Dictionary structure
Points for discussion

- Structure of a dictionary
- Entry of a dictionary and its structure
- Problems of words choice
- Problems of selecting a dictionary
Levels of structure

• Framing structure
• Macrostructure
• Microstructure
Dictionary

Table of contents
Preface
Instructions
Grammatical information
Appendices
Entry list

Transliteration table
Conversion tables
Abbreviations
Symbols
Grammar codes
Bibliography
Entry
Table of contents

contains the main sections
as enumerated in the picture
Preface

• the purpose of the dictionary
• the intended user-group
• the data that the dictionary is based on and the limitations following from it
• modifications of earlier editions
Instructions

• the macrostructure
• the principles of lemmatization and the selection of lemmas
• the microstructure and each of its components
Grammatical information

- an entire grammar
- restricted to a set of inflection paradigms
Appendices

- Maps
- Transliteration table
- Conversion table
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Avestan Script</th>
<th></th>
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<td>18</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>ṭ/ṛ ṭ</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>ṭ</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>ṭ</td>
<td>43</td>
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<td>26</td>
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<td>44</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<td>27</td>
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<td>45</td>
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<td>48</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<td>16</td>
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<td>32</td>
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<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>ṭ</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>ṭ</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 2: The Avestan Script**
Appendices

**Abbreviations** (standardized categorizations that repeat themselves in thousands of entries need not and should not be spelt out in full, but be abbreviated)

- short forms
- labels
Abbreviations

Short forms:
sth, sb, E-east, W-west
adj, adv, n, phr v, prep, pron, v
Abbreviations

Labels:

• words which are used mainly or only in one region or country: **Am E, Br E, Can E, Ind E**

• words which are used in English but they are still borrowings for they are not completely assimilated: **French, Latin, Greek**
Abbreviations

Labels:

• words which are used in a particular situation, or show a particular attitude: **formal, informal, humorous**

• of particular context: **biblical, old-fashioned, old use, taboo, medical, technical**
Symbols

• | | – separates pronunciation in Britain and in USA: ['klæ:s] | | [klæs]
• ' – main stress
• ▲ – stress shift
• [ ] – transcription of the headword
Symbols

• ~ to substitute for a headword or initial form of a word in compounds, e.g.
  - sleeping: ~ bag, ~ car, ~ pill

• ◊ rhomb(us) is used for idioms or phraseological units
Grammar codes

- [C] – countable
- [U] – uncountable
- [always+adv/prep] shows that a verb must be followed by an adverb or a preposition: *She went upstairs | Robert put the letter in his briefcase.*
Other components

• **index** an alphabetical list of expressions of a certain category, each provided with a reference either to a page number or to a dictionary article

• **encyclopedic subsections**
Macrostructure of a dictionary

The **macrostructure** of a list of entries is the principle of their order.
Nesting

serves to assemble word families:

• *erst* first
  *erstklassig* first-rate
  *erstrangig* of first importance
• *erstarken* grow strong
• *erstarren* stiffen
Dictionary entry

- The Word
- The Pronunciation
# Pronunciation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spellings</th>
<th>AHD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pat</td>
<td>ă</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deed, milled</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secondary stress</td>
<td>’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>about, item, edible, gallop, circus</td>
<td>ə</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tight, stopped</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pit</td>
<td>ĭ</td>
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<tr>
<td>valve</td>
<td>v</td>
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</table>
# Pronunciation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spelling</th>
<th>IPA</th>
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<tr>
<td>primary stressed syllable</td>
<td>'</td>
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<tr>
<td>apple, can, hat</td>
<td>æ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do, ladder, bed</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it, big, finishes</td>
<td>'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>about, item, edible, gallop, circus</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>top, better, cat</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>very, seven, love</td>
<td>v</td>
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</table>
IPA

The International Phonetic Alphabet
The International Phonetic Alphabet (revised to 2005)

