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3



Dictionaries

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Dictionaries 2. 3

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## HELLO EVERYONE!

Today, our lecture will be about:

- the classification of dictionaries,
- the different ways of classifying dictionaries, and
- the abbreviations that we find in dictionaries and their meanings.

Before we start, I want you to remind us what was our last lecture about?

**Student:** we talked about the definitions of dictionaries and what a dictionary provides users.

**Instructor:** very good. What is a dictionary?

**Student:** it is a book gives groups of words listed in alphabetical order and gives their meaning.

**Instructor:** very good.

We said that it could be classified to: monolingual dictionary, bilingual dictionary, and multilingual dictionary.

What does a dictionary provide users?

**Student:** meaning of words, spelling, part of speech, phonetic transcription (pronunciation) etc.

**Student:** examples

**Student:** idioms and phrasal verbs

**Instructor:** very good.

**Student:**

هل علينا حفظ معاني كلمات النص التي استخرجنا معانيها من القاموس في المحاضرة الماضية؟

**Instructor:** no, you shouldn't.

في الامتحان حتى لو سألتكم عن معاني كلمات أو عن مكان الـ (stress) في كلمات معينة عليكم أن تستخرجوا هذه المعلومات من الـ (dictionary) أي ليس عليكم أن تحفظوا (words) وما إلى ذلك.

### Classification of Dictionaries

Dictionaries are classified by:

1- Number of languages: this classification has the following types under it:

a. **Monolingual dictionaries** which are explanatory in one language, like the English-English dictionaries we use here.

b. **Bilingual dictionaries** which translate or provide equivalent/s of words in another language, like the English-Arabic or Arabic-English dictionaries.

c. **Multilingual dictionaries** which translate or provide equivalent/s of



words in more than one language, like some English-French-Arabic dictionaries.

- Monolingual dictionary: قاموس أحادي اللغة
- Bilingual dictionary: قاموس ثنائي اللغة
- Multilingual dictionary: قاموس متعدد اللغات

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**2- Object of description:** this classification has the following types under it:

a. **Linguistic dictionaries** which describe words as entries or language units, along with their meaning and other respective details such as orthography, phonetic transcription, part of speech, derivatives, ...etc. These are the details we studied earlier.

b. **Encyclopedic dictionaries** which provide extralinguistic information on all branches of knowledge. They deal with concepts and facts rather than words.

الـ (linguistic dictionary) هو القاموس العادي الذي نتعامل معه، وأما الـ (encyclopedic dictionary) فهو الـ (encyclopedias) ولا يكون فيه معنى الكلمة وإنما تُذكر فيه الـ (terms) مع (details about them) يعني هو مثل الـ (encyclopedia) أي (الموسوعة).

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**3- Ways of language unit description:** this classification has the following types under it:

a. **General dictionaries** which contain multi-aspect word description, i.e. the vocabulary as a whole. The Oxford English Dictionary is an example of this type.

b. **Special dictionaries** which reveal some aspects of words or relations among them. They cover certain part of the vocabulary rather than the vocabulary as a whole. In this type of dictionaries, the words are selected based on:

- ♦ The sphere in which they are used, like technical/specialized dictionaries,
- ♦ The type of entries, like idioms, phrasal verbs, acronyms, ... etc.
- ♦ The relations among them, like synonyms, antonyms, ... etc.

في الـ (general dictionary) نجد الاستخدام العام للكلمات في كل المجالات، وأما الـ (special dictionary) فيعطي (the meaning that is related to a specific area).

**Student:**

هل علينا حفظ الأمثلة؟

**Instructor:**

على الألب إذا سالتكم عن قاموس معين غالبًا سأسألكم عن قاموس تعرفونه من اسمه، مثلًا (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary) هو أكيد (general dictionary).

**4- Selection of vocabulary: this classification has the following types under it:**

**a. Concordances: dictionaries recording vocab of some author or work, like the concordances of the Bible.**

**b. Glossaries: dictionaries dealing with and explaining difficult words like the UN glossary or the glossary of dictionary terms.**

**c. Biographical dictionaries which provide details on influential authors, poets, musicians, leaders, ... etc. like the Meriam Webster's Biographical Dictionary.**

**d. Etymological dictionaries which deal with the origins and roots of words, like the Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology.**

(Concordance) is a dictionary related to a specific work.

