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ARE EMERGING ECONOMIES A REALITY REFLECTED IN OUR DICTIONARIES?

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Our world is constantly changing. These changes bring about new realities and have a direct impact on people's daily lives. And these new realities need words that represent them. If these new words respond to the designative and communicative needs of the community of speakers and if they are stabilised in use, they need to be included into reference dictionaries. That also happens in specialised fields, such as economics, a field which has the particularity of being part of the daily lives of speakers in general.

In times of crisis, the tendency to rethink the economic model is inherent to it. This is why in recent years, when it seems that the economic crisis has turned into a systemic crisis, some models have appeared that can be included within the umbrella of the “new economies” (Hernández/Serrano 2021). Terms such as “emerging economies”, “social economies” or “conscious capitalism” are now leaving a mark on our society. Social economic models such as green economies, feminist economies or social and solidarity-based economies are increasingly being introduced into our everyday life. As this phenomenon takes place, and emerging economies are now leaving their mark on our society, traditional economies based on capitalism are no longer the only economic model in our society. In that sense we need to take in mind the concept of “economic ideology”, which refers to a current of economics that expresses the perspective on the way in which the economy should work, always with a specific purpose. Also, it is important to mention that the followers of an economic ideology, think it is the correct one. That coincides with the notion that in discourses, even in lexicographical ones, any structure or strategy can have ideological marks, which denote a person's beliefs, but also can be used with a persuasive function (Van Dijk 1999).

To develop this experimental analysis, we need to consider that, sometimes, these concepts that we think are new, are not really new or are connected with concerns related to the establishment of a delimited scientific space or a specific current of thought (Chaves/Monzón 2018). We also need to bear in mind that there is a terminological plurality around these concepts that is not linked to a consensual conceptualisation (Defourny/Nyssens 2017).

Our contribution for this conference is part of a bigger study in which we intend to analyse from an experimental point of view general and terminological dictionaries in five languages (English, Catalan, Spanish, French and Italian). But for this contribution to test our methodology we will only address the dictionaries and corpora in Catalan (CAT) and English (ENG). We have created a corpus for each language with articles from the last three years (2019/2020/2021) of two specialised academic journals related with emerging economies: *Review of Social Economy* [ENG] and *Nexe* [CAT]. From these corpora, we automatically extracted the specialised terminology using Terminus 2.0, a web application for corpus and terminology management. Our hypothesis is that we will find terms that traditionally have not been associated with economics that now have these connotations. We will consult the extracted terms in general dictionaries (*DIEC2* in Catalan; *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* in English) in order to see if these terms have any categorical label from economics.

And we will also consult them in terminological economics dictionaries (*Cercaterm* and *Fonaments d'Economia* in Catalan; *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics* and *A Dictionary of Economics* in English) to see if we find in them these terms that traditionally have not been associated with the economics field.

We want to examine whether these terms are being included in these dictionaries or whether, on the contrary, all the terminology related to economics that we find is based on the traditional or capitalist system. We will be able to make a comparison between general and terminological dictionaries, but also between different languages.

To set an example, we have seen that the term *vulnerability* with economical connotations only appears as part of an example in its entry in the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*: “financial vulnerability”. We also have seen that “decrease”, only appears with that connotation in *Lèxic de la crisi econòmica*¹ (*Cercaterm*). Both terms are recurring in our economics corpora, but we saw that they are not fully established in our lexicography and terminology, nor in our society, as terms related to economics.

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¹ In English: *Lexicon of the economic crisis*.