

ALL-INCLUSIVE LSP DICTIONARIES AND THE SLOVENE–ENGLISH DICTIONARY OF TOURISM

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Abstract The chapter analyses some of the features of TURS, the Slovene LSP Dictionary of Tourism (Mikolič et al., 2011) against the terminographic guidelines from Slovene and international literature, and proposes improvements for its future updates. Arguments are based on the concept of the so-called all-inclusive dictionary (Fuertes-Olivera, 2011), which caters for a wide range of user groups and needs; the chapter argues it is necessary nowadays for all publicly-funded terminographic projects to be implemented applying the all-inclusive principle. This is because online terminological sources are widely available, and, thus, used by all user categories (hence dictionaries should cater to all of them). The chief focus of this chapter is the treatment of homonyms in TURS, particularly in relation to the implications that has for its bilingual aspect (the latter often being neglected in Slovene terminography).

Keywords:

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tourism,
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dictionaries,
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1 Introduction

Language for Special Purposes (LSP)¹, as a subsystem of every national language, represents a mechanism for communicating specialised content, and one of the key elements in this mechanism is terminology. Terminology as a set of specialised lexis that reflects the subject matter of a certain subject-field, has existed in every national language since the beginning of spoken communication or, more accurately, has always appeared and developed parallel to the specialised field whose means of expression it is.

The first Slovene terms for specialised terms in the fields of Agriculture, Beekeeping, Hunting, Fishing and elementary crafts, for example, were formed in speech as early as in the Proto-Slavic era, and the first Slovene terminology that appeared in writing was in the prayer forms and sermons recorded in the Freising monuments in the 11th century (Orožen, 2009; J. Stabej 1968). It was only after 1818, when the first secondary schools were established on the territory of present-day Slovenia, that the Slovene terminology of many subject-fields started to develop more systematically and was recorded for the first time (Legan Ravnikar, 2009, p. 55),² while the first truly strong impetus was given to terminology development in the Slovene language during the period of socialist Yugoslavia (1945–1991).³ Nevertheless, terminologies of certain fields started to develop in the Slovene language only after the country's independence in 1991. Some examples include Investment terminology, Military terminology and Tourism terminology, which have systematically evolved in the Slovene language only in the last few decades.⁴

¹ LSP is understood in this paper to represent all forms of specialised communication typical for subject-fields, sciences, professions and activities, which demands specific knowledge and mastery of specific terminology, and where we can differentiate between laypeople and experts (Vintar 2008: 14).

² Terminology evolves a. Parallel to the progress in the relevant subject-field (as new concepts call for new designations, i.e. terms), b. Depending on the general linguistic and political situation (in what situations a language is used and developed, i.e. before the mid-19th century Slovene was used mainly at home and orally) and c. Is recorded depending on whether the relevant text type exists (i.e. the Slovene terminology of many subject-fields was first recorded only after the first school text books and journals appeared in the Slovene language, which was after 1818) (Legan Ravnikar 2009: 55).

³ Then finally the official language of the Republic of Slovenia, the Slovene language could finally develop across all scientific disciplines, and was recorded in expert and scientific literature, journals, manuals, encyclopaedias and dictionaries (LSP dictionaries of Technical Sciences, Forestry, Medicine, Electrical Engineering, Agriculture were compiled in that period) (Humar 1998: 19).

⁴ The reasons for the terminologies of these three areas having developed only recently are different. The socialist system did not approve of capitalist concepts such as stocks and shares and the stock market, which prevented the development of Investment terminology. (If the subject-field does not evolve, the designations for the concepts of this subject-field also cannot emerge.) The language of the military in the Yugoslav era – a critical unifying element between the Republics – was Serbian, so military terminology in the national languages of the Republics only started to develop fully after the Federation broke up. That said, it is insightful to note that the first military terms in the Slovene language existed since the first translations of the Bible (Merše, 2007, pp. 100–122), because warfare is an

Tourism – today's economic powerhouse and one of the fastest growing industries in the world (which has decidedly been put on hold with the onset of Covid-19 in early 2020, and has since witnessed an unprecedented decline) – is a fairly new discipline. In fact, it has become a stand-alone field of academic research only towards the end of the 20th century (Shilova 2011; Taillon 2009) and it remains unclear to this day what Tourism is: A discipline, a community, or merely a field of study (Taillon 2009, p. 11). On the one hand this is an area of human activity close to everyman, and people do not need a high level of specialization to understand it, while on the other, it is a complex interdisciplinary field uniting numerous diverse areas, such as hospitality, sports, wellbeing, geography, history of art, IT, etc. and as such does not have clear functional boundaries and a defined content (Gotti, 2003, p. 19). The language of Tourism is not shared by a restricted group of specialists but is rather used by diverse groups of experts from different fields. Moreover, its promotional and persuasive function makes it an accessible register and thus familiar to the wide public. The language of Tourism exploits the lexical, phonetic, morphosyntactic and textual apparatus of general language (*ibid.*) as well as operating a set of specialised terms referring to specialised concepts, which is a characteristic of all LSPs. (Admittedly, tourism is closer to the realm of general language and thus easier to understand for non-professionals than certain other fields.) Some authors even claim that Tourism does not have its own terminology, or its 'own code', but rather merely adopts the general language lexis in a creative and original way (Gotti, 2003, p. 21).

While it is thus debatable whether the language of Tourism is an LSP at all, LSP tourism dictionaries do in fact exist, as does the Slovene dictionary of Tourism terminology. Since an ordered conceptual system is a prerequisite for ordering the terminological system of a subject-field (Jemec Tomazin, 2010; Humar, 2004) the unclear state and status of Tourism (is it a discipline, science, community ... cf. Taillon [2009]) and its LSP leads us to assume that Tourism terminology must be in need of ordering and systematization.

important theme in the scripture. The first translation of the Bible into Slovene dates from 1557 (New Testament by protestant Primož Trubar). According to Slovene linguist Miran Hladnik (2004) that was the first critical moment in history when the Slovene language can be considered as privileged: It was the 12th language in the then world to have received a translation of the Bible. The second major historical moment for the Slovene language was in the late 20th century, when Slovene became the 30th and smallest language into which the present-day Bible was translated, i.e. MS Windows (*ibid.*).

The object of this chapter is to research the state of Tourism terminology in the Slovene language with a special emphasis on its terminographic presentation. In the modern world, clarity and efficiency of communication are key to any successful business, more so in the Tourism business, where communication becomes the art of storytelling. In this respect, the creation of an LSP dictionary – which lays out the terminological system and connects it to the conceptual system of a subject-field⁵ – is a viable way to make LSP communication easy, clear and unambiguous. Moreover, it is a way of bringing a subject-field, the understanding of which is in the public interest, closer to semi-experts and laypeople (since it is a fact that Tourism-related topics are discussed, written about and translated by experts as well as non-experts).

2 Methodology

This chapter will thus investigate – to paraphrase Slovene lexicographer Marjeta Humar (2004) – the maturity level of the Tourism field in Slovenia, by analysing its central terminological resource: the modern online freely-available corpus-based LSP dictionary of Tourism, referred to in this chapter as TURS (Mikolič et al., 2011).⁶ Our focus will rest on the following two areas and related research questions:

1. The dictionary's treatment of homonymy and synonymy (with terminological variation) (*Does it differentiate clearly between separate concepts and their designations, and between different designations for the same concept?*), and
2. The multilingual component (what information on other languages is provided) (*Does it offer assistance in decoding, encoding and translation?*).

The analysis is based on international and particularly Slovene literature on terminology and terminography, and a survey of 20 Slovene and international LSP dictionaries, which was conducted for the purposes of a doctoral dissertation focusing on stock market terminology (Božinovski, 2015). TURS is analysed theoretically by studying papers on it, and practically by browsing it.

