

Open Learning

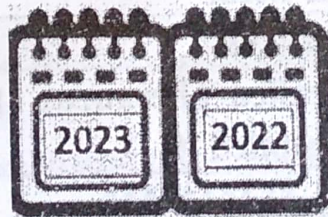
Second Year

Translation Department

second Term

DICTIONARIES

5+6+7 Last



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مؤسسة النوار للتعليم

Let's study!

English

Good morning!

Addition in lecture number three page 4:

Under the headline "Relations: homonymy and polysemy" add:

A word like "flight" is treated by dictionary as a single polysemic word with at least five homonyms each with a different meaning.

Flight:

- Passing through the air.
- Power of flying
- Air journey
- Until the air force
- Volley
- Digression
- Series of steps.

Chapter four

Dictionaries and the semantic domains

The basic task of a dictionary whether it is mono or bilingual is to give the meaning of words and register all possible items related to them semantically.

Semantically: دلالية

It has to do with the meanings.

There are dictionaries specialized in listing all the possible synonyms of a word or all the words that belongs to a particular semantic field.

We call this kind Thesaurus.

Such a dictionary is called Thesaurus after the names of the first person who compiled it.

This thesaurus or dictionary takes on an entry like "border" and lists all its possible meanings: brim, brink, brow, edge, margin, rim, skirt and verge. All the above items belong to the same part of speech the first entry belongs to i.e they are all nouns.

So, if you search for a verb, it will give all of the synonyms verbs and so on.

The thesaurus then lists the meanings of the entry when it is an adjective: (labial) "having edges or lips", (labiated) "provided with edges or lips", (marginal) "pertaining to the margin", (marginated) and (skirting).

Labial: شفوي

It also gives the denotative meanings of the term: "(chaps or chops)" which is "the fleshy parts about the jaws". (coast) "the land bordering upon the ocean" along with the term like: (frame), (fringe), (frill), (portal), (trimming) or (valance).

Denotative meaning: the main meaning.

valance: ستارة

If one looks into another entry in the thesaurus like "Bravery", one will find it associated with its antonym "cowardice". The two terms are treated as headings with all possible meanings and words related to them are listed.

Bravery: شجاعة

Cowardice: الجبن

Each word is a heading, and under each heading the dictionary lists the words that are related to it.

Under the word "Bravery" we may read related words with their meanings:

- Audacity: excessive tendency to venture. الجراءة
- Backbone: firmness القوة
- Boldness: readiness to meet danger. الجراءة
- Chivalry: conduct becoming a knight. شهامة
- Confidence: trust in oneself or another. الثقة
- Daring: eagerness to encounter danger. الجراءة
- Gallantry: spirited and adventurous courage with gaiety.

- البسالة/ البطولة

Examples:

He had the audacity to tell me I am too fat.

- He does not have the backbone to face the truth.

The list goes on to state words like heroism, intrepidity, manhood, nerve, pluck, prowess (which is bravery combined with skill) resoluteness, spirit, valor and virtue.

Heroism: البطولة

Intrepidity: الشجاعة

Manhood: الرجولة

Nerve: الشجاعة

Pluck: الشجاعة

Prowess (which is bravery combined with skill):

الشجاعة في عمل ما

Resoluteness: عزم

Spirit: روح رياضية

Valor: شجاعة

Virtue: فضيلة

Example: he led a life of virtue.

With regard to the antonym (cowardice), the thesaurus lists almost a similar number of entries with their meanings:

- Baseness: dishonorableness انعدام الشرف
- Fear: feeling aroused by the expectation of danger خوف
- Funk: cowardly fright
- Poltroonery: mean-spirited cowardliness جبان
- Timidity: disposition of being afraid of offending others تردد/ جبن

Example: He was too timid to go in.

All of the words listed above are nouns.

Thesaurus also lists the denotations of the term "cowardice"; among them:

Alarmist, costrel, dastard, pessimist, recreant, sneak, in addition to that the figurative use of the term can be listed which is a part of the slang language: "white-liver" means coward.

All of the words listed above are adjectives.

Pessimist: متشائم

Other dictionaries however follow in the footsteps of a thesaurus but in a modern way by arranging their entries in a more organized and effective way that could help a reader or a translator a great deal in understanding meaning very well. A case in point is a Longman dictionary called *Essential Activator*.

This dictionary functions as the same as thesaurus in a more modern way.

If the thesaurus dictionary highlights the semantic relations and properties of words in terms of synonymy and antonymy. This dictionary goes into more semantic and grammatical properties of words.

This means if a thesaurus gives us the meaning of a word and its synonyms and antonyms, this dictionary would give us the grammatical properties of words too.

If we take an entry like "angry" then:

1. It directs the user to go to the entry "calm" if what intended is the opposite of "angry".

This dictionary gives you the meaning of "calm" before starting to explain the word "angry".

