

ANNUAL COLLOQUIUM

HENRY SWEET SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF LINGUISTIC IDEAS



CONFERENCE
HANDBOOK

Linguistics and Rhetoric:
a tale of two frenemies

SEPTEMBER 3-5, 2025

The Henry Sweet Society
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The 2025 Annual Colloquium
of the Henry Sweet Society
for the History of Linguistic Ideas

CONFERENCE HANDBOOK

Université de Reims Champagne-Ardenne
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The 2025 Annual Colloquium
of the Henry Sweet Society for the History of Linguistic Ideas

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Venue & Contacts

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Croix-Rouge Campus Map



Foreword & Acknowledgements

We are delighted to welcome you to the 2025 Annual Colloquium of the Henry Sweet Society for the History of Linguistic Ideas, held from 3 to 5 September at the Université de Reims Champagne-Ardenne, in the historic city of Reims, France. This year's colloquium is especially noteworthy, as it marks the first time the Society's annual gathering is hosted in France—an occasion that highlights the Society's openness to collaboration across borders and its support for a wide range of scholarly perspectives. We are also pleased to bring together participants from nearly every corner of the world, whose diverse backgrounds and research traditions enrich the discussions and reinforce the truly international character of our field.

In our call for papers, we proposed as the special theme of this year's colloquium the intricate relationship between traditional lore on eloquence and linguistics. This enduring and sometimes uneasy connection—captured in the title “*Linguistics and Rhetoric: A Tale of Two Frenemies*”—invites us to revisit the intertwined histories of the two fields, trace transfers of terminology and theoretical models, and re-examine methodological debates that have shaped their development. We are pleased to note that this theme has resonated with our academic community, and many of the papers presented at this colloquium respond directly to it. We are particularly honoured to welcome Anne Grondeux, head of the *Histoire des théories linguistiques* (HTL) research unit, who has graciously accepted our invitation to give a plenary lecture on this theme. We hope that the lively discussions begun here will carry on not only in future research and collaborations, but also over coffee breaks, evening dinners, and beyond.

Our sincere thanks go to the Université de Reims Champagne-Ardenne for hosting us in such a welcoming environment, and to the administrative staff, whose generous support has made the organisation of this colloquium both smooth and enjoyable. We gratefully acknowledge the funding of the *Centre Interdisciplinaire de Recherches sur les Langues et la Pensée* (CIRLEP) and the *Centre de Recherche Interdisciplinaire sur les Modèles Esthétiques et Littéraires* (CRIMEL), two research units of the Université de Reims Champagne-Ardenne (URCA), as well as the financial support of the *Maison des Sciences Humaines* (MSHS). Lastly, we extend our warmest thanks to all those who submitted abstracts—without your willingness to share your work, this conference could not take place.

The 2025 Henry Sweet Society Colloquium Organizers

Abstract of the Plenary Session

For an “extended rhetoric”: Ancient Latin rhetoric in the history of terminological transfers

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As Cicero emphasizes in his *De Oratore* (1, 146), “it is not eloquence that was born from art, but art that was born from eloquence” (*sic esse non eloquentiam ex artificio, sed artificium ex eloquentia natum*). An original know-how thus becomes a theorized knowledge. This codification involves the creation of a borrowed nomenclature. Similar to the grammatical terminology borrowed from the Greek tradition, the words of Latin rhetoric are indeed indebted to their Greek equivalents. The creations of Latin rhetorical nomenclature are made through borrowing or by calque, whether morphological or semantic—processes that presuppose an immediate context of bilingualism and are creators of assumed duplicates destined for lasting circulation. Figures of rhetoric thereby constituted a valued corpus, disseminated through a multitude of treatises of an encyclopedic, exegetical, lexicographical nature, and technical lists. The investigation into these processes, whose history is not linear but involves phases of methodological trial and error, will be an opportunity to extend Sylvain Auroux’s hypotheses on “extended grammar” by applying them to the field of rhetoric.

- AUROUX, Sylvain (ed.). 1994. *La révolution technologique de la grammatisation: Introduction à l'histoire des sciences du langage*. Liège: Mardaga.
- BIVILLE, Frédérique. 1988. “Tradition grecque et actualité latine chez les grammairiens latins : l’approche phonique de la langue”. *Ktèma : civilisations de l’Orient, de la Grèce et de Rome antiques* 13, 155–166.
- DELARUE, Fernand. 2014. “L’hyperbole d’Aristote à Quintilien”. *Revue Tranel (Travaux neuchâtelois de linguistique)* 61-62, 153–69.
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Abstracts of Papers

Modèles linguistiques et variation dans la production lexicographique de Nathanaël Duez (1609-1660)

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Nathanaël Duez (1609–1660), maître de langues actif à Leyde, aux Pays-Bas, est l’auteur du *Dictionnaire françois-alleman-latin et aleman-françois-latin* (1642) et du *Dittionario italiano e francese Dictionnaire italien et François* (1659-1660), qui eurent un succès remarquable en plusieurs pays.

Je me propose d’analyser ces deux ouvrages pour observer l’attitude de Duez vis-à-vis de la variation linguistique.

Bien que dans ses dictionnaires il n’y ait pas une attention spécifique aux variétés de langue ‘non standard’ (car — surtout pour le français — la norme est encore en phase de définition), il fait référence à des modèles lexicographiques bien reconnus et ‘institutionnels’ (notamment le *Dictionnaire François et Italien* d’Antoine Oudin et le *Vocabolario degli Accademici della Crusca*).

Sa conscience de la variation apparaît dans les préfaces de ses ouvrages où il discute et argumente par exemple ses choix en matière d’orthographe en mettant en garde contre une « déplorable corruption de la langue françoise si on suit des extravagantes reformatations » (*DFAL*) ou déclare vouloir se « tenir dans les bornes de la mediocrité » puisque dans le passé certains auteurs de dictionnaires « en ont trop fait en mettant des mots feints et inusités, comme ceux du jargon » et d’autres « en ont fait trop peu, qui n’y ont voulu mettre que les mots qui leur ont semblé avoir la vogue en leur temps et ont omis les mots anciens et beaucoup d’autres desquels ils n’avoient pas bonne connoissance ».

Labelling variation in John Florio's *World of Wordes* (1598)

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When it was published in 1598, John Florio's *World of Wordes* was the largest dictionary of English and another vernacular ever published in England. In it, language variation featured as a special concern of its author, as highlighted in the letter to the reader appreciating the variety "not onely of matters, but of dialects" that were to be found in the several sources that helped Florio compile his dictionary (1598, sig. b1). Indeed, Florio's "openness to variation" has not remained unnoticed (see for instance Considine 2022, Montini 2019, O'Connor 1972, Stein 1985). Building on this scholarship and on recent research on Florio's metalanguage (Andreani forthcoming), in this paper I propose to focus on the dimensions of language variation as they emerge in Florio's famous dictionary. If the models for the *World of Wordes* were dictionaries of Latin and Greek, its immediate predecessor, and the first Italian-English dictionary, was William Thomas' *Principal Rules of the Italian Grammer* (1550). Extending the analysis to a selection of Florio's sources, the paper will attempt to explore the possible transfer of models (such as conceptions of registers and styles) and labels across lexicographical traditions.

CONSIDINE, John. 2022. *Sixteenth-Century English Dictionaries*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

MONTINI, Donatella. 2019. "Multilinguismo e strategie pragmatiche nei dialoghi didattici di John Florio". *Studi di grammatica italiana* 37. 75–93.

O'CONNOR, Desmond. J. 1972. "John Florio's Contribution to Italian–English Lexicography". *Italica* 49(1). 49–67.

STEIN, Gabriele. 1985. *The English Dictionary before Cawdrey*. Berlin/Boston: De Gruyter.

"In vain they tried to tell them": The unfinished history of the Chinook dictionary through the correspondence of Dell Hymes

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Dell Hymes's pioneering sociolinguistics research was based on fieldwork among the Chinook speakers of Warm Springs. One of his long-term projects was the compilation of a Chinook dictionary, which he undertook with the help of the late Michael Silverstein. In this paper I trace the history of this

project, which remains unfinished, using the Hymes archived papers at the American Philosophical Society. Hymes saw himself as the bridge between past research on Chinook and the future of the language. He dusted up and curated earlier work by Boas, Sapir, Jacobs, and Dyk, with whom he exchanged correspondence. In the 1960s he recruited Michael Silverstein, then a Harvard PhD student, to assist him with fieldwork (Hymes and Silverstein became long-time friends). Hymes's lofty ambition was for a dictionary, grammar, and collection of texts of all Upper Chinook languages (Wasco-Wishram, Clackamas, and Kathlamet), but he settled for a dictionary of Wasco (and also Sahaptin). Hymes, Silverstein and David French received twin grants from NSF and NEH in 1975 to undertake the research. The final report was submitted in 1979, but they continued to record data into the 1980s. Their correspondence records the obstacles the project faced: internal strife, social dynamics at Warm Springs, the mounting academic demands on Silverstein and Hymes. Nevertheless, Hymes kept insisting that documenting and preserving a language was the most important task a linguist could carry on, and the archived dictionary sheets, even though never published, sit there patiently to remind us of that.

His own best frenemy?

Jean de Wapy, *remarqueur* and rhetorician

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Jean de Wapy (1560?–1631?) is unique among his contemporaries as the one who wrote both a rhetoric (*L'Adresse pour acquerir la facilité de persuader et parvenir à l'éloquence*, 1625) and a collection of grammatical and stylistic remarks (*Les Remarques sur la langue Française*, 1634). He polished his rhetorical skills as a negotiator for his home town of Verdun, and his grammatical skills for the instruction of students at the Jesuit University of Pont-à-Mousson. Wapy believed that speaking well required two conditions, elegance and mastery of grammar. Though he thought grammar should be mastered before aspiring to eloquence, his guide to rhetoric was published before his collection of remarks.

Wapy's work is significant not only in foreshadowing the important *remarqueur* tradition of the seventeenth century, whose origins have typically been associated with Vaugelas's *Remarques* (1647), but also in introducing into his *Remarques* the rhetorical goals of *gentillesse*, *éloquence*, *élégance*,

douceur, and *grâce*. These features transform ordinary language into powerful language, adding an emotional dimension to the art of persuasion, the ability to move as well as to instruct the listener. In the words of the rhetorician Du Vair (1595), language lifts men above other animals, and eloquence lifts gifted orators above other men. In the later volumes of observations qualities such as *douceur*, *élégance* and *grâce* are increasingly associated with linguistic features rather than rhetorical qualities. In this presentation we ask whether, in combining grammar and rhetoric, Wapy was his own best frenemy.

