TYPES OF DICTIONARIES
1. Number of languages

- **monolingual** (unilingual or *explanatory*)
- **translating** (explain words by giving their equivalents in another language)
  - *bilingual*
  - *multilingual (polyglot)*
2. Object of description

- **Linguistic** (lexicons)
- **Encyclopaedic**
2. Object of description

Linguistic dictionaries describe the word as a language unit, its meaning, grammar, orthographic, orthoepical and stylistic peculiarities are reflected.
2. Object of description

Encyclopaedic dictionaries contain information of extralinguistic character and give information on all branches of knowledge. They deal not with words, but with facts and concepts.
2. Object of description

**CAT** (*family Felidae*), any of a group of carnivorous mammals that includes the true cats—lion, tiger, jaguar, leopard, puma, and domestic cat—and the cheetah (see photograph). Cats typically have soft fur, often strikingly patterned. See also **domestic cat**. The history of the cat family can be traced through the fossil record to the Late Eocene Epoch (Encyclopaedia Britannica)
2. Object of description

**cat** [kæt] **1.** small, domestic, fur-covered animal often kept as a pet, to catch mice, etc. (=**wild cat**) any animal of the group that includes tigers, lions, panthers and leopards. **bell the cat see bell** **2.** Let the cat out of the bag see **bag** **3.** Like a cat on hot bricks, very nervous or jumpy…

2. Object of description

common features:

• often a common glossary or word list
• alphabetic arrangement of material
• partially common definitions
3. Way of language unit description

• **General** - contain multiaspect word description (e.g. explanatory dictionaries)

• **Special** - reveal only some aspects of words or relations between them (e.g. etymological, wordbuilding, orphographical etc.)
3. Way of language unit description

General dictionaries represent the vocabulary as a whole with a degree of completeness depending upon the scope and bulk of the dictionary.
3. Way of language unit description

- frequency dictionaries, i.e. lists of words, each of which is followed by a record of its frequency of occurrence in one or several sets of reading matter (M. West’s General Service List)
- a rhyming dictionary is also a general dictionary (McGill English Dictionary of Rhyme with VersePerfect)
3. Way of language unit description

Special dictionaries

cover only a certain specific part of the vocabulary,
for example, terminological dictionaries, phraseological
dictionaries, dictionaries of slang, dictionaries of
synonyms, antonyms, homonyms, etc.
3. Way of language unit description

Special dictionaries may be further subdivided depending on whether

- the words are chosen according to the sphere of human activity in which they are used (*technical* dictionaries),
- the type of the units themselves (e.g. *phraseological* dictionaries)
- the relationships existing between them (e.g. dictionaries of *synonyms*)
3. Way of language unit description

Special dictionaries may be further subdivided depending on whether

- the words are chosen according to the sphere of human activity in which they are used

highly specialised dictionaries of limited scope which may appeal to a particular kind of reader. They register and explain technical terms for various branches of knowledge, art and trade (linguistic, medical, technical, economical terms, etc.)
EXAMPLES
3. Way of language unit description

Special dictionaries may be further subdivided depending on whether

- the type of the units themselves (e.g. *phraseological* dictionaries)

The second subgroup deals with specific language units, i.e. with phraseology, abbreviations, neologisms, borrowings, surnames, toponyms, proverbs and sayings, etc.
EXAMPLES
3. Way of language unit description

Special dictionaries may be further subdivided depending on whether

• -the relationships existing between them

The third subgroup contains a formidable array of synonymic dictionaries, dictionaries of antonyms etc.
EXAMPLES
4. Selection of vocabulary (lexicon)

Special dictionaries

in which principle of selection of lexis is presented according to different criteria (e.g. dictionaries of synonyms, antonyms, homonyms, abbreviations, terminological, dialectal, etc.)
4. Selection of vocabulary (lexicon)

Thesauruses dictionaries

which lack principle of selection aiming at maximum fully represented all the words of a language and their usage in texts (e.g. explanatory dictionaries, frequent dictionaries, translating dictionaries, etc.)
EXAMPLES

