography (Amy Chi), and bilingual lexicography (Arleta Adamska-Salaciak). A new chapter in this section is Compiling dictionaries for minority and endangered languages, by Verna Stutzman and Kevin Warfel. This chapter offers reasons for the necessity of minority language dictionaries, and discusses how the compilation of such dictionaries is very different from the compilation of dictionaries from languages in wider use. The chapter describes the collection of data (as well as the development of a writing system, if necessary) and the development of entries, specifically focusing on bilingual and multilingual dictionaries that include the minority language in question.

Another new chapter in Part 2 is Aspects of Multi-word expressions in Asian lexicography, by Vincent B.Y. Ooi, Ai Inoue, Kilim Nam, and Cuilian Zhou. This chapter documents the issue with multi-word expressions in Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Malay lexicography. This chapter presents a fascinating insight into the treatment of multi-word expressions that are present in these languages.

The third new chapter in this section is Issues in onomasiological lexicography, by Gerardo Sierra. The chapter begins with an introduction to onomasiological lexicography and where it fits in lexicographic theory. It presents different types of onomasiological dictionaries and discusses how they fit into onomasiological lexicography. Finally, the chapter presents drawbacks of onomasiological dictionaries, and concludes with reassurance that complete and efficient onomasiological dictionaries that are very useful to their users are possible.

The final new chapter in Part 2 is Issues in collaborative and crowdsourced lexicography, by Franck Sajous and Amélie Josselin-Leray. This chapter lists the areas in which progress has been made in lexicography in the past few decades, and then details the rise of 'DIY dictionaries', which are dictionaries such as *Wiktionary* and *Urban Dictionary* that are compiled entirely by collaboration or crowdsourcing. The other form of collaboration or crowdsourcing is where lexicographers working on a dictionary delegate small parts of the lexicographic process, such as annotation, to volunteers. This chapter asks whether an analysis of these dictionaries gives an accurate picture of what amateurs can produce.

The authors begin to answer that question with the distinction between crowdsourcing and collaboration, and show how the two different techniques are used in dictionary making. The chapter also touches on the ethics of such techniques as well as quality control. The chapter concludes with a question on whether crowdsourcing is the new innovation in lexicography or whether it will simply lead to further innovation.

This final chapter of Part 2 segues neatly into Part 3, which covers New directions in lexicography. This section contains four chapters as well as a

chapter on Resources, by Reinhard Hartmann. The first chapter in Part 3 is an updated chapter, by Pedro A. Fuertes-Olivera, Theoretical, technological and financial challenges: Some reflections for making online dictionaries. This chapter is updated with discussions on the use of the terms *e-lexicography* and *online dictionary* to reflect more current thinking and the state of lexicography today. The chapter also discusses the relationships between the technology, the users, the makers of dictionaries, and the economic costs of making and using dictionaries. This chapter also offers guidance to how dictionaries can be produced with a profitable business model for publishers.

The new chapter in Part 3 is The design of internet dictionaries, by Annette Klosa-Kückelhaus and Frank Michaelis. This chapter presents an overview of the role of design in the form of dictionaries and their usability. This chapter presents different traditions in the designs of both print and electronic dictionaries as well as usage studies which consider user needs in dictionary design. The chapter considers design fundamentals and presents online dictionaries that adhere to these fundamentals. The authors show how the design of electronic dictionaries has progressed beyond electronic versions of print dictionaries, to what we see today, and offers a challenge to see what comes next in electronic dictionary design.

Chapter 25 is included as a chapter of Part 3, but is a list of resources, set out according to the types of resources and who needs them. The sections are: Academics, Associations, Corpora/Databases, Journals, Networks, Online dictionaries, Publishers, and University Research Centres. This section, while very useful, has the potential to fall out of date very quickly. It can already be seen that the associations listed have not been updated since 2019, as instead of just providing the foundation date of each association, the end date of many is given as 2019. However, despite this minor drawback, the resources section provides a very comprehensive list of lexicographic resources to suit any reader of this book.

The end pages include a clear and accessible glossary of lexicographic terms, with concise descriptions of the terms included. This is followed by an incredibly useful annotated bibliography, which has entries arranged by topic. In all but the first topic, the entries are listed in reverse chronological order. It is useful to see that the most recent works are dated 2020.

The bibliography is followed by a names index, with a note indicating that names are only included if "their work has been extensively or significantly cited". This is followed by a general index.

Strengths: all the chapters in this *Handbook* are well written and accessible. They have been written by experts in their fields, and are current and coherently written. The research is relevant and clearly contextualised. The book is systematically organised in a logical order, and the chapters can be read in order, or independently of other chapters.

Weakness: the only shortcoming I could find is that many of the links in the book are dead links that no longer work. This would be mostly apparent in

the e-book where the links are hyperlinked. For example, in Chapter 6, Methods in (Meta)lexicography, which is one of the new chapters, the first link on page 58 leads one to a "page not found" error message.

The Bloomsbury Handbook of Lexicography is an excellent resource that I would strongly recommend for students of lexicography and practitioners alike.

Is it a necessary update? As to whether *The Bloomsbury Companion to Lexicography* (published 2013) needed an update, yes. The developments in lexicography, especially electronic lexicography, have happened very rapidly in the last decade, and as the new and updated chapters of *The Bloomsbury Handbook of Lexicography* can confirm, this new edition is a valid and valuable contribution to the library of lexicographic research.

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