AYDI EST.

Open Learning ✡ Translation

2021-2022

Second Year   **Second Term**

4

Dictionaries

03.06.2022   أ. حلا يوسف

HELLO EVERYONE!

القاموس الذي عليكم أن تستخدموه في مادتنا هو أي قاموس (Leaner's Dictionary) ومن اشترى غير هذا القاموس ليس عليه أن يتكلّف ماديًا مرة أخرى، إذ يمكنكم أن تستعيروا قاموس من بعض في الامتحان إن كان هذا مسموحًا.

في الامتحان يمكن أن أسألكم عن الـ (stress) والـ (phonetic transcription) والـ (syllables) وهذه التفاصيل تجدونها حتمًا في قاموس (Leaner's Dictionary) لذلك أنا طلبت أن يكون قاموسكم من هذا النوع.

Let us start with the question of homework which was:

What is the difference between the accent and the dialect?

<u>Student:</u>

Accent: a way someone pronounces the words of a language, showing which country or which part of a country they come from.

Dialect: a form of a language which is spoken only in one area, with words or grammar that are slightly different from other forms of the same language, for example, Yorkshire dialect.

<u>Instructor</u>: very good.

Accent deals only with the pronunciation, while the dialect deals all different aspects of the language.

يعني الـ (dialect) يمكن أن يكون لها (grammar) خاص بها ويمكن أن نجد فيها كلمات مختلفة.

For example, saying (**autumn**) in British English and (**fall**) in American English is an example of **different dialects**. We can't say this is an accent because (accent) is only related to pronunciation of the words.

Today, we are going to start with *Lexical Relations*.

- Lexical: معجمي

Relations mean the **relationships between words**.

يعني هل كلمتين معينتين عبارة عن (synonyms) أم (antonyms) وكل هذه العلاقات بين الكلمات نسميها (lexical relations).

- Synonyms: مرادفات
- Antonyms: أضداد/عكوس

These relations are pretty important in our course because they simple help me to understand the definition of a word. We have different ways, as we will see later on, for defining certain words; some of them are related to the lexical relations.

يعني يمكن أن أعرف معنى كلمة من خلال معرفة معنى (synonym) لها أي ليس بالضرورة أن نضع لهذه الكلمة (definition).

It means I may just know the synonym to understand the word. Sometimes, even though it is less frequent, we may also use the antonym to understand the meaning of a word, so this is why this topic is pretty important for our course.

Lexical relations

1- Homonymy and Polysemy:

الـ (homonymy) عندما يكون لدينا كلمتين تشبهان بعضهما من ناحية الـ (pronunciation) أو بالـ (spelling) أو بالاثنين، لكن لهاتين الكلمتين (**different meaning**).

Lexical relations

1- Homonymy and Polysemy:

Homonymy is when words have the same pronunciation and/or spelling but different meanings. For example, the word 'bear' refers to an animal (noun) and can also mean 'to tolerate' (verb).

- Bear (n): دب
- Bear (v): tolerate (يتحمل)

هاتان الكلمتان تكتبان بنفس الطريقة وتلفظان بنفس الطريقة لكن لهما معنيين مختلفين و(unrelated) أي ليس لهما علاقة ببعض من ناحية المعنى.

The word homonym can be used to refer both homophone and homograph.

- Homophone: a word that has the same pronunciation of another word.

- Homograph: a word that has the same spelling of another word.

كما قلنا يمكن أن يكون لدينا (homophone) و(homograph) في نفس الوقت كما في كلمة (bear) كـ (noun) وكـ (verb).

Now, let us move to something is more complicated. It is polysemy.

Polysemy refers to two words that have different meanings.

لكن الفكرة هنا هي أن الكلمات ليس بالضرورة أن تشبه بعضها لذلك موضوع الـ (polysemy) معقد أكثر، والفكرة الثانية في الـ (polysemy) هي أن الـ (different meanings) هم دائمًا (related).

