

For example, for the entry "充电" (charge or recharge), in the first edition, besides the French equivalents, only four examples (充电器, 给蓄电池充电, 重新充电, 充电设备) were offered. New words and phrases relevant to "充电" (such as 充电桩, 充电宝, 充电站, 无线充电, 隔空充电, and 快速充电) should also be represented as examples or relevant entries in the dictionary, which also offers a quick access for users. Nevertheless, in the parallel corpus only "充电宝" and "充电桩" can be found, others (such as 无线充电, 隔空充电, and 快速充电) not. A search conducted in the monolingual Chinese web corpus, as well as in the search engines Baidu and Bing, has revealed that the latter expressions appear in large quantity in these sources. If the team only includes the data in the parallel corpus, the complete wordnet representing the concept "充电" would not be formed. More sources should be explored.

5. Criteria proposed to include neologisms

To better solve the afore-mentioned issues and challenges encountered during the revision work, the GDCFC revision team, based on their observations, continuous practice and discussions, together with previous lexicographers' research insights, and especially with the assistance of multiple resources, established four criteria to comprehensively include and present neologisms in the second edition of the GDCFC in an optimized way to better cater for the needs of the users.

5.1 Criterion of descriptivism complemented with prescriptivism

The GDCFC adopts the criterion of combining descriptivism and prescriptivism. The GDCFC revision team primarily adopts a descriptive criterion for the inclusion of new words, which means to describe the language use in an objective way by trying to include as many neologisms as possible based on their frequency. At the same time, the team strictly adheres to linguistic and terminological norms. The majority of new terms and their translations are sourced from parallel corpora, primarily from authoritative websites, and the examples of entries are mainly extracted from the official bilingual documents (see the following two entries). This guarantees that the inclusion of neologisms and their translations follow strictly official and academic standards.

- 【供给侧】 du côté de l'offre ▷深入推进供给侧结构性改革 poursuivre en profondeur la réforme structurelle du côté de l'offre
- 【获得感】 sentiment *m* de satisfaction, sentiment *m* d'obtention
▷让人民群众有更多“获得感” Que le peuple puisse avoir un plus grand sentiment de satisfaction.

As for the selection of word forms, the team adheres to national or international standards. For example, there are three variant forms of Chinese loanwords from

zika virus: "兹卡病毒", "寨卡病毒" or "齐卡病毒". Only "寨卡病毒" is included in the terminology bank created by the National Committee for the Standardization of Scientific and Technical Terminology, which officially shows its standard for the right form of *zika* in Chinese. Therefore, "寨卡病毒" is selected as the entry instead of the other two variant forms. And for the three equivalents of "一带一路" mentioned in 4.2, the team has carefully identified the instances when equivalent terms are presented and has observed an evolution of translation strategies for this term. The latest translations from authoritative Chinese websites have been ultimately adopted: "la Ceinture et la Route" and "l'initiative Ceinture et Route", rejecting the earlier translation "une ceinture et une route".

Meanwhile, in order to standardize the Internet language, neologisms that are often used for banter, jokes, or by onomatopoeia, such as "神马" (a homophone for "什么", whose meaning is "what") and "伤不起" (used in a humorous manner: can't afford to be hurt), are generally not included in the revised GDCFC.

5.2 Criterion of Frequency

Corpus-based frequency analysis is a common practice in lexicography. The revision team uses the criterion of frequency to select and define new entries. It focuses on three aspects: (1) choosing among variant forms of a neologism or of its equivalents, (2) deciding whether to include a neologism as an entry or an example, and (3) whether to add new meanings. By verifying these issues through multiple sources, especially search engines and corpora (both monolingual and bilingual), the team has managed to ensure the selection of neologisms and the precision of translations, thereby preventing omissions or inaccuracies that can arise from over-reliance on lexicographers' introspection or on the content of the print dictionaries.

5.2.1 Choice among variant forms

Lexicographers working on bilingual dictionaries regularly face the challenge of deciding on the right form among the variant forms of neologisms that have not yet been documented in established Chinese dictionaries. The occurrence of variant forms in large-scale corpora can assist lexicographers in their decision. The revision team primarily relies on Chinese web corpus of the corpus tool Word Sketch Engine¹ to verify the frequency of variant forms.

For example, the word *brunch* is translated as "早中餐" in the parallel corpus. However, a search by the team in Chinese web corpus reveals other translations such as "早午餐", "早中饭" and "早午饭". None of the four variants is included in the CCD or in the NDCC. The frequency of "早午餐" in the corpus is significantly higher than the other three variants (see Table 1). Consequently, the revision team has opted to include "早午餐" as the entry in the dictionary, while excluding the other three translations.