2. It implements language use as the major driving force behind investigating the registered entries in the dictionary.

It gives me the usage of a word through the examples.
registered entries: words listed in the dictionary.

3. The different prepositions used with such term like with and about.

There is a dictionary called collocation, which also gives such terms.

4. Registration of all possible items or terms or entries that would come under such a heading. And those would be synonyms of main entry "Angry".

It lists all the words or terms that can share some semantic meaning with the words, and those would be synonyms.

The dictionary lists: (mad), (annoyed), (furious), (livid), (offended), (cross), (fed up with) and (sick of).

Sick of something: you are tired of something.

It also gives us if the word is used in American or British English.

It also gives us if the word is formal or informal.

It states if the word is spoken English (informal), or written English (formal).

Highlighting and illustrating collocating prepositions and grammar patterns.

Now, let us move to the last point:

Potential errors are also highlighted along with avoidance or remedy strategies.

For example:

Do not say "very furious" instead say "absolutely/extremely furious".

Formality or informality is clearly indicated.

For example:

"Fed up with" and "sick of something" are informal.

Then it lists the other headings that explain that entry.

For example, the other six headings for the word "angry":

1. To become angry, with the following subheadings:

- Get angry
- Get mad
- Lose one's temper يفقد أعصابه
- Throw a tantrum نوبة غضب

2. Behaving in an angry unfriendly way with the following subheadings (adj):

- Bad tempered
- Be in a bad mood
- Grumpy/ grouch (informal)

- Moody
- Irritable
- Touchy
- Sulky متجهم/عابس

3. Someone or something that makes you angry:

- Annoying
- Irritating
- Frustrating
- Be nuisance (spoken)

4. To make someone angry (V):

- Annoy
- Irritate
- Offend
- Get on somebody's nerves (informal)
- Dive somebody crazy (British informal spoken)
- Provoke

5. Angry feelings:

- Anger
- Rage
- Frustration

6. To talk angrily to someone because they have done something wrong:

- Tell somebody off (a phrasal verb)
- Yell at somebody (American English)

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Chapter five

Dictionaries and Idiomatic Expressions

Idiomatic expressions in any language are not only language-specific but culture-specific as well. Because they are culture-specific, they got the feature of idiomaticity.

They reflect something quite peculiar to a particular language linguistically and culturally. Being language-specific means that expressions do not lend themselves to

the traditional rules, laws and norms; non-idiomatic expression do.

In order to understand these expression, we need to understand the culture behind it because idioms reflect the life, the environment and the culture of the native speaker.

For example:

Kick the bucket

The meaning has nothing to do with each word in this idiom.

This idiom means to die.

لا يمكننا أن نترجمها حرفياً، ولكن معناها مجازي وله علاقة بالثقافة.
لا يمكننا أن نستخدم القواعد على هذه التعابير.

For example:

we cannot say this idiom in the passive voice.

The bucket was kicked by him.

We cannot say that, we can just say "kick the bucket".

There are other ways to express the idea of death idiomatically in English.

- Pass away
- Pass over
- Pass on

All are euphemisms in English. The equivalences of such terms in Arabic are:

ينتقل إلى رحمة الله تعالى- يتوفى- يموت.

The closest to "kick the bucket" in Arabic is "يفطس"

This might come in the exam.

يفطس is informal.

A word like "talk" with its meaning as a verb and as a noun is known but how many translators know the following meaning is not known:

- Talk back يجيب بفظاظة وقلة احترام
- Talk big يتبجح
- Talk down يفحم- يسكت بالحجة
- Talk out يوضح خلافات ويسويها مباشرة

- Talk over يقنعه بوجهة نظره
- Talk sense يقول كلاماً منطقياً
- Talk turkey يتكلم بشكل جدي
- Talk up يدافع عن - يزيد

Examples of the phrasal verbs above:

- Talk out the differences between you or you will not be able to continue working together.
- Let's talk turkey, you are broke and you don't have work, what are you going to do?
- They talked up the tourists' attractions to encourage more visitors.

Now the word "take":

- Take it upon oneself يأخذ على عاتقه
- Take up with ينهمك - يولع
- Take up for ينحاز ل- يزيد
- Take after يحذو حذو
- Take out يخرج - يزيل

Examples of the phrasal verbs above:

- She is completely taken up with her parents for her exams.
- We don't get on well, but it meant a lot to me when he talked up for me.
- Your son doesn't take after you at all.
- He took out your wisdom tooth.

