

Open Learning
Translation Department

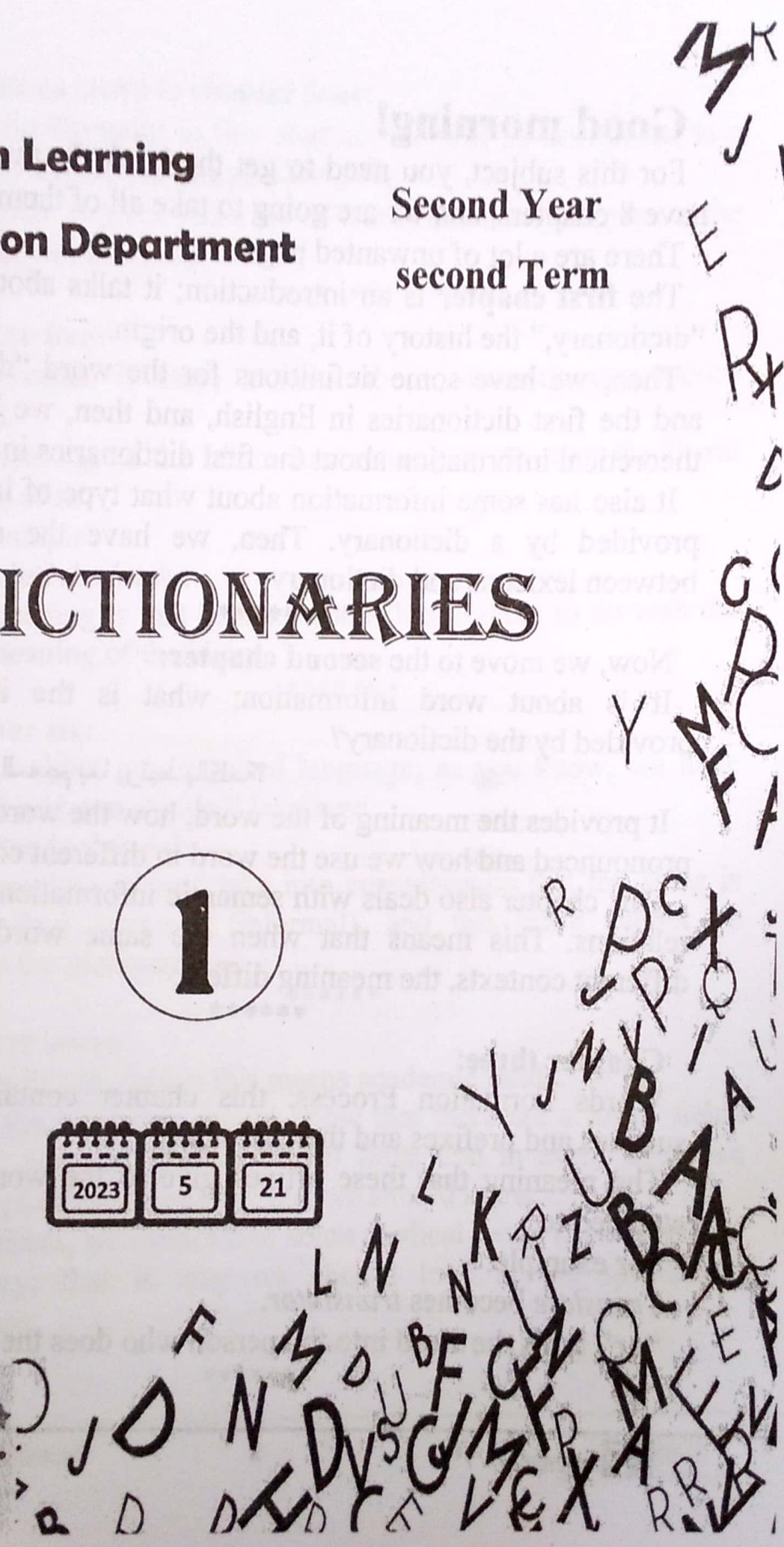
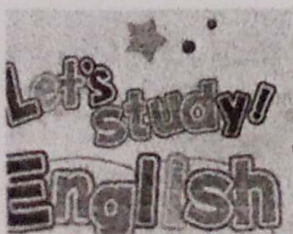
Second Year
second Term

DICTIONARIES

1



LANWAR | مؤسسة النور للتعليمية



Good morning!