هنا يكون لدينا مثلًا كلمتين تشبهان بعضهما ولهما أكثر من معنى لكن الفكرة هي أن هذه المعاني مرتبطة ببعضها ونجدها بالـ (same entry) في الـ (dictionary).

- Entry: مُدخلة

أي القسم من الـ (dictionary) الذي يبدأ بـ (headword).

فمعنى الكلام هو أن الـ (homonymy) هو عبارة عن (two words that have the same pronunciation or spelling) ولكن لهما (different and unrelated meanings).

بينما في الـ (polysemy) يكون للكلمات (related meanings).

Polysemy is the capacity for a word to have multiple related meanings. The multiple meanings are listed under one entry in a dictionary.

Let us see the example:

For example, the word dish has multiple meanings, but they're all under one entry (as a noun) in a dictionary:

Dish (noun)

It's your turn to wash the dishes = a kind of plate.

How long does it take to cook this dish? = a meal.

Both meanings of dish imply some kind of 'food being served'. They're related by sense but have different definitions.

كلمة (dish) لها أكثر من معنى وهذه المعاني (related)، فالكلمتان لهما علاقة بالـ (food).

***

Now, let us move to what is called **Hyponymy.**

Hyponymy: a relation between two types of words.

أحدهما نسميه (hypernym) والآخر نسميه (hyponym).

الفكرة هي أن الـ (relationship) هنا نسميها (inclusion) أي (one of them is included in the other).
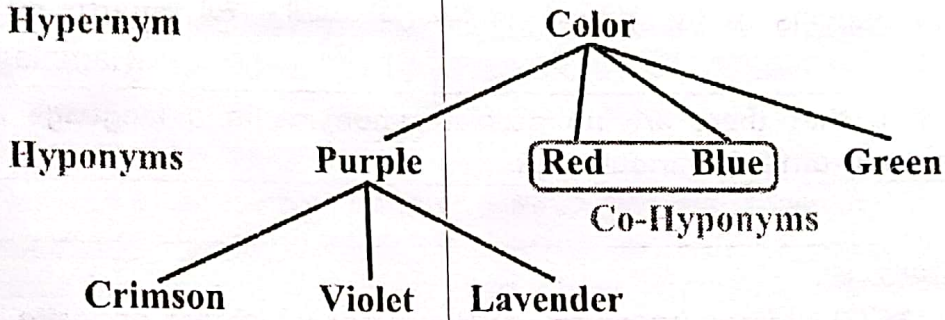
الـ (hypernym) هو الـ (group) الكبير الذي يحوي بداخله (hyponyms).

2- Hyponymy:

This relationship among words refers to the principle of inclusion. For example, the term 'animal' includes 'elephant', 'lion', 'cow'........

Let us see the example:

في الـ (hypernym) يوجد لدينا كما تلاحظون (color) وضمن الـ (color) يوجد عناصر هي هم (purple, red, blue, and green)، وضمن الـ (purple) يوجد لدينا (hyponyms) للـ (purple) وهي (crimson, violet, and lavender) وهي درجات الـ (purple).

عندما تكون الكلمتان بنفس الدرجة مثل (red and blue) أو (purple and red) نسميهما (co-hyponyms) أي أن كليهما ينتميان لنفس الـ (hypernym).

***

3- Synonymy:

Synonymy is when different words have the <u>same</u> or <u>similar meanings</u>.

In the definition of (synonymy) we say (the same meaning), but basically it is said that no two words have exactly the same meaning.

أي لا يوجد لدينا (perfect synonyms) وإنما تكون المعاني قريبة من بعضها بدرجات مختلفة.

English is rich in synonyms partly because of the impact other languages had on it at different historical eras such as the impact of Greek, Latin and French languages.

اللغة الإنكليزية لغة مختلطة متأثرة بعدة لغات وبسبب الـ (impact) للـ (other languages) نجد أن لدينا (synonyms) بشكل كبير.

