

*Loránd-Levente Pálfi**

Editor's Preface

The indices contain head words, subject headings and names – the last-mentioned applies to persons as well as institutions, research projects and (the titles of) dictionaries, encyclopedias and (the names of) journals.

In total the indices contain more than 15,000 entries (including sub-entries) with a total of 42,300 page references. All text has been indexed, excepting half-title pages, title pages, colophons, tables of content, bibliographies, “Publications Recieved”-pages and other outside matter in *Hermes* 1-38 (1988-2007). The indexed text mass constitutes approximately 7,850 *Hermes* pages. The few Norwegian and Swedish articles (in *Hermes* 3, 4, 14, 20 and 35) are treated as Danish texts. Regarding the language distribution and number of pages see also the table and diagram on the following pages. (The numbers given in the table should be read the following way: The number before the slanted line denotes the number of articles in the issue of *Hermes* in question, the number after the line denotes the number of pages in that issue of *Hermes*. In connection with the latter, it is important to notice that only pages of pure text are counted; bibliographies etc. are not included.)

English, German or French terms can appear in the Danish index, if these have been used in a given Danish article – naturally, this holds true also for the English, German, French and Spanish index. The entries in the indices are put in alphabetical order. The Danish letters æ, ø, and å are alphabetized as ae, oe, and aa, respectively. The German letters ä, ö, and ü have been alphabetized as ae, oe, ue. Icelandic names

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are, in line with tradition, alphabetized with first names appearing first. (In the alphabetical table of contents the alphabetizing adheres to the normal Danish standard, placing æ/ä, ø/ö, and å/aa at the end.)

With respect to the word forms, the following should be noted: In concordance with the ordinary rules of indexing, the entries are (names and titles excepted) given in their plural form – unless this is unusual or even wrong in common use. The titles of dictionaries or encyclopedias and the names of journals have been italicized. Insignificant articles (e.g. in the titles of encyclopedias etc.) have been left out: e.g. “*Dictionary of Anglicisms in Danish*” (and not “*A Dictionary of Anglicisms in Danish*”, the proper name of the book), “Skopos Theory” (and not “The Skopos Theory” or “Skopos Theory, The”) etc. A few times an editorial note is added in parantheses, see e.g. the entry “*Jagtsproget (ordbog)*” in the Danish index. Cf. the symbol key on the following pages.

A number of large, coherent subjects appear both as independent entries, and also in larger groups and subgroups. The primary focus has been to avoid so-called burials (i.e. entries referring to so many page references that the references concerned can be considered “buried”). Cf. the entry “dictionaries” below and compare with the relevant entry in the English index:

dictionaries **3** 125-140, **4** 49, **6** 91-107, **8** 104, **10** 53-64, **10** 121f, **18** 96-101, **18** 103-112, **20** 169-178, **22** 102f, **28** 195-208, **30** 215-233, **31** 171-194, **34** 7f, **34** 11-33, **34** 37-54, **34** 81-115, **34** 117-140, **35** 281-286, **37** 153, **37** 155, **37** 157, **38** 119-134, **38** 219

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Symbol Key

- (fig), (Fig) (fig) or – in the German index (Fig) – refers to a graphical representation, i.e. a table, figure or another form of illustration.
NB: It cannot be disclosed from the reference, whether several tables, figures or illustrations exist on the given page.
- (def), (Def), (déf) (def) – in the German index (Def) and in the French index (déf) – refers to a text passage where the word or term in question is defined. (References to definitions should not be confused with sub-entries such as “definition (of)”, which refer to a text passage where the problematic nature of a definition is discussed without providing a proper definition.)
NB: It cannot be disclosed from the reference, whether several definitions exist on the given page.
- 235f A page number followed by f means, that the mentioning of the actual topic or person stretches across the given page and the following.
- 235ff A page number followed by ff means, that the mentioning of the relevant subject or the relevant person stretches across the specified page up to and including the end of the specified article (or the specified chapter). The difference between a ff-reference and a reference of the 233-239 type is, that the information on the given matter in the latter case is constant and is present on all the denoted pages, whereas in the first it is spread unconnected across several pages. If a given subject is discussed on page 229, 232, 235, 236 and 239 the reference 229ff is used; however, if it spreads across pages 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238 and 239 the reference 233-239 is used.

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Numerals printed in bold refer to the issue of *Hermes* in question and are followed by a page reference.

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The arrow refers to the entry where the reference is provided. (*See also*-references also exist; in the Danish index: *se også*; in the German index: *siehe auch*; in the English index: *see also*).