Table 1: Search results from the Chinese web corpus of the variant forms for the Chinese translation of *brunch*

variant form of the neologism	frequency of the variant form in Chinese web corpus (hits)
早午餐	3059
早中餐	5
早午饭	19
早中饭	2

5.2.2 Decision of inclusion of neologisms as entries or examples

Frequency serves as the basis for lexicographers to decide whether new words should be included as examples or as entries. For example, 【酸辣汤】 mentioned in 4.3 was treated as a separate entry in the first edition. While in the Chinese web corpus, new words similar to "酸辣汤" emerge, like "酸辣粉", "酸辣面", and "酸辣酱". The frequency of "酸辣粉" (8092 hits) is considerably higher than "酸辣汤" (1809 hits). Therefore, the revision team has created the entry 【酸辣】, with two most frequently used words "酸辣汤" and "酸辣粉" presented as examples (see the following entries). This approach helps users better understand these terms and the semantic relations between them.

【酸辣汤】 potage acide et âcre ; potage poivré et vinaigré
 【酸辣】 acide et âcre *a*; poivré(e) et vinaigré(e) *a* ▷酸辣粉 vermicelles [nouilles de riz] poivrés et vinaigrés | 酸辣汤 potage acide et âcre ; potage poivré et vinaigré

Another example mentioned in 4.3 is "咖啡机", which was presented as an example under the entry 【咖啡】 (coffee). If the high-frequency terms (see 4.3) related to "咖啡" including "胶囊咖啡机" and "全自动咖啡机" are all presented together with "咖啡机" as examples under the entry "咖啡", it would result in an excessive number of examples and unwieldy amount of information for the already example-rich entry of "咖啡", making it difficult for users to find the information they need. Therefore, based on the criterion of frequency, the revision team treats "咖啡机" as a separate entry rather than an example of 【咖啡】, and the related derivative terms are presented as examples under this new entry.

【咖啡】 ①caféier *m* ; café *m* ▷种植 la culture du caféier | ~园 plantation de caféiers ②café *m* en poudre ; café *m* ③café (boisson) *m* ▷一杯~ une tasse de café | 牛奶~ café au lait | 速溶~ café instantané | 清~ café noir | ~杯 tasse à café | ~伴侣 succédané de lait pour le café ◆~厅[馆] café *m* | ~壶 cafetière *f* | ~机 cafetière *f*
 【咖啡机】 cafetière *f*; machine *f* à café ▷研磨咖啡机 machine à moudre le café | 胶囊咖啡机 machine à café à capsule | 全/半自动咖啡机 machine à café entièrement automatique/semi-automatique

5.2.3 Determining whether to add new meanings

The revision team uses the criterion of frequency to decide whether new meanings of old words, such as "应用" (app) and "跳水" (sudden drop in prices), should be considered for inclusion in the dictionary. For instance, the term "应用", besides its usages as a verb, has a new meaning used as a noun: "app", which is widely used and supported by corpus data and search engine results. Therefore, the team has decided to include this new meaning in the revised GDCFC.

5.3 Supplementary criterion

Traditional bilingual dictionaries often provide equivalents for entries without any explanatory notes. This approach sometimes falls short in clarifying the meaning or usage of an entry. Adamska-Salaciak (2015) advocates for "supplementary meaning-elucidating strategies" in the compilation of bilingual dictionaries. She contends that when the provision of equivalents alone does not suffice to convey a source language (SL) meaning, lexicographers should enhance the entries with additional semantic information. Similarly, Lu (2003) emphasizes the necessity of supplementary explanations for neologisms in cultural domains and loanwords of foreign origins. Based on these insights and the revision practices, the GDCFC revision team has set up the supplementary criteria primarily in mainly two aspects: adding explanations to the equivalents of neologisms, especially for new loanwords or cultural words, and offering full forms for new abbreviated words. This approach aims at a deeper understanding of the neologisms.

5.3.1 Adding explanations to the equivalents of neologisms, especially for new loanwords or cultural words

The team has added explanations to the equivalents for new words or expressions, especially for new loanwords or cultural words to help understanding. For example, when including "布基尼" into the GDCFC, lexicographers would not only offer *burkini* extracted from the parallel corpora as its equivalent, because it would not help much for the understanding of its meaning. To make it much clearer, an explanation with brackets is added: *burkini m* (tenue de bain des femmes musulmanes).