فمثلًا يمكن أن نجد كلمة لها (Greek origin) وكلمة بنفس المعنى لها (Latin

.(origin

> Some sets of synonyms belong to different dialects of a language. For example, fall/autumn.

(fall) و(autumn) لا نقول أن لهما (similar meaning) وإنما هما يعبران عن نفس الشيء تمامًا، وهذا الكلام ينطبق أيضًا على (lift) و(elevator)، وعلى (flat) و(apartment) إلخ، والسبب في هذا هو وجود (different dialects in the language).

> It is said that there are no perfect synonyms in a language as synonyms may differ in various ways.

***

4- Antonyms:

> Lyons (1977) defines "antonym" as the words which are <u>opposite</u> in meaning and "antonymy" as the <u>oppositeness</u> between words. For example, "buy" and "sell" is a pair of antonyms and the relation between these two words is termed as antonymy.

طبعًا الـ (oppositeness) يكون على مستويات مختلفة، مثلًا على مستوى الـ (gender base) كما في (boy × girl)، كذلك (old × young) تعتبران (antonyms).

****

Now, we will move to *MICROSTRUCTURE OF THE DICTIONARY*.

We have two terms that you need to understand which are the MICROSTRUCTURE and the MACROSTRUCTURE of a dictionary.

عندما نفتح الـ (dictionary) نجد (headwords) ونجد ضمنها (further information).

Headwords construct the **macrostructure of the dictionary**.

وأما الـ (microstructure) فهي الكلام الموجود ضمن الـ (headwords) مثل الـ (meaning) والـ (spelling) إلخ، أي كل ما يندرج تحت (one headword) يعتبر (microstructure).

> **Microstructure of the Dictionary**
> According to Van Sterkenburg, the microstructure is all the categories of information given about each word in the macrostructure. Such

information is organised systematically ... easily distinguishable smaller and larger paragraphs per word. Each entry constitutes a partial text of the body of the dictionary. The headword appears in bold type and may hang one or two spaces to the left of the other lines. Entries are presented in two, or possibly three, columns on each page. The headwords are total vocabulary items which have been selected for inclusion by compilers and their number is determined by size and purpose of the dictionary. Usually items included are up-to-date socially and culturally speaking. The length of the entry is determined largely by the number of derivatives, compounds, idioms and so on which are included under a root word.

Generally, an entry begins with <u>a lemma (headword)</u>, other <u>components</u>, <u>lexicographical description</u>, as well as some kind of information an encyclopaedia gives about the thing that the word names. It is necessary before we examine the content of the entry to talk about a quite useful issue which is the type of dictionary entry.

*

Types of entry

According to van Sterkenburg, the entry is the main subdivision in the macrostructure of a dictionary. There are different types of entries and the differences can primarily be identified depending on the structure and the ordering of the information to make the headword more easily understood.

Accordingly, Atkins and, Rundell outline four principal entry types:

1. standard lexical entry,
2. abbreviation entry,
3. grammatical entry and
4. encyclopaedic entry.

Generally, lexicographers distinguish between,

(a), entries with a main lemma (headword), as guiding element and entries with a sublemma as guiding element

(b) entries displaying a single structure and entries with a synopsis structure. Each type can be divided into two main components.

First, items reflecting on the orthography, pronunciation and morphology of the lemma. Second, items giving a paraphrase of the meaning of the lemma or indicating the typical context or context and

comment on the usage of the entry.

- Lexical entry:

هو الـ (lexical entry) العادي الذي نراه في المعجم ويكون بجانبه الـ (meaning of the word).

الـ (abbreviation entry) هنا يقال إن هذا الـ (abbreviation) هو للكلمة كذا، والـ (grammatical entry) يتحدث عن الـ (grammar) وخصوصا الكلمات التي لا تحمل معنى بذاتها مثل الـ (linking words).

الـ (encyclopaedic entry) تعطينا (information) عن الـ (entry) وليس فقط الـ (meaning) وهذا ما نجده في الـ (encyclopedias).