والمثال الذي لديكم هو (concordances of the Bible) يعني أنا أرى ما هي الكلمات الموجودة في الإنجيل والتي تحتاج شرح وأجمعها مع معانيها في قاموس خاص، فالقاموس الخاص الذي يتعلق بعمل معين نسميه (concordance).

What about a (biographical dictionary)?

The **biographical dictionary** contains information about certain people, for example, authors, doctors etc.

- Biography: سيرة

- Autobiography: سيرة ذاتية

ما يكتبه أحدهم عن حياة شخص آخر يسمى (biography) وأما ما يكتبه أحدهم عن قصة حياته هو يسمى (autobiography).

- **Etymology:** studying the roots of words and where they did come from i.e. the origins of words (etymology: دراسة تُعنى بأصل الكلمات).

The etymological dictionary focuses on the roots of words and their origins, how they emerge, what changes were made on them etc.

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**5- Time: this classification has the following types under it:**

**a. Diachronic dictionaries which reflect the development of vocabulary by recording the history of form and meaning of every word registered, like The Oxford English Dictionary.**

**b. Synchronic dictionaries which are concerned with present-day meaning and usage of words, like the Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English.**

(diachronic dictionaries) هم الـ (dictionaries) الذين يهتمون بالـ ( history of )



(words)، فنجد في هذه القاموس معلومات مثل: هذه الكلمة كان معناها كذا في الفترة كذا ثم أصبح معناها كذا في الفترة كذا، والآن أصبح معناها كذا إلخ.

**Diachronic dictionaries** focus on all the different meanings of the words through history, while **synchronic dictionaries** only focus on the present day meaning of words.

الـ (diachronic dictionary) يمكن أن يعطي المعنى الحالي لكنه يعطي أيضًا المعاني القديمة للكلمات، بينما الـ (synchronic dictionary) يركز فقط على المعنى الحالي للكلمة.

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**6- Coverage:** this classification has the following types under it:

- a. **Large-sized dictionaries** containing over 80,000 entries.
- b. **Concise/medium-sized dictionaries** containing 70,000-80,000 entries.
- c. **Pocket/small-sized dictionaries** containing up to 30,000 entries.

(Coverage) means the number of words i.e. (عدد الكلمات التي يغطيها الكلمات). في هذه الفقرة عليكم حفظ الـ (numbers).

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**7- Size:** this classification has to do with the size of the printed dictionary. It has the following types:

- a. **Big**
- b. **Middle-sized**
- c. **Pocket-sized**

What is the difference between the size and the coverage?  
الـ (size) هو قياس الطباعة وأما الـ (coverage) فله علاقة بالمحتوى أي (عدد الكلمات)، فمثلاً يمكن أن يكون لدينا (small-sized dictionary) لكن يكون قياسه (big).

\*

**8- Form:** this classification has to do with the format in which the dictionary is made. It has the following types:

- a. **Book**
- b. **CD-ROM**
- c. **Internet (online)**

الـ (CD-ROM) هو الـ (PDF dictionary).

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والآن نأتي إلى الفكرة الهامة وهي الـ (learner's dictionary).

**Learner's dictionaries:**

**Learner's dictionaries** are English-English dictionaries that have been compiled for language learners. They are of different difficulty levels, from elementary dictionaries with simple definitions or a small word list like the 'Oxford Wordpower Dictionary,' to near-native-level dictionaries

such as the 'Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary.'

Learner's dictionaries are not for native speakers rather they are for the learners of the language.

أول فكرة مهمة في الـ (learner's dictionaries) هي أنها (monolingual dictionaries) أي أنها دائماً (E - E dictionaries) ولا يوجد (bilingual dictionaries) في الـ (learner's dictionaries).

الفكرة الأخرى المهمة هنا هو أن الـ (learner's dictionaries) تُصنف بحسب درجة الصعوبة أي (according to the difficulty level)، ونحن نستخدم الـ (Advanced Learner's Dictionary) الذي هو أقرب شيء إلى مستوى الـ (native speakers). ويوجد قواميس ذات صعوبة أقل من ناحية الكلمات كما في المثال المذكور (Oxford Wordpower Dictionary) ويمكن أن يستخدم هذا القاموس الـ (beginners).

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**Main features/aspects covered with respect to the entries in Learner's dictionaries:**

- Spelling
- Pronunciation
- Meaning
- Examples and stylistic notes (cultural connotations)
- Vocabulary building advice
- Study notes on how to use the dictionary

من الطبيعي أن يعطي قاموس الـ (learner's dictionary) الـ (pronunciation) لأن متعلم اللغة لا يعرف طريقة النطق الصحيح للكلمة. كذلك يعطي الـ (learner's dictionary) بعض الـ (notes) عن كيفية استخدام القاموس.