DU VAIR, Guillaume. 1595. *De l'Eloquence françoise*. Paris: Abel L'Angelier.

VAUGELAS, Claude Favre de. 1647. *Remarques sur la langue françoise utiles a ceux qui veulent bien parler et bien escrire*. Paris: veuve Jean Camusat.

WAPY, Jean de. 1625. *Adresse pour acquérir la facilité de persuader et parvenir à l'éloquence*, par I. D. W. [Jean de Wapy] Verdunois et Citain de Verdun. Verdun: L'imprimeur de Monseigneur l'Evesque et Comte de Lorraine (Nicolas Jacquet).

—. 1634. *Les Remarques sur la langue françoise, pour parler à la mode & selon l'air du Temps*. Pont-à-Mousson: Philippe Vincent.

Teaching rhetoric by demonstration: A glimpse into persuasive strategies in Early Modern foreign language textbooks

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Rhetoric can be taught explicitly in a systematic way, e.g., through training and textbooks (Mack 2011); but it can also be taught implicitly by providing models of successful communication. The latter strategy was employed by many Early Modern foreign language manuals. These textbooks were primarily directed at merchants, artisans, soldiers, students, and travellers (Kaltz 2006) and intended for self-study or lessons with a language master (Hüllen 2005). They often contained a conversational section with fictional dialogues, serving as models for language production and conversational strategies during commercial transactions or in every-day situations (Becker 2003). Hence, rhetorical strategies are common in those model dialogues, which can thus be seen as an application-oriented demonstration of rhetorical means. Accordingly, the dialogues stand in contrast to other types of speech, such as orations in literature or forensic speech, which were strongly orientated towards traditional rhetoric and stylistic figures in the sense of *elocutio* (Adamson et al. 2007).

In our presentation we will provide case studies, where we examine persuasive strategies and rhetorical means as demonstrated in model dialogues concerning haggling, wooing, etc., in a number of foreign language manuals published between 1500 and 1700. We will thus demonstrate the value of those textbooks for the study of the history of linguistic knowledge, in particular regarding the practical instruction of less sophisticated language users.

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- BECKER, Monika. 2003. *Familiar dialogues in Englyssh and Frenche: Sprachliche Interaktion und ihre Vermittlung in der frühen Neuzeit*. Trier: Wissenschaftlicher Verlag.
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- MACK, Peter. 2011. *A History of Renaissance Rhetoric 1380–1620*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Best of frenemies? Anglo-French convergence / divergence in the early years of Applied Linguistics

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Although Applied Linguistics was first formally named in the USA (with the appearance of *Language Learning: A Quarterly Journal of Applied Linguistics* in 1948), it had European antecedents. Indeed, Britain and France, in particular, were not far behind the USA when Applied Linguistics became truly institutionalised, in the late 1950s. Most of the first scholarly associations devoted to applied linguistics were Europe-based—for example, AFLA (France) was founded in 1964 at the same time as AILA (the International Association of Applied Linguistics), in Nancy. BAAL (UK) followed a few years later, in 1967, and the second AILA Congress, in Cambridge in 1969, was organised under its auspices.

The early years of these two institutional formations (AFLA and BAAL)—and of AILA, the international association they contributed so much to establishing—will be focused on in this paper, since the decisions to

include or exclude certain academic and practical fields within them were influential in delimiting the new, overall field of applied linguistics. It is also of interest that whereas the 1960s and early 1970s were—apparently—characterised by quite close cooperation between British and French applied linguists, this closeness of relations seems to have lessened considerably in subsequent years.

Drawing particularly on the archives of AFLA (private collection, FEI collection) and of BAAL and AILA (both held at the Warwick ELT Archive) this paper investigates the disciplinary implications and effects of the establishment of these academic associations, thus contributing new insights in the relatively under-researched field of History of Applied Linguistics.

**‘Négritude Linguistics’:
Léopold Sédar Senghor (1906–2001) and/in the history of African
linguistics**

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Léopold Sédar Senghor (1906–2001), Senegal’s first president and a key figure of the Négritude movement, is widely recognized in cultural studies fields such as Black and Africana Studies, French/Francophone Studies, and Postcolonial Studies. Yet his contributions to linguistics remain largely overlooked, despite extensive writings on African languages and African linguistics throughout the twentieth century. Trained under Lilius Homburger, Marcel Cohen, Paul Rivet, and Marcel Mauss, Senghor held the Chair of Linguistics at the École nationale de France d’outre-mer from 1944 to 1960. His work ranged from studies of Wolof noun classes and nasal consonants to broader reflections on linguistic ties between African, European, and Dravidian languages. While his language policies as president—such as national language planning and orthographic reform—have received some attention, his linguistic scholarship remains marginal outside specialists of Senegalese languages (e.g., Fiona McLaughlin, Judith Irvine, Konstantin Pozdniakov). In his major prose works, collected in the five-volume series *Liberté*, published by Le Seuil and now out of print in French, Senghor explicitly links his “defense and illustration” of Négritude not only to rhetorical claims about the linguistic genius (*génie*) of African languages but also to observations about specific lexical and morphosyntactic features of Niger-Congo languages (Wolof, Sereer, Pulaar). This paper seeks

to reinscribe Senghor within the history of linguistics and reposition African linguistics within the historiography of Négritude, while examining the reasons behind these oversights. This intervention is timely, coinciding with a resurgence of Négritude scholarship—including over ten book-length studies published in the past decade—and a forthcoming English translation of Senghor’s prose (trans. Calhoun, Fall & Thiam), the first major English edition of his theoretical writings.

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**A chapter on the history of ‘materialist’ linguistics?
Luis Prieto’s epistemological basis of linguistics and semiology**

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In 1983, Luis Prieto published a text called *Materialismo e scelte del soggetto* in the Italian journal *Rinascitá*. The text consisted in a discussion of some epistemological principles of materialism put forward by Cesare Luporini’s book *Dialettica e Materialismo*. According to Luporini, materialism’s fundamental thesis is that the physical world exists independently of humans’ cognitive activity and that science, even if it consists of categories that are socially and historically conditioned, can describe such physical world *as it is*. The problems begin when Luporini claims that the description of the physical world that science makes consists in describing *essences*. In *Materialismo e scelte del soggetto*, Prieto proposes an alternative to Luporini’s view by getting rid of the notion of essence and, instead, founding (scientific) knowledge on the relationships between praxis and cognition. The view advocated by Prieto effectively works as an epistemological basis upon which linguistics, and semiology, were to be constructed. Prieto’s views were further developed in two texts: a text written in 1979, *Entwurf einer allgemeinen Semiologie*, and a text from 1987, *Une sémiologie: problèmes et parcours*. The German text was translated into English, but never published. The present paper will thus (1) present in detail the anti-essence argument of Prieto as a foundation of (scientific) knowledge and its shortcomings, (2) examine how Prieto’s argument provides the epistemological foundation of linguistics, and semiology, as conceived from a materialist point of view, and (3) give an overview of the political consequences such grounding would have by analyzing the aforementioned texts from 1979 and 1987—which are, specially the first, two of the more politically-oriented Prieto’s texts. By analyzing the epistemological framework of Prieto’s linguistics and semiology, the paper will throw light on some of the relationships between linguistics and Marxism in the twentieth century.

**La conscience de la variation linguistique dans le dictionnaire bilingue
A Syllabic Dictionary of the Chinese
(*Hànyīng yùnfǔ* 汉英韵府) (1874) de Samuel Wells Williams**

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L'apprentissage du chinois par les missionnaires catholiques (Jésuites et missionnaires des ordres mendiants) s'est développé en Chine au XVII^e siècle avant d'être interrompu par la Querelle des rites chinois (Hsia 2011) qui dura tout au long du XVIII^e siècle. Les missionnaires protestants, arrivés en Chine au cours du XIX^e siècle, ont dû faire face à une interdiction d'évangélisation et n'avaient donc aucun autre choix que de se concentrer d'abord sur l'apprentissage des langues chinoises dans l'objectif de faciliter ensuite ce dernier et de se préparer pour une évangélisation future (Chung 2016).

Ces missionnaires protestants ont rédigé des dictionnaires de langue chinoise en s'appuyant sur des sources chinoises natives. Ils ont souvent basé ces dictionnaires sur des « livres de rime » (*Yùnshū* 韵书) ou d'autres dictionnaires chinois existants, en ajoutant des romanisations, des glossaires ou des définitions en anglais (Chung 2016). Ils ont joué un rôle important dans la description des langues chinoises (Branner 1997), notamment la description comparative des dialectes chinois.

En nous focalisant sur le dictionnaire *A Syllabic Dictionary of the Chinese* (*Hànyīng yùnfǔ* 汉英韵府) de Samuel Wells Williams (Williams 1874) — premier protestant américain arrivé en Chine et premier professeur de langue et de littérature chinoises de l'Université Yale —, nous nous interrogeons sur l'utilité de cet ouvrage ainsi que sur la manière dont l'auteur prend en compte la variation linguistique. Cette conscience se reflète d'abord dans la section « Range of Dialects » de l'introduction, où Williams transcrit en romanisation les sons du mandarin et de huit autres dialectes. Elle se manifeste également à travers l'attention portée aux langues locales tout au long de l'ouvrage.

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Frenemies: Cultural linguistics and Native American rhetoric

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In the early 1900s Edward Sapir worked with Tony Tillohash, a boy with an astounding memory of the sounds patterns of his Southern Paiute language. Sapir's work with Tillohash is well recognized by linguists as a model of analytical excellence. Sapir met Tillohash at a boarding school in Utah. He had Tillohash transferred to Carlisle Indian School in Pennsylvania. This project focuses on Tillohash's classmate from Utah. Her name is Mable Yellowjacket. After her mouth was washed out for speaking her native language, Yellowjacket escaped, stole a horse, and rode 50 miles across a mountain pass to her home. Tillohash returned to Utah. Yellowjacket never left Utah. She became a matriarchal leader. This project presents an in-depth analysis of a letter Yellowjacket wrote in 1947, including specific examples of cultural conceptualizations and rhetorical strategies. In the letter, Yellowjacket argues against a government "coyote bombing" project. This "bombing" included dropping poisoned meat from planes onto Southern Paiute traditional homelands. Poisoned meat was intended for coyotes that were killing ranchers' sheep. Yellowjacket's use of assimilated language, imposed on her to eradicate her culture, complicates cultural conceptions and semantics. Written in neat cursive, she addresses a "friend," a white religious leader. Yellowjacket's spelling, grammar, and prose are almost unintelligible at times. However, the phonetic spelling demonstrates an understanding of basic phonemes. Yellowjacket requests her letter be printed in the newspaper. She cites President Harry Truman and states that if ONE Indian dies, she will go to Washington DC. Ultimately, her letter appropriates the "frenemie's" discourse and technology in an attempt to promote change that reflects her cultural values.