Now the word "pull":

- Pull away: start moving يتحرك
- Pull down: to destroy يدمر
- Pull for: to support يدعم
- Pull in: to move to the side of the road and stop: يتوقف
- Pull out: يسحب للخارج أو يتحرك
- Pull off: to start moving يتحرك
- Pull over: وقف بجانب الطريق (يصف)
- Pull around: to recover from an illness يتسرع / يتحسن

- Pull through: to recover from an illness **يتحسن**
- Pull up: to stop **يتوقف**
- Pull up with/to: to stop next to something:

Examples of the phrasal verbs above:

- They waved at the bus as the bus moved away.
- The police car signal to us to pull in.
- The woman pulled her children around while she did the shopping of the day.
- He pulled around his cart and collected cans.
- I was at the gas station, and he pulled up next to me.
- She pulled the chair to the table.
- The car pulled up to a group of people.

Now the words "go":

- Go under the hammer: to be sold at an auction
- يباع بالمزاد العلني
- Go to the wall **مهزوم**
- Go through the motion **يمشي مع التيار**
- Go round **يكفي**
(there is enough coffee to go round)
- Go in for: to participate in something **يشارك**
- Go into one's act: to start working
- Go by: pass
- Go beyond a joke: annoying
- Go beyond one's duty: do more than expected to
- Go to hell: an idiom **أذهب إلى الجحيم**
- Go off at half-cock: **كالذي أراد معايدة القرينتين**
- Go for burton: to be killed

Examples of the phrasal verbs above:

- The company went to the wall because of the lack of money.
- Things will get easier as time goes by.
- Getting here every Saturday goes beyond a joke.

7 Last

Good morning

Chapter six

Dictionaries and non-standard language

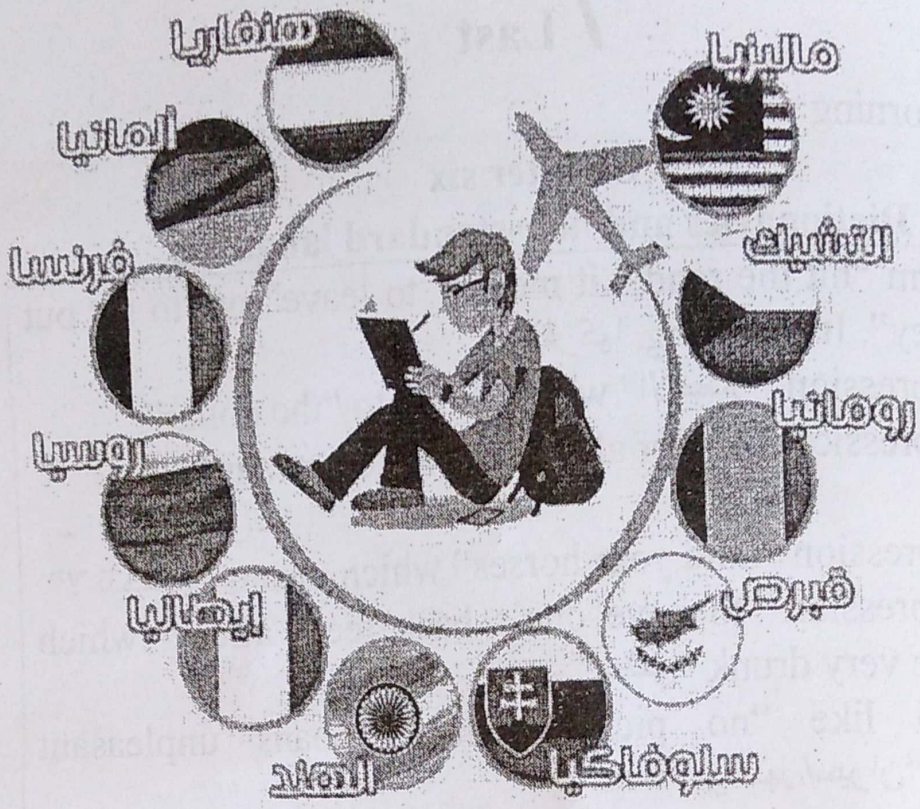
- The term "hit the road", it means "to leave" or "to set out on a journey". It is a slang. يفركها
- The expression "الأخضر" which refers to "the dollar".
- The expression "jack or all trades" which means "مسبيع الكارات"
- The expression "hold your horses" which means "لا تتحمس"
- The expression "to have one's back teeth afloat" which means to be very drunk "مطفي"
- A term like "no picnic" which means unpleasant experience "مو سهل/سيران"
- The expression "to have one's head up one's ass" which means to be completely and deliberately stupid"

In the exam I might bring the expression and you choose the meaning of it.

Chapter seven and eight are not required for the exam.

For the exam:

- You should memorize the idioms and the phrasal verbs and their meanings in English and Arabic.
- The phrasal "pull" verbs, we just need four of them which are: **pull for, pull over, pull up and pull up with.**
- The exam will be 65 minutes.
- The questions will be practical and theoretical.
- You should know when we add a suffix or a prefix, what part of speech the word turns into.



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