⁵ An LSP dictionary demonstrates the maturity of a subject-field (Humar, 2004) and is the only tool that enables denominative efficiency and successful communication between experts and laypeople. The so-called denominative efficiency is possible in subject-fields that have analysed their concept system and overall body of knowledge fully and precisely (Jemec Tomazin, 2010, p. 90), and in subject-fields that are highly engaged in ordering their terminology (including all existing terminological variants).

⁶ Turistični terminološki slovar (Mikolič et al., 2011) is referred to as the Slovene–English Dictionary of Tourism, or TURS, in this chapter. This is the only LSP dictionary of Tourism in Slovenia, although the Tourism Lexicon (Fuchs, Mundt & Zollondz, 2012) has recently also been published in the Slovene language (a translation of an originally German reference book).

Initially, TURS and its main features are introduced briefly, and then analysed against terminographic guidelines from Slovene and international literature (our focus is on the two areas mentioned). The findings lead us to propose improvements for the terminographic presentation of Slovene Tourism terminology, based on the model of an all-inclusive dictionary developed for stock market terminology (Božinovski, 2015). After all, a dictionary is a system-in-progress, as Humar lucidly puts it (1998, pp. 19–20), and this chapter strives to contribute to improving the system (of the Slovene LSP dictionary of Tourism). The discussion is concluded by outlining areas for further research. All the insights related to TURS and tourism terminology are the result of research done for this chapter, while the terminology and terminography background is drawn from Božinovski (2015).

3 Slovene LSP dictionary of Tourism (Mikolič et al., 2011)

The ‘first Slovene Tourism dictionary’ (Šverko, 2011) is a corpus-based dictionary available on the Termania online portal (Romih & Krek, 2012), a lexicographic database aggregator. Its wordlist was based on automatic term extraction from the 30,000,000-word corpus TURK (Mikolič, Vičič & Volk, 2009),⁷ but was supplemented manually in certain cases (with terms relevant for the subject-field even if not attested in the corpus to a sufficient degree).⁸ The dictionary is described as a *defining Slovene terminological dictionary of Tourism with English equivalents*, and is intended for a ‘wide tourism discourse community’ (Mikolič, 2013, p. 12), i.e. both those employed in the Tourism sector, as well as those using tourism services and researching tourism phenomena in a scientific context: service providers, tourism workers, journalists, translators, researchers, educators, school and college students, and tourists.⁹

The TURS microstructure consists of the headword (with word class label,¹⁰ derived forms and intonation pattern), sub-field label (e.g. hospitality) and tourism-type

⁷ According to its authors (Mikolič, 2013, pp. 13–15), the corpus which was built, inter alia, for the purposes of the dictionary, contains a representative mix of relevant texts from across the many domains related to Tourism, balanced in terms of authorship and text types.

⁸ In automatic term extraction, minimum frequency was set to three (Mikolič, 2013, p. 17).

⁹ This is truly a wide user base, and it can be categorised into semi-experts (service providers, tourism workers, journalists, translators, educators), experts (researchers) and laypeople (students, tourists) in terms of subject-field knowledge, and into linguists (translators) and non-linguists (everyone else) in terms of linguistic competence. These user profiles have different user needs, calling for all six major dictionary functions: Decoding texts in L1 or L2, encoding texts in L1 or L2, and translating texts from L1 to L2 and vice versa.

¹⁰ Nominals, verbs and adjectives have the status of headwords (Mikolič, 2013, p. 21).

category (e.g. Cultural Tourism), definition(s),¹¹ collocations, synonyms, related terms, English equivalent(s). The macrostructure consists of a search window and a short description of the dictionary (its microstructure) (Mikolič et al., 2011).

The Editorial Board was composed mainly of linguists,¹² but it is stressed that they occasionally sought the advice of tourism experts from the Slovene Tourism Organisation and Faculty of Tourism Studies Turistica (Mikolič, Beguš & Koderman, 2010, p. 238). The project of compiling the dictionary was financed by the Slovenian Research Agency (ARRS) between 2008–2011 (Mikolič, 2013, p. 3).

4 Features of contemporary LSP dictionaries

LSP dictionaries are essentially utility products (Weigand, 1998). This means they should provide assistance to specific users facing complex needs in specific situations, and that they should be designed and compiled with all of this in mind (Araúz, Benitez & Hernández, 2008). Many lexicographers (Bergenholtz & Nielsen 2006; Nielsen 2002; Bergenholtz & Kaufman 1997; Bergenholtz & Tarp 1995, etc.) have dealt with the issue of how to design LSP dictionaries so that they are truly useful to different user groups simultaneously. This is increasingly relevant today, when the online format, which is becoming a norm in terminography, brings reference material closer to all potential users. While this is a welcome result of the Internet age, it is important to realise that freely available online dictionaries and databases will always be used by all users, irrespective of whether or not those dictionaries were designed for these users and their needs. It is therefore imperative that modern terminography projects, especially if they are publicly funded, follow the principle of the so-called *all-inclusive dictionary* (emphasis added), which contains information on terms and the subject-fields, as well as on terms and language (Fuertes-Olivera, 2011, p. 96), and can, thus, serve the needs of all user groups optimally. In the context of multilingual terminology science, the focus has increasingly been on a specialised learners' dictionary, usually primarily for

¹¹ Some headwords have several definitions, because homonymous terms are presented in one dictionary article under a single headword; definitions are numbered, and then all other microstructure elements (collocations, examples, equivalents) are labelled with the relevant number to show which definition they belong to.

¹² The papers presenting TURS do not talk about the profiles of the Editorial Board, but apparently the majority are Slovene language experts, at least one of them is a lexicographer, and there are IT experts among them. It is not clear whether there are any translators or native speakers of English among them. Today, dictionary Editorial Boards must necessarily be interdisciplinary teams consisting of lexicographers, subject-field experts, language technology experts, IT experts (Kosem, 2011, p. 43; Gorjanc, 2014, p. 10), and – in the case of multilingual dictionaries – translators and native speakers of all the languages of the dictionary (Božinovski, 2015, p. 73).

translators; it represents terminological lexis with a more extensive textual environment (e.g. Fuertes Olivera & Nielsen, 2011).

The time when terminography prepared dictionaries for experts, and lexicography for laypeople (Svensén, 1992, p. 107), is long over.

This Section focuses on two aspects of contemporary LSP dictionaries: the treatment of homonymy and synonymy (with terminological variation), and the multilingual component. It includes an overview of the relevant literature, international and notably Slovenian, and devotes special attention to the needs of translators. To illustrate possible terminographic solutions, it draws on the model LSP dictionary developed for Slovene and English Stock Market terminology (Božinovski & Berk Skok, 2015),¹³ which represents an attempt to unite a defining and a bilingual dictionary into a single terminological resource, upgraded with information on the terms' typical context in both languages. Thus, an attempt at an all-inclusive LSP dictionary (i.e. a multifunctional bilingual defining LSP dictionary targeted at a wide user base).

4.1 Terminographic presentation of terminological variants and treatment of homonyms

Despite the ideal of terminology science, the daunting 'one concept—one term' principle (Felber, 1984), there are often in practice several designations for a single concept in the terminology of any LSP. Because absolute synonymy in LSP is rare, we speak of terminological variants rather than synonyms (Kalin Golob & Logar, 2008; Vintar 2008; Temmerman, Kerremans & Vandervoort 2005).¹⁴ Typically these are pairs of domestic/foreign terms (*letališče/aerodrom, gurman/sladokusec/dobrojedeč*) and various lexical or syntactic variants (*landing/touch-down, budget airline/low-cost airline, bed and breakfast/B&B*). They also include ortographic variants and in the case of TURS, various parts-of-speech: e.g. the Slovene nominal and adjectival equivalents *dobro počutje* & *velnes* & *velneški* for the English headword *wellness* (Figure 1).

