

# **TYPES OF DICTIONARIES**

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# 1. Number of languages

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



## 2. Object of description

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- **Linguistic** (lexicons)
- **Encyclopaedic**

## 2. Object of description

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### Linguistic dictionaries

describe the word as a language unit,  
its meaning, grammar, orthographic, orthoepical and  
stylistic peculiarities are reflected.



## 2. Object of description

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### **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

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**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

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**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...*

*(A.S. Hornby. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of current English).*

## 2. Object of description

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common features:

- often a common glossary or word list
- alphabetic arrangement of material
- partially common definitions



### 3. Way of language unit description

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- **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**

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#### **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

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- 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**

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#### **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

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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

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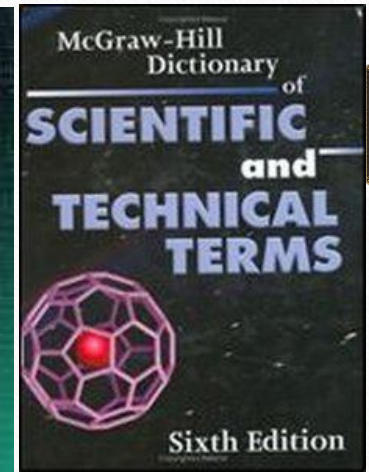
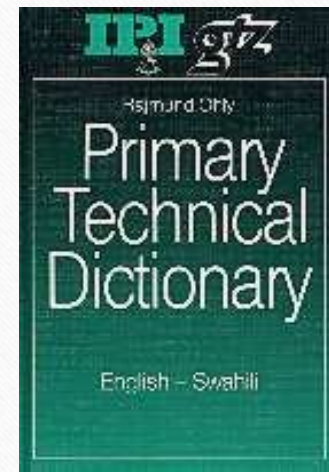
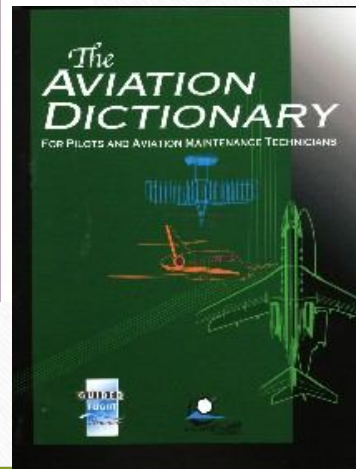
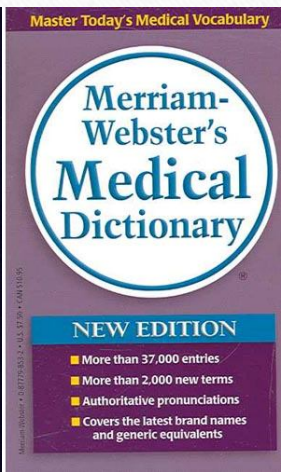
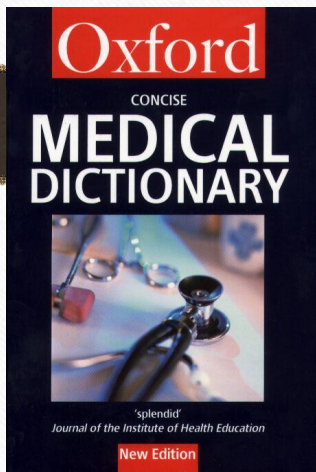
Special dictionaries may be further subdivided depending on whether