5.3.2 Offering full forms for new abbreviated words

The team has offered full forms for new words created through abbreviations to enhance comprehension of their meanings. For example, the full form 农业学校 is added in brackets for its abbreviated form 【农校】, and 亚洲基础设施投资银行 for 【亚投行】.

【农校】[〈abrév.〉 pour 农业学校] école *f* agricole [d'agriculture]
【亚投行】[〈abrév.〉 pour 亚洲基础设施投资银行] Banque *f* Asiatique
d'Investissement pour les Infrastructures (BAII ou AIIB en anglais)

5.4 Criterion of relevance

As Li and Huang (2017) claim, words do not exist in isolation within a linguistic system. There are various associations between lexical units and concepts, which together form an intricate network of semantic relationships. Therefore, to comprehensively describe a neologism, lexicographers must highlight its systematic semantic associations. From this perspective, the team has focused not just on providing equivalents to describe a neologism, but has also applied the criteria of relevance in their work. To better organize the neologisms and their related entries and present them within the context of the semantic framework, the team tries to provide semantic field components and relevant collocations associated with the headword. The aim is to help dictionary users build a semantic network of mental vocabulary, creating a net that covers the entire semantic field.

For instance, the entry "充电" mentioned in 4.5 already provides some examples for its original meaning in the first edition of the GDCFC and in the parallel corpus, while some new words concerning the concept "充电" and other key elements are not included. The revision team, based on monolingual corpus data and online sources, tries to reveal all these elements within the semantic framework linking to the concept. Therefore, new words concerning the charging devices or equipment, such as "充电站" (charging station), "充电桩" (charging pile), "充电线" (charging cable), and "充电宝" (power bank), are organized as subentries under the entry "充电". In addition, the VN collocation construction referring to charging objects, such as "给手机、手提电脑、电动汽车等充电" (to charge a cellphone, a portable computer, an electric car, etc.) and the ADJ+N construction referring to various types of charging, including "无线充电" (wireless charging), "有线充电" (wired charging), "快速充电" (fast charging), "移动充电" (mobile charging) and "常规[慢速]充电" (slow charging), are treated as examples of the entry. It should be noted that "充电器" was treated as an example of "充电" in the first edition, while in the second edition, it is regarded as an entry with "手机充电器" (cellphone charger) and "无线充电器" (wireless charger) as examples.

The ameliorated entries are presented below.

【充电】 1. charger [recharger] *v*; charge [recharge] *f*▷给手机、手提电脑、电动汽车、蓄电池等充电 charger [recharger] un téléphone portable, un ordinateur portable, un véhicule électrique, une batterie d'accumulateurs
| 快速充电 recharge rapide | 常规[慢速]充电 recharge lente | 无线充电 recharge sans fil | 有线充电 recharge avec fil 2.<fig.> enrichir ses connaissances

- 【充电器】chargeur *m* ▷手机充电器 chargeur pour téléphone portable | 无线充电器 chargeur sans fil
- 【充电线】câble *m* de recharge
- 【充电宝】batterie *f* portable, batterie *f* externe ▷乘坐飞机时, 充电宝必须随身携带。La batterie portable n'est autorisée qu'en cabine lors d'un vol.
- 【充电站】centre *m* de recharge ▷建立充电站 mettre en place [installer] des centres de recharge
- 【充电桩】borne *f* de recharge ▷电动车充电桩 borne de recharge pour véhicule électrique | 快速充电桩 point de recharge rapide

As for concept-related word groups where there are differences in French equivalent expressions, the revision team provides a more diverse range of examples. For instance, in Chinese, "无人" refers to phenomena that do not require human service or operation, while in French, to express the concept, different translation equivalents must be used depending on the context. For example, "无人超市" (unmanned supermarket) can be translated as "supermarché sans caisse" or "supermarché libre-service"; "无人汽车" (driverless car) can be translated as "voiture autonome" or "voiture sans conducteur"; and "无人机" (unmanned aerial vehicle) is translated as "drone". All these expressions with different equivalents are presented as examples for the entry 【无人】 to serve as translation references for users, assuring the accuracy of each neologism and help avoid translation errors.

Through this approach, dictionary users are able not only to understand the meaning, usage and the accurate translations of new words but also to explore their connections with existing entries, centered around a key concept.

As Huang (2016: 5) has pointed out, for lexicographers, "writing a few articles, using only a limited number of entries to showcase their semantic relationships or semantic networks, seems to be manageable [...] However, facing the vast ocean of vocabulary, it is far from easy for them to exhaustively describe the interconnections among all these terms". Therefore, the criterion of relevance is only experimental, and needs ongoing enhancement, revision, and refinement in the future.

