
REVIEW

Félix San Vicente (ed.). *Textos fundamentales de la lexicografía italoespañola (1917–2007)*. Monza: Polimetrica International Scientific Publisher. 2008. (Lexicography worldwide: Theoretical, descriptive and applied perspectives). 840 pages (vol. I-II). ISBN 978-88-7699-III-0 (printed ed.), ISBN 978-88-7699-II2-7 (electronic ed.). Price: 46 €.

Félix San Vicente (ed.). *Textos fundamentales de la lexicografía italoespañola (1805–1916)*. Monza: Polimetrica International Scientific Publisher. 2010. 575 pages (vol. III). ISBN 978-88-7699-209-4 (printed ed.), ISBN 978-88-7699-210-0 (electronic ed.). Price: 45 €.

Bilingual lexicography has a new in-depth study. A team of researchers directed by Professor Félix San Vicente, of the University of Bologna, set themselves the goal of developing a ‘joint history of Spanish-Italian lexicography’, the result of which is *Fundamental Texts on Spanish-Italian Lexicography - Textos fundamentales de la lexicografía italoespañola* (henceforth *TF*).

The three volumes published (*TF* I–II and *TF* III) explore dictionaries that appeared in Italy or Spain in the 19th and 20th centuries (the period of 1917–2007 for *TF* I–II and 1805–1916 for *TF* III). A fourth volume has been announced to cover those from the 16th century (1570) to 1805: *Fundamental Texts on Spanish-Italian Lexicography: origins and development up to the 19th century - Textos fundamentales de la lexicografía italoespañola: orígenes y desarrollo hasta el siglo XIX (TF IV)*.

These volumes constitute just one of the several studies carried out as part of the Italian National Project ‘Glossaries, Dictionaries and Corpora: Lexicology and Lexicography of European languages’ (‘Glossari, dizionari, corpora: lessicologia e lessicografia delle lingue europee’), coordinated by Giovanni Iamartino (Milan University) and by F. San Vicente, in which the Spanish language figures prominently. Several conferences and books have been organized in relation to this project, such as *Bilingual Lexicography and Translation (Lessicografia bilingue e traduzione, 2006)*, *Profiles on the History and Criticism of Spanish Bilingual Lexicography (Perfiles para la historia y crítica de la lexicografía bilingüe del español, 2007)*, *Limes: Lexicology and Lexicography in Specialized Languages (Limes: Lexicografía y lexicología de las lenguas de especialidad, 2008)* and *Ideolex: Studies of Ideology in Lexicography (Ideolex: Estudios de lexicografía e ideología, 2011)*.

Professor San Vicente is also in charge of the Spanish-Italian Bilingual Grammars website ‘Contrastiva’ (<http://www.contrastiva.it/>) and the bilingual lexicography website ‘Hesperia’ (<http://hesperia.cliro.unibo.it/>), where information about works studied in *Fundamental Texts* can also be found.

TF is an updated analysis of Annamaria Gallina's important research on Spanish-Italian bilingual lexicography and a continuation of her paper published in the *International Encyclopedia of Lexicography* twenty years ago (cf. Gallina 1959 and 1991), but it is much more than a simple extension of these works: it presents new analyses and contributes new information. For example, while A. Gallina listed three editions of Rosa and Bouret's New Italian-Spanish Dictionary (*Nuevo diccionario italiano-español*, 1853) in 1991, *TF* lists eight (*TF* III: 515). The quality of these studies cannot be denied, but nowadays, library catalogues make it possible to obtain more detailed information.

Dictionaries studied in *TF* are all bidirectional, with the exception of Moreali's musical dictionary (1841) and Martínez del Romero's *Dizionario italiano-spagnuolo* (1844-1847), an incomplete Italian-Spanish dictionary that only reached letter <o>.

TF offers a comprehensive study as well as an exhaustive bibliographical analysis of each dictionary. This bibliographical analysis is a very important contribution, because some titles are still around today and it is not easy to discover how many times they have been printed: Frisoni's dictionary (1st edition, 1917) was published twenty times up to the 1996 edition, and Caccia's New Spanish-Italian Dictionary (*Nuevo diccionario italiano-español y español italiano*, 1869) was published twelve times until the 1943 edition (70 years later but with no significant changes); the most recent dictionaries analysed in *TF* were printed in 2007.