- 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

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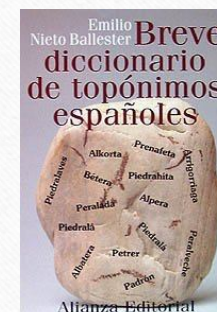
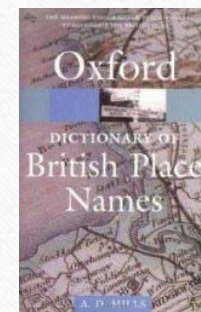
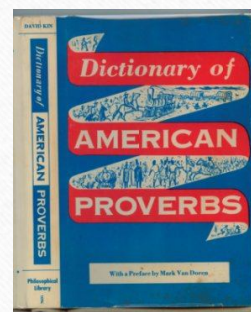
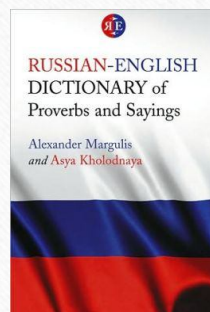
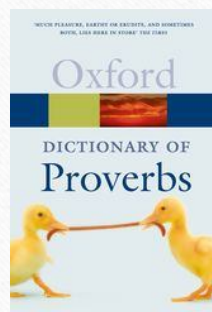
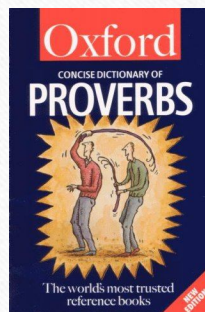
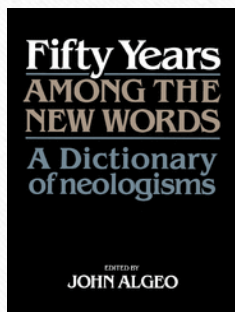
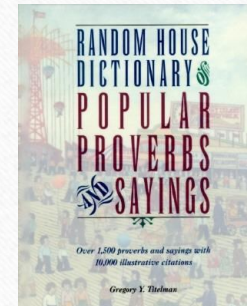
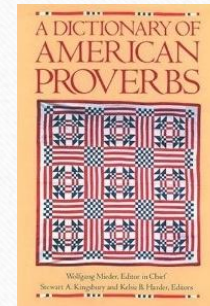
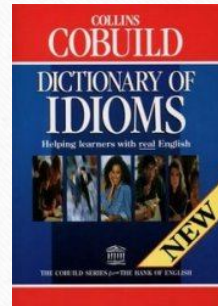
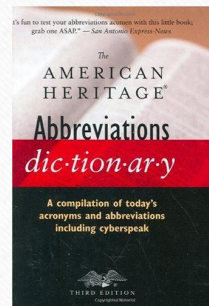
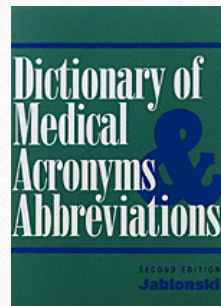
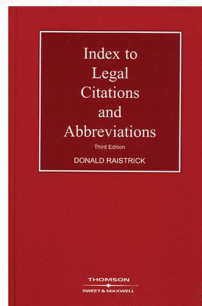
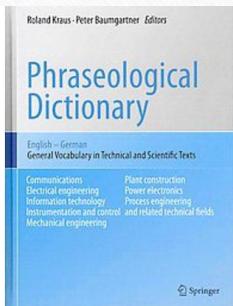
Special dictionaries may be further subdivided depending on whether

- 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

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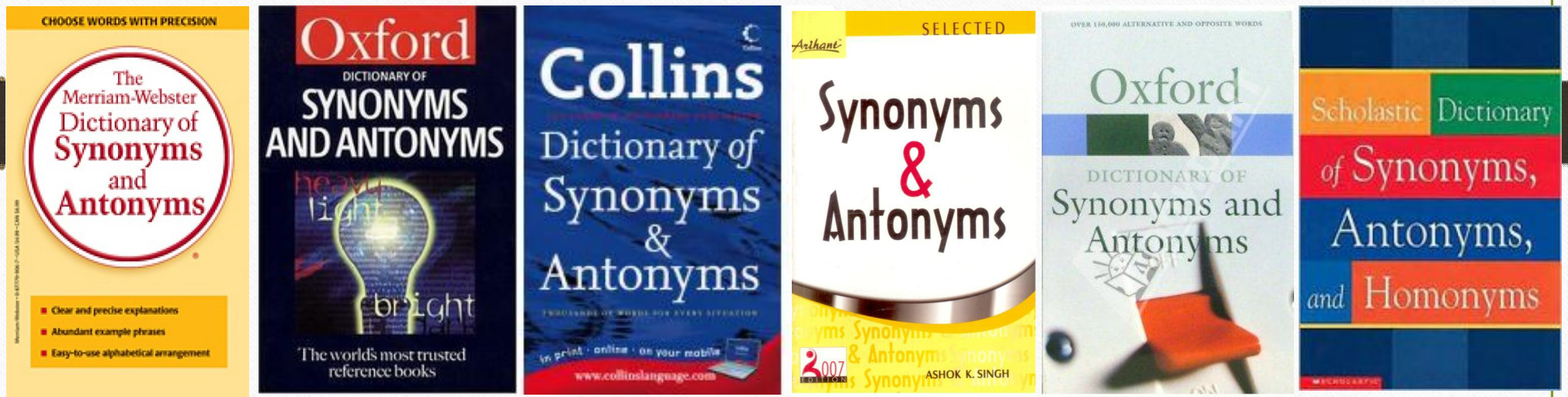
Special dictionaries may be further subdivided depending on whether

- -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)

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### 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.)