**Querelles de territoire entre grammairiens et rhéteurs
dans l'*Institution oratoire* de Quintilien**

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Dans le projet d'éducation qu'il développe dans les douze livres de l'*Institution oratoire*, Quintilien prend en considération l'orateur, de la petite enfance jusqu'à l'âge adulte. Il consacre les derniers chapitres du livre 1 à la formation chez le professeur de grammaire (1.4-12) – témoignant ainsi de tout l'intérêt qu'il porte à cette discipline – puis la majeure partie du livre 2 (2.1-13) à la pédagogie mise en oeuvre chez le rhéteur. Le livre 2 s'ouvre sur un questionnement relatif au passage entre les deux écoles (2.1, « Quand faut-il confier l'enfant au rhéteur ? », pour reprendre le titre donné par Jean Cousin dans l'édition des Belles Lettres), et révèle une véritable rivalité entre grammairiens et rhéteurs au premier siècle de notre ère, exposée ici sous la forme d'une querelle de territoire. Les enjeux sont multiples : disciplinaires et pédagogiques, bien sûr, mais aussi sociaux et économiques, si l'on prend en compte le fait que la réputation du professeur est en jeu, et que le nombre d'années où il se voit confier la formation d'un élève, une source de revenus appréciable. Du point de vue de l'histoire de la rhétorique, il s'agit de s'interroger sur la répartition des exercices préparatoires à l'art oratoire, que la tradition grecque connaît sous le nom de *progymnasmata* et que Quintilien met en oeuvre, sans pour autant citer le mot grec.

**The influence of Western logic in Japanese grammatical reasoning:
The notion of predication in the 20th-century grammar
by Yamada Yoshio**

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My presentation explores how the notion of predication entered the Japanese linguistic tradition through Yamada Yoshio's *Nihon Bunpō-ron* ('On Japanese grammar', 1902–1908), one of the most influential grammatical works on the Japanese language.

Yamada's work constitutes the most systematic attempt to apply pre-Fregean logic schemes—borrowed from Johann C.A. Heyse's and Henry Sweet's grammars—to understand sentence formation in Japanese. However, while his approach significantly influenced subsequent scholars, their focus gradually shifted from the notion of predication to that of modality.

Nonetheless, within Yamada's framework the notion of predication remains pivotal, incorporating elements such as the tripartite structure of both judgements and sentences, and the distinction between *verbum abstractum* and *concretum*.

Therefore, after a concise overview of Yamada's "predication theory", we will focus on two key aspects of his grammatical reasoning. First, we will examine how Yamada adapted European linguistic models to the Japanese state of affairs—for instance, by expanding the category of *verbum abstractum*, rethinking that of *verbum concretum*, and reclassifying certain well-known "subjectless sentences". Second, we will argue that some apparent inconsistencies in his theory may originate from the European framework he adopted. In particular, we will tackle his analysis of embedded relative clauses, whose predicates are claimed to lack full predicative force, arguably in parallel with participles of European languages.

Thus, my presentation will help shed light on a pivotal moment in Japanese linguistic thought, illustrating both the impact of Western grammatical models and the challenges Japanese grammarians faced in developing an appropriate description of their language.

Le traitement des figures dans les grammaires portugaises du XVIII^e siècle

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Cette étude propose une analyse comparative des deux éditions de la grammaire de Contador de Argote, intitulées *Regras da língua portuguesa*, *espelho da língua latina* et publiées à la fin du premier quart du XVIII^e siècle, respectivement en 1721 et en 1725. Nous nous intéressons particulièrement au traitement que l'auteur réserve aux figures. Notre objectif est d'identifier, au sein de ces *outils linguistiques* (Auroux 2014 [1992]), les similitudes et les différences présentes dans les chapitres consacrés à la « syntaxe figurée ». Pour ce faire, nous nous appuyons tout d'abord sur les hypothèses théoriques et méthodologiques de l'histoire des idées linguistiques et nous examinons les dimensions associées au *domaine d'objets historiques* (Auroux, 2008) dans lequel ces œuvres s'insèrent. Nous considérons ensuite l'*horizon de rétrospection* (Auroux 1987, 2008) de l'auteur, son affiliation théorique, en vue d'identifier les causes des différences observées et d'en expliquer les effets. Notre analyse révèle que Contador de Argote traite, dans les deux éditions, les mêmes figures de construction : l'ellipse, le pléonisme, la

sylllepse, l'hyperbate et l'idiotisme. Néanmoins, dans la seconde publication, le grammairien élargit considérablement le sous-chapitre consacré aux idiotismes de la langue portugaise, comme l'a déjà souligné Marques (2016), et ajoute, de surcroît, deux sous-chapitres : l'un dédié aux figures de mots et l'autre aux mots enclitiques. Par cette démarche, Contador de Argote modifie notablement le contenu du texte grammatical.

**The influence of Goropius Becanus' theories
on the first Dutch logic textbooks**

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Johannes Goropius Becanus (1519–1573) was a humanist scholar who claimed that the Dutch language resembles most closely the language spoken by Adam and Eve in paradise. He wrote influential works trying to prove his claim by demonstrating the epistemological and moral properties of the Dutch language. His work had a significant impact on the ideas of both Hendrik Laurensz. Spiegel (1549–1612) and Simon Stevin (1584–1620), who published, among other works, the very first logic textbooks in the Dutch language (the *Ruygh-bewerp* and the *Bewysconst*, respectively) in 1585. Notably, Spiegel also wrote the very first published grammar textbook of Dutch, the *Twe-Spraack* (1584), and the very first Dutch manual of rhetoric, the *Rederijck-Kunst* (1587). However, while Becanus' influence on both Spiegel's and Stevin's grammatical and linguistic works and treatises has been recognised, the extent of Becanus' significance for their logic projects is virtually unexplored. Moreover, current scholarship remains in the dark about the relationship between Stevin and Spiegel regarding their logic textbooks.

The goal of this paper is both to illuminate the relationship between Spiegel's and Stevin's logic textbooks and to investigate Becanus' impact on their works. I argue that there is a clear but thus far overlooked connection between Stevin and Spiegel, hypothesizing that this connection indicates Stevin encountered Becanus' ideas through the works of Spiegel. In addition, I consider the impact of Becanus' linguistic ideas by analysing the novel Dutch logic terminology that Stevin and Spiegel created.

Chinese and European language missionary dictionaries: Linguistic variation & sources

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Chinese lexicography has significantly influenced global lexicography (Considine 2019, Bottéro 2019). In this outstanding “text-based and text-oriented” lexicographic tradition (Coblin 2006, p. 11), it focused less on bilingual dictionaries. Since the 16th century, missionaries created bilingual and multilingual dictionaries involving European and Chinese languages, fostering greater diversity and innovative lexicographic practices with regard to the Chinese and Western languages (Klötter 2019) at both the macrostructural and microstructural levels. These dictionaries often included everyday spoken words and daily expressions, which native monolingual lexicography focused less on, emphasizing written norms. This choice was sometimes explicitly stated.

This paper briefly explores the development of European-Chinese lexicography, focusing on BNF9274 and BNF 9275 (*Vocabulario de letra china* by Francisco Díaz), comparing the selection of entries, equivalents, and how linguistic variation was addressed. It also looks at the sources of early European dictionaries of Chinese varieties. Finally, it will introduce the ChEDiL project, a collaborative research initiative analyzing manuscript dictionaries from historical and linguistic perspectives, funded by the French National Research Agency (ARN).

La construction d’un savoir sur le(s) dialecte(s) du Paraná

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Au Brésil, le XIX^e siècle a été marqué par ce qu’Orlandi & Guimarães (1998) appellent la grammatisation brésilienne du portugais, c’est-à-dire un éloignement du modèle de la grammaire philosophique du portugais de Jerónimo Barbosa et une valorisation de la diversité linguistique brésilienne dans le cadre d’un vaste processus de construction de l’identité nationale. Dans ce contexte, cette présentation vise à montrer comment un long processus de construction d’un savoir sur le(s) dialecte(s) du Paraná s’est déroulé entre le XIX^e et le XX^e siècle. Il s’agit donc d’observer comment la

diversité linguistique d'un état brésilien spécifique (le Paraná) a été signifiée au cours de deux siècles. Notre corpus d'analyse est constitué de récits de voyageurs, de vocabulaires et de glossaires régionalistes, d'un atlas linguistique et d'un dictionnaire sociolinguistique. Sur la base de ce corpus et à partir de l'analyse du discours (cf. Pêcheux 1975 ; Collinot & Mazière 1997), nous avons analysé les titres, les préfaces et certaines entrées de ces ouvrages. L'analyse menée jusqu'à présent (cf. Ferrari 2023) révèle trois étapes distinctes dans ce processus, tout en permettant de conclure que la connaissance de cette diversité linguistique répond à certaines pressions politiques.

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Building corpora in the history of semantics: How knowledge synthesis methods can help structure research

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In 1998, Davies explicitly noted that the growing number of studies in the history of linguistics makes it increasingly difficult to maintain a comprehensive overview of the field, often leading to parallel but disconnected discussions of the same topics (p. xxv). This challenge is particularly acute in the history of semantics, where the literature remains highly fragmented and where, to this day, corpora often need to be built through (subjective) selections of primary sources, based on the scattered bibliographies of secondary studies or modern canonical publications (Haßler 2017; Gignac 2024).

This contribution offers a methodological reflection on how principles from knowledge synthesis methods such as *scoping reviews*—a systematic technique for mapping the available literature in a field (cf. Peter et al. 2020)—can inform more structured and transparent approaches to corpus creation in the history of semantics. In particular, it discusses how mapping references to key historical authors and their publications in the

modern secondary literature can help to reveal both the (implicit) *canon* (e.g., W. v. Humboldt) of the field and its *blind spots* (e.g., G. D. Koeler).

Acknowledging that ideal research conditions (e.g., access to a full review team) are not always feasible—especially in the humanities—this contribution also engages with the challenge of maintaining methodological rigor when working solo or with limited personal and financial resources. Drawing from this experience, it proposes an adaptable framework that aims to uphold the values of transparency and reproducibility even in less-than-ideal contexts.