*

Entry content

The categories of information contained in an entry are: **pronunciation, word classes, usage in grammar, the definition (meaning), examples of usage notes, etymology, synonyms** and **antonyms, idioms, word formation, frequency, cross references, pragmatic information**, etc. The principal eight categories are as follows.

- Cross reference:

عندما تبحثون عن معنى كلمة ويقال في المعجم في نهاية معنى الكلمة (see 'word') بمعنى (see another word) يسمى هذا بـ (cross reference)، وهنا تكون الكلمة التي اقترح عليكم المعجم مراجعتها معناها يتعلق بمعنى الـ (entry) الأساسية التي تبحثون عن معناها أو يشبهه لذلك من المفيد الرجوع إلى هذه الكلمة ومعناها، والـ (frequency) يعني مدى تكرار هذه الكلمة.

1. Spelling

The objective of monolingual dictionary is to assist user in respect of spelling problems bearing in mind that spelling diverges widely from pronunciation.

Dictionaries for native speakers do not provide pronunciation for the headword list. Only those words which are likely to cause problems such as foreign words and names, specialist terms and rare words are given pronunciation. This proved to be a matter of personal assessment and remains prone to bias.

Spelling is particularly important in Learner's Dictionaries because learners want really know the way of spelling a word based on its pronunciation.

الـ (native speakers) لا يحتاجون إلى وجود الـ (spelling) في القاموس إلا إذا كانت الكلمة تخصصية أو إشكالية.

*

> ### 2. Etymology
>
> Etymology answers the question "where did a lexeme come from?"; it concerns the origins and historical development of the form and meaning of lexical units and this can be traced by comparing and contrasting 'synchronic cross-sections' belonging to several related languages. In most dictionaries, no etymological information is given at all. Only large general-purpose native speaker dictionaries concern themselves with etymology, which is considered by some the search for the "true meaning". A minority of dictionaries provide a basic set of information about etymology (the space reserved for etymology is limited) which probably is of interest to the ordinary dictionary user.
>
> Generally, etymological information varies according to the type of dictionary and its intended user group.

- Etymology: علم أصول الكلمات

Etymology answers the question 'where did a certain word come from?'

Etymology provides information about the difference in meaning and usage in different periods of time.

هناك قواميس تعطينا معاني واستخدامات الكلمة منذ ظهورها حتى الـ (current use).

هذه نسميها (synchronic) وهي لا تهتم فقط بالـ (present day meaning) بل بالـ (different meaning in different stages).

*

> ### 3. Grammatical information
>
> The grammatical aspects covered in dictionaries are too many to enumerate here. But for an illustration the following categories can be mentioned: adjectives, adverbs, auxiliary verbs, conjunctions, determiners, exclamations, linking verbs and so on about which a great deal of information is accumulated. Information covers the way such categories are used the positions they occupy in sentences and their relationships to other words in a given context.
>
> It has to be mentioned here that dictionaries contain the two basic

types of words of a language-the 'function' words, i.e. grammar word such as articles, pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions, etc, which perform:, the grammatical functions in a language and the 'content' words, i.e. words which carry meaning and symbolise entities outside the language system. This enables users to understand the uses and appropriate contexts of such words.

Function words don't carry meaning by themselves, for example, articles, pronouns, prepositions etc.

*

4. Definition

The definition is a characterisation of the meaning of the headword. An established strategy for providing easy-to-understand definitions is the use of controlled defining vocabulary. Knowing the set of words for the defining vocabulary is the only pre-requisite for understanding the definitions of all words in the dictionary.

The most common form of definition is the analytical, i.e. 'genus + differentiae' style where the genus (superordinate) is placed next to the defmiendum (headword) along with some of the distinctive features typical of the word under question. Put differently, "it involves assigning a lexeme to a class of items and then giving details of the individual characteristics of this particular member of the class".

Another style to defining word meaning is descriptive definition.