Oxford Dictionary of English

DUDEN
Deutsches Universalwörterbuch
6. Auflage

www.duden.de

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary
New Ways to Find the Words You Need Today
Dictionaries recording the complete vocabulary of some author are called concordances, they should be distinguished from those that deal only with difficult words, i.e. glossaries.
EXAMPLES

GLOSSARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Italian</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>German</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Invitation</td>
<td>Invito</td>
<td>Invite</td>
<td>Einladung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jump backward</td>
<td>Salto in dietro</td>
<td>Saut en arrière</td>
<td>Sprung Rückwärts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lunge</td>
<td>Affondo</td>
<td>Fente</td>
<td>Ausfall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molinello</td>
<td>Molinello</td>
<td>Moulinet</td>
<td>Schwungung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outer line</td>
<td>Fuori</td>
<td>Sur les armes</td>
<td>Aussere Linie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parry</td>
<td>Parata</td>
<td>Parade</td>
<td>Parade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passata sotto</td>
<td>Passata sotto</td>
<td>Passata sotto</td>
<td>Passata sotto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reprise</td>
<td>Raddoppio</td>
<td>Raddoppio</td>
<td>Raddoppio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabre cut</td>
<td>Sciabolata</td>
<td>Reprise</td>
<td>Hieb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second intention</td>
<td>Seconde intenzione</td>
<td>Estafладe</td>
<td>Zweite Intention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slinging parry</td>
<td>Parata di picco</td>
<td>Deuxième intention</td>
<td>Schletterparade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop thrust</td>
<td>Botta in tempo</td>
<td>Parade du tac</td>
<td>Arr’tstoss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straight thrust</td>
<td>Bottta dritta</td>
<td>Coup d’arr’t</td>
<td>Geraderstoss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Bersaglio</td>
<td>Coup droit</td>
<td>Blöse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrust into tempo</td>
<td>Colpo d’arresto</td>
<td>Jour</td>
<td>Stoss ins Tempo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traverse</td>
<td>Sfriscio</td>
<td>Coup de temps</td>
<td>Schleifen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yielding parry</td>
<td>Parata di ceduta</td>
<td>Parade en cédant</td>
<td>Cedirünsparade</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fall Protection Glossary (OSHA-1926.500)

Select a term:
- Anchorage
- Body belt (safety belt)
- Body harness
- Buckle
- Connector
- Controlled access zone (CAZ)
- Dangerous equipment
- Deceleration device
- Deceleration distance
- Equivalent
- Failure
- Free fall
- Free fall distance
- Guardrail system

Fall Protection and Prevention Definitions

The terms and definitions in this interactive glossary are taken from OSHA's Fall Protection Standard (29 CFR 1926 Subpart M 1926.500).

This glossary was prepared by Convergence Training. http://www.convergencetraining.com

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The terms and definitions in this glossary were taken from OSHA’s website on October 24, 2012. Convergence Training makes no claims regarding the accuracy of these terms and definitions nor the comprehensiveness of this glossary. We do not claim that using this glossary will protect you from all fall prevention hazards or injuries, and we make no guarantees that we will keep this glossary up to date to match any changes on OSHA’s part after 10/24/2012.
EXAMPLES

Glossary of Technical Terms

- 13C: Carbon isotope used in NMR experiments.
- 15N: Nitrogen isotope used in NMR experiments.
- 1H: Hydrogen isotope used in NMR experiments.
- 2D NMR: Includes COSY and NOESY.
- 3-10 helix: A secondary structure motif that occurs most often as a single-turn transition. Similar to an alpha helix, but more tightly coiled. Has 3 residues per helical turn, and 10 atoms in the ring closed by the hydrogen bond.
- 2D NMR: See multidimensional NMR.
- 4D NMR: See multidimensional NMR.
- A form DNA: A conformation of DNA that has tilted base pairs and more base pairs per turn than does B DNA. The A form is seen in unhydrated DNA (films or crystals of oligonucleotides).
- active site: The region of a protein that binds substrates and that is involved in chemical reactions. Generally, an active site contains very specific amino acids that participate in the binding.
- acylation: A post-translational modification of a protein that involves the addition of acetyl or myristoyl groups usually on the N-terminal end of a protein. This occurs after the removal of the initiation methionine.
- adenosine (A): A nitrogenous base that occurs in nucleotides of DNA and RNA and pairs through hydrogen bonding complementarity with thymine (T) in DNA and uracil (U) in RNA.