While still in its early stages, this methodological communication aims to spark a dialogue among historians of linguistics on how we might collectively define best practices for literature reviews and corpus construction that reflect both the constraints and the potentials of our research environments. This in turn could foster more comprehensive studies that deal with the development of linguistic ideas.

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***Zweiheit* (twoness) as rhetorical philosophy: More than dualism**

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In 1827, Wilhelm von Humboldt proposed the archetype of language, a rhetorical philosophy, in which language is defined as an I-Thou dialogue. The formulation of this type began with the grammatical number dual and then the dual was elevated to the concept of twoness. However, as the language twoness, the I-Thou dialogue has a distinctive specificity, namely, the former is the starting point of the latter, and the latter works as object during self-awareness.

The central question of this paper is how to understand the specificity of twoness. The paper's focus is firstly on the methodological level, seeking to distil the "energeia" as a universal methodology of Humboldt, which encompasses Humboldtian twoness and wholeness, combination and generation, possibility and dynamism within the framework of the organism. To achieve this, Humboldt has traced the well-known gender difference, as well as a number of empirical concepts. In the context of language twoness, besides, the specificity mentioned above also imposes considerable demands on the safeguarding of subjectivity.

How language analysis can fight superstition

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Amsterdam minister Balthasar Becker (1634–1698) was a hardened opponent of the belief in sorcery, witchcraft, and other demonic practices. He therefore also opposed witch hunt. He argued that the stories of devilish temptations by which people frightened each other were nothing but fairy tales and fabrications. After all, God had chained the devil in hell, he concluded from his reading of the Bible, and thus the devil was powerless.

Becker was a prolific author, both philosophically and theologically. In his publications he showed himself a supporter of Descartes and defended freedom of thought. In his most famous book *De Betoverde Wereld* (1691–92), *The World Bewitched* (1695), Becker fought superstition and relegated tales of horrific magical events to the world of fantasy. He reached this conclusion on an observational and logic-based interpretation of the Bible and on Cartesian argumentation. In defending his position Becker also used linguistic arguments. He pointed to ambiguities and to a lack of historical-linguistic knowledge that could lead to incorrect interpretations.

In this presentation, some of Becker's linguistic examples and arguments will be discussed. In addition, Becker's place in the intellectual discourse of his time will be indicated.

**The German–Hungarian and Hungarian–German Pocket Dictionary
(1835–1838):
An attempt for language standardization at the hights of nationalism**

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The aim of the presentation is to show the implicit efforts of the German–Hungarian and Hungarian–German Pocket Dictionary published by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in 1835–1838 to standardize the Hungarian language in an era when language became the most prominent symbol of national identity. When nationalism rose across Europe in the 19th century and the concept of “one country = one nation = one language” was born in the multilingual Hungary, it resulted in one of the most revolutionary eras of Hungarian lexicography. The Pocket Dictionary was the first attempt to present the linguistic ideas of the Academy interestingly enough as it used German as explanatory language and it was published only as a manuscript while the Academy allegedly not taking responsibility for its content. The presentation will detail the extent to which the editors of the dictionary followed the guidelines of the first spelling dictionary of the Academy published in 1832 when it came to the entries and sample sentences, and how many implicit attempts of influencing the language users on the “proper” variants of words and phrases by labelling and cross-referencing can be detected. Also, it will describe the long lasting influence of the dictionary for academic language planning and codification.

1832. *Magyar helyesírás és szóragasztás főbb szabályai. A' Magyar Tudós Társaság különös használatára.* [Main rules of Hungarian spelling and word pasting. For special usage of the members of the Hungarian Scientific Society.] Pest: Petrózai Trattner J. M. és Károlyi Istv. [Reprint 1982, Budapest: Helikon Kiadó].

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The power of questions in Middle-Hungarian courtroom discourse

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Rhetorical skills and persuasive language are key in courtroom discourse: these can be seen not only as tools for present-day lawyers, but also as a vital element in the history of legal language. Recent studies focusing on the history of language use in the field of historical sociopragmatics often leverage and test theories of synchronic pragmatics to describe historical data—the history of courtroom discourse (Archer 2018, p. 722–725) and persuasive language (Kuna 2022) are not exceptions—however, early modern historical courtroom dialogues seem to be less debated from a forensic linguistical or rhetorical point of view.

Question formatting in legal context—based on excerpts from Middle-Hungarian (1526–1772) documents of witch trial cases—is discussed in the present study as a vital part of the inquisitorial legal system. Thus, the study also incorporates phenomena of interest to rhetoric by applying the approach of historical sociopragmatics, simultaneously positioning the field as an interdisciplinary-oriented discipline in historical linguistics. It is argued that, on the one hand, Middle-Hungarian trial questions and questioning strategies show a characteristic effect of the criminal procedure compared to modern dialogues. On the other hand, other question types are prevalent in the diachrony of the Hungarian legal language and are linked to context of the hearings in general. In particular, formal and pragmatical features are examined, including the usage of yes or no questions, evidentiality, implicatures, and framing. Using modern hearing excerpts in contrast to the Middle-Hungarian examples outlines the more context-specific characteristics and the strategies which are prevalent in the diachrony. It is also shown that question typologies of rhetorics could be used for historical courtroom discourse, however, terminology can be different in the field of (historical) pragmatics (see also Schirm 2005). Additionally, the presentation of the persuasive language also enables testing the notion of the pragma-rhetorical approach (Larrazabal & Korta 2002) on historical data, interpreting historical linguistics partly as the history of language use following the pragmatic turn.

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**The phonetic basis of the Non-Western figures of speech
in Chen Wangdao’s *Prolegomenon to Rhetoric***

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From the end of the 19th century to the first four decades of the 20th century, Chinese reformers made unrelented efforts to seek inspirations from their Western counterparts in order to recast and modernize the language studies in the country that had a distinct philological tradition for at least two millennia. Ever since Western-styled studies on grammar and on general linguistics were introduced and became visible, comparable efforts on rhetoric were also attempted, culminating with the publication of *Prolegomenon to Rhetoric* (1932) written by Chen Wangdao (1891–1977). Though Chen seldom cited any Western theorists, Western influence was clearly observable as the main part of his *Prolegomenon* deals with thirty-eight forms of figures of speech placed under four general categories, an endeavor that had never been done before by the Chinese philologists. However, Chen’s endeavor was far from a mere duplication of the Western terminology. Though *pìyù*, *kuāzhāng*, *yìngchèn*, *dàofǎn* etc. evidently equal to simile, hyperbole, oxymoron, irony etc. in Western rhetoric, there are terms in *Prolegomenon* that do not have any Western equivalents. It is these terms that show Chen’s originality on the peculiarities of Chinese rhetoric, many of which reflect the sound patterns of the Chinese language. This paper intends to explore the phonetic basis of those “non-imported” figures of speech listed in *Prolegomenon* and to explain why they are considered important in Chen’s system.

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**Hans Vogt's (1903–1986) contribution to the study
of North American Indigenous languages**

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In this paper we discuss the contribution of Hans Vogt to the study of the Indigenous languages of North America, based on his two publications on Interior Salish languages (Vogt 1940a, 1940b). Vogt was a leading Norwegian linguist and professor at the University of Oslo. He studied in Oslo and Paris and was early influenced by Ferdinand de Saussure's (1857–1913) structuralism as well as by Antoine Meillet (1866–1936), whose lectures he attended in Paris. He was widely recognized as a world expert on the languages of the Caucasus, especially Georgian; his publications also deal with general linguistics, phonology, glottochronology, language contact and language policy in Norway.

During eleven weeks in the summer of 1937, while he spent a year at Yale University, he stayed with the Kalispel nation on the Pend Oreille reservation in eastern Washington State. His comprehensive grammar of Kalispel (Vogt 1940a) is notable for the detailed account of, e.g., its complex phonetic inventory and verbal suffixes as well as texts with facing-page English translations arranged in numbered sentences and a dictionary. In his second book, a 19-page etymological study of Southern Interior Salish (Vogt 1940b), 200 Kalispel forms are compared with equivalents in Spokane and Colville as well as correspondences in Coeur d'Alene, based on Reichard (1938). These publications are a remarkable achievement and a 'world record' in terms of the efficiency and accuracy of fieldwork, and continue to provide a valuable resource for language documentation (cf. Camp 2007) as well as language revitalization projects.

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The labelling system in an early 20th-century Icelandic–Danish dictionary

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An Icelandic–Danish dictionary by Sigfús Blöndal was published in two volumes in 1920 and 1924. This dictionary was the first comprehensive dictionary to focus on Modern Icelandic and provides a wealth of information about the language at the time and its vocabulary during this time of rapid social development. The dictionary is very important in the history of Icelandic lexicography and remains the largest Icelandic dictionary ever compiled, containing around 108,000 headwords as well as a great number of usage examples on over 1,000 printed pages.

One of the main characteristics of this dictionary is the intricate system of labels offering the users a more detailed view of Icelandic as it was used in the early 20th century. Blöndal's labelling system includes information on geographic distribution, usage, register, and stylistic nuances. Some labels include “obsolete” “poetry, poetic usage”, “neologisms”, “loanwords”, “colloquial words”, “popular words”, “vulgar words” as well as geographical references to various parts of Iceland and labels for specialized vocabulary, such as “nautical” or “zoology”.

In this paper we will take a closer look at the labelling system in this dictionary and analyse it considering general typologies of lexicographic labelling. Our starting point of reference is the typology of Beyer (2011) who groups labels into three main categories, domain labels (geographical, temporal, etc.), linguistic labels and stylistic labels (e.g., registers). We classify the types of labels found in Blöndal's dictionary and see how they fit with a proposed general typology.

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**‘The most riotous and unparliamentary tumults’:
Print, politics, and corpus analysis**

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In 1714, parliament passed an Act for Preventing Tumults and Riotous Assemblies. This was in response to the violent Sacheverell riots and was the first statutory intervention into riot law since the Marian regime of the 1550s. While ‘riotous’ and ‘tumultuous’ behaviour may evoke similar imagery, the wording in the 1714 Riot Act was relatively new and only a few decades old. Both ‘riot’ and ‘tumult’ referred to forms of disorder committed by crowds, but they were used in distinct contexts. ‘Riot’ was present in legal discourses since its use in statutes in the fourteenth century, while ‘tumult’ more often evoked the political. It was only in the early 1640s and the beginning of the breakdown of English political institutions that riot and tumult became more closely intertwined. This paper will explore the print context to these events and the reasons why it was politically expedient for the lowly act of riot to be used in conjunction with the seditious connotations of tumult. The paper will present both a distant reading of texts through analysing collocation data while also engaging in a closer reading of the royalist print of the 1640s. By using a term which previously in law referenced small-scale disturbances in relation to a wider political meaning, this paper will argue that there was a deliberate and successful effort to broaden the meaning of riot to one that was connected to explicitly political acts.

