

1st ENEOLI Training School on Lexical Innovation

DATES 9 to 13 June 2025

VENUE Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas da Universidade
NOVA de Lisboa
Avenida de Berna, 26-C
1069-61 Lisboa | Portugal

DESCRIPTION

The ENEOLI Training School seeks to explore the field of lexical innovation by combining theoretical insights with practical, hands-on sessions. Designed for PhD students, researchers, and professionals interested in neology, as well as fields like lexicography, terminology, language planning, sociolinguistics and translation studies, this week-long program provides participants with foundational theories, key concepts, and essential skills for understanding and managing lexical innovation. The training school provides a solid foundation for working in lexical innovation and equips participants for future involvement in the field.

The training school will offer morning sessions on foundational theories, exploring the core principles of lexical innovation. Afternoon sessions will be hands-on, focusing on corpus building, documentation, neology extraction, and resource development. Participants will gain essential tools to apply neological research in real-world contexts, and practical examples of lexical innovation across various fields will be analysed.

GOALS

The 1st ENEOLI Training School encourages international collaboration, offering a platform for participants to share experiences, build networks, and foster long-term partnerships beyond the event.

The 1st ENEOLI Training School aims to equip participants with key concepts and competencies for understanding and dealing with lexical innovation. The training serves

as a prerequisite for advanced work in Lexical Innovation and future participation in similar training schools.

Participants will engage in classes and workshops that will combine theoretical principles and methods allowing participants to work on real data and to learn which steps are necessary to account for and present different forms of Lexical Innovation. Practical sessions will use real-world data, ensuring participants can apply the learned concepts effectively.

PROGRAM

June 9 – DAY 1: Neology and its Concept

Miguel Sánchez Ibáñez (Universidad de Valladolid – **SPAIN**) & Petra Storjohann (IDS Mannheim – **GERMANY**)

Aims and methods

The first training day will focus on the concept of neology by looking at **four** specific aspects and by combining theoretical introductory parts and practical exercises in each of the following four blocks. Taking into account that the training is supposed to last around 6 hours, each block will be around 1:15/1:30 hour long. We plan to develop three blocks in the morning and the last one (which will be the most practical one), in the afternoon.

Outline

1. Introductory aspects and basic terminology
2. Types of neologisms and neological procedures
3. Characteristics of neologisms and their identification
4. Approaches to the study of neology.

References

Klosa-Kückelhaus, A., & Wolfer, S. (2020). Considerations on the acceptance of German neologisms from the 1990s. *International Journal of Lexicography*, 33(2), 150–167. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ijl/ecz033>

Sablayrolles, J.-F. (2019). *Understanding Neology: Concepts, Analyses, Uses*. Limoges: Lambert Lucas.

Sánchez Ibáñez, M. (2021). *The (Neo)logic of Languages: Why Can't We Stop Creating Words?*. Madrid: Pie de Página.

June 10 – DAY 2: Neology and Lexicography

Ana Salgado (CLUNL – NOVA University of Lisbon – **PORTUGAL**) & Anna Vacalopoulou (Institute for Language and Speech Processing – **GREECE**).

Aims and methods

The second training day will focus on the interplay between neology and lexicography, examining how new lexical units are identified, analysed, and incorporated into various types of dictionaries. Participants will explore inclusion criteria, different methodological approaches, and practical challenges of representing neologisms in dictionaries. The session theoretical frameworks with hands-on activities, offering practical examples to illustrate how neology shapes and informs lexicographic practices.

Outline

1. Theoretical foundations of neology and lexicography
2. Methodologies for detecting and analysing neologisms
3. Integrating neologisms into lexicographic databases
4. Practical applications and hands-on activities

References

Freixa, J. (2022). The dictionarization of neologisms: The NADIC as a model. In J. Freixa, M. I. Guardiola, J. Martines, & M. A. Montané (Eds.), *Dictionarization of Catalan Neologisms* (pp. 15–37). Berlin: Peter Lang Verlag.