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**Learner's dictionaries are different from native-speaker dictionaries. They are written with a special defining vocabulary that are the most common and useful words in English. Learner's dictionaries have been made using a large corpus of real English samples taken from real-world examples. This means that the dictionary makers have looked at millions of words of English to see how the language is actually used.**

الـ (native speakers) لن يهتموا بالـ (day-to-day speech) لأنهم يعرفونه (already)، بينما متعلم اللغة يهتم بهذا الموضوع كثيراً، كيف يتم تصميم الـ (learner's dictionaries)؟ يقوم جامعو القواميس بإحضار الكثير من الـ (authentic examples of the uses of languages) ويرون ما هي الكلمات المكررة فيها كثيراً ويضعونها في الـ (dictionary).

- Authentic examples: أمثلة أصيلة

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إذا فتحت أول صفحة في قواميسكم ستجدون (abbreviations).



### Abbreviations and Grammar Labels:

|          |                         |       |                     |
|----------|-------------------------|-------|---------------------|
| abbr.    | Abbreviation            | NZE   | New Zealand English |
| adj.     | Adjective               | pl.   | Plural              |
| adv.     | Adverb                  | pp    | Past participle     |
| AmE      | American English        | prep. | Preposition         |
| AustralE | Australian English      | pron. | Pronoun             |
| BrE      | British English         | pt    | Past tense          |
| C        | Countable noun          | sb    | Somebody            |
| conj.    | Conjunction             | ScotE | Scottish English    |
| det.     | Determiner              | sing. | Singular            |
| etc.     | Et cetera = (and so on) | sth   | Something           |
| IrishE   | Irish English           | symp  | Symbol              |
| n.       | Noun                    | U     | Uncountable noun    |
| NorthE   | Northern English        | v.    | Verb                |

الفكرة هنا هي أنه يوجد (abbreviations) عليكم أن تعرفوا معناها.

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الفكرة الأهم التي عليكم حفظها هي الرموز التالية:

### Symbols:

|      |                                      |
|------|--------------------------------------|
| ~    | Replaces the headword or any entry   |
| ■    | Shows new part of speech in an entry |
| ▶    | Derivative(s) section of an entry    |
| ⚠    | Taboo                                |
| IDM  | Idiom(s) section of an entry         |
| PHRV | Phrasal verb(s) section of an entry  |

- ما معنى الرمز (~)؟

لتوضيح معنى هذا الرمز قوموا باستخراج معنى (accent) كـ (verb).

**accent:** ~ something to emphasize a part of something

كي لا نقول (to accent something...) وضعنا (~) قبل (something).

It means in order not to write the word again we use the symbol (~).



الـ (headword) في هذا المثال هو كلمة (accent) وبدلاً من أن يقوموا بكتابة الـ (headword) مرة ثانية عندما أرادوا أن يشرحوا معنى الـ (verb) قاموا باستخدام الرمز (~). وعندما تحدثوا عن (accent) كـ (verb) وضعوا (■) وهذا يعني أنهم يتحدثون عن (new part of speech)، ونجد الرمز (■) بجانب الـ (verb) وبجانب الـ (noun) من كلمة (accent) أي أن القاموس يعطينا هذا الرمز بجانب كل (new part of speech).  
- ما معنى الرمز (♣)؟

يستخدم الرمز (♣) عندما يكون لدينا كلمة مشتقة من كلمة أخرى. مثلاً عند الحديث عن (abuse) و (abuser) كمثال نجد أن القاموس وضع بجانب (abuser) الرمز (♣) لإشارة إلى أن هذه الكلمة عبارة عن (derivation) من (abuse).

- اشتقاق: Derivation

- رمز المثلث الذي يعلوه إشارة تعجب من جهة اليسار يستخدم عندما يكون لدينا (taboo word)، والـ (taboo word) هي كلمة مستخدمة في اللغة ولكن نحن كـ (learners) ننبهوننا إلى أن هذه الكلمة (very rude) أي وكأنهم يقولون لنا (don't use it). وهذا الرمز قد لا تجدونه في كل القواميس، ففي بعض القواميس هناك طريقة أخرى للتعبير عن الـ (taboo words).

طبعاً الـ (idioms) والـ (phrasal verbs) معروفين بالنسبة لكم لذلك لن نقف عندهم ولن نأخذ عنهم أمثلة.