**The Barcelona imprints of Alvaresian Grammar
by Rosalius and Subirana (1878–1947)**

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As is well known, the start of the dissemination of the Latin grammar by the Portuguese Jesuit Manuel Álvares (1526–1583) in the Kingdom of Spain since 1578 was largely conditioned by the 16th-century exclusive privilege for Latin grammar in favor of the heirs of Salamanca grammarian Elio Antonio de Nebrija (1444–1522) who had put first forth his *Introductiones latinae* in 1481 (see Kemmler 2012 with further references). Since the Alvarese grammar could only be published in parts of the Kingdom of Spain

(such as Catalonia), the editions published in Barcelona from at least 1878 to 1947 represent a significant part of the overall number of editions of the Jesuit Latin grammar published in the late 19th and 20th centuries. These were printed by the printer Francisco Rosal (fl. 1871–1900) who identified himself (in Latin) as ‘Franciscus Rosalius’ and by Eugenio Subirana (fl. 1902–1947), who called himself ‘Eugenius Subirana, Editor Pontificius’.

Interestingly, while the first of these editions use Latin as a metalanguage, a paradigm shift can be seen in the later editions published by Subirana, in which Spanish now functions as the grammar’s metalanguage. In my talk, I would like to present the known editions of these particular late 19th- and early 20th-century Barcelona imprints of Alvaresian grammar and their special features.

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L’obscurité, entre rhétorique et linguistique chez les théoriciens grecs antiques

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La réflexion rhétorique antique, en particulier depuis Aristote (384–322), recommande la recherche de la clarté (*saphēneia*) et détermine les moyens d’une expression claire pour atteindre cet objectif, au service de l’efficacité du message. Dans ce cadre, on comprend, en négatif, qu’il convient d’éviter ce qui relève de l’obscurité (*asápheia*), de l’artifice contre nature (*tékhnē* vs *phúsis*), de l’ambiguïté (*amphibolía*) ou encore de l’allusion énigmatique (*ainigma*, to *ainigmatôdes*, cf. Lallot 1988, de Jonge 2008, 2011).

Les traités rhétoriques exposent alors des listes amalgamant procédés rhétoriques (figures) et formes linguistiques, ou des études d’auteur (comme Thucydide chez Denys d’Halicarnasse, ca 60-4), autant de contre-modèles à l’orateur en quête du mot juste. Nous proposons de faire un bilan sur les

formes et les niveaux linguistiques de l'obscurité telle qu'elle transparaît dans les textes théoriques d'Aristote et de Denys.

Il s'agirait d'abord de reprendre les éléments caractéristiques de l'obscurité telle qu'elle est théorisée à partir d'Aristote, en dialogue avec la clarté, puis d'étudier les commentaires aux exemples littéraires donnés par les deux théoriciens : quels procédés linguistiques apparaissent ? Sont-ils décrits en termes rhétoriques (figures et style énigmatiques, cf. Montanari 1991, Struck 2005) ou en termes linguistiques ?

Cette communication aimerait ainsi d'une part interroger les lignes de partage entre rhétorique et linguistique telles qu'elles apparaissent chez deux auteurs centraux de la théorie rhétorique ancienne et d'autre part confronter les traits linguistiques associés par les deux auteurs à l'obscurité rhétorique. Elle s'inscrirait par ailleurs dans l'étude des discours théoriques sur la littérature ou la poétique tels qu'ils sont mobilisés par les sources rhétoriques et grammaticales anciennes.

Metalinguistic labelling of diaphasic and diastratic variation in Joaquim Gonçalves' Portuguese–Chinese Works

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This study examines metalinguistic labelling of diaphasic and diastratic variation in Joaquim Gonçalves' Portuguese–Chinese bilingual works, focusing on his *Arte China* (1829) and *Diccionario Portuguez–China* (1831). Gonçalves systematically distinguishes between *Sublime* and *Vulgar* styles, a dichotomy that reflects both functional and social dimensions of language use. The *Sublime* style, reserved for formal and written contexts, contrasts with the *Vulgar* style, prevalent in oral communication. His *Arte China* meticulously labels Chinese characters according to their stylistic and functional domains: characters exclusive to the *Sublime* style, those used in public documents but lacking classical prestige, and those that only serve as written variants. This nuanced labelling demonstrates his acute awareness of diaphasic variation and an implicit hierarchization of styles.

In his *Diccionario Portuguez–China*, Gonçalves further labels Christian expressions and notes their limited use outside Christian communities, thereby addressing a diastratic variation marked by religious identity. These metalinguistic observations reveal Gonçalves' sensitivity to

both register and social stratification in language use, reflecting broader sinological and missionary concerns of his time. This study aims to demonstrate how Gonçalves' labelling practices capture key stylistic and social variations in Chinese, highlighting his contribution to early bilingual lexicography.

**Western rhetoric meets Chinese literary traditions:
Joaquim Gonçalves' intercultural study in *Arte China***

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This study explores the intersection of Western rhetoric and Chinese literary traditions through the pioneering work of Joaquim Gonçalves, a 19th-century Portuguese missionary and sinologist, in his primer *Arte China*. It focuses on two key aspects: the adaptation of metalinguistic and rhetorical terminology from Greek rhetorical traditions to the analysis of Chinese syntax, and the Portuguese interpretation of traditional Chinese compositional methods. By applying classical Western rhetorical frameworks to Chinese literary practices, Gonçalves' work represents an early example of intercultural engagement between these distinct traditions.

The research begins with a literature review of comparative analyses between Western and Chinese rhetoric, tracing their historical development and scholarly interpretations, particularly as reflected in *Arte China*. It highlights the bilingual terminology presented in the section *Syntaxe Figurada* of the fourth chapter, *Syntaxe Sublime*, which shows that only a limited number of Greek rhetorical terms are accompanied by Chinese equivalents, illustrating notable discrepancies in scope and application. Additionally, the analysis of Portuguese translations of Chinese compositional rules, as outlined in the eighth chapter, *Composições Chinas*, particularly in the section *Regras de Rhetorica, e Partes da Oração*, examines how Gonçalves introduced Chinese literary practices to a Western audience. By engaging with Gonçalves' work, this study contributes to the field of comparative rhetoric, shedding light on the historical interactions between Western and Chinese rhetorical traditions.

Echoes in the chamber?
The reach of prescriptive influence in Early and Late Modern Dutch

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In processes of top-down standardization, norm givers who codified language norms formed a *discourse community*, a network with “common interests, goals, and beliefs” (Watts 1999, p. 43). McLelland (2021, p. 268) further argues that the normative texts produced in this context constitute a *discourse tradition*, in which grammars and other normative works form a distinct genre, inheriting textual and paratextual features from earlier sources. Similarly, Rutten’s (2019) *stages of grammar* illustrate how grammars were often built on previous works, while also targeting an increasingly broader audience. Building on these insights, we argue that this process of inheritance reinforces norms among grammarians before any potential influence on general language use can be observed. This is in line with McLelland’s (2021, p. 282) observation that later grammars, particularly those used in educational settings, had a greater potential reach, suggesting a shift from discursive influence among grammarians to a possible linguistic impact on the broader language community.

In this contribution, we investigate when prescriptive impact remains confined to grammarians’ discourse or succeeds in influencing actual language use. Drawing on case studies from sixteenth- to nineteenth-century Dutch (e.g., the comparative marker, the diminutive suffix and the object forms of the third-person plural pronouns), we examine patterns in the dissemination of language norms and assess whether certain linguistic features or prescriptive approaches are more likely to influence usage. By identifying similarities and differences across case studies, we explore whether structural patterns determine when prescriptions circulate among grammarians and when they influence language use.

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RUTTEN, Gijsbert J. 2019. *Language planning as nation building*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

WATTS, Richard. 1999. “The social construction of Standard English: Grammar writers as a ‘discourse community’”. In: T. Bex – R.J. Watts (eds.), *Standard English. The Widening Debate*, 40–68. London: Routledge.

**Italian–German bilingual dictionaries and technical language:
Some case studies**

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My presentation focuses on bilingual dictionaries that represent interesting case studies for German–Italian lexicography. In particular, I will look at vocabularies published in Italy and in Germany mainly in the 19th century, which help the user learn technical languages (e.g., commercial and nautical).

The aim of the presentation is twofold: first, to show how the production of this type of vocabulary increased between Italy and Germany in the 19th century; then, to focus on dictionaries which represent interesting case studies on word lists and structure.

If already in the 18th century dictionaries began to circulate between Austria and Northern Italy mainly for the administrative and bureaucratic sphere, in the 19th century, with the increasing relations between Germany and Italy, vocabularies were designed for the different contexts in which German–Italian relations were most active, like commercial activities. These dictionaries are often different from the ‘standard’ ones. One example is Francesco de Mordax’s *Primo dizionario e frasario di corrispondenza mercantile, italiano-tedesco*, published in Trieste in 1860 and 1869. As can be seen from the title, it is not only a dictionary, but also a phrasebook. The German translation of the Italian lemma is followed by usage examples relating exclusively to the commercial sphere.

The analysis of this dictionary, as well as of others, is part of the work of census and cataloguing of bilingual Italian–German dictionaries for the ALON (*Archivio della Lessicografia fra Otto e Novecento*) project. The aim is to catalogue all 19th- and 20th-century Italian–German bilingual dictionaries—which will be available on a platform—including technical vocabularies, which are rarely researched.

Teaching Modern Hebrew to Arabic speakers in late nineteenth-century Egypt

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In 1896, Abraham Kestin published a “Hebrew Grammar for Arabic Speaking Jews” in Alexandria in Egypt, followed in 1910 by an expanded version that included a Hebrew–Arabic vocabulary. The wider context for this work was the growing immigration of Arab Jews to Palestine in the late nineteenth century, where the revival of Hebrew as a spoken language was underway, but the more immediate context of the book’s production is perhaps more surprising. Kestin was a Christian evangelist for the Church of Scotland Mission to the Jews in Alexandria, albeit one of Ashkenazi heritage. Using Kestin’s work as a starting point, this paper seeks to disentangle the complex issues surrounding the learning of spoken Hebrew by Arab Jews in the period. Alongside the revival of Hebrew, it considers movements in support of the Arabic language, Arab identity, and in some cases Palestinian nationalism, among Mizrahi Jews in Egypt and Palestine, and the extent to which evangelical Christians embroiled themselves in all of these questions, in pursuit of their own political and theological ends.