¹³ Slovar borzne terminologije (Božinovski & Berk Skok, 2015) is referred to in this paper as the Stock Market Dictionary.

¹⁴ One of the reasons for the existence of terminological variants is a 'lack of discipline' in experts and other authors of texts, who do not use preferred terms and do not check for the existence of already coined and accepted terms in the case of new concepts (Kalin Golob & Logar, 2008). Another reason is inconsistent borrowing of terms from other languages, notably English. An updated and easily accessible LSP dictionary is precisely the place where experts and other authors *might* check for existing terms in such cases (but cannot in subject-fields and LSPs that do not have a developed linguistic infrastructure).

Synonymy is notably present in Slovene tourism terminology, not least because it has not yet been standardised, because new concepts are appearing rapidly, and because of a fast influx of foreignisms (especially from English) (Mikolič, 2013, p. 21).

<p>vélnes -a m (é) turizem dobrega počutja/veleiški turizem, zdraviliški turizem / dejavnost dobrega počutja/veleiška dejavnost Zdrav celostni življenjski slog, ki zajema dobro počutje in ugodje ter vse dejavnosti za doseganje le-tega, kar se trži kot turistični proizvod. o zdraviliški veines o V Sloveniji se pomena veinesa zaveda čedalje več posameznikov in ponudnikov teh storitev in postaja ena glavnih panog na področju turizma ter zdravstvenih storitev. = dobro počutje, wellness Angleški prevod: wellness</p>	<p>dóbro počútje -ega -a s (ó, ú) turizem dobrega počutja/veleiški turizem, zdraviliški turizem / dejavnost dobrega počutja/veleiška dejavnost Zdrav celostni življenjski slog, ki zajema dobro počutje in ugodje ter vse dejavnosti za doseganje le-tega, kar se trži kot turistični proizvod. o ponudba za dobro počutje o Največ užitek si lahko obehate v Deželi dobrega počutja: v savnah, plavalnem bazenu, masažnih bazenih ali ob pestrem izboru masaž. = velnes, wellness Angleški prevod: wellness</p>
<p>wellness [vélnes] -a m (é) = dobro počutje, velnes, veleiški</p>	

Figure 1: Complete dictionary articles for the accepted terms *velnes* and *dobro počutje*, and cross-reference article for the foreignism *wellness* in TURS.

Source: TURS (Mikolič et al., 2011).

If the purpose of terminology extraction is to identify and order the entire terminological apparatus of a subject-field, all terminological variants and synonyms are eligible candidates for inclusion into the word list of an LSP dictionary, including non-preferred and wrong ones. Such an extensive list of candidates for headwords gives subject-field experts the chance to prescribe preferred terms on the basis of actual use (Logar Berginc, Vintar & Arhar Holdt, 2013, p. 135).¹⁵ It is then the role of the LSP dictionary to choose one of the terms as the preferred one and equip it with all the linguistic and encyclopaedic information, while giving the other variants of the term merely as uninformative cross-reference articles, and, thus, encourage users (in line with the so-called proscriptive approach) to use the former (Fuertes-Olivera, 2011, p. 110).

It is in the multi-lingual environment that a clear structure of dictionary information becomes even more important. Let us look at that in the following Section.

¹⁵ A 'real' LSP dictionary is both prescriptive and descriptive: it lists all the lexis of a given subject-field, including dialectal expressions, jargonisms, vulgarisms, etc., whereby it will direct the user away from those and toward the preferred terms (Hudeček & Mihaljević, 2009, p. 93). Resting their decisions on terminological principles, terminographers should give preference to domestic (over foreign), shorter, more widely used, etc. terms (ibid., pp. 70–78).

4.2 Bilingual LSP dictionaries

Terminography science instructs that, when there are several equivalents, it is inappropriate to list them cumulatively, as they are usually not complete synonyms (Fuertes-Olivera, 2013, p. 35). One of the terms should be recommended and others only listed (the so-called proscription) (Fuertes-Olivera, 2011, p. 110). Similar to how normativity is enforced on terms in a monolingual context to facilitate LSP communication, so too users need a normative assessment of the L2 equivalent. Meaning discrimination and assigning of L2 equivalents to L1 terms has to be systematic, clear and unambiguous (Fuertes-Olivera, 2013, p. 39; Urbinc, 2011, p. 70). In the case of polysemous headwords – as is the case with *vinotoč* (Figure 4) and *bakala* for that matter (Figure 4) –, equivalents should be separated using numbering, collocates, metalinguistic or encyclopaedic information (Svensén, 2009, pp. 262–3; Atkins & Rundell, 2008, pp. 214–264), or else individual terms should be treated as homonyms and given independent headword status, so that each only has one equivalent (as shown in /1/ above).

Equivalence between L1 and L2 terms is often not straightforward (i.e. the ideal case of full equivalence when there is only one term on each side and they cover the same concept, as in the case of e.g. *pustovanje*–*Carnival*, *turistično območje*–*tourist region*). These are the most challenging instances, but also the critical ones for bilingual terminography: The user has to be made aware of all levels of partial lexical equivalence and instances of non-congruence¹⁶ between L1 and L2 terminology (Božinovski, 2015, pp. 103–104; Jurko, 2010, pp. 62–70; Bergenholtz & Tarp, 1995, pp. 104–110).¹⁷ Thus, even in the case of lexical gaps, a dictionary should find solutions. Descriptive equivalents are not sufficient here (Klinar, 1996, p. 220), rather a term equivalent is desirable. If it does not yet exist it should be coined for the purposes of the dictionary (Longyka, 2002, pp. 7, 13, 16; Cabré, 1999, pp. 116, 121). In the case of partial (non) congruence, the equivalent should be labelled accordingly (the \approx symbol is often used) or a note on the discrepancy added (Atkins & Rundell 2008, pp. 212, 468).

¹⁶ There are many examples in Tourism LSP: E.g. the Slovene *kožolec*, *gibanica*, *turistična ponudba* vs. the English *fly-drive*, *mini break*, *staycation*.

¹⁷ A contrastive analysis of the lexis is required for a true bilingual dictionary, and it should be based on two corpora, comparable in terms of structure and size. The meanings of L1 headwords, grammar information, collocations and phraseological units are compared with the same set of terminological data for L2. Parallel corpora are not a suitable option for contrastive analysis for several reasons, including the fact that translations do not represent authentic texts, translators make mistakes and translations may be awkward or even (terminologically) wrong (Hirci, 1999, p. 151).

In the case of a bilingual bidirectional LSP dictionary (thus, e.g. Slovene-English and English-Slovene), the word list in each language has to be compiled separately¹⁸ on the basis of two sets of authentic texts (L1 and L2 corpora). Only such a dictionary can present socially- or culturally-specific differences between the two concept systems and terminologies.¹⁹ Ideally, two comparable corpora should be constructed for the same subject-field in L1 and L2 (a quick and cheaper but less reliable option is using WebBootCat [Baroni et al., 2006] in Sketch Engine [Kilgariff et al., 2014]), whereas the non-corpus solution is to use the word list of a monolingual LSP dictionary in L2.

As to grammatical information, it is relevant in LSP dictionaries for terms in the language that is less known to the user (in the case of a Slovene-English dictionary for Slovene speakers, thus, English terms should be equipped with it, not Slovene ones). It is essential to include contrastive differences and the pronunciation of foreign terms.²⁰ Pronunciation should be given in a format that all users understand,²¹ e.g. an audio file (Kosem, 2014; Atkins & Rundell 2008).