6. Conclusion

This study describes the special practices and experiences of the revision team of the GDCFC on the inclusion of neologisms for its second edition using a wide spectrum of sources, ranging from the latest monolingual and bilingual dictionaries, monolingual and bilingual corpora, to online resources. To respond to the challenges encountered by the team, we propose four criteria for the inclusion of neologisms in the GDCFC: descriptivism plus prescriptivism, frequency, supplementation, and relevance. The application of these criteria helps achieve a more objective, more precise inclusion and a more comprehensive description on the neologisms in bilingual dictionaries, forming a complete syntactic and

semantic network centering on the neologism or the core concept. It also provides a better reflection of the dynamic changing process of Chinese and French languages while guiding users on the use and learning of neologisms. The recommendations offered herein are expected to provide valuable insights into future lexicographic work on neologisms in bilingual dictionaries.

Acknowledgements

This study was supported by Chinese Academic Translation Project of the National Social Science Foundation (22WYYB009). We are grateful to Prof. Dion Nkomo and two anonymous reviewers for their insightful comments and suggestions, as well as to the typesetters, Ms Tanja Harteveld and Ms Hermien van der Westhuizen.

Endnote

1. <https://www.sketchengine.eu/>

References

A. Dictionaries

- Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (Ed.).** 2016. *Contemporary Chinese Dictionary*. Seventh edition. Beijing: The Commercial Press. (CCD)
- Huang, J.H. (Ed.).** 2014. *Grand Dictionnaire Chinois–Français Contemporain*. Beijing: Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press. (GDCFC)
- Li, X.J. (Ed.).** 2022. *Normative Dictionary of Contemporary Chinese*. Fourth edition. Beijing: Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press, and Language and Culture Press. (NDCC)
- Lu, G.S. (Ed.).** 2015. *Chinese–English Dictionary* (unabridged). Shanghai: Fudan University Press.

B. Other literature

- Adamska-Salaciak, A.** 2015. Explaining Meaning in Bilingual Dictionaries. Durkin, P. (Ed.). 2015. *The Oxford Handbook of Lexicography*: 144-160. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Balteiro, I.** 2011. Prescriptivism and Descriptivism in the Treatment of Anglicisms in a Series of Bilingual Spanish–English Dictionaries. *International Journal of Lexicography* 24(3): 277-305.
- Cao, D.M.** 2021. Spread Chinese Culture, Relay Sino–French Exchanges — Congratulations on the Official Publication of the *Grand Dictionnaire Chinois–Français Contemporain*. Tian, B. and F. Huang (Eds.). 2021. *Examples of Inheritance and Innovation in the Compilation of Chinese Foreign Language Dictionaries in the New Era: A Collection of Research Papers on the Grand Dictionnaire Chinois–Français Contemporain*: 234-237. Beijing: Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press.
- Chao, J.Z.** 1992. On the Characteristics of Normative Dictionaries — With a Discussion on the Word Inclusion Principles of the *Contemporary Chinese Dictionary*. *Lexicographical Studies* 5: 145-151.