- Definition: meaning of a word

هناك عدة طرق لإعطاء الـ (definition) وأول طريقة هي الـ (analytical) وهنا نعطي شيء اسمه (genus) وهو (نوع الكلمة) هل هي (noun) أم (verb) أم (adjective) إلخ وبعد ذلك يتم إعطاء (information about it)، فنحن يهمنا نعرف نوع الكلمة ومعناها.

الطريقة الثانية هي الـ (descriptive definition) فمثلًا إذا بحثت عن معنى (table) في القاموس أجد أنه قام بوصفها قائلًا (هي سطح مستوي إلو أربع رجلين) مثلًا.

Here the dictionary gave me a description of a certain word in order to understand the meaning of it.

وهناك عدة طرق أخرى لإعطاء الـ (definition) وهي (less frequent) مثل:

Synonymy is a widespread relation in English. Originally, there existed an English word, and another word similar in meaning which entered,

from French, Latin or any other language.

Synonymy is one of the most common relations between words in English.

و هناك طريقة أخرى لإعطاء الـ (definition) هي:

> A fourth style of defining is the antonym definition. This refers to the relationship between two items belonging to the same part of speech which are opposite in meaning. It is a less frequently occurring sense relation than synonymy. It is most prevalent among gradable adjectives, where the antonyms represent the opposite ends of a scale.

Here the dictionary gives the meaning of the word based on the antonym of it.

هذه الطريقة ليست مستخدمة كثيرًا لكنها تفيد في حالات معينة.

> One more type of definition explains the function or 'use' to which a word is put, usually in the grammar of the language. This type is typically employed for defining 'grammatical' or 'function' words (auxiliary verbs, conjunctions, determiners, prepositions and pronouns), especially where these have no reference outside of language.

هذه الطريقة يتم تطبيقها في الـ (function words) التي ليس لها معنى بذاتها، لذلك هنا يهمنا نعرف الـ (function) لهذه الكلمات كي نعرف متى نستخدمها.

> Another method which lexicographers employ for defining and distinguishing the senses of a lexeme is the use of collocations. Dictionaries note collocations where there exists some restriction on the range of a word. Collocational information is sometimes placed within brackets (mostly for the adjective word class) before, within or after the definition and introduced by 'of or 'especially of.
>
> It has to be made clear that there seems to be no single method that is best for defining any particular lexeme.

- Lexicographers: مؤلفو المعاجم

*

5. Pragmatic specifications and usage labels

Pragmatic specifications form a very significant part of the dictionary entry, particularly in learners dictionaries and these concern the speaker's intended meaning and attitude towards reality, the message and the listener where (situational, sociocultural and linguistic) contexts play a major role in the way meaning is interpreted. Pragmatic

> information which is presented in the form of usage labels in dictionaries also covers "the occurrence of the words and their combinations in different dimensions of language" and it emphasises the mode of communication (writing vs. speech) and style (formal vs. informal).
>
> Register and usage labels are a major disambiguating feature of near-synonyms in dictionaries but dictionaries are not always good at providing information about the level of formality of all words.

في المحاضرة السابقة تحدثنا أن القاموس يعطينا الـ (different labels) وهي (formal/informal) و(approving/disapproving).

What is the reason behind of this?

The reason is to use a word in its suitable intended situation. This based on what we call **pragmatic specification**.

ومعنى الـ (pragmatic specification) ما يفرضه علينا الـ (context) من استعمال لمعاني الكلمات.

For example,

- You are **thin**.

The word (thin) might have a negative meaning.

يعني وكأني أقول له (أنت نحيف بشكل بشع) مثل (هزيل) باللغة العربية.

- You are **slim**.

كلمة (slim) تعني (رشيق) أي أنها (approving).

هذا الكلام يأخذنا إلى فكرة ثانية هي الـ (connotation) أي (ما المعنى الذي تحمله الكلمة) مثلاً (thin) كلمة لها (somehow a negative connotation)، و(slim) كلمة لها (a positive connotation).

- Connotation: the impact behind the surface meaning.