5 Results

Going back to our two research questions from the beginning, analysis has shown that

1. The dictionary does differentiate between different designations for the same concept (synonyms and near synonyms are treated differently according to their status) but it does not transparently separate different concepts and their designations from each other (the dictionary does not

¹⁸ Reversing the word list whereby the L1 equivalents in the first part become the L1 entry words in the second part is, of course, impossible in the case of culture-specific subject fields, such as the Stock Market or Tourism. For a discussion of the problems related to non-native speakers compiling the wordlist for the L2 section of a bilingual LSP dictionary see Božinovski (2015, pp. 115–116).

¹⁹ Despite TURS being based on a corpus of authentic texts, and despite its author's intention for TURS to reflect through its terminology the specifics of Slovene Tourism (Mikolič, 2013), the L1 wordlist clearly needs supplementing and updating, as it does not include some of the terms that are key to Slovenian Tourism, such as *kozolec, na sončni strani Alp*. Either the corpus should be supplemented with target texts to allow for term extraction tools to pick up on such crucial terminology, or the word list should be supplemented manually, based on a detailed outline of the subject-field with all its sub-fields.

²⁰ Interestingly, Slovene LSP dictionaries consistently avoid providing pronunciation information for L2 terms. With very few exceptions, they do not, in fact, provide *any* grammar information on L2 terms, although providing some for L1 terms (Božinovski, 2015, pp. 249–262).

²¹ The vast majority of Slovene non-linguist dictionary users (62–90 per cent) cannot decipher IPA pronunciation (Vrbinc & Vrbinc, 2004), meaning that the IPA format has no use value for an all-inclusive dictionary, either general or LSP, at least in the context of Slovenia.

apply the homonym principle but rather treats different terms as polysemous), and that

2. The dictionary includes but an elementary L2 component (bare English equivalents), which offers limited assistance in encoding and translation into English, especially for homonyms, but is useful as a Slovene-Slovene decoding dictionary since Slovene terms were included using the criterion of frequency and it is therefore likely a user will find in the dictionary a term they need the definition of.

6 Discussion

TURS largely follows the terminographic guidelines for presenting synonymous terminology (summarised from Mikolič, 2013, pp. 22–25). All corpora-extracted and manually approved candidates have headword status, whereby preferred terms are presented in complete dictionary articles, while variants and synonyms are given only in empty cross-reference articles,²² directing the user to use the former. If two terms have equal status (both are equally frequent and accepted in the LSP community as suitable),²³ they are both given in complete dictionary articles (Figure 1). The main principles guiding the selection of preferred/accepted terms were frequency and Slovene origin (*ibid.*). This supports the decoding function well, since information can be found by searching any of the terms that appear in actual discourse.

Assuming its normative function, TURS takes on the ambitious role of preserving heritage and original Slovene expressions in trying to direct usage: Variant terms are offered as preferred ones, even if corpus usage does not attest sufficient frequency in three cases: 1. For original Slovene terms which have become disused and replaced by internationalisms (e.g. *pustolovstvo* vs. *avanturizem*), 2. For archaic Slovene terms that represent cultural heritage (e.g. *semenj* vs. *sejem*), 3. For Slovene neologisms in order to launch them into the LSP community and help them catch on (e.g. *dobrojedec* vs. *gurman*). There are also terms that authors suggest but cannot be found in the

²² Orthographic variants (e.g. *poskuševalec/poizkuševalec*) do not have headword status, they are given in brackets next to the preferred term (headword).

²³ Subject-field experts are mentioned by authors as being consulted only in case of doubt in the initial stage of the dictionary process, i.e. during manual checks of automatically extracted terms (Mikolič, Beguš & Koderman, 2010, p. 238). It is, therefore, unclear what role (if any) subject-field experts played in determining the (preferred, accepted) status of terms later in the process. This is problematic, since it is subject-field experts who are the only ones competent to decide issues related to the conceptual system of a subject-field (Žagar Karer, 2011, p. 149), and, thus, the only ones capable and competent to (co-)write definitions, systematise terminology and choose preferred terms.

corpus – those are not given in independent dictionary articles, but rather only appear in the synonym field of the respective headword (e.g. *sprejemna agencija*).²⁴

Synonyms are given in a separate field in TURS, following the symbol ‘=’, i.e. after examples of use and before related terms. This works fine for monosemous terms, but gets increasingly complex and difficult to read in polysemous entries, because TURS does not apply the homonym principle. Thus, rather than giving homonyms in separate dictionary articles, where each headword would have their own definition, examples of use, synonyms and L2 equivalents, TURS presents homonyms in a single dictionary article using numbering: Definitions are numbered, and the examples of use, synonyms and L2 equivalents are then labelled with the number of the relevant definition they refer to (Figure 2). This makes homonymous entries increasingly ‘costly’ in the sense of comprehension-related costs (Nielsen, 2008); i.e. users need to invest extensive efforts to understand the information presented in the dictionary.²⁵ Let us not forget that the organisation of information on the screen is increasingly important in the digital age: Layout has to be simple and well structured so that the user does not get lost (Lew, 2011b, p. 15).²⁶

²⁴ Again, it is not clear how and by whom these decisions were made – were any subject-field (Tourism) experts consulted at this stage? After all, normative decisions should always be made by terminographers in cooperation with subject-field experts (e.g. Hudeček & Mihaljević, 2009, pp. 70–78).

²⁵ Additional research is surely needed to assess the users' perspective on the user-friendliness and transparency of TURS' layout adequately, but surely the 'mathematics' of *to host* (1), *to organise* (1), *to adapt* (2), *to arrange* (3) – which is how English equivalents are given for the term *priređiti* with ‘three meanings’ – is a challenge to any user, including a linguist (linguists being more versed in using dictionaries and more familiar with the conventions of presenting information there).

²⁶ In the context of the online medium, contemporary dictionary users are faced with a lack of quality information on the one hand, and »information death« on the other (Prinsloo et al., 2011: 216). Several hundred studies have shown that what modern users appreciate, above all, is an easy-to-use interface that allows for the display of information to be filtered according to user preferences, which the contemporary dynamic dictionary accommodates with ease (Gorjanc, 2014; Lew & de Schryver, 2014; Kosem, 2011; Lew, 2011a; Müller-Spitzer, Kopleinig & Töpel, 2011, p. 203; Lew, 2010; Rozman, 2010; Vrbinc, 2005; de Schryver & Joffe 2004; Vrbinc & Vrbinc, 2004; etc.).

bakalá -ja m (á)

kulinarični turizem / kulinarika

1. Bela morska riba trska (lat. *Gadus morhua*) ali polenovka (ko je posušena), ki se jo v kuhinji pripravlja na več načinov.
2. Ribja jed iz posušene trske ali polenovke, pripravljena na istrski način, in sicer tako, da se polenovka stoliče in skuha v slani vodi, nato pa se ji, ko se ohladi, primešata oljčno olje in česen; danes se najpogosteje je kot namaz za hladno predjed.
 - Poznamo več načinov priprave bakala, in sicer v paradižnikovi omaki, s krompirjem, na brodet, ocvrt, mariniran, tudi na belo ali po istrsko ga lahko pripravimo na več načinov, vendar večjih razlik ni, razen v začimbah. (1)
 - Da bi delo lažje potekalo, je kulinarična sekcija pridobila tudi stroj za točenje bakalaja. (1)
 - Od domače hrane se še vedno da dobiti zelje s klobaso, pršut in bakala, sicer pa na žalost prevladujejo čevapčiči, ražnjiči, kotleti. (2)
 - Po vaseh so za božični večer pripravili bakala ali ribe, pet vrst zelenjave in speklji fritule, v mestu pa so speklji ribe, pripravili suh bakala, solato, ohrovt in polento. (2)

= bakalar, (2) bakala na belo/beli bakala
GL. ribja jed

Angleški prevod: **codfish / dried codfish / dried cod / baccalà (1), bakala / baccalà (codfish in Istrian regional cuisine, prepared as a spreadable paste made from dried codfish mixed with extra virgin olive oil and garlic) (2)**

Figure 2: Homonymous entry for *bakala* with two definitions and several L2 equivalents in TURS.