Consonants (Pulmonic)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consonant</th>
<th>Bilabial</th>
<th>Labiodental</th>
<th>Dental</th>
<th>Alveolar</th>
<th>Palatal</th>
<th>Velar</th>
<th>Uvular</th>
<th>Glottal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bilabial</td>
<td>p b</td>
<td>p’ b’</td>
<td>b’</td>
<td>b’</td>
<td>b’</td>
<td>b’</td>
<td>b’</td>
<td>b’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labiodental</td>
<td>f v</td>
<td>f’ v’</td>
<td>v’</td>
<td>v’</td>
<td>v’</td>
<td>v’</td>
<td>v’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dental</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alveolar</td>
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<td>s’ z’</td>
<td>z’</td>
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<td>z’</td>
<td>z’</td>
<td>z’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Palatal</td>
<td>zh jh</td>
<td>zh’ jh’</td>
<td>jh’</td>
<td>jh’</td>
<td>jh’</td>
<td>jh’</td>
<td>jh’</td>
<td>jh’</td>
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<td>k’ q’ k’ q’</td>
<td>k’ q’ k’ q’</td>
<td>k’ q’ k’ q’</td>
<td>k’ q’ k’ q’</td>
<td>k’ q’ k’ q’</td>
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<tr>
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<td>y’ g’ y’ g’</td>
<td>y’ g’ y’ g’</td>
<td>y’ g’ y’ g’</td>
<td>y’ g’ y’ g’</td>
<td>y’ g’ y’ g’</td>
<td>y’ g’ y’ g’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glottal</td>
<td>ʔ H</td>
<td>ʔ’ H’</td>
<td>H’</td>
<td>H’</td>
<td>H’</td>
<td>H’</td>
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Consonants (Non-Pulmonic)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consonant</th>
<th>Velarized</th>
<th>Nasal</th>
<th>Anterior</th>
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<td>p’ b’</td>
<td>b’</td>
<td>b’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labiodental</td>
<td>f v</td>
<td>f’ v’</td>
<td>v’</td>
<td>v’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental</td>
<td>t d</td>
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<td>d’</td>
<td>d’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alveolar</td>
<td>s z</td>
<td>s’ z’</td>
<td>z’</td>
<td>z’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palatal</td>
<td>zh jh</td>
<td>zh’ jh’</td>
<td>jh’</td>
<td>jh’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velar</td>
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<td>k’ q’ k’ q’</td>
<td>q’ k’ q’</td>
<td>q’ k’ q’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uvular</td>
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<td>g’ y’ g’ y’</td>
<td>y’ g’ y’</td>
<td>y’ g’ y’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glottal</td>
<td>ʔ H</td>
<td>ʔ’ H’</td>
<td>H’</td>
<td>H’</td>
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</table>

Vowels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vowel</th>
<th>Front</th>
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<th>Back</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i y</td>
<td>i u</td>
<td>i o</td>
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<tr>
<td>e y</td>
<td>e o</td>
<td>e u</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a e</td>
<td>a o</td>
<td>a u</td>
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<td>o y</td>
<td>o o</td>
<td>o u</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>u y</td>
<td>u o</td>
<td>u u</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other Symbols

- Variants indicated by ( )
- Vowels indicated by [ ]
- Consonants indicated by brackets

Syllables

- Affricates and diphthongs
- Palatalized consonants
- Back vowels

Diacritics

- Accent: ̄ ́ ̀ ̆ ̈ ̈̀
- Post: ̃ ̄ ̄̀ ̄̆ ̄̈ ̄̈̀
- Superscript: ˘ ́ ̀ ̆ ̈ ̈̀
- Subscript: ˘ ́ ̀ ̆ ̈ ̈̀

Voices and Word Accent

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Voice</th>
<th>Word Accent</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Light</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dark</td>
<td>Low</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>Weak</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stress

- First stress
- Second stress

Tone

- High tone
- Low tone

Phonetics

- Nasal
- Vowels
- Consonants
The Part of Speech

- Adjective - adj.
- Adverb - adv.
- Conjunction - conj.
- Interjection - injer.
- Noun - n.
- Preposition - prep.
- Pronoun - pron.
- Verb - v
Dictionary entry

The Conjugation
Dictionary entry

Definition

- multiple definitions are numbered
- the definitions are grouped according to the part of speech they apply to
- the definitions tend to be ordered according to their use or prevalence
Dictionary entry

The Part of Speech Variations

lu’di·crous·ly adv. –lu’di·crous·ness n.

Note: - each variation is introduced by a dash

- the stress and syllable marks are included

- variations do not have their own entries
Dictionary entry

Additional Possibilities - *The Word’s Origins*

Dictionary entry

Additional Possibilities - *Multiple Entries*

**Poser**1 - *(pōz ər)* n. One who poses. (1885)

**Poser**2 - *(pōz ər)* n. A baffling question. (1580)

Dictionary entry

Additional Possibilities - *Level of Formality*

formal, informal, slang, archaic, rare, regional
Dictionary entry

Additional Possibilities - *Field of Relevance*

Card

- INFORMATION
- MONEY
- GREETINGS
- GAMES
- COMPUTER
- BUSINESS
**Dictionary entry**

**bi-as** (biˈəs) *n.* 1. A line cutting diagonally across the grain of fabric. 2. Preference or inclination that inhibits impartiality; prejudice. —*adv.* On a diagonal; aslant. —*v.* —*ased* or —*assed*, —*as·ing* or **as·sing**. To cause to have a bias; prejudice. [<_OFr. biais, oblique.]