Klosa-Kückelhaus, A., & Kernerman, I. (2021). Converging lexicography and neology. *International Journal of Lexicography*, 34(3), 277–281. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ijl/ecab018>

Vacalopoulou, A. (2024). Digging for -ings: A survey of selected (pseudo)anglicisms in dictionaries of Modern Greek. *6th Globalex Workshop in Lexicography and Neology*. South Africa: University of Pretoria.

June 11 – DAY 3: Neology and Terminology

Federica Vezzani (University of Padua – **ITALY**) & Gearóid Ó Cleircin (Dublin City University – **IRELAND**)

Aims and methods

On the third day, participants will delve into the core principles of terminology science, exploring its dual aspects: conceptual and linguistic. The session will address key challenges posed by neologisms, particularly in the context of terminology standardization. Through a hands-on approach, participants will learn to extract neoterms

using the TermoStat software. Additionally, the session will conclude with an introduction to managing neoterms using the FAIRterm 2.0 Web Application.

Outline

1. Introduction to Terminology
2. Terminology, Neology and Standardisation
3. Neoterm extraction
4. Neoterm description and management

References

- Vezzani, F., & Costa, R. (2024). Variation in psychopathological terminology: A case study on body dysmorphic disorder. *Terminology*, 30(1), 81–106.
- Infoterm. (2005). *Guidelines for Terminology Policies: Formulating and Implementing Terminology Policy in Language Communities*. Paris: UNESCO.
- ISO. (2022). *ISO 704: Terminology Work — Principles and Methods*. Geneva: International Organization for Standardization.

June 12 – DAY 4: Neology in Cultural and Social Contexts

Kris Heylen (Instituut voor de Nederlandse Taal – **The NETHERLANDS**) & Uri Horesh, University of St Andrews – **UNITED KINGDOM**)

Aims and methods

On the fourth day, trainees will explore the theoretical aspects of lexical innovation, focusing on how linguistic and social factors, especially in contexts of language contact, drive these changes. The session will also introduce methods for analysing language variation related to lexical innovation and provide an opportunity for initial hands-on experimentation.

Outline

1. Key readings on language contact, lexical borrowing and sociolinguistics
2. Lexical innovation as a reflection of cultural change
3. Corpus-based sociolinguistic methods
4. The ParlaMint family of corpora will be used to analyse relevant data

References

- Ravindranath, M. (2015). Sociolinguistic variation and language contact. *Language and Linguistics Compass*, 9, 243–255. <https://doi.org/10.1111/lnc3.12137>
- King, R. (2000). The linguistic consequences of language contact: Codeswitching and borrowing. In *The lexical basis of grammatical borrowing: A Prince Edward Island*

French case study (pp. 81–113). Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
<https://doi.org/10.1075/slcs.49>

Zenner, E., & Van De Mierop, D. (2017). The social function of English in weak contact situations: Ingroup and outgroup marking in the Dutch reality TV show “Expeditie Robinson”. *Journal of Pragmatics*, 113, 77–88.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pragma.2017.03.010>

June 13 – DAY 5: Neology and Technology

Iztok Kosem University of Ljubljana and Jozef Stefan Institute – **SLOVENIA**) &
David Lindemann University of the Basque Country – **SPAIN**)

Aims and methods

On the final day, participants will delve into monitor corpora and other corpora relevant for detecting neologisms. They will explore various tools and methods for extracting neologism candidates, both lexical (words) and semantic (senses). Additionally, the session will address solutions for storing, editing, and showcasing lexicographical collections. Participants will have the opportunity to work with data from previous workshop sessions or their own datasets and incorporate their specific requirements.

Outline

1. Discovery of neologisms in corpora
2. Hands-on tutorial on using the Sketch Engine tool (free access will be provided),
3. Storing neologisms collection
4. Comparison of two freely available platforms: The XML-based Lexonomy and a generic solution based on the Linked Data paradigm, Wikibase.

References

Kosem, I. (2022). Trendi – [A monitor corpus of Slovene](#). In *Dictionaries and Society: Proceedings of the XX EURALEX International Congress* (pp. 230–239). IDS Mannheim.

Lindemann, D. (in press). [Lexicography and linked data](#). In *International Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics*. Elsevier.

Lindemann, D. (2021). [LODifying bibliographical and lexical data using Wikibase](#). *WikidataCon 2021*.