Source: TURS (Mikolič et al., 2011).

Many authors argue that terminological homonyms should be given as separate entries in LSP dictionaries (Žagar Karer, 2011; Atkins & Rundell, 2008; Bergenholtz & Tarp 1995). In practice, however, they often appear in a single entry as a polysemous term with numbered senses (like in the case of TURS). In any event, it is imperative that these different senses appear with meaning discriminators, i.e. a few words setting the different meanings (terms, to be exact) apart. There are several options to choose from, such as the menu system, signpost/shortcut system, guide words, cues, mini-definitions (Lew, 2010, p. 1121).²⁷ In the case of *bakala* in TURS (Figure 2), the following simple solution could be used:

1. *bakala* [vrsta ribe];
2. *bakala* [ribja jed].

This is particularly important in a multi-lingual environment when users can get confused as to which L2 equivalent corresponds to which meaning of a polysemous L1 term (illustrated well by the entry for *bakala* in TURS; Figure 2). Particularly from a multi-lingual perspective, thus, it is best – and most user-friendly – to give each homonym independent headword status, so that each term can have its own L2 equivalent (Svensén, 2009; Atkins & Rundell 2008, pp. 214–264).

²⁷ Here are some examples from the Stock Market Dictionary (Božinovski & Berk Skok, 2015): *borza* [organizirani trg], *borza* [institucija]; *likvidni* [trg], *likvidni* [vrednostni papir]. All homonyms have headword status, and are equipped with meaning discriminators to set them apart, even in the online word list (Božinovski, 2015, p. 77).

A simple reorganisation of the entry for *bakala* according to the homonym principle would result in two dictionary entries with cleaner layouts, making the numbers in brackets – (1), (2) – next to all elements of the microstructure after the definition redundant:

bakalá -ja m (â) [VRSTA RIBE]

kulinarični turizem / kulinarika

Bela morska riba trska (lat. *Gadus morhua*) ali polenovka (ko je posušena), ki se jo v kuhinji pripravlja na več načinov.

- *Poznamo več načinov priprave bakala, in sicer v paradižnikovi omaki, s krompirjem, na brodet, ocvrt, mariniran, tudi na belo ali po istrsko ga lahko pripravimo na več načinov, vendar večjih razlik ni, razen v začimbah.*
- *Da bi delo lažje potekalo, je kulinarična sekcija pridobila tudi stroj za tolčenje bakalaja*

= bakalar

GL. ribja jed

Angleški prevod: codfish / dried codfish / dried cod / baccalà

bakalá -ja m (â) [RIBJA JED]

kulinarični turizem / kulinarika

Ribja jed iz posušene trske ali polenovke, pripravljena na istrski način, in sicer tako, da se polenovka stolče in skuha v slani vodi, nato pa se ji, ko se ohladi, primešata oljčno olje in česen; danes se najpogosteje je kot namaz za hladno predjed.

- *Od domače hrane se še vedno da dobiti zelje s klobaso, pršut in bakala, sicer pa na žalost prevladujejo čevapčiči, ražnjiči, kotleti.*
- *Po vaseh so za božični večer pripravili bakala ali ribe, pet vrst zelenjave in spekli fritule, v mestu pa so spekli ribe, pripravili suh bakala, solato, obrvt in polento.*

= bakalar, bakala na belo, beli bakala

GL. ribja jed

Angleški prevod: bakala/baccalà (codfish in Istrian regional cuisine, prepared as a spreadable paste made from dried codfish mixed with extra virgin olive oil and garlic)

In a detailed presentation of TURS by its authors we can read, inter alia, that ‘some terms have several meanings if they belong to different domains’ (Mikolič, 2013, p. 20). This is apparently the root cause of such a complex and opaque layout of dictionary articles in TURS: The authors consider them to be single terms with several meanings, when clearly these are different concepts bearing the same designation (i.e. the definition of homonymy).²⁸ For instance, *organizirati* (1) – *Narediti, da kaj deluje, poteka* (= to make something work, to set an event in motion in the meaning of *to organise*) – is first, a very general meaning, in no way tied specifically to the area of Tourism, and it is therefore questionable whether it merits inclusion at all,²⁹ and second, it is clearly separate from *organizirati* (2) – *Omogočiti, da se kak javni dogodek začne, uredniči* (= to receive or entertain guests in the meaning of *to host*), which does indeed belong in the Tourism domain.

Returning to comprehension-related costs, it is unfortunate that the data categories for synonyms and related terms in TURS are not introduced in a more user-friendly way. It is, namely, a known fact that lexicographic abbreviations and symbols are off-putting to non-linguists (Atkins & Rundell, 2008). In addition, the unlimited space offered to modern LSP dictionaries by the online environment eliminates the need for lexicographic cryptography. TURS introduces English equivalents with a clear ‘Angleški prevod:’ but uses ‘=’ to introduce the synonym field (‘Sinonimi:’ could be used) and ‘GL.’ to introduce related terms (‘Glej tudi:’ would be better). A good layout in this respect was developed for the Stock Market Dictionary (Božinovski & Berk Skok, 2015) – see Figure 3 for how three data fields are

²⁸ The authors' unusual conception of homonymy and polysemy is illustrated in this passage from Mikolič (2015, p. 198): “These are *some sort of* homonymous terms, i.e. terms that have the same designation but different meanings in different domains. Because they are *connected through the original form of the term*, TURS does not present them as separate entries” (*emphasis added*).

²⁹ The informative nature of definitions in TURS is sometimes very weak, even for non-experts, while experts will surely be unimpressed with a definition such as the one above for *organizirati* (1). A similar example is 'Strokovnjak/-inja za pokušnja.' for headword *poskuševalec, poskuševalka* (Mikolič et al., 2011). It is context that illustrates the meaning of the headword slightly better, i.e. *poskuševalec vina; Arome čajev, ki so na tržišču, ocenjujejo visoko usposobljeni in izurjeni poskuševalci*. However, this leaves the user wondering whether the term can only be used in the context of drinks (wine and tea are mentioned – what about beer?), or in connection with food as well (*poskuševalec čokolade/ chocolate tasters, poskuševalec sladoleda/ icecream taster?*). For the sake of comparison let us look at the English definition of *taster* from COBUILD Advanced English Dictionary (a general dictionary, not even an LSP one): *A taster is someone whose job is to taste different wines, teas, or other foods or drinks, in order to test their quality*. It is supplemented with an example sentence: *The world's best job is being advertised - chief chocolate taster* (<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/taster>, accessed March 27, 2021). *The Collins' definition mentions the substances (general categories) that tasters typically taste, in addition to pointing out they are tasting them for quality, and is, thus, more detailed than the definition from the Slovene LSP dictionary, which is a paradox, since only terms with definitions more specific than found in general language dictionaries belong in an LSP dictionary* (Žagar Karer & Fajfar, 2015, p. 33). *The fact that some definitions in TURS are poorly designed is all the more awkward, because TURS prides itself on being a defining dictionary (emphasis added) that provides accurate definitions of concepts* (e.g. Šverko, 2011, pp. 135, 136).

introduced with full words that all users understand, i.e. ‘Opomba’, ‘Sopomenka’, ‘Glej še’ (‘Note’, ‘Synonym’, ‘See also’, respectively).