- **PRONUNCIATION**
  (see front of dictionary for key)
- **ACCENT MARKS**
  (primary and secondary)
- **PART OF SPEECH**
- **DENOTES SYLLABLE BREAKS**
- **INFLECTED FORMS OF WORD**
- **ETYMOLOGY**
  (word’s history)
gouge  |gouj|
noun
1 a chisel with a concave blade, used in carpentry, sculpture, and surgery.
2 an indentation or groove made by gouging.

verb [trans.]
1 make (a groove, hole, or indentation) with or as if with a gouge: the channel had been gouged out by the ebbing water.
   • make a rough hole or indentation in (a surface), esp. so as to mar or disfigure it: he had wielded the blade inexpertly, gouging the grass in several places.
   • (gouge something out) cut or force something out roughly or brutally: one of his eyes had been gouged out.
2 informal overcharge; swindle: the airline ends up gouging the very passengers it is supposed to assist.
Dictionary entry

**visibility** /ˌvɪzəˈbɪləti/ n [U] 1 the distance it is possible to see, especially when this is affected by weather conditions: *Visibility on the roads is down to 20 metres due to heavy fog.* 2 the situation of being noticed by people in general: [+] of *The exhibition helped increase the visibility of women artists.* 3 the fact of being easy to see: *high visibility clothing*

**good/poor visibility** The search for survivors was abandoned because of poor visibility.

**example sentences**

**useful expressions**

**prepositions**

**detailed definitions**

**phonetic transcriptions**
The American Heritage Dictionary

\[ \text{grad-u-ate} \text{ (gra\textasciitilde}d\textasciitilde u\textasciitilde t\textasciitilde) v. -at\textasciitilde ed, -at\textasciitilde ing, -at\textasciitilde es. \text{— intr. 1.} \text{To be granted an academic degree or diploma: Two thirds of the entering freshmen stayed to graduate. 2.a. To change gradually or by degrees. b. To advance to a new level of skill, achievement, or activity: After a summer of diving instruction, they had all graduated to back flips. — tr. 1.a. To grant an academic degree or diploma to: The teachers hope to graduate her this spring. b. Usage Problem To receive an academic degree from. 2. To arrange or divide into categories, steps, or grades. 3. To divide into marked intervals, especially for use in measurement.} \]

1. One who has received an academic degree or diploma. \textit{adj.} (\textit{a\textasciitilde})
2. A graduated container, such as a cylinder or beaker. \textit{adj.} (\textit{a\textasciitilde})

1. Possessing an academic degree or diploma. 2. Of, intended for, or relating to studies beyond a bachelor's degree; graduate courses. [Middle English graduaten, to confer a degree, from Medieval Latin gradu\textasciitilderi, gradu\textasciitilde-, to take a degree, from Latin gradus, step. See grade.] \textit{— grad\textasciitilde u\textasciitilde a\textasciitilde tor n.}
The American Heritage Dictionary

swim (swim)  Pronunciation Key
v.  swam (swām), swum (swūm), swim·ming, swims

v. intr.
1. To move through water by means of the limbs, fins, or tail.
2. To move as though gliding through water.
3. To float on water or another liquid.
4. a. To be covered or flooded with or as if with a liquid: chicken swimming in gravy.
   b. To possess a superfluity; abound: After winning the lottery, she was swimming in money.
5. To experience a floating or giddy sensation; be dizzy: “his brain still swimming with the effects of the last night’s champagne” (Robert Smith Surtees).
6. To appear to spin or reel lazily: The room swam before my eyes.

v. tr.
1. To move through or across (a body of water) by swimming: She swam the channel.
2. To execute (a particular stroke) in swimming.
3. To cause to swim or float.
Dictionary.com

swim [swim] Show IPA Pronunciation
verb, swam, swum, swimming, noun
-verb (used without object)
1. to move in water by movements of the limbs, fins, tail, etc.
2. to float on the surface of water or some other liquid.
3. to move, rest, or be suspended in air as if swimming in water.
4. to move, glide, or go smoothly over a surface.
5. to be immersed or steeped in or overflowing or flooded with a liquid: eyes swimming with tears.
6. to be dizzy or giddy; seem to whirl: My head began to swim.
-verb (used with object)
7. to move along in or across (a body of water) by swimming: to swim a lake.
8. to perform (a particular stroke) in swimming: to swim a sidestroke.
9. to cause to swim or float, as on a stream.
10. to furnish with sufficient water to swim or float.
fissiparous

**Pronunciation**: fi-SI-puh-ruhs

**Head Word**

**Part-of-Speech**: adjective

**Definition**: characterized by divisive tendencies; the propensity to divide or break away from a larger body or group

**Quote Year**: 1868

**Quote Author**: CHARLES DARWIN

**Quote Source**: The Variation of Animals and Plants Under Domestication

**Quotation**: Such cases as that of the Hydra are evidently analogous to the spontaneous division or fissiparous generation of the lowest animals, and likewise to the budding of plants.