فـ (thin) و(slim) يشيران إلى (النحف) لكن إحداهما (حلوة) والأخرى (بشعة).

> Other labels include <u>euphemistic</u>, i.e. using an oblique word to refer to an unpleasant or offensive topic (e.g. senior citizen for old person); <u>literary and poetic</u>, i.e. words that tend to be confined to literary texts or poetry (e.g. adamantine, asunder, pestilential) and <u>figurative</u> for some additional senses of words which are used with more imaginative meaning.
>
> <u>Connotation</u> is an idea or meaning suggested by the word in addition to the formal meaning. For example, "thin" has a bad

connotation, while "slim" has a good connotation.

*

<div dir="rtl">

آخر ما سنتحدث في القسم النظري اليوم هو الـ (cross-references).

</div>

When a dictionary directs me to another headword/entry, this is called 'cross-reference'.

<div dir="rtl">

يقوم الـ (dictionary) بهذه الخطوة ليوضح لنا العلاقة بين الـ (entry) التي نبحث عنها في الأصل والـ (entry) التي قام بتوجيهنا للبحث عنها.

في الـ (electronic versions) (cross-reference) لا يوجد وإنما يوجد ما يسمى (hyperlinks) وهنا نجد (link) نضغط عليه فنجد أنه أخذنا إلى الـ (entry) التي يريد القاموس توجيهنا إليها.

</div>

---

6. Cross-references

Cross-references are notes which direct you from one headword to another to show interrelationship among the different lexical items and bring into focus the words which have some connection, i.e. similarity, contrast and complementariness with the word under look-up. Although the way these may differ from one dictionary to another, cross-referencing tools are: 'compare' (for Words similar to, but not quite the same as, the one dealt with), 'see also' (for more information about the word dealt with) and see' (for usage notes).

In the electronic versions of dictionaries, cross references have been kept to minimum and when used, there will be <u>hyperlinks</u>.

---

*

There are basic or main groups cross-referencing. They are: **(explicit or directional cross-referencing)** and **(implicit cross-referencing)**.

- **Explicit cross-referencing:**

It is when you see words such as **'see'**, **'compare'**, **'look'** etc.

The dictionary directly tells us to see a certain entry.

- Implicit cross-reading:

It's when the definition of a certain entry or word has another word.

<div dir="rtl">

مثلًا (definition of a table) إذا وجدت في الـ (dictionary) الـ (definition of a table) وقيل: (Table: a piece of furniture that is ……)

</div>

The word (furniture) in itself isn't entry.

هذا يعني أن لدينا الـ (implicit cross-reference) وإذا كنت لا أعرف معنى (furniture) أذهب وأبحث عن معناها لوحدي، وفي هذه الحالة لم يقم الـ (dictionary) بتوجيهي بشكل مباشر للذهاب والبحث عن معنى (furniture).

Cross-referencing can be broadly grouped into two types:

(1) Explicit or directional cross-referencing which begins with words such as 'see', 'compare', etc. This overtly directs dictionary users to look somewhere else for more some information, be that additional and supplementary or contrastive information not given at the entry of cross reference.

(2) Implicit cross-referencing which occurs when a word already defined is used in the definition of another word and the defined lexical unit is cross-referenced.

*

متى نستخدم الـ (cross-reference)؟

Cross-references are used in the following cases:

(a) -For a regular form when a lemma has some. The irregular forms have a cross-reference to the main entry at their alphabetical place.

(b) For polysemous words when some meaning is common to two words.

(c) For defining semantically related words.

(d) For synonyms and antonyms in a definition.

(e) For archaic and obsolete words to relate them to the class for meanings and other details.

f) For the variants of the lemma. Here the lexicographer has to make reference to the more common and frequent variants of a word rather than to the uncommon and rare ones.

نستخدم الـ (cross-reference) عندما يكون لدينا (two words) بينهما (a) (relation of polysemy) في هذه الحالة يمكن أن يعطينا القاموس (cross-reference) لأن هاتين الكلمتين لهما (related meaning) وممكن أن يفيدنا الـ (cross-reference) في معرفة الـ (meaning) للـ (entry) الأساسية التي نبحث عنها.