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والآن سننتقل إلى الـ (labels) وتجدونهم في قواميسكم في الصفحة التي تلي صفحة الـ (symbols).

#### Labels:

**Approving** expressions show that you feel approval or admiration, for example feisty, petite.

**Disapproving** expressions show that you feel disapproval or contempt, for example blinker, newfangled.

**Figurative** language is used in a non-literal or metaphorical way, as in He didn't want to cast a shadow on (= spoil) their happiness.

**Formal** expressions are usually only used in serious or official language and would not be appropriate in normal everyday conversation. Examples are admonish, besmirch.

**Humorous** expressions are intended to be funny, for example fisticuffs, ignoramus.

**Informal** expressions are used between friends or in a relaxed or unofficial situation. They are not appropriate for formal situations. Examples are bonkers, dodgy.

**Ironic** language uses words to mean the opposite of the meaning that they seem to have, as in You're a great help, I must say! (= no help at all).



**Literary** language is used mainly in literature and imaginative writing, for example aflame, halcyon.

**Offensive** expressions are used by some people to address or refer to people in a way that is very insulting, especially in connection with their race, religion, sex or disabilities. You should not use these words.

**Slang** is very informal language, sometimes restricted to a particular group of people, for example people of the same age or those who have the same interests or do the same job. Examples are dosh, gnarly.

**Specialist** language is used by people who specialize in particular subject areas, for example accretion, adipose.

**Taboo** expressions are likely to be thought by many people to be obscene or shocking. You should not use them.

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- Figurative: مجازي

When you say something and you mean something else.

يعني أن نقول كلمة ولا نقصد معناها الحرفي وإنما معاني أخرى مجازية وليس بالضرورة أننا نقصد عكس معنى الكلمة.

- Humorous: funny

- Ironic: تهكمي/ساخر

في هذه الحالة نقول كلمة ويكون قصدنا العكس تمامًا.

- Offensive: harmful (مؤذي/جرح/مهين)

- Slang: very informal/عامية

الفكرة من الـ (slang) هي أنها ليست فقط (very informal) بل إنها أيضًا تستخدم ضمن مجموعة معينة من الناس، على سبيل المثال:

The slang of a group of people is different from the slang of another group of people.

كما قلت لكم بالنسبة للـ (taboo words) هناك طريقة أخرى للتعبير عنها في بعض القواميس، فبعض القواميس لا تستخدم الـ (symbol) وإنما تستخدم (Taboo).

A taboo word is an expression that is very offensive to an extent that is considered shocking.

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**The following labels show other restrictions on the use of words:**

**Dialect** describes expressions that are mainly used in particular regions of the British Isles, not including Ireland, Scotland or Wales, for example beck, nowt.

**Old-fashioned** expressions are passing out of current use, for example beanfest, bothersome.

**Old use** describes expressions that are no longer in current use, for example *ere, perchance*.

**Saying** describes a well-known fixed or traditional phrase, such as a proverb, that is used to make a comment, give advice, etc., for example *actions speak louder than words*.

**TM** shows a trademark of a manufacturing company, for example Band-Aid, Frisbee.

There is a difference between (accent) and (dialect). Finding the difference between (accent) and (dialect) is your homework for next meeting.

بشكل عام الـ (dialect is used in particular regions)، وستحدث عن الفرق بينها وبين الـ (accent) أكثر في الأسبوع القادم.

ما الفرق بين الـ (Old-fashioned) والـ (Old use)؟

على سبيل المثال الـ (language) التي كان يستخدمها شكسبير تعتبر (Old use).

- Old use :

The expressions that are no longer in use are old use.

The expressions that are passing out but in use are considered old-fashioned.

معنى (TM) هو (trademark) أي (ماركة/علامة تجارية).

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### Key to verb patterns:

|                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Intransitive verbs</b>             | [V] verb used alone<br><i>A large dog <b>appeared</b>.</i><br>[V+adv./prep.] verb + adverb or prepositional phrase<br><i>A group of swans <b>floated by</b>.</i>                              |
| <b>Transitive verbs</b>               | [VN] verb + noun phrase<br><i>Jill's behavior <b>annoyed me</b>.</i><br>[VN+adv./prep.] verb + noun phrase + adverb or prepositional phrase<br><i>He <b>kicked the ball into</b> the net.</i> |
| <b>Transitive verbs + two objects</b> | [VNN] verb + noun phrase + noun phrase<br><i>I <b>gave Sue a book</b> for Christmas.</i>  |
| <b>Linking verbs</b>                  | [V-ADJ] verb + adjective<br><i>His voice <b>sounds hoarse</b>.</i><br>[V-N] verb + noun phrase  |