For this subject, you need to get the book. In this book, we have 8 chapters, and we are going to take all of them.

There are a lot of unwanted pages.

The **first chapter** is an introduction; it talks about the term "dictionary," the history of it, and the origin.

Then, we have some definitions for the word "dictionary", and the first dictionaries in English, and then, we have some theoretical information about the first dictionaries in English.

It also has some information about what type of information provided by a dictionary. Then, we have the differences between lexicons and dictionary.

Now, we move to the **second chapter**:

It is about word information; what is the information provided by the dictionary?

ماذا يقدم لي المعجم بما يرتبط بالكلمة؟

It provides the meaning of the word, how the word is spelled, pronounced and how we use the word in different contexts.

This chapter also deals with semantic information and words relations. This means that when the same word comes in different contexts, the meaning differs.

Chapter three:

Words Formation Process: this chapter contains lists of suffixes and prefixes and their meaning.

The meaning that these affixes give to the words they are attached to.

For example:

Translate becomes *translator*.

"or" turns the word into the person who does the job.

Now, let us move to **chapter four**:

Semantic Domain: in this chapter, we will be introduced to a dictionary called Thesaurus (المترادفات).

Thesaurus: it gives you a list of words that are synonyms to the word that you searched.

Chapter five:

This chapter is easy; it talks about idiomatic expressions (idioms).

The meaning of the idiom has nothing to do with the literal meaning of it.

For example:

He kicked the bucket.

The meaning is that he died, and it has nothing to do with the literal meaning of the idiom.

Chapter six:

It talks about non-standard language; as you know, we have standard and non-standard language.

Non-standard: العامية

The translator should take into consideration that the slang is non-standard language (informal), and this slang cannot be found in the dictionary.

Chapter seven:

Academic Discipline: this means academic fields.

Here, the translator should know that there are a lot of fields such as: political, medical, legal field, and in every field, we have a specific terminology that we should know.

Sometimes, we cannot find some medical terms in the ordinary dictionary; that is why we should look at the specialized dictionary.

Chapter eight:

Bilingual dictionaries, this means that there are dictionaries that has two languages.

For example:

Oxford dictionary: English- Arabic dictionary.

Chapter one

By way of Introduction

Let us start reading:

The term "dictionary" came into the English language from the Latin word "dictionarium" whose origin in Latin is "diction" which means "a saying" from Latin "dicere" which in turn means to speak.

Then, the origin of the word "dictionary" is Latin.

Diction: which means *a saying* in Latin.

Dicere: which means *to speak* in Latin.

Noah Webster defined the term dictionary as "a book containing the words of a language arranged in alphabetical order, with definitions, etymologies, pronunciations and other information".

عَرَفَ نوح وبيستر مصطلح القاموس بأنه "كتاب يحتوي على كلمات لغة مرتبة حسب الترتيب الأبجدي، مع التعريفات وأصول الكلمة والنطق وغيرها من المعلومات".

Then, he said that the dictionary is organized in an alphabetical order, it contains definitions, etymologies, pronunciations and other information.

Etymologies: the study of the origin of the word (The history of the word).

Now, we move to another definition:

A dictionary, according to the Franklin electronic Encyclopedia is a published list, in alphabetical order, of the words of a language, explaining and defining them, or, in the case of a bilingual dictionary, translating them into another languages.

يعرف القاموس وفقاً لموسوعة فرانكلين الإلكترونية: هو قائمة منشورة بالترتيب الأبجدي لكلمات اللغة حيث تشرحها وتعرفها أو في حالة القاموس ثنائي اللغة تترجمها إلى لغات أخرى.

So, both definitions are similar.

In Encyclopedia, the dictionary is bilingual; so, we have the translation of the words in the other language.

Modern dictionaries also provide hyphenation, synonyms, derived forms, and etymology.