إذا كانت الكلمتين (related semantically) يمكن أن يعطينا القاموس (cross-reference) وكذلك الأمر إذا كان لدينا (synonyms) و(antonyms).

يعطينا القاموس (cross-reference) عندما يكون لدينا (variants of the lemma) بمعنى (headword) (headword) لها (headword) أخرى تشبهها لكنها تختلف عنها، هنا يمكن أن نكون بحاجة لمعرفة معنى (headword) لمعرفة معنى الـ (headword) الأخرى فلذلك يعطينا القاموس (cross-reference).

- Lemma: headword

***

نظرًا لوجود الكثير من المشكلات في الـ (writing) لديكم أنا جاهزة لتصحيح أي (essay) تقومون بكتابته، يمكنكم كتابة (essay) عن (lexical relations) التي تحدثنا عنها اليوم أو يمكنكم كتابة (essay) عن الـ (information) التي يعطيها القاموس أو حتى يمكنكم كتابة (essay) عن حديقة بيتكم. المهم عندي هو أن تبدؤوا بتجاوز الأخطاء الكتابية منذ الآن كي لا تصلوا إلى السنة الرابعة وتنصدموا من أن عليكم كتابة (essay) بعد أن اعتدتم على الامتحانات المؤتمتة.

كما تعرفون كل (essay) يتألف من (introduction) و(body paragraph) و(conclusion)، وأنا لا يهمني غنى المضمون بقدر ما يهمني أن تتخلصوا من الـ (deadly mistakes). التي يؤدي تكرار ثلاثة منها إلى رسوبكم في مادة المقال مهما كانت معلومات الـ (essay) الذي قمتم بكتابته قيّمة.

يمكن أن تقوموا بإنشاء مجموعة وتضموني إليها ويمكن أن نأخذ (lessons) في الـ (conversation) كي تكسروا حاجز الخوف من الـ (speaking) وأنا سأكون جاهزة للإجابة على جميع أسئلتكم.

***

Now, let us move to the practical section. We have a short text and your mission is to find up the meaning of the highlighted words. We just want to find up the meaning because we don't have a lot of time today to find up the other information about these words.

The text:

> There were six young <u>colts</u> in the <u>meadow</u> besides me; they were older than I was; some were nearly as large as grown-up horses. I used to run with them, and had great fun; we used to <u>gallop</u> all together round and round the field as hard as we could go. Sometimes we had rather <u>rough</u> play, for they would <u>frequently</u> bite and kick as well as gallop.

- **Colt:** a young male horse
- **Meadow:** a field covered in grass
- **Gallop:** run very fast

وإذا لاحظتم وقرأتم الـ (definition) كامل ستعرفون أنه:

Galloping involves a stage in which all the four legs of a horse are above the ground.

- **Rough:** violent

وهذا هو ثالث معنى لكلمة (rough) في قاموسكم، وأما أول معنى فهو (having a surface that is not even or regular)، وطبعًا في النص الذي بين يدينا يهمنا المعنى (violent).

- **Frequently:** often

وظيفتكم هي كتابة (essay) عن الـ (lexical relations) أو عن (information in a dictionary) حتى لو كان قصيرًا والغرض من هذه العملية معرفة أخطائكم ونقاط ضعفكم كي تتفادوها لاحقًا.

المهم في المقال هو أن تكتبوا بناءً على الـ (components of the essay) من دون (deadly mistakes) وكما قلت مهما كان المقال غني بالمعلومات وجود (deadly mistakes) وأخطاء في بنية المقال يكونان سبب في رسوب الطالب، فمثلًا ليس من المقبول أن يكون المقال عبارة عن تعدادات.

عليكم توظيف ما قمتم بدراسته في الـ (grammar) وفي كل المواد في كتابة الـ (essay).

Thank You

...