Origine des mots et symbole : l’étymologie entre rhétorique et linguistique

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L’étymologie, qui constitue l’un des champs les plus anciens de la linguistique, a connu ses premières théorisations dans le champ de la rhétorique et de la philosophie du langage. La méthode étymologique antique est au croisement de la rhétorique et de la linguistique et marque leur distinction progressive.

Une remarque du rhéteur Quintilien est suggestive et n’a pas encore reçu de commentaire spécifique : « *L’etymologia*, qui est une enquête sur l’origine des mots, a été appelée par Cicéron *notatio*, parce que, chez Aristote, son nom est σύμβολον, qui équivaut à *nota* » (*IO*, I, 6, 28). Quintilien met ici en valeur, sans l’expliciter, l’existence de deux perspectives sur l’origine des mots : la réflexion linguistique, qui enquête sur l’origine des mots ; la réflexion rhétorique, qui tire de l’analyse des mots une argumentation, un lieu argumentatif et voit dans le mot un « symbole » de la chose désignée.

L'objet de notre communication sera de comprendre comment l'étymologie a pu entrer dans l'une et l'autre discipline. Après une présentation du passage d'Aristote auquel pense Quintilien, qui est rarement cité dans les histoires de l'étymologie antique, nous croiserons la perspective des deux contemporains, Cicéron et Varron, pour montrer les points communs et les différences de l'une et l'autre approche. Varron, dans son *De Lingua Latina*, expose la manière dont il conçoit l'étymologie et entreprend une réflexion systématique, héritée des philologues alexandrins, sur l'origine des mots. Cicéron, dans ses *Topiques*, insère au contraire la notion dans une réflexion rhétorique sur l'argument « tiré du nom ».

**When an Italian Jesuit teaches Croatian:
Ardelio Della Bella's *Dizionario Italiano-Latino-Illirico***

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The first edition of *Dizionario Italiano-Latino-Illirico* was published in 1728. Its author, Italian Jesuit Ardelio Della Bella (1655–1737), created this work to teach Croatian grammar and vocabulary to native Italian speakers. His primary audience consisted of missionaries preparing for deployment as part of the Inner Mission in Catholic regions of present-day Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. This was a crucial undertaking given the socio-cultural context of the 18th century in the Western Balkans.

The presentation will address two central questions:

1. What is the significance of Ardelio Della Bella's background as a non-native speaker for his textbook? Unlike his predecessors, Della Bella understood "the other side" of language acquisition. Having learned Croatian as an adult, he drew on his personal experience to inform his teaching approach.
2. What are the challenges of creating a textbook for a non-standardized language? The Croatian dialect landscape was significantly reshaped by migrations caused by the Ottoman wars. This presented a unique challenge for textbook authors, particularly those training missionaries for regions with diverse dialectal variants.

This paper is part of a dissertation titled *Ardelio Della Bella's Dizionario Italiano-Latino-Illirico as an Early Textbook of the Croatian Language*, conducted at the Institute of Slavonic Studies, University of Vienna.

**Metalinguistic labelling in the history of English/German bilingual
lexicography: Case studies from the eighteenth and nineteenth
centuries**

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From the beginning (Ludwig 1706), compilers of English/German bilingual dictionaries have used metalinguistic labels to offer guidance on usage for the benefit of their users, but in widely varying ways. In this paper, I outline the history of metalinguistic labelling in these dictionaries of the eighteenth century, and the much more extensive metalinguistic labelling in two nineteenth-century English/German bilingual dictionaries, Johann Christian Fick's *Vollständiges englisch-deutsches und deutsch-englisches Lexicon* (1802) and Johann Gottfried Flügel's *Vollständiges Englisch-Deutsches und Deutsch-Englisches Wörterbuch* (1830), considering the different kinds of categories of labels (e.g., regional, diastratic, and diaphasic, diachronic, but also particular semantic fields) and their possible sources. The analysis (of labels including "American", "Anglicism", "vulgar", "provincial", and "incorrectly") will provide insights both into the extent to which dictionary compilers take into account language variation, and into their orientation to one or more particular norms. It will thus add to our understanding of the language ideologies of these bilingual lexicographers and how they align with, or differ from, those of other lexicographical traditions.

In particular, I explore three research questions:

1. Which labels are used, and what are they applied to, with what degree of frequency (e.g., lemmas, pronunciation indications, phraseologisms, equivalents and/or source language items)?
2. How does labelling change over time, both a. in terms of the inventory of labels used, and b. how the labelling of particular lexical items evolves over time?
3. How do the labels used compare with those found in other bilingual dictionaries and in German and English monolingual lexicography?

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FLUEGEL, Johann Gottfried. 1830. *Vollständiges Englisch-Deutsches und Deutsch-Englisches Wörterbuch, enthaltend alle in beiden Sprachen allgemein gebräuchliche Wörter. In zwei Theilen. Theil I. Englisch und Deutsch*. Leipzig: By A.G. Liebeskind.

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The evolution of Noah Webster's linguistic ideas

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This presentation explores the inconsistencies in Noah Webster's ideas about language standardization and language description seeking to complement Southard's (1979, p. 15) study, which claims that the contradictions are the result of Webster's "growth as a language scholar". Indeed, while Webster initially advocated for standardizing the English language, he later embraced a more descriptive approach, acknowledging the limitations of standardizing a living language. To accomplish its objectives, the investigation first presents Webster's criticism of the grammars of the day in *A Grammatical Institute of the English Language* (1784, 1800), *Dissertations on the English Language* (1789), *A Philosophical and Practical Grammar of the English Language* (1807b), *A Dictionary of the English Language* (1817), *An Improved Grammar of the English Language* (1833) and *Observations on Language, and on Errors of Classbooks* (1839). Additionally, the study examines Webster's proposed changes in the following works: *A Compendious Dictionary of the English Language* (1806), *An American Dictionary of the English Language* (1828), *An Improved Grammar of the English Language* (1833) and *A Collection of Papers on Political, Literary, and Moral Subjects* (1843). The investigation reveals that despite those contradictions, Webster made significant contributions to the field of linguistics, including a modern definition of grammar and a focus on empirical evidence.

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Weather verbs over time or the modernity of the Port-Royal grammarians

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If the definition of the term *meteo* can be traced back to Aristotle's *Meteorologica* where it was defined as pertaining to atmospheric phenomena with fleeting existence which self-destruct as they form, the syntactic description of corresponding weather verbs hardly counts four centuries. These are usually mentioned in passing in chapters consecrated to defective verbs. The goal of our presentation is to examine various ways of approaching French weather verbs in the past, shedding light on the accuracy of the analyses of the Port-Royal Grammar (1660), which is lost in subsequent General Grammars, notably in Beauzée's *Grammaire Générale* (1767) and Girault-Duvivier's *Grammaire des Grammaires* (1819).

In his description of weather verbs, Beauzée rejects the label *impersonal*, arguing that it applies badly because of the verbs' third person singular inflexion, whereas Girault-Duvivier adopts the label *unipersonal*. More than a century earlier, however, the Port-Royal grammarians provide various conflicting analyses of weather verbs. Although in their definition of ellipsis in the chapter on syntactic figures, they state that in Latin *pluit*, the nominative is implicitly understood as *Deus* or *natura*, in the chapter on impersonal verbs, they argue that *pluit* is a word in which, for the sake of brevity, the subject and the predicate are merged, *pluit* thus corresponding to *pluvia fit* ('rain happens') or *cadit* ('falls'). They further argue that the pronoun *il* with French meteorological verbs is a purely formal element.

Harold Walter Bailey between Western Australia and Central Asia

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A century ago, a young student contemplated his move to study the languages of Central Asia. Harold Walter Bailey (1899–1996) enrolled in a course in the Department of Classics and Ancient History at the University of Western Australia. In his history of the university Alexander (1963) claimed that the Classics and Ancient History department was declining from the time of its foundation in 1913. Despite the bias towards utilitarian natural sciences Bailey as a humanities scholar was acclaimed as the most distinguished scholar of the university in its first fifty years. His mentor Professor George Wood deserves credit for Bailey's success.

This paper sheds light on Bailey's work on Indo-Iranian languages. Part of the mythology around Bailey is that he had very limited education in Western Australia. I examine Toynbee's (1963) claim that rural Western Australia was 'the virgin soil of a recently colonized *terra nullius*'. I will challenge the claim that Bailey didn't learn or take an interest in modern languages. I explain the background to his achievements and scholarship.

ALEXANDER, Fred (1963). *Campus at Crawley: A narrative and critical appreciation of the first fifty years of the University of Western Australia*. Melbourne: FW Cheshire for the University of Western Australia Press.

BAILEY, Harold Walter. 1938. *The Content of Indian and Iranian Studies. An Inaugural lecture delivered on 2 May 1938*. Cambridge: At the University Press.

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The Ninth International Congress of Linguists: New archival resources

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Every five or so years, the Comité International Permanent des Linguistes (CIPL) hosts an International Congress of Linguists (ICL). The Ninth ICL was held in Cambridge, Massachusetts in August 1962. It is noteworthy for several reasons:

1. It is the only ICL ever held in the United States.
2. The relatively unknown Noam Chomsky was a plenary speaker.
3. In mid 1961, the President of the ICL, Joshua Whatmough, was forcibly removed from office and replaced by Einar Haugen.

This talk focuses on number 3, which until now has been a mystery to the linguistic public. However, I am the first person to have access to the CIPL archives in Leiden, Netherlands. The full story of the intrigues around his removal are revealed in the documents and correspondence contained in the archives.

Here are some of the facts that we learn from the archives. Members of the local organising committee were scandalised by Whatmough's 'high-handed', 'dictatorial' and 'patronising' attitude towards the committee members. Roman Jakobson wrote of Whatmough's 'dirty intrigues'. On 2 March 1961 Alf Sommerfelt, the Norwegian President of CIPL, told the ICL leadership that he feared that the local committee was 'disintegrating'. As a

result, on 27 March the Linguistic Society of America (LSA) Executive Committee took the unprecedented step of removing Whatmough from the planning committee. Interestingly, even though the LSA keeps meticulous records of its votes and proceedings, this particular vote was never reported in an LSA Bulletin. In a necessary (albeit probably illegal) move, the LSA replaced Whatmough with Einar Haugen, a well-respected Norwegian-American linguist who was a pioneer of sociolinguistics.

Whatmough refused to take his dismissal lying down. He sequestered the ICL funds, which he did not relinquish until legal action had commenced. Furthermore, we learn that Whatmough did his best to undermine Haugen and the ICL, though he appears not to have been successful in this endeavour.

