[89] *Web Language Instruments Analysis: a classification typology for online Brazilian dictionaries*

Ronaldo Adriano Freitas (Instituto Federal Fluminense).

This work analyzes the ways of development and use of online Brazilian dictionaries. Auroux (1998) relates the development of technologies to the production of linguistic instruments, stating that the mechanization of language does not consist of pure adaptation or technological development so that computers can process human language, but of change in the form and content of language instruments. must adapt to the demands of mechanization. Similarly Colombat, Furnier, Puech (2017, p. 60) state that "The mechanization of language (what is called 'automatic language treatment'): goes one step further in the triple direction: objectification / formalization / externalization language practices, spontaneous or reflected representations of languages, their diversity and the diversity of their uses." In order to understand the ramifications of this constitution, we seek to find a place for the new forms of dictionary production in this relationship of knowledge. The dictionary is described by Auroux (1989) as an example of the mode of existence of linguistic knowledge whose historization must be understood by additions, not of procedural character, but of external, nonlinear memories, whose functioning goes back to the word lists to which were integrated different functions: definition, categorization of items, synonyms, pronunciation, etc. Thus, online dictionaries are considered as connecting points between a horizon of retrospection, in which knowledge constituted over the long duration of time is taken back, and a horizon of projection (AUROUX, 1998) in which the growing virtualization of modes of production is anticipated of knowledge. On this basis, from Nunes (2008), in the dialogue between the studies in History of Language Ideas and Discourse Analysis, we developed a typology for the online dictionaries in circulation in Brazil, in which we relate the stages of Web development, known as Web 1.0, Web 2.0 and Web 3.0, to production models we call the editorial dictionary, collaborative dictionary, and automated dictionary.