The chronological boundaries of each volume are motivated by important changes in industrial or publishing techniques or new lexicographic methods: Cormon and Manni's pocket dictionary was published in 1805, and the second volume of Bacci's dictionary appeared in 1916.

TF is written in Spanish by PhD researchers from both Italian and Spanish universities: seventeen participated in *TF* I-II and thirteen in *TF* III. The general introductions and the bibliographic notes are by Professor San Vicente himself. Each volume has a subject index and a name index, a critical bibliography of cited studies and a bibliographic listing of dictionaries ordered alphabetically by author. The bibliography also includes a chronological summary of printed editions of each dictionary, and *TF* II contains, as an annex, tables and figures that show grammatical abbreviations which appeared in ten different dictionaries published between 1917 and 2007.

The titles studied, in chronological order, are the following: Cormon's and Manni's Italian-Spanish/Spanish-Italian Pocket Dictionary (*Diccionario de faltriquera italiano-español y español italiano*, 1805); Moreali's Music Dictionary (*Diccionario de música*, 1841); the unfinished Martínez del Romero's Italian-Spanish Dictionary (*Dizionario italiano-spagnuolo*, 1844-1847); Rosa and Bouret Publishers' New Italian-Spanish Dictionary (*Nuevo diccionario italiano-español*, 1853); Giuseppe Caccia's New

Italian-Spanish Dictionary (*Nuevo diccionario italiano-español y español-italiano*, 1869); Marco Antonio Canini's Spanish-Italian Dictionary (*Diccionario español-italiano*, 1875); Felipe Linati's New Dictionary (*Nuovo dizionario*, 1887); the handheld Spanish-Italian dictionaries from Bietti Publishing; G. Melzi's New-Italian Dictionary (*Nuevo Dizionario spagnuolo-italiano e italiano-spagnolo*, 1893); L. Bacci & A. Savelli's *Dizionario spagnolo-italiano* (1908) and Bacci's *Dizionario italiano-spagnolo* (1916); Boselli's pocket new dictionary (*Nuovo Dizionario tascabile*, 1900); the bilingual Italian-Spanish dictionary (*Dizionario spagnolo-italiano e italiano-spagnolo*, 1937); Salvá & Angeli's New Dictionary (*Nuovo dizionario*, 1912); Frisoni's Modern Dictionary (*Dizionario moderno*, 1917–1927); Ortiz de Burgos' bilingual dictionary (*Diccionario italiano-español, spagnuolo-italiano*, 1943); Ambruzzi's *Nuovo dizionario* (1948–1949); Carbonell's *Complete phraseological Dictionary* (*Dizionario fraseológico completo*, 1950–1957); Amador Martínez's dictionary (*Diccionario italiano español, español italiano*, 1957); A. Gallina's dictionaries (*Dizionario spagnuolo-italiano*, 1990 and others); Lavacchi and Nicolás' *Dizionario* (2000); the Everest Cima bilingual dictionary (2003); Tam's *Grande dizionario* (2004); Knight and Clari's *Dizionario* (2005); Sañé & G. Schepisi's *Dizionario* (2005); the Espasa-Paravia *Dizionario* (2005); the Herder Dictionary (2006); the pocket and medium Garzanti dictionaries (2002 and 2007) and, finally, the Edigeo bilingual Italian-Spanish dictionaries (1989–2007) for Zanichelli Publishing.

The extensive number of studies analyzed and the large number of researchers involved give an idea of how difficult it must have been to coordinate the project, difficulties which have been especially well overcome. The number of pages devoted to each title, about forty, clearly demonstrates the level of in-depth analysis in each chapter. The attention paid to the most recent dictionaries is remarkable: for example, in *TF II*, nearly five hundred pages are devoted to those published after 2000. CD-ROM titles are also taken into consideration, such as the different editions of the Zanichelli-Vox electronic dictionaries (2002 and 2007).

The methodology employed has been rigorous and uniform: each researcher has historically contextualized their study with information about the dictionary's editorial course; differences between editions have been checked; headings are transcribed in both languages; title pages are reproduced and inner pages replicated (words beginning with *cas-*). Typographical aspects, authors' lives, users and the economic factors involved in selling dictionaries are all taken into account. Finally, exhaustive analyses of the macro- and micro-structures of the dictionaries are included.