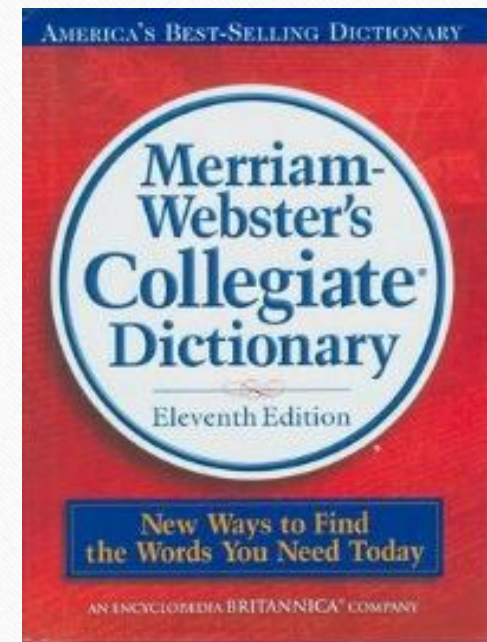
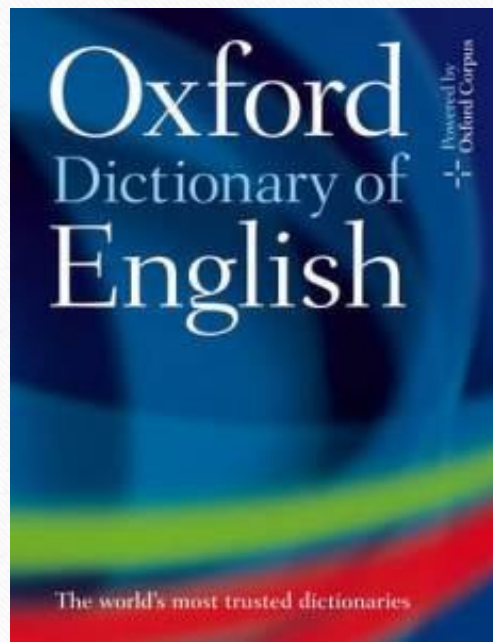
## 4. Selection of vocabulary (lexicon)

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### **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





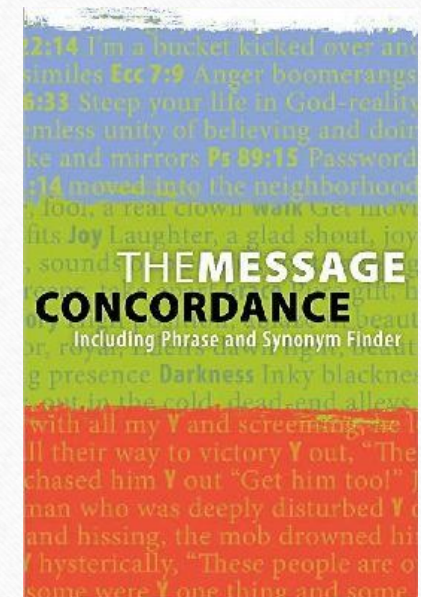
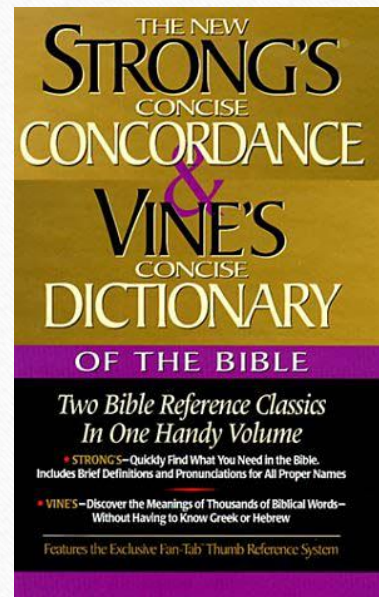