- Chen, B.** 1980. A Dictionary Grouping English Neologisms — 6000 Words, Supplement to *Webster's Third New International Dictionary*. *Lexicographical Studies* 4: 137-143.
- Cheng, R.** 2006. Several Aspects of the 5th Edition of the *Contemporary Chinese Dictionary* in Reinforcing Standardization. *Lexicographical Studies* 1: 11-17.
- Du, K.H.** 2019. On the Translation of New Words and Meanings in Chinese English Dictionaries — An Empirical Study Based on Five Dictionaries. *Fudan Forum on Foreign Language and Literature* 2: 141-145.
- Fontenelle, T.** 2015. Bilingual Dictionaries, History and Development: Current Issues. Durkin, P. (Ed.). 2015. *The Oxford Handbook of Lexicography*: 44-61. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Gao, Y.W.** 2003. On the Two Problems in the Translation of Chinese New Words. *Shanghai Journal of Translators for Science and Technology* 2: 45-47.
- Gouws, R.H. and L. Potgieter.** 2010. Does Johnson's Prescriptive Approach Still Have a Role to Play in Modern-Day Dictionaries? *Lexikos* 20: 234-247.
- Hanks, P.** 2013. Lexicography from Earliest Times to the Present. Allan, Keith. (Ed.). 2013. *The Oxford Handbook of the History of Linguistics*: 503-536. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Huang, J.H.** 2016. Some Thoughts on Revision of the Grand Chinese–French Dictionary. *Lexicographical Studies* 5: 1-6.
- Huang, J. and H. Xu.** 2019. Reflections on the Making of the *Grand Dictionnaire Chinois–Français Contemporain*. *Lexikos* 29: 324-338.
- Jin, Q.B.** 2007. Analysis of the Merits and Deficiencies on the Representation of Neologisms in *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*. *Lexicographical Studies* 1: 96-104.
- Jin, Q.B.** 2008. General English Translation Theories: A New Approach to Translation of New Words and Expressions in Chinese into English. *Terminology Standardization and Information Technology* 2: 16-21.
- Jin, Q.B.** 2009. Coverage and Translation of New Words in Chinese in *A New Century Chinese–English Dictionary*. *Journal of Shenzhen Polytechnic* 6: 74-80.
- Li, L. and J.H. Huang.** 2017. On the Construction of Semantic Network in a Chinese–French Dictionary. *Lexicographical Studies* 2: 37-41.
- Liu, X.J.** 1984. New Words and Meanings and the Inclusion of Words in Language Dictionaries. *Lexicographical Studies* 6: 62-67.
- Lu, J.Q.** 2003. Comparative Analysis on Dictionaries of New Words: Similarities and Differences Between Monolingual and Bilingual Dictionaries. Zeng, D.J. (Ed.). 2003. *Bilingual Lexicography Research: Selected Papers of the 5th National LSC Symposium on Bilingual Lexicography*: 61-67. Shanghai: Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press.
- Lv, S.X.** 1984. Attention Should be Paid to New Words and Meanings. *Lexicographical Studies* 1: 8-14.
- Marello, C.** 2020. New Words and New Forms of Linguistic Purism in the 21st Century: The Italian Debate. *International Journal of Lexicography* 33(2): 168-186.
- Metcalf, A.** 2004. *Predicting New Words: The Secrets of Their Success*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Harcourt.
- Mugglestone, L.** 2015. Description and Prescription in Dictionaries. Durkin, P. (Ed.). 2015. *The Oxford Handbook of Lexicography*: 546-560. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Su, X.C. and Q. Huang.** 2003. The Maturity and Standardization of New Words and the Selection Standard in Dictionaries — On the "Appendix of New Words" in *Contemporary Chinese Dictionary* (2002 supplement). *Lexicographical Studies* 3: 106-113.
- Ten Hacken, P.** 2020. Norms, New Words, and Empirical Reality. *International Journal of Lexicography* 33(2): 135-149.

- Walter, H.** 2016. La Norme Linguistique dans le Dictionnaire de l'Académie Française. *La Linguistique* 52(1): 55-67.
- Wang, A. and X. Chen.** 2024. On the Inclusion of Neologisms in *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (10th edition). *Lexikos* 34: 41-50.
- Wang, F.F. and G.S. Lu.** 2004. How Do Dictionary Compilers Deal with Nonce Words in Speech Flow? *Foreign Language Teaching Abroad* 4: 41-47.
- Wang, F.F. and G.S. Lu.** 2007. Inheritance Plus Innovation. On the Revision of *The English-Chinese Dictionary*. *International Journal of Lexicography* 20(1): 1-38.
- Wang, T.K.** 1992. Criteria for Determining New Words and Principle of Compiling Dictionary of New Words. *Applied Linguistics* 4: 14-20.
- Wang, Y.Y.** 2010. A Corpus-based Approach to Definition in the Chinese Dictionary. *Lexicographical Studies* 1: 111-118.
- Xiao, F.S.** 2017. Strategies Regarding the Translation of Neologisms in a Chinese-English Dictionary. *Shanghai Journal of Translators* 2: 79-85.
- Yang, M.X.** 2014. Translation Principles and Strategies for Chinese Diplomatic Neologisms. *Chinese Translation* 3: 103-107.
- Yu, G.Y, T.K. Wang and S.X. Sun.** 2003. The Basic Principles of the Standardization of New Words and Expressions. *Applied Linguistics* 1: 89-95.
- Zhang, Y.H. and H.M. Yong.** 2007. *Contemporary Lexicography*. Beijing: Commercial Press.
- Zhao, G.** 2014. Review of Pan Shaozhong (ed.) 2014. *New Age Chinese-English Dictionary* (2nd edition). *International Journal of Lexicography* 27(4): 435-451.
- Zhao, G.** 2015. Making a User-friendly Bilingual Dictionary for Chinese Translators: On the Revision of *A New Century Chinese-English Dictionary*. *International Journal of Lexicography* 29(4): 452-489.