All in all, the archival material paints a fascinating picture of a small chapter in the history of modern linguistics.

**L'iconicité linguistique entre propriété, idée, théorie et paradigme.
Conséquences épistémologiques**

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(Re)venu à l'attention des linguistes après la parution de l'article de Jakobson (1966), *À la recherche de l'essence du langage*, le concept d'iconicité met à jour l'un des sujets centraux et des plus épineux de l'histoire des idées linguistiques, celui de la nature du signe linguistique.

Le domaine notionnel de l'iconicité englobe des divergences épistémologiques significatives, dues initialement aux conceptualisations de Roman Jakobson et de Charles S. Peirce, le penseur américain auquel Jakobson a emprunté, ou bien il a cru l'avoir fait, sa vision sur les icones. Le caractère protéiforme de ce concept s'accroît avec l'interdisciplinarité qui émerge depuis les publications de Haiman (1985) et Simone (1995) et surtout depuis le lancement de la collection « Iconicity in Language and Literature ».

Comme le souligne Auroux (1990 : XI), le *domaine* notionnel est « un domaine de pratiques, de mots, d'institutions, de problèmes, de théories » et il possède une portée bien plus étendue que ne le suggère le *nom* de la notion. Par conséquent, notre démarche consistera à étudier les différentes façons dont la problématique de l'iconicité linguistique s'est déclinée dans le corpus théorique qui l'articule. Pour ce faire, nous allons nous pencher sur la distinction entre une iconicité en tant que *types de signes* ou *mode de*

représentation (Seiler 1990). Ensuite, nous analyserons des constellations épistémologiques qui se configurent autour de la notion d'iconicité linguistique, à savoir : une *idée linguistique* qui (ré)émerge constamment à partir du *Cratyle* de Platon et qui s'articule en tant que *théorie linguistique* chez Jakobson et surtout chez les fonctionnalistes américains (Givón 1979 ; Haiman 1980) ; une *propriété*, une *design feature* ou un *principe fondamental* dans les *frameworks* fonctionnaliste ou neurolinguistique (Givón 1985), plus ou moins capable de fédérer une *école linguistique*, ou bien un *modèle* ou un *paradigme* linguistique (Simone 1990).

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A diachronic study of word labelling in Langenscheidt bilingual dictionaries

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Our proposal aims to study the diachronic use of labelling in bilingual dictionaries published by Langenscheidt publishing house. Langenscheidt is a well-known publishing house founded in 1856. It is focused on language teaching publications (grammars, dictionaries, teaching/learning methods). It is recognised worldwide for the quality of its bilingual dictionaries, produced for the main European languages, plus other Asian and African languages.

Our contribution will analyse the evolution of technical and regional labels included in some bilingual dictionaries, with special attention to those of Spanish-German, Spanish-English and English-German directions.

To this object, we will study labels in a selection of three different editions throughout time, from the end of the 19th century to the most modern 20–21st-century editions.

We will focus on these points:

- How vulgar voices or expressions have been labelled;
- How technical/thematic words have been labelled;
- How regional words or expressions have been labelled:
 - In the case of bilingual dictionaries with the Spanish language, how Spanish American words have been labelled;
 - In the case of bilingual dictionaries with English, how British/American/Australian/Caribbean words been indicated;
- Which diatopic labels have been added or deleted over the decades or how they have changed.

A point of special interest will be the study of the typographical aspects of labelling: use of capital letters, lower case, underlining, inclusion of special typographical elements, highlights, icons/symbols (common in the Langenscheidt's early 20th century editions).

Scribal performance and linguistic (in)competence in John of Garland's *Dictionarius*

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John of Garland's *Dictionarius* is a text designed to teach Latin vocabulary by taking readers on an imaginary walk through Paris. In addition to the main text, many surviving manuscripts contain a commentary giving grammatical and etymological information and/ or vernacular glosses explaining the vocabulary of the original text. This supplementary material provides a valuable insight into how the *Dictionarius* was used to teach Latin, and how it was received by its audience. For example, the evidence of Bruges, Public Library MS 536 suggests that glossators used translanguaging as 'a deliberate pedagogical strategy to facilitate language acquisition within a multilingual community of practice' (Wallis, Seiler & Pagan 2024).

This paper focuses on the fourteenth-century manuscript, Berlin, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, lat. fol 607, which presents the *Dictionarius*'s main text in short blocks, along with a Latin grammatical and etymological commentary. The commentary occasionally includes vernacular glosses labelled *gallice* ('French') or *anglice* ('English'), although Hunt (1991, p. 154) states that 'the scribe has misplaced [gloss] items and frequently did not understand what he was copying'. For example, the scribe glosses *peritoneon* with the French *cercle de cul*, but gives *wiulbon* (MED s.v. *whirl-bon*, 'kneecap', which glosses *internodium* in other manuscripts) as the equivalent English term. Elsewhere, for the Latin *gingiva*, the etymologically English gloss *gummu* is labelled *gallice*. This paper explores what the scribe's performance can tell us about his linguistic competence across the three languages, and how subsequent readers evaluated this version of the *Dictionarius*.

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**Language variation and multilingual aspects
in the *Dictionary of Historical German Legal Terms*
(*Deutsches Rechtswörterbuch*)
in the context of contemporary language ideology**

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Founded in 1897, the *Deutsches Rechtswörterbuch* (DRW) has a long tradition and now contains around 100,000 main entries from A to U, which are available both in print and online. It was originally conceived in the tradition of the Brothers Grimm and their specific definition of the German language. In his concept paper, the president of the DRW's founding committee, Heinrich Brunner, set out the following principles:

Nur ein Wörterbuch der deutschen, nicht ein Wörterbuch der germanischen Rechtssprache wird geplant [...]. Dagegen sind die deutschen, das heisst die westgermanischen Rechtstermini sämtlich aufzunehmen, also auch die langobardischen, friesischen und angelsächsischen (Brunner 1897, pp. 211–12).

Such an understanding of the term *German* in the sense of *West Germanic* led to the fact that the DRW actually represents a multilingual dictionary, despite its title suggesting monolingualism. The DRW covers not only High German legal vocabulary from the beginning of the written tradition until 1815, but also legally relevant terms from all West Germanic languages, such as Old English, Old Frisian, Middle Dutch and Middle Low German. Different regional varieties are also represented.

The basis for such a concept of the dictionary can also be seen in the concept of Germanic law, which was proposed by another of the dictionary's founders, the legal historian Karl von Amira. In his *Outline of Germanic Law*, published in 1893, he states that “the legal families of the older period coincide with the language families”.

In my contribution, I will first explain the linguistic and ideological context that supported this concept of the dictionary at the time of the dictionary's inception. Using a number of entries, the most important conceptual papers and the prefaces to the individual volumes of the DRW, I will analyse how this multilingualism and wide-ranging linguistic variation were dealt with during the dictionary's various development phases.

Articuler ou prononcer ?

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Vous articulez un mot – vous le prononcez : quelle est la différence ? Le dictionnaire de l'Académie française (9^e édition) ne tranche pas véritablement sur cette question, expliquant le verbe *prononcer* par « articuler » et « faire entendre une lettre, un son, une syllabe, un mot, etc. », et celui d'*articuler* par « émettre des sons vocaux » et « prononcer distinctement en détachant les mots et les syllabes ». Si *articuler* consiste à *prononcer*, et *prononcer* à *articuler*, quelle nuance fait la différence entre ces deux termes ?

Nous cherchons une réponse à cette question dans les écrits de l'âge classique, époque des premiers dictionnaires français et âge d'or de la rhétorique. Notre hypothèse est que non seulement les lexicographes, mais tous ceux qui s'intéressent à la description des mots, de leur signification et de leur mise en son, ont laissé dans leurs textes des traces qui peuvent nous aider à comprendre ce qui distingue historiquement l'articulation de la prononciation et l'action d'articuler de celle de prononcer.

Pour ce faire, nous comparons les explications et l'utilisation de ces quatre termes dans un choix représentatif de dictionnaires, grammaires, rhétoriques et traités de chant, parus en France entre 1600 et 1800. Nous verrons que plus que le domaine, l'orientation pratique ou théorique du texte joue un rôle. Il paraît que notamment la naissance d'approches philosophiques à la langue influe d'une part sur l'utilisation du couple *prononciation/prononcer* ou *articulation/articuler*, et d'autre part sur une préférence à utiliser les formes nominales ou verbales.

Épistémologie, épistémologies : manières de repenser la linguistique aujourd'hui

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On comprend généralement que chaque discipline scientifique doit développer ses propres méthodes critiques pour renouveler ses pratiques et ses connaissances. Dans le cas de la linguistique, le besoin d'« autonomie » des principes — vision structuraliste de la « science pilote » du XX^e siècle — a bloqué pendant un certain temps une épistémologie menée de manière plus systémique et a approfondi « l'expansion désordonnée des thèmes et objets

d'investigation », dans la critique menée par Roland Barthes (*Leçon*). À la fin du XX^e siècle et au début du XXI^e siècle, on remarque une effervescence et un retour à « l'épistémologie » (Badir 2022) de linguistique : celle de Jean Claude Milner, dans l'ouvrage, traduit en portugais en 2021, *Introduction à une science du langage*, et l'ouvrage de Badir et du groupe *Le discours de la linguistique : gestes et imaginaires du savoir* (2024). Dans le premier, on voit une épistémologie de nature propositionnelle et remettant en question la continuité des termes et des concepts tout au long de l'histoire d'un programme linguistique donné, des effets peu ou très féconds sur la diversité de l'usage de ressources rhétoriques variées par les différents linguistes et linguistiques. Nous entendons démontrer que la vision linguistique de Milner et la vision rhétorique de Badir et de son groupe ne sont pas si disparates, mais complémentaires et même convergentes. L'un des points de convergence est la considération selon laquelle la linguistique peut être menée avec plus ou moins de rigueur et de portée théorique, qu'elle s'interroge sur ses propres procédures d'investigation conceptuelles, techniques et stylistiques (Badir et al. 2024).

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Printers as standardizers? The case of two unsuccessful features in the Southern Netherlands (1650–1850)

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In the literature on language standardization, authors of metalinguistic works are often regarded as key agents in the standardization process. However, printers—although operating from a different position—also played a crucial role in shaping standard language history (Marynissen et al. 2021; Vandenbussche 2007). In the early days of printing press, their primary incentive was economic, favoring a reduction of linguistic variation and the use of supraregional forms (Voeste 2015). Yet, over time, the variants they selected and disseminated also became intertwined with broader metalinguistic debates.