**Quote Year**: 1911

**Quote Author**: JOHN

**Quote Source**: Proportional Representation

**Quotation**: In a two-party system, it is necessary give place to groups, and the fissiparous tendency is most apparent where party discipline is most rigid.

**Quote Year**: 1934

**Quote Author**: EDITH WHARTON

**Quote Source**: A Backward Glance

**Quotation**: May not the matchless beauty of an ancient rite have protected our ancestors from what Huxley called the 'fissiparous tendency of the Protestant sects,'...

**Quote Year**: 2003

**Quote Author**: J. R. R. TOLKIEN

**Quote Source**: History of Middle Earth

**Quotation**: Evil is fissiparous.

**Labels**: Charles Darwin, Edith Wharton, J. R. R. Tolkien, John H. Humphreys

**Permalink**: fissiparous

**Entry By**: CJ Cooney

**Smash Illiteracy! Email This Word To A Friend:**
Cambridge advanced learner’s dictionary on CD-ROM (2nd Ed., 2005)
Collins Cobuild advanced learner’s English dictionary on CD-ROM (5th Ed., 2006)

**catch**

catch (v): to capture

1. **VERB** v. n prep: to get something that you want
   - You missed the catch and the match was lost.

2. **VERB** v: to seize or catch
   - He mustered the catch and the match was lost.

3. **VERB** v: to seize or catch
   - If you catch a man in a lie, you can prove it in court.

4. **VERB** v: to seize or catch
   - The sleeping dog caught the fish.

5. **VERB** v: to seize or catch
   - The sleeping dog caught the fish.

Examples:
- I caught a fish with a net.
- I caught the fish with a net.
Macmillan English dictionary for advanced learners on CD-ROM (2nd Ed., 2007)
Oxford advanced learner’s compass
(7th Ed., 2005)
The key means that this is one of the 3000 most common words in English.

The blue text shows you the prepositions and word order used with the word.

Find opposites and synonyms

There is no key here, so this definition is not as important as 1 and 2.

Click to listen to British and American pronunciations.

Lots of examples to help you see how to really use the word.

Bold shows common collocations

Find out if a definition is formal or informal.
Dictionary entry

Find complete idioms and phrasal verbs, including their meanings.

IDIOMS

a different kettle of fish (figurative)
a completely different situation or person from the one previously mentioned

More at put a new/different complexion on something at COMPLEXION, know different/otherwise at KNOW verb, be another/a different matter at MATTER noun, march to (the beat of) a different drummer/drum at MARCH, pull in different/opposite directions at PULL verb, sing a different tune at SING verb, tell a different story/tale at TELL.

Usage note: different from / to / than

Different from is the most common structure in both British English and North American English. Different to is also used in British English: Paul's very different from/to his brother. ○ This visit is very different from/to last time.

In North American English people also say different than: Your trains are different than ours. ○ You look different than before.

Before a clause you can also use different from (and different than in North American English): She looked different from what I'd expected. ○ She looked different than (what) I'd expected.

Other dictionary entries with more information.

Notes explaining common problems for learners.
Jedi

Pronunciation: ˈjɛdᵻ

(also Jedi knight or Jedi warrior)

count noun (pl. same or Jedis)

a member of the mystical knightly order in the Star Wars films, trained to guard peace and justice in the Universe.
Reference structure

• inside the article
• between articles
Reference structure

• to one of the main sections
• out of the dictionary
Problems of lexicography

- the selection of headwords
- the vocabulary entry arrangement/contents
- the principles of sense definitions
- the semantic and functional classification of words
Problems of dictionary selecting

• for what purpose you are in search of a dictionary
• merits and drawbacks of any dictionary
• 3 main factors should be taken into consideration such as: date of publication, dedication and editorial team
Social functions of dictionaries

- **Informative** - reflects the shortest way that is through notations to acquire knowledge
- **Communicative** - gives readers the necessary words of native and foreign languages
- **Nominative** - is used to nominate objects. Dictionaries acquire greater and greater role in storing and transforming information.