POSREDNIKI	
pid	
samostalnik	
[pid]	
prehodna oblika investicijske družbe, organizirana kot delniška družba, v okviru katere so se v obdobju masovne privatizacije v devetdesetih letih dvajsetega stoletja zbirali lastniški certifikati državljanov, v zameno pa so se jim izdale delnice pida...	
OPOMBA	Samostalnik "pid" je nastal iz kratičnega imena PID (pooblaščenca investicijska družba) in z rabo postal navadno občno ime. Uporabljata se oba zapisa: pid in PID, a je prvi pogostejši.
SOPOMENKA	pooblaščenca investicijska družba, PID
GLEJ ŠE	pidovska delnica, pidovski baron, ID

Figure 3: Simple, full words introducing data fields (*Opomba/Note*), (*Sopomenka/Synonym*) and (*Glej še/See*) in the entry for *pid* (Stock Market Dictionary).

Source: Stock Market Dictionary (Božinovski & Berk Skok, 2015).

Moreover, despite the online format, there are no hyperlinks that would take users directly to the synonym entry when clicking it. Browsing the dictionary is thus possible only via the search field.

Let us turn our attention to the bilingual aspect now. TURS includes English equivalents and is, thus, intended, in addition to its other functions, to serve translation purposes (Šverko, 2011, p. 131). International communication is mentioned as one of the functions of multilingual LSP dictionaries in a paper describing the dictionary (Mikolič, Beguš & Koderman, 2010, p. 234) and translators are mentioned among the dictionary’s intended users (Mikolič, 2013, p. 12). On the other hand, the name of the dictionary – Defining *Slovene* Terminological Dictionary of Tourism *with English equivalents* (emphasis added) – suggests that the authors did not have the ambition to create a true bilingual or translation dictionary.

In a paper presenting the dictionary and its structure (Šverko, 2011), L2 equivalents are mentioned last in a short paragraph headed ‘Translations’ (ibid.: 149). The role of these ‘translations’ and how they are intended to help translators and make TURS a translation dictionary is not explained.

Let us look at an example. The homonymous entry for *vinotoč* gives four L2 equivalents (*wine shop, wine tavern, taproom, wine bar*) (Figure 4). With ‘two meanings’ (in fact, they are two concepts represented by two terms) covered by this dictionary article and four English equivalents listed in random order (i.e. without any additional information, such as if the four L2 terms are in fact synonyms, or whether they somehow correspond to the two meanings of the headword), this is a complex mix for any Slovene native speaker. A Tourism expert will be left wondering how to incorporate the chosen equivalent into text, a layperson will stop short of deciding how to choose at all, because there are no meaning discriminators, no guidelines.³⁰ This is in contrast with terminography science.

The authors of TURS are aware of the contrastive terminology issues associated with culture-specific subject fields such as Tourism (cf. e.g. the discussion of differences between the Slovene *turistična kmetija* and English *guest ranch, farm cottage* and *vacation farm*, and other terms) (Mikolič, 2013, pp. 36–37). However, they do not attempt to resolve the issues of lexical gaps³¹ and the many instances of non-congruence between the Slovene and English LSP of Tourism. That said, descriptive equivalents are offered in some cases (e.g. *codfish in Istrian regional cuisine, prepared as a spreadable paste made from dried codfish mixed with extra virgin olive oil and garlic* for the headword *bakalá*). However, since L2 equivalents are not separated from each other in any meaningful way (aside from being numbered to show which ‘meaning’ of the headword they correspond to), and since there is no outline provided in TURS of the relationships between L1 and L2 terms (complete, partial equivalence; differences in use), the L2 information can only confirm the assumptions of users rather than provide assistance in translating (Fuertes-Olivera, 2013, p. 35).

³⁰ LSP dictionaries that only list L2 equivalents but do not provide any information on them, are not bilingual dictionaries – they are monolingual dictionaries with L2 equivalents (Košmrlj-Levačič 2005: 64) – so the descriptive name for TURS must have been chosen with this awareness in mind. Incidentally, the majority of Slovene LSP ‘bilingual’ dictionaries is of this type, offering users only the most elementary terms themselves, without instructing users in any way on how to use this terminology (for a detailed analysis of 20 Slovene and international LSP dictionaries see Božinovski [2015, pp. 249–262]).

³¹ For instance, authors do not go beyond establishing that ‘Slovene terms for many English terms do not exist’, giving examples such as *all-inclusive* and *last minute* (Mikolič, 2010, p. 236).

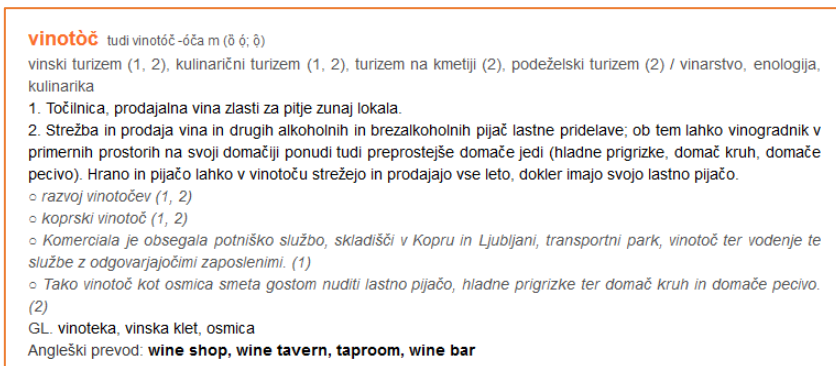


Figure 4: Dictionary entry for *vinotoč* in TURS with four non-disambiguated English equivalents.

Source: Mikolič et al., 2011.

As to grammatical information, it is relevant in LSP dictionaries for terms in the language that is less known to the user (in the case of TURS, thus, English terms should be equipped with it, not Slovene ones). It is essential to include contrastive differences³² and the pronunciation of foreign terms.³³ Pronunciation should be given in a format that all users understand, e.g. an audio file (Kosem, 2014, p. 4; Atkins & Rundell, 2008). The vast majority of Slovene non-linguist dictionary users (62–90 per cent) cannot decipher IPA pronunciation (Vrbinc & Vrbinc, 2004), meaning that the IPA format has no use value for an all-inclusive dictionary, either general or LSP, at least in the context of Slovenia. TURS, as mentioned, does not include any information on L2 terms.

6.1 Suggestions for improvement

Initially let us stress that many aspects in which TURS deviates from terminographic guidelines (most notably those related to information on L2 terminology) are shared by the majority of Slovene LSP dictionaries (cf. analysis of 20 Slovene and international LSP dictionaries in Božinovski (2015, pp. 249–262). It would thus

³² For instance, a user should be warned that an expression is typically singular in L1 but plural in L2: *kapitalski trg* – *capital markets* (the case of Stock Market terminology, cf. Božinovski, 2015, p. 78). It is possible to add explicit notes about syntax or grammar, e.g. for the headword *government*: »/.../ *A singular verb is used to talk about the government as a whole* (e.g. The new government does not have popular support.), and a *plural verb to highlight that it has many individual members* (e.g. The government are planning further cuts in public spending). /.../« (Vrbinc, 2011, p. 68).

³³ Interestingly, Slovene LSP dictionaries consistently avoid providing pronunciation information for L2 terms. With very few exceptions, they do not, in fact, provide *any* grammar information on L2 terms, although providing some for L1 terms (Božinovski, 2015, pp. 249–262).

appear that Slovene terminography largely does not support translation, and the same is true of TURS: It offers only lists of equivalents, which offer little or no assistance in translating from Slovene to English, and in encoding in English. Since it wants to serve translators and be a translation dictionary (Mikolič, 2013; Šverko, 2011), its presentation of L2 terminology has to be upgraded.

