

**Adjectives and adverbs in the Dutch-French lexicography (1527-1700):
between conventionality and reality**

The Dutch-French lexicographical tradition, which originated in the XIVth century in Bruges (presently West Flanders, Belgium), appears to be one of the oldest vernacular bilingual traditions in Europe. The earliest known printed Dutch-French lexicographical work, *Vocabulaire* by Noël de Berlaimont, was published in 1527, predating by several years the first French grammars (Palsgrave 1530, Sylvius 1531) and by more than half a century the first Dutch grammar (Spiegelhel 1584). Hence, when authors or compilers of the earliest Dutch-French vocabularies and dictionaries had to handle contrastive grammar issues, there were no pre-existing grammar works to draw on. This lecture will focus on the contrastive treatment of late Middle Dutch and late Middle French adjectives and adverbs in printed Dutch-French lexicographical works (1527-1700). By paying special attention to the lemmatization techniques and the entry presentation conventions, I attempt to shed light upon the underlying preconceptions about grammar, especially morphology, and the way they relate to the linguistic reality. Further comparison with some contemporary grammar writings (Meurier's *Grammaire françoise* 1557, Spiegelhel's *Twe-spraack* 1584) and vernacular-to-Latin dictionaries (Estienne, Kiliaan) will help me to assess to what extent these preconceptions and lexicographical techniques are specific to the bilingual Dutch-French vernacular tradition.