Tips for NMR

- For 1H and 13C spectra, look for the number of peaks as that reflects the number of different environments.
- For 15N spectra, look for the number of peaks, which shows the number of different environments.
- For 3-10 helix, look for the number of secondary structure motifs.
- For 2D NMR, look for the number of peaks in the spectrum, which shows the number of different environments.

Glossary

- GALAXY: A cluster of stars, dust, and gas held together by gravity.
- GAMMA RAYS: Penetrating short wave electromagnetic radiation of very high frequency.
- GEOSYNCHRONOUS: An orbit in which a satellite's rate of revolution matches the Earth's rate of rotation. This allows the satellite to stay over the same site on the Earth's surface at all times.
- GRAVITATIONAL FIELD: The volume over which an object exerts a gravitational pull.
- GRAVITY, GRAVITATIONAL FORCE: The force of attraction between two objects which is influenced by the mass of the two objects and the distance between the two objects.
- GYROSCOPE: A heavy wheel or disk mounted so that its axis can turn freely in one or more directions. A spinning gyroscope tends to resist change in the direction of its axis.
4. Selection of vocabulary (lexicon)

- Biographical dictionaries
- Etymological dictionaries (the word’s primary meaning; the immediate source of borrowing and its origin)
5. Time

- Diachronic
- Synchronic (descriptive)
5. Time

Diachronic dictionaries reflect the development of the English vocabulary by recording the history of form and meaning for every word registered.
5. Time

OED “The Oxford English Dictionary”
NED “The New English Dictionary on Historical Principles”
SOD “The Shorter Oxford Dictionary on Historical Principles”
OED “The Oxford English Dictionary”
NED “The New English Dictionary on Historical Principles”
SOD “The Shorter Oxford Dictionary on Historical Principles”
5. Time

The synchronic or descriptive dictionaries of current English concerned with present-day meaning and usage of words.
5. Time

COD (the Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English)
Webster dictionaries
Collins COBUILD English Language Dictionary (COBUILD – Collins Birmingham University International Language Database)
Collins COBUILD English Language Dictionary
Webster dictionaries

The Merriam-Webster Dictionary

Second Edition
Encarta
Webster's Dictionary of the English Language

- Clear and easy to use
- Helpful guidance on word usage
- Comprehensive coverage
- Over 65,000 definitions
- More than 400,000 words, phrases, and definitions
- More than 9,000 new words and meanings
- More than 1,500 key quotations at biographical entries
- Unique Quick Definitions: Pinpoint the right meaning
- More than 4,000 items illustrated
- Exclusive online language advice service
6. Coverage (the number of words being included into a dictionary)

- large dictionaries (more than 80,000 words)
- concise or middle-size dictionaries (70,000 - 80,000 words)
- pocket or small-size dictionaries (up to 30,000 words)
6. Coverage (the number of words being included into a dictionary)

- “The Oxford English Dictionary” has more than 450,000 words, the maximum complete choice
- “Small Abridged Oxford Dictionary” includes 74,000 words, more than 40,000 entries
- “Oxford Illustrated Dictionary” consists of nearly 30,000 words
7. Size

BIG

MIDDLE-SIZE

POCKET-SIZE
8. Form
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Advantages</strong></th>
<th><strong>Books</strong></th>
<th><strong>CD-ROMS</strong></th>
<th><strong>Internet</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Familiarity</td>
<td>Fast retrieval</td>
<td>Lots of information</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ownership</td>
<td>Light-weight</td>
<td>Small size</td>
<td>Wild-card searching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Some contain pronunciation files</td>
<td>Some contain English learning materials</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Some contain lots of pictures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Disadvantages</strong></th>
<th><strong>Books</strong></th>
<th><strong>CD-ROMS</strong></th>
<th><strong>Internet</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Large size</td>
<td>Computer needed</td>
<td></td>
<td>Computer needed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slow retrieval</td>
<td>Slower retrieval process if users are computer dummies</td>
<td></td>
<td>Internet connection needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Some are not well-designed</td>
<td></td>
<td>Slow internet speed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Free ones often have advertising</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>