The authors of TURS stress many times, not least in connection with supplementing the underlying corpus (Mikolič, 2013), that TURS is a work-in-progress, that new terminology will be added to reflect the development of the Tourism domain. We are, thus, putting forward some suggestions on how to improve and expand the microstructure of TURS to make it more user-friendly and answer the needs of translators. After all, the only sensible approach in terminography – especially in lesser used languages like Slovene where, usually, a single terminology resource is compiled for a domain – is to apply the all-inclusive dictionary principle. This means that the LSP dictionaries that are compiled with public funding should be designed with the needs of all user groups in mind.

6.1.1 Adjusted microstructure and homonyms in separate entries

In addition to the dictionary features enabled by modern technology (audio files for pronunciation, the dynamic principle of showing dictionary information – i.e. filtering information according to user preferences³⁴), which currently depend on the Termania host, not on the authors of dictionaries available there, the first suggestion is to demystify lexicographic symbols and abbreviations. Using the words ‘Sinonim’ and ‘Glej tudi’ to introduce these data fields will make dictionary articles easier to read to an average user, as argued in connection with Figure 3.

The second suggestion is related to reconsidering the inclusion of grammatical information for the headword in a style that currently baffles a typical user. If we take the undecipherable ‘code’ for *turistično območje* (Figure 5): ‘-ega -a s (í, ô)’. The letters that follow the headword represent 1. The genitive form in this case, because the headword is a nominal, where ‘-ega -a’ could easily be replaced by the much more informative and familiar *turističnega območja* with the genitive endings in bold (if the

³⁴ A good example of a multi-functional online LSP dictionary is the accounting dictionary (Fuertes Olivera et al. 2021), which exists in as many as four versions. It is intended for native speakers of Spanish who need help with either 1. Decoding English texts or 2. Translating English texts into Spanish, or 3. Acquiring additional accounting knowledge (in English or Spanish), or 4. Translating English accounting phrases / collocations into Spanish. The display of information is adjusted to the user profile.

authors truly consider this to be a critical piece of information for an LSP dictionary); 2. The grammatical gender label ‘s’, standing for ‘srednji spol’ (neuter), which, again, could easily be spelled out to avoid confusion, or left out altogether without compromising the dictionary’s utility value;³⁵ 3. The intonation pattern for the headword (í, ô). Note that these are three different categories of information given together in one string without being separated in any way (e.g. typographically, with colours), at least not visibly.

turistično območje -ega -a s (í, ô)

Figure 5: Headword *turistično območje* with grammatical information in TURS.

Source: Mikolič et al., 2011.

Following the guidelines from lexicography and terminography literature, one could easily decide to leave out grammar information for the headword in L1 in this case, since all intended users of the dictionary are L1 native speakers, and usage in no way deviates from general patterns. This is also in line with including into a dictionary and on the screen as little information as possible (but everything that is relevant). The third suggestion is related to the treatment of homonyms or, as the authors call them, terms with several meanings. They should be given in separate entries, clearly set apart using meaning discriminators, with only those microstructure elements accompanying them that belong there (rather than having examples of use and synonyms and L2 equivalents for another term being nested together, creating confusion). An illustration is provided in (1).

6.1.2 Extended treatment of English terminology

In the spirit of an all-inclusive dictionary that we are arguing all publicly-funded terminography projects should result in, here are a few proposals on how to supplement L2 terminology in TURS and any other Slovene-English LSP dictionary.

³⁵ We can reasonably assume that a typical Slovene speaker does not remember declension patterns they had learnt in primary school, but that, rather, they use appropriate declinations (for masculine, feminine and *neuter* nominals) according to their native speaker competence. Nevertheless, a survey of Slovene dictionary users’ grammar knowledge could be conducted in the context of further research to substantiate this claim empirically.

L2 equivalents should appear with grammatical information, including pronunciation (audio file) and different word forms and patterns. In a multi-lingual context it is critical to understand that even experts only master their subject-field within their given national language and culture, but not necessarily in the context of the target culture (Nielsen, 2010, p. 72). This means that Slovene Tourism experts potentially need extensive information on how to use English tourism terminology correctly, such as grammatical information, pronunciation, collocations and examples of use, and an outline of the differences in meaning and use between the L1 and L2 terms. Linguists (translators, proof-readers, interpreters) are, conversely, language professionals, but only in the realm of general language, not LSP: LSP (in their native as well as foreign languages) is like a foreign language to them, as they do not understand the terminology fully, and don't know how to combine words into phrases meaningfully and idiomatically. What they need are informative encyclopaedic notes describing the concepts behind the L1 and L2 terms, and the differences between them.

If L2 is English, it is sensible to provide nominal headwords with the articles (to show whether a term can be used with both, and the plural form (to show if it exists) – in both cases, thus avoiding countability information in a complex lexicographic manner – while, for verbal headwords, the 3rd person singular form, past form and past participle should be given. It is important to note that entire words or even constructions should be given, not just the endings: e.g. for the verb *to guide*, the forms *she guides*, *he guided*, *I had guided* should be given in suggested constructions, to increase their information value rather than the terse lexicographic ‘-s, -ed, -ed’.

When several L2 equivalents correspond to a single L1 term, there are two possible approaches: The dictionary can either 1. Give them in order of preference (normative function) or, alternatively, frequency (typical usage), or 2. Choose and offer only one equivalent. If several options are offered, clear sense disambiguation and illustrative examples are necessary to show users when to use which. As a way of illustration, sense disambiguation between the L2 equivalents *bond*, *note* and *debt* for the L1 term *obveznica* from the Stock Market Dictionary (Božinovski and Berk Skok 2015) is provided in Figure 6. This is a case of divergent polysemy, where one L1 term has three different L2 equivalents. The dictionary article uses a combination of the vertical and horizontal layouts (Božinovski, 2015) and describes the differences between the three equivalents in a special data field (‘Discrepancies between L1 and L2’). This is a data field completely separate from the definition,

which only defines the L1 term. Extensive usage and encyclopaedic notes are needed by L1 speakers to be able to understand and use L2 terms correctly.

Further, an illustration of terms in context is paramount for non-native speakers of a language. Therefore, L2 equivalents have to be shown in their typical syntactic and paradigmatic patterns as translations of the L1 examples of use.³⁶ This is to show contrastive differences between the use of corresponding L1 and L2 terms. Unpredictable and untransparent collocations are the most relevant for inclusion into a dictionary (Bergenholtz & Tarp, 1995). As a way of illustration, a selection of translated examples of use for the headword *obveznica* and its equivalent *bond* from the Stock Market Dictionary (Božinovski & Berk Skok, 2015) is provided in Figure 7. (Different examples of use are, of course, provided in the Dictionary for the other two equivalents, *note* and *debt*.)

SLOV	obveznica		
RAZLAGA	dolgoročni dolžniški finančni instrument, ki ga izda javni (država, občina) ali zasebni izdajatelj (banka, podjetje), in katerega izdajatelj je dolžan imetniku na določen dan v prihodnosti izplačati glavnico, v vmesnem času pa običajno v rednih intervalih obresti		
ANGL	bond	note	debt
IZGOVOR, OBLIKE	[VB <i>bəʊnd</i> / ZDA <i>bɑːnd</i>] <a bond; the bond; bonds>	[VB <i>nəʊt</i> / ZDA <i>nəʊt</i>] <a note; the note; notes>	[det] <a debt; the debt; debts>
ODSTOPANJA SLOJANG	Če ima obveznica dospelost 1–10 let, je v ameriški angleščini "note". (V Sloveniji je obveznica vsak dolžniški finančni instrument z ročnostjo, daljšo od enega leta. Podobno velja v britanski angleščini za "bond".) V ameriški angleščini pa obstaja razlika med "bond" (obveznica z dospelostjo 10 let in več) in "note" (obveznica z dospelostjo med enim in desetimi leti).		Angleški "debt" se uporablja za vse dolžniške finančne instrumente, hkrati pa (redko) tudi konkretno za obveznice. Za slovensko množinsko obliko "obveznice" se uporabljata tako edninski "debt" kot množinski "debts".