While turning our attention on printers as standardization actors, our approach will focus on instances where their influence on ongoing standardization efforts fell short. This paper investigates two orthographic features as cases of ‘failed standardization’ attempts, linked to printers in the Southern Netherlands (1650–1850). The first case examines printer-invented accent spelling systems designed to distinguish long E vowels of different etymological origins (Rutten & Vosters 2010). Despite reflecting a phonological and etymological distinction, these accent spellings never gained widespread acceptance. The second case explores the persistence of cliticized spellings, rooted in Middle Dutch, which lingered in conservative reprints of older texts before ultimately disappearing.

By analyzing Antwerp-printed books and pamphlets (*Historical Corpus of Dutch*, Van de Voorde et al. 2023), this paper repositions printers as key actors in metalinguistic discourse and the standardization process—whether by trying to preserve conservative features or introduce innovative spellings. In some cases, their editorial choices reveal not only commercial motivations but also a clear engagement with linguistic normativity.

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**Mapping the languages of Indonesia:
Karel Holle's *Schets-Taalkaarten*, 1882–94**

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Between 1882–94, the tea planter, independent scholar, and ‘honorary adviser’ Karel Holle (1829–1896) designed five ‘sketch language maps’ of Java, Sumatra, the Riau archipelago, the smaller Sunda islands, and Celebes that were published as appendices to the yearly *Colonial Report*. These maps present the language areas and main dialectal varieties (and by extension, ethnic varieties) of Dutch Indonesia in different shades, with their title and design derived from Robert Needham Cust’s *Sketch of the Modern Languages of the East Indies* (1878). They are the first such visual overview of the languages of Indonesia and reflect the state of colonial linguistic knowledge as well as the influence of Dutch colonial rule on language standardization, language change, and identity formation.

My presentation puts Holle’s maps in the broader context of language studies in 19th-century Indonesia from the first systematic inquiries by British administrators Stamford Raffles (*History of Java*, 1817) and John Crawfurd (*History of the Indian Archipelago*, 1820) onward. About his sources, Holle only mentions that his maps were based on ‘data supplied by the Interior Government’; but simultaneously, he was working on a palaeographic overview of Indonesian writing systems and on a standardized questionnaire that came to cover up to 1546 words and phrases in 234 languages/dialects, published a century later as *Holle Lists* (10 vols., 1980–87). His work can be situated in a triangle of knowledge networks: academic Indology in Leiden, colonial institutions in Batavia, and the linguistic fieldwork of the Dutch Bible Society. At the same time, he was a typical colonial ‘hybrid figure’ who styled himself as a Javanese sage and worked closely with his Sundanese brother-in-law.

**The concept of *śakti* (power of denotation) in the debate between
logicians and grammarians of the early modern period in India**

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The concept of *śakti*, also known as the faculty of import or the power of words to denote, was one of the most important notions in the Indian philosophy of language discussed by various schools of thought in the second

millenium CE. Two main philosophical schools involved in this debate were Vyākaraṇa (grammarians) and Nyāya (logicians), which perceived the relation between words and their meanings differently; the former considered it eternal and uncreated while the latter conventional and resulting from the will of God. The point of disagreement between the two schools was not only the very nature of *śakti* and its role in the ultimate goal, namely verbal cognition (*śābdabodha*), but also the question of the potential of incorrect word forms to convey the meaning. While logicians claimed that incorrect forms are incapable of direct denotation, grammarians were more lenient and accepted the ability of incorrect words to express the proper meaning, the difference lying in the merit resulting from correct usage.

In my presentation I will discuss the views of the 17th-century thinker Kaundabhaṭṭa, who composed works both as a grammarian (*vaiyākaraṇa*) and logician (*naiyāyika*), presented in his work *Vaiyākaraṇabhūṣaṇasāra*, where he methodically refutes the logicians' reasoning and argues for the grammarians' position.

KAUNḌABHAṬṬA. 1957. *Vaiyākaraṇabhūṣaṇasāraḥ*, ed. by Mārulakara. [Ānandāśrama Saṃskṛta Granthāvali.] Pune: Ānandāśrama Mudraṇālaya.

Wilhelm von Humboldt and Julius Heinrich Klaproth on comparative linguistics

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In the 1820s, Wilhelm von Humboldt and Julius Heinrich Klaproth both discussed the criteria for language comparison. Klaproth outlined his ideas in his comparative study *Asia Polyglotta* (1823). He stated that lexical comparison is the best means when it comes to the classification of a large number of languages and peoples. While Klaproth had an ethnographic view on language comparison, Wilhelm von Humboldt thought that the study of the lexicon is not enough, but grammatical structure and the literature of a language should be analysed as well (Humboldt 1820/1997, pp. 1–22). In Humboldt's view, the analysis of the linguistic structure must precede the comparison of languages. He criticized linguists of his time for neglecting the description of the "structure" of languages and for focusing too much on the analysis of language relationship, although "there is nevertheless an almost total lack of suitably established principles for an assessment of the affinity and degree of affinity between languages" (Humboldt 1997, p. 114). Humboldt developed his own ideas on criteria for and forms of relatedness

among languages some years later in “Ueber die Verschiedenheiten des menschlichen Sprachbaues” (‘On the Differences in the Structure of Human Language’) (Humboldt 1907).

In my paper, I would like to compare Klaproth’s and Humboldt’s ideas on comparative linguistics. I would also like to show how Humboldt, in “On the Differences in the Structure of Human Language”, gained his own ideas by critically reflecting Klaproth’s studies.

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Negotiating norms and usage: The evolution of Christian Ludwig’s *Deutsch-Englisches Lexicon* in the 18th century

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This paper examines German–English bilingual dictionaries of the 18th century, which emerged against the backdrop of increasing cultural contact during the period. These dictionaries serve as a significant source for analyzing the evaluation of linguistic variants, with a particular focus on the German language. Using Christian Ludwig’s *Deutsch-Englisches Lexicon* and its four editions published throughout the 18th century as a case study, this paper traces shifts in linguistic assessment and change over successive revisions. These transformations were shaped, on the one hand, by the prescriptive norms of major monolingual dictionaries and grammars, particularly during the second half of the century. On the other hand, bilingual dictionaries were tasked with presenting descriptive usage patterns to foreign language learners through illustrative examples. This dual function—balancing prescriptive and descriptive aims—posed a unique challenge for

Ludwig and the subsequent editors of his dictionary. The analysis explores how they navigated these competing demands and demonstrates the role of bilingual lexicography in shaping perceptions of linguistic standards and variations in 18th-century Germany.

**Gasconisms, regionalisms or more generalised usages?
The topics of discussion in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century French
usage guides**

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There exists in France a long tradition of prescriptive manuals which comment on the ‘correct’ usage of the French language, written by a series of authors known as the *Remarqueurs*. These seventeenth-century manuals—studied in depth by scholars such as Wendy Ayres-Bennett (1987, 2018) and Philippe Caron (2004)—can be seen as an early manifestation of the diffusion of the French standard language. Similar prescriptive works continued to be produced from the eighteenth century on, but some texts evolved to become aimed not only at encouraging ‘good usage’, but, more specifically, at eradicating any usages that showed the influence of regional varieties, including, most notably, Desgrouais’ *Les Gasconismes corrigés* (1766). These texts have received far less scholarly attention, although they highlight the centralising force of standardisation, in a period well before the use of French had spread across France. This paper examines the content of *Les Gasconismes corrigés*, to determine the types of usage promoted as ‘correct’ or condemned as ‘incorrect’. It also compares the volume to similar volumes focusing on regional varieties of French, for example, the French used in Lorraine (Dubois de Launay 1775) or in Lyon (Molard 1792), to determine whether the condemned usages are indeed local to Gascony or are also found in volumes from other regions, where they may also be presented as arising from contact with local languages. This will allow an evaluation of whether volumes of regionalisms of this kind in fact simply reproduce more generalised forms of ‘non-standard’ French, rather than regional forms.

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Usage labelling and 'styles' in late 17th/early 18th century lexicography of Dutch: François Halma and Pierre Marin

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At the end of the 17th century, partly under the influence of recent developments in French monolingual lexicography, the lexicography of Dutch, which would remain bilingual until the end of the 18th century, undergoes significant changes both in terms of renewed and expanded entrylists (De Vooys 1934) and in terms of lexicographical methods of description.

The front matter as well as the lexicographical treatment of Dutch lemmata/equivalents in the early 18th century bilingual dictionaries with Dutch suggest that these works, though chiefly designed for foreign language learning, were also intended for the type of use similar to that of contemporary monolingual dictionaries of other languages. The vivid interest in the Dutch language is evident in the discussion of controversial Dutch (socio-)linguistic issues in the prefaces and the rapidly developping labelling systems pertaining to Dutch, especially grammar and usage labels (Geeraerts 1986).

This paper explores the development of Dutch usage labelling in the work of François Halma (1653–1722) and Pierre (Pieter) Marin (1667/68–1718), two lexicographers whose French-to-Dutch and Dutch-to-French dictionaries had a lasting impact on the later development of Dutch monolingual lexicography. Focussing on the issues where the two authors differ in opinion (loanwords, coinage of technical terms, diatopic, diastratic and diaphasic basis for standardization), this paper explores the types of diasystematic variation that are taken into account in their dictionaries against the backdrop of theoretical ideas on *style*, a rhetorical concept deployed to capture aspects of language variation beyond the rhetorical analysis.

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**« Le verbe indo-européen » :
notes préparatoires à un cours par Charles Bally**

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Charles Bally donna son premier cours sur le verbe indo-européen en tant que professeur à l'Université de Genève en 1913–1914 – le cours étant, avant sa mort, donné par son maître Ferdinand de Saussure. Les notes préparatoires au cours ont été déposées, parmi les autres manuscrits, par Mme Bally à la Bibliothèque de l'Université de Genève et font actuellement partie du Fonds Bally de la Bibliothèque de Genève (BGe, Département des manuscrits et des archives privées). Je suis en train de travailler sur ces notes et d'en donner une édition.

Comme Bally avait participé en tant qu'auditeur au cours sur le verbe indo-européen donné par Saussure – les notes là-dessus étant de même gardées dans le Fonds Bally – une première étape de ma recherche a été dédiée à la comparaison des deux approches au sujet, afin d'évaluer si et à quel point l'enseignement de l'étudiant découle de celui de son maître. La deuxième partie de ma recherche, par contre, est actuellement consacrée à l'analyse des notes préparatoires de Bally *per se* afin d'identifier les spécificités de Bally et de souligner les innovations théoriques apportées par le savant. Les premiers résultats de ce travail seront présentés.

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