|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | <p><i>Elena <b>became a doctor.</b></i><br/>         [VN-ADJ] verb + noun phrase + adjective<br/> <i>She <b>considered herself lucky.</b></i><br/>         [VN-N] verb + noun phrase + noun phrase<br/> <i>They <b>elected him president.</b></i></p>   |
| <p><b>Verbs used with clauses or phrases</b></p> | <p>[V <b>that</b>] [V (<b>that</b>)]<br/>         verb + <b>that</b> clause<br/> <i>He <b>said that he would prefer to walk.</b></i><br/>         [VN <b>that</b>] [VN (<b>that</b>)]<br/>         verb + noun phrase + <b>that</b> clause<br/> <i>Can you <b>remind me that I need to buy some milk?</b></i><br/>         [V <b>wh-</b>] verb + <b>wh-</b> clause<br/> <i>I <b>wonder what the job will be like.</b></i><br/>         [VN <b>wh-</b>] verb + noun phrase + <b>wh-</b> clause<br/> <i>I <b>asked him where the hall was.</b></i><br/>         [V <b>to</b>] verb + <b>to</b> infinitive<br/> <i>The goldfish <b>need to be fed.</b></i><br/>         [VN <b>to</b>] verb + noun phrase <b>to</b> infinitive<br/> <i>He was <b>forced to leave the keys.</b></i><br/>         [VN inf] verb + noun phrase + infinitive without 'to'<br/> <i>Did you <b>hear the phone ring?</b></i><br/>         [V <b>-ing</b>] verb + -ing phrase<br/> <i>She never <b>stop talking!</b></i><br/>         [VN <b>-ing</b>] verb + noun phrase + -ing phrase<br/> <i>His comments <b>set me thinking.</b></i></p> |
| <p><b>Verbs + direct speech</b></p>              | <p>[V speech] verb + direct speech<br/> <i>'it's snowing,' she <b>said</b></i><br/>         [VN speech] verb + noun phrase + direct speech<br/> <i>'Tom's coming to lunch,' she <b>told me.</b></i></p>   |

- **Intransitive verb:** it is a verb that does not need an object.
- **Transitive verb:** it is a verb that needs an object or more.

We have transitive verbs need one object and transitive verbs need two objects (direct and indirect), for example,

- *I gave you a book.*

(You) is an object and (book) is an object.

- **Linking verbs:**

هذه الأفعال ليس لها معنى مثلها مثل الـ (verb to be)، والهدف من مثل هذه الأفعال هو ربط الـ (subject) بالـ (main verb).

- **Verbs used with clauses or phrases:**

يوجد أفعال دائماً نستخدمها مع (clauses) مثل الفعل (said) فنحن دائماً نقول (said that) (...)، والفعل (hear) حيث نقول (I heard him speaking) أو (I heard the phone ringing) ونحن هنا استخدمنا الـ (verb) مع (clauses) ولم نستخدم الـ (object) بعد الـ (verb) مباشرةً.

- **Verbs + direct speech:**

ومن هذه الأفعال (say) و (tell) حيث أننا نضع أحد هذه الأفعال ونضع بعدها الـ (direct speech).

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والآن سنعود إلى الأمثلة الواردة في فقرة الـ (labels) وسنستخرج معانيها من القاموس وستحددون مكان الـ (stress) في الكلمة مع الإشارة إلى الـ (labels) الموجودة مع هذه الكلمات.

|                     | Word       | Meaning   | Stress (*)  | Label              |
|---------------------|------------|---|-------------|--------------------|
| <b>Approving</b>    | Feisty     | Strong determined   | *Feisty     | Approving Informal |
| <b>Approving</b>    | Petite     | Small, little   | Pe*tite     | Approving          |
| <b>Disapproving</b> | Blinkered  | Having a limited view of a subject, or refusing to accept or consider different ideas<br>SYN: narrow-minded | *Blinkered  | Disapproving       |
| <b>Disapproving</b> | Newfangled | Recently designed or produced   | New*fangled | Disapproving       |
| <b>Formal</b>       | Admonish   | To warn someone   | Ad*monish   | Formal             |
| <b>Formal</b>       | Besmirch   | To damage the opinion or the reputation of someone  | Be*smirch   | Formal             |



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Thank You