Figure 6: Simplified dictionary entry for *obveznica* in the Stock Market Dictionary (Božinovski & Berk Skok, 2015) showing the terminographic presentation of three divergent English equivalents.

Source: Božinovski & Berk Skok, 2015.

³⁶ In the case of a true bilingual dictionary with two separate word lists, the L1–L2 word list should give L1 terms, typical collocations and examples of use with their L2 equivalents, while the L2–L1 word list should give L2 terms, typical collocations and examples of use with their L1 equivalents (Bergenholtz & Tarp, 1995, p. 121).

<p>donos desetletnih grških obveznic Greek 10-year bond yield</p> <p>mednarodno trgovanje z obveznicami bond trading in international markets</p> <p>povprečna velikost posla z obveznicami average bond trade size</p> <p>obveznice s tržno vrednostjo 1,2 milijarde EUR bonds with a market value of EUR 1.2 billion</p> <p>naložbe v obveznice investments in bonds; bond investments</p> <p>nizek dnevni promet z obveznicami low daily traded volume in bonds</p> <p>posli z obveznicami PRB10 trades in PRB10 bonds</p> <p>z rastjo inflacije pada cena obveznic as inflation rises bond prices drop</p>
--

Figure 7: Selection of translated examples of use for the headword *obveznica* and equivalent *bond* from the Stock Market Dictionary (Božinovski & Berk Skok, 2015).

Source: Božinovski & Berk Skok, 2015.

To conclude this discussion, we have drawn up a contrastive Slovene-English entry modelled upon the Stock Market Dictionary (Božinovski & Berk Skok, 2015) for the tourism-related term *turistična ponudba* (Figure 8). This headword was chosen because it specifically reflects the Slovene tourism reality (Mikolič, 2013, p. 36), is notoriously difficult to translate into English³⁷ and, terminographically complex (there is no straightforward equivalence between L1 and L2 terms).

In Slovene tourism texts, *turistična ponudba* is an umbrella term that represents natural and cultural goods, as well as services and products offered to tourists (Planina & Mihalič, 1997). As such it has no ready-made English equivalent. There are two types of *turistična ponudba*: *primarna* and *sekundarna* (ibid.), the former roughly corresponding to *tourist attraction* and the latter to *tourism infrastructure, products and services*.

The first surprise comes when you search the corpus³⁸ for instances of the headword in the sense of tourist attraction (*primarna turistična ponudba*) versus tourism infrastructure and services (*sekundarna turistična ponudba*): the phrase *turistična ponudba* is almost exclusively used as a synonym for the latter. This was included into the dictionary article as a note, in a special data field under the headword.

³⁷ Cf. The discussion about lexical non-congruence in Mikolič (2013, pp. 36–37).

³⁸ We have searched the LSP tourism corpus TURK and Gigafida (<http://www.gigafida.net/> –access March 28, 2021), the Slovene general-language corpus.

The entry gives three L2 equivalents, providing grammatical information on countability (*infrastructure* cannot appear with the indefinite article or in the plural) for all of them, and an explanation of the lexical non-congruence between L1 and L2 terms. Term equivalents are provided (as they should be in any dictionary), although the situation is rather complex, which the user is made aware of by means of a note on the deviations between L1 and L2. Thus equipped, a translator will be able to choose the most appropriate equivalent depending on context, or even find another solution outside of the dictionary. Moreover, even non-linguists are served well with such an explanation, as it is given in Slovene (the native language of all dictionary users).

There are, of course, several limitations to this illustration, including the fact that 1. The definition is provisional as no tourism experts were consulted, 2. Pronunciation for the L2 equivalents is not given and audio files are advisable, 3. Examples of use are scarce.

SLOVENSKA IZTOČNICA	turistična ponudba		
RAZLAGA	Naravne in kulturne dobrine, storitve in blago, ki so ponujeni turistom. Turistična ponudba se deli na primarno in sekundarno.		
OPOMBA	Izraz <i>turistična ponudba</i> je običajno rabljen kot sopomenka za <i>sekundarno turistično ponudbo</i> .		
GLEJ ŠE	primarna turistična ponudba; sekundarna turistična ponudba		
ANGLEŠKI USTREZNIK	tourist attraction	tourism infrastructure	tourism products and services
OBLIKE USTREZNIKA	<a tourist attraction, the tourist attraction, tourist attractions>	<a tourism infrastructure , the tourism infrastructure, tourism infrastructures >	<a tourism product/service, the tourism product/service>
ODSTOPANJA SLOV./ANGL.	<i>Turistična ponudba</i> je pojem, specifičen za slovenski turizem, zato nima pravega ustreznika v angleščini. V angleščini uporabimo izraz, primeren glede na kontekst: če je govora o primarni turistični ponudbi, tj. naravnih danostih, kulturni dediščini, prireditvah ipd., uporabimo ustreznik <i>tourist attraction</i> .	<i>Turistična ponudba</i> je pojem, specifičen za slovenski turizem, zato nima pravega ustreznika v angleščini. V angleščini uporabimo izraz, primeren glede na kontekst: če je govora o sekundarni turistični ponudbi, tj. infrastrukturnih objektih in napravah, proizvodih, storitvah, (prenočitvenih in prehrabnih) zmogljivostih ipd., uporabimo glede na pomen enega izmed naslednjih ustreznikov <i>tourism infrastructure</i> ; <i>tourism infrastructure and services</i> ; <i>tourism products and services</i> .	
ZGLEDI	<i>Razne rokodelske spretnosti iz preteklih obdobij so danes zanimiva turistična ponudba za številne izletnike in turiste. Various handicraft skills from times past represent an appealing tourist attraction for many day-trippers and tourists.</i>	<i>raznolika in cenovno ugodna turistična ponudba diverse and affordable tourism products and services</i> <i>turistična ponudba za mlade youth & student products and services</i> <i>Obstoječa turistična ponudba v občini je pusta in dolgočasna. The municipality's tourism infrastructure and services lack appeal.</i> <i> vključevanje kulturne dediščine v turistično ponudbo incorporating cultural heritage into tourist products and services</i>	

Figure 8: Illustrative dictionary entry for *turistična ponudba* with three L2 equivalents offered and the discrepancies between L1 and L2 explained.

Source: own.

7 Conclusion

In order to transform TURS into an all-inclusive dictionary (Fuentes-Olivera, 2011) through future upgrades, its design and layout will need to be revised in several respects. Initially, the word list should be supplemented to reflect the Slovene tourism reality truly. A good starting point is a layout of the Tourism subject-field,

which tourism experts should outline on the basis of the defined sub-fields, mapping out a detailed conceptual system of Tourism. In the next stage, tourism concepts should be assigned the relevant terms (and terminological variants, synonyms in accordance with the corpus approach). As a result, the existing word list is bound to change: Non-terms should be removed and missing terms added. Subject-field experts and terminographers are the key staff profiles at this stage, the former making sure that the conceptual system is complete and that definitions are accurate and subject-specific.

Next, homonyms should be treated in separate entries, as outlined in this chapter. The inclusion of grammatical information for L1 terms should be reconsidered, while, conversely, the inclusion of linguistic and encyclopaedic information for L2 terms should be considered for inclusion. Tourism translators and native speakers of English should be included into the editorial work to make sure the information on L2 terms caters for encoding in English and for translation into English.

Lastly, since TURS has been online for several years, user search techniques and needs can be evaluated and findings applied in creating upgrades of the dictionary. On the basis of a clear definition of target users for a Tourism dictionary, a survey of user needs (among Slovene native speakers) is suggested in the context of future research. Moreover, an analysis of the state-of-the-art of tourism terminography in other languages is relevant for planning the future updates of TURS adequately.

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