The analysis pays special attention to technical and industrial terms, old-fashioned words, neologisms, regionalisms and South-American Spanish words, as well as focusing on the phraseology, thematic labels and abbreviations employed. The result is a complete analysis of each dictionary and a

homogeneous study of two centuries of lexicography, but that is not all. The research also illustrates how dictionaries can narrate cultural advances. Chemistry, for example, was very important in the 19th century, and dictionaries show us the moment when words such as *acid* (ácido), *crystallization* (cristalización), *phosphorus* (fósforo), *gas* or *oxygen* (oxígeno) were included. In the 19th century, diachronic and thematic labels began to be used regularly in Spanish-Italian dictionaries: *Mathematics (Mat.)*, *Physics (Fis.)*, *Architecture . . .* (TF III: 179), and during the 20th century, bilingual dictionaries also included a large number of technical words in specialist areas to aid professional translation. Sometimes, if a publisher has already printed several technical dictionaries, they use them to help enlarge the bilingual dictionary. This is the case for L. Tam's *Grande dizionario di spagnolo-italiano* (Hoepli, 2004), which contains business words taken from the Spanish business dictionary (*Dizionario spagnolo economico & commerciale*; Hoepli, 2006; TF II: 456; also studied in *Limes* 2008: 303–325).

The diverse range of chronological studies considered allows us to trace not only an overview of the history of lexicography, but it also provides an overview of publishing history. This is the case with Hoepli, Garzanti, Garnier and others. For instance, arrangements were made between publishers to distribute their work in different countries (as is the case today with Cambridge-Klett for bilingual English-German dictionaries, Le Robert-Van Dale for Belgian bilingual dictionaries). Such deals also exist between Spanish-Italian publishers, with commercial agreements between Hoepli-Oceano publishers (Tam's dictionary), Vox-Zanichelli or Collins-Boroli for the L. Knight's & Clari's Spanish-Italian Dictionary (2005).

The 19th century was the beginning of the dictionary as we now know it: there are changes in methodology, and dictionaries compiled by individual authors disappear for the most part, giving way to teams or publishing initiatives (the appearance of the new 'editor' figure is also relevant here). The publisher becomes the mark of quality and prestige.

The use of the dictionary as an educational book explains why series or families of dictionaries in different sizes (large, compact, mini) were created. 'Dictionaries acquired different dimensions (three formats) and a grammatical compendium in the second half of the 19th century, enhancing their educational purpose at a moment when both new teaching methods and bilingual Spanish-Italian grammars were increasing' (TF II: 19).

The implementation of second-language teaching in the mid-nineteenth century (the first business school in Italy, the Scuola Superiore di Commercio, was created in 1868) and the importance of the South-American Hispanic market are also considered in the analyses of dictionary sales or reprints. The most important cities in the 19th century, in terms of printing, were Paris and Milan, but books sold well in Spain and South-America (Mexico, Buenos Aires and Habana: former Spanish colonies preferred to

deal with countries such as Italy or France, and not with Spain, their colonizer). As noted by San Vicente (*TF* III: 18), ‘knowing about the author’s life and the historical, cultural and publishing context that surrounds their work [...] permits a better explanation and consideration of its merit.’

Despite the huge effort made to coordinate this project, some fairly obvious typographical errors remain: ‘el el sector’ for example, instead of ‘en el sector’ (*TF* III: 19), ‘po la multiplicación’ (*TF* III: 55, rather than ‘por la multiplicación’), ‘*Histoire anecdotique de la Corse* (1774)’ (should read 1874) (*TF* III: 197), etc. The interchangeable use of ‘Lyon/Lion’ (*TF* III: 59, 61) and ‘O’scanlan/O’Scalan’ (*TF* III: 38, 49, 58) can also be noted. In any case, these small slips do not diminish the undeniable value of the volumes.

In conclusion, *Fundamental Texts* (*TF*) is not a definitive history of Spanish-Italian bilingual lexicography because new dictionaries will be published. However, it is undoubtedly an important study. It offers the most complete description of Spanish-Italian bilingual dictionaries published until now, and the systematic analyses function as guides that allow one dictionary to be cross-referenced with another. The abundant indices allow the reader to search not only for authors or titles, but also for thematic issues or grammatical terminology. Attention is paid to the 19th century, a traditionally neglected time in lexicography, and a special emphasis is placed on dictionaries published in recent times. This study by Italian publishers demonstrates that while dictionaries are not the only resources in language learning, they are among the most important. So much so that 20th century dictionaries include grammar and pronunciation as an intrinsic element, and probably new technical applications will be incorporated into new digital dictionaries in the 21st century.

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