توفر القواميس الحديثة أيضاً hyphenation والمرادفات والأشكال المشتقة وأصل الكلمة.

Hyphenation: linking two words using a hyphen (-).

Synonyms: مترادفات

Derived forms: المشتقات

The modern dictionary is often prescriptive, attempting to establish certain forms as preferable.

غالباً ما يكون القاموس الحديث توجيهاً ويحاول إنشاء أشكال معينة حسب الأفضل.

Prescriptive: this means that the modern dictionary gives different contexts for the same word with examples.

Lexicography: كتابة القاموس

Lexicographer: the person who writes the dictionary.

The major concern of a dictionary is to give the meaning (s) of the entries it includes.

الغرض الأساسي للقاموس هو إعطاء معنى (أو معاني) للكلمات التي يتضمنها.

1. The major concern of the dictionary is to give me the meaning/s of entries (words) that it includes.

If, for instance, a particular entry belongs to more than one part of speech, its occurrence in all these cases has to be explained and exemplified.

إذا كانت إحدى الكلمات على سبيل المثال، تنتمي إلى أكثر من جزء واحد من الكلام، فإن حدوث هذا يجب شرحه وتمثيله بأمثلة كافية.

2. Part of speech: the dictionary tells me if this word is a noun, a verb, an adjective, etc. and it is going to give me examples for these words.

Some dictionaries indicate the field or discipline to which a particular entry belongs to: science, medicine, law, religion, literature, etc.

تشير بعض القواميس إلى المجال أو التخصص الذي تنتمي إليه كلمة معينة: العلوم والطب والقانون والدين والأدب، إلخ.

For example:

3. It gives me that X term belongs and used in/to science fields.

Dictionaries might also indicate the origin of entries. If the language in question is English, a dictionary might specify that such a word is an Anglo-Saxon, Greek, Latin or Arabic origin.

قد تشير القواميس أيضاً إلى أصل الكلمات. إذا كانت اللغة المعنية هي الإنجليزية، فقد يحدد القاموس أن هذه الكلمة هي من أصل انكليزي قديم (Anglo-Saxon) أو يوناني أو لاتيني أو عربي.

4. The dictionary gives you the history of the word.

For example:

If the origin of the word is: Anglo-Saxon (old English), Greek, Latin or Arabic.

The number of meanings of a particular entry depends on the different contexts it can be used or it can occur in.

يعتمد عدد معاني كلمة على السياقات المختلفة التي يمكن استخدامها أو يمكن أن تحدث فيها.

5. The dictionary gives the number of meanings to the same word.

يعتمد عدد المعاني لنفس الكلمة على عدد السياقات الممكنة. أي في كل سياق يختلف معنى الكلمة.

A dictionary compiler has to investigate all the possible instances in which a particular entry has or had occurred and then list all these possible meanings. The compiler of a bilingual dictionary is usually expected to exert a double effort.

يجب أن يقوم كاتب القاموس بالتحقيق في جميع الحالات المحتملة التي تحدث أو حدثت فيه كلمة ما أو حدثت فيه ثم سرد كل هذه المعاني المحتملة. من المتوقع عادةً أن يبذل كاتب القاموس ثنائي اللغة جهداً مضاعفاً.

Compiler: the person who writes the dictionary. (كاتب القاموس)

Why does the compiler exert a double effort?

Student: because some dictionaries are bilingual.

Teacher: exactly, the dictionary might have two languages and two contexts.

If he restricts himself to a translation of the meaning (s) given to a particular entry on their face value without an investigation of the samples, examples, cases, occasions or contexts these entries were used in, the exact meaning is not easily transferable to the target language.

إذا كان يقيد نفسه بترجمة المعنى (المعاني) المعطى لكلمة ما بمعناها المعروف فقط دون التحقيق في العينات أو الأمثلة أو الحالات أو المناسبات أو السياقات التي استخدمت فيها هذه الكلمة، فإن المعنى الدقيق لا يمكن نقله بسهولة إلى اللغة الهدف.

Face value: the known meaning of the word.

If the compiler strict to the face value, then the real meaning of the word would be lost and not delivered.

For example:

The word "Bank" which means (المصرف), but when we say "River bank", then this means (ضفة النهر).

لهذا السبب إذا اعتمد الكاتب على المعنى الظاهري للكلمة العديد من المعاني لن يتم ترجمتها.

An example about the type of questions that will come in the exam:

What kind of information provided by a dictionary?

The answer:

1. meanings.
2. which part of speech.
3. to which field this word belong.
4. the origin of entries.
5. the number of meanings.

Now, let us continue reading:

Since language penetrates into every aspect of human life, these different aspects have their own worlds or fields of words. Economics, politics, law, medicine, health, science

with its fields, humanities with all the fields and sub - fields comprising them have specific terminology. A compiler of a dictionary is not expected to be an expert in all disciplines and worlds of academia. In his compiling of a dictionary, he usually resorts to dictionaries compiled for each field i.e., "specialized dictionaries".

نظراً لأن اللغة تتغلغل في كل جانب من جوانب الحياة البشرية، فإن هذه الجوانب المختلفة لها عوالم أو مجالات كلمات خاصة بها. الاقتصاد والسياسة والقانون والطب والصحة والعلوم بمجالاتها والعلوم الإنسانية بكل المجالات والفرعية التي تتكون منها لها مصطلحات محددة. لا يتوقع من كاتب القاموس أن يكون خبيراً في جميع تخصصات وعوالم الأوساط الأكاديمية. أثناء تجميعه للقاموس عادة ما يلجأ إلى القواميس المجمعّة لكل مجال أي "قواميس متخصصة".

Here, they are talking about the compiler, and how he does not have to be an expert in all field of knowledge; he resorts to "specialized dictionaries" and try to use them.

A dictionary compiler is expected to include such classification and specification of the entries used in his or her work.

من المتوقع أن يضع كاتب القاموس هذا التصنيف والمواصفات للكلمات المستخدمة في عمله.

That means when the compiler takes words from a "specialized dictionary", he should say to what field the word belongs (medical, political...etc.)

No single dictionary can be so rich and comprehensive to include in between its covers all the terms, or entries making up the field and sub-fields of knowledge mentioned above.

لا يوجد قاموس واحد يمكن أن يكون ثرياً وشاملاً بحيث يتضمن بين طياته جميع المصطلحات أو الكلمات التي تشكل المجال والمجالات الفرعية للمعرفة المذكورة أعلاه.

There is not such thing called as a complete dictionary.

Dictionaries are always arranged alphabetically; some dictionaries, however, classify their entries into families of words or according to the subject matter at hand.

دائماً ما يتم ترتيب القواميس أبجدياً. ومع ذلك، فإن بعض القواميس تصنف كلماتها في مجموعات من الكلمات أو وفقاً للموضوع المطروح.

This paragraph is talking about thesaurus (قاموس المترادفات), and that this dictionary has a specific classification and form that is different from the other dictionaries.

For example:

The word "border" (حد).

Now, give me some words that have something in common with this word.

Prim, edge, ... etc.

These words have some semantic features in common with the word "border".

Semantic: the study of meanings.

These families include synonyms and related antonyms. Such dictionaries are called thesaurus. Ordinary dictionaries may have some of the features characterizing a thesaurus when they classify entries into families, groups or classes giving symbols to each group or class.

تتضمن هذه العائلات المرادفات والمتضادات ذات الصلة. تسمى هذه القواميس بـ thesaurus. قد تحتوي القواميس العادية على بعض الميزات التي تميز قاموس المرادفات عندما تصنف الكلمات في عائلات أو مجموعات أو فئات تعطي رموزاً لكل مجموعة أو فئة.

There are some ordinary dictionaries that give you that the thesaurus provides.

Such a process is a painful one. It might be considered many dictionaries in one.

هذه العملية مؤلمة. يمكن اعتباره العديد من القواميس مجموعة في قاموس واحد.

The process of putting two or more dictionaries together is a painful one, and puts a lot of pressure on the compiler.

Dictionaries included thousands of words. All of which are dictionaries known to some speakers of the language. But no can list all possible words since it is possible to add to the vocabulary of a language in many ways.

تضمنت القواميس آلاف الكلمات. وكلها قواميس معروفة لبعض المتحدثين باللغة. ولكن لا يمكن سرد جميع الكلمات الممكنة لأنه من الممكن الإضافة إلى مفردات اللغة بعدة طرق.

It is impossible to find a dictionary that has all the words in the English language.

Everyday, there are new words.

That is the gap that the dictionary has.

There are always gaps in the lexicon-these are words that are not in the dictionary but that can be added.

هناك دائماً فجوات في المعجم- وهي أن هذه كلمات ليست موجودة في القاموس ولكن يمكن إضافتها.

Lexicon: a dictionary.

If I asked in **the exam** about the gap in the dictionary:

The answer should be: words that are not in the dictionary but that can be added.

How these gaps came to be?

Student: الحداثة

Teacher: exactly.

There are words that come into a particular language because of certain cultural events, states or technical developments, "intifada" "modem" "sim". Such terms take time to get into a dictionary- if they have a chance.

These are the gaps that they are talking about.

If we consider the sample dictionary entries cited in this book, we would find that in addition to examples of usage, entries provide other helpful information, such as syllabication, pronunciation, part of speech, and, sometimes, linguistic history, colloquial usage and synonyms.

إذا أخذنا بعين الاعتبار كلمات القاموس النموذجية المذكورة في هذا الكتاب، فس نجد أنه بالإضافة إلى أمثلة الاستخدام، توفر الكلمات معلومات مفيدة أخرى، مثل المقاطع والنطق وجزء الكلام وفي بعض الأحيان التاريخ اللغوي والاستخدام العامي والمرادفات.

These are the information that provided by the dictionary, and how the native speakers use the word in a context.

Syllabication: how many syllables the word has.

Linguistic history: التاريخ اللغوي

Colloquial usage: كيفية استخدام الكلمة إذا كانت الكلمة عامية

Dictionaries, then, provide not only semantic information about entries but phonological morpho-syntactic and socio linguistic information.

Semantic information: المعنى الدلالي

The dictionary can provide all of the above information.

Morphology: how parts of the word create different meanings.

Syntax: how we put the words together to form a sentence.

Socio linguistic information: معلومات لغوية اجتماعية

That this word is used in America and this word is used in another place.

How words are used by different groups in society.

The basic differences between dictionaries and the lexicons are as follows: dictionaries tend to provide a linguistic history of the word, synonyms, and examples of sentences in which the word is used. Furthermore, they sometimes distinguish among standard, colloquial, archaic and other usages of a word.

The differences between dictionaries and lexicons:

All of the information that the dictionary gives, not necessary the lexicons give.

The lexicon just gives me the meaning of the word.

It does not provide examples, how this word is used, etc.

Lexical items might be organized in two major ways:

- According to their phonological content or
- According to their semantic content.

As an example of the first method (phonological content), consider the noun BANK. It is possible to list at least three basic definitions for this term, as follows:

BANK1 (بنك): a place of storage for money or other valuables.

BANK2 (ضفة): land that rises from the edge of a body of water.

BANK3 (صف): a row of objects.

Phonological content: is that the word has the same spelling, but it has different meanings.

Lexical items may also be grouped according to their semantic, rather than their phonological similarity.

BANK1 would then be grouped with such items as SAFE and VAULT because all three terms have similar meanings.

Semantic content: it has the same semantic meaning but different spelling.

I cannot use them as synonyms, but they have something in common.

The last paragraph:

Another problem is lexical representation is the multiplicity of meanings of certain common words such as GOOD and EAT.

“Eat” is cited as an example in the next chapter.

However, one could add to that “eat his heart out” يموت غيظاً
“eat his words” يتلعثم . as for “Good”, for instance, we notice that in expressions like “good government” حكومة جيدة، “good apples” تفاح طيب، “good times” أوقات سعيدة and “good up ringing” تربية صالحة, the meaning of “good” varies with the noun it modifies.

Thank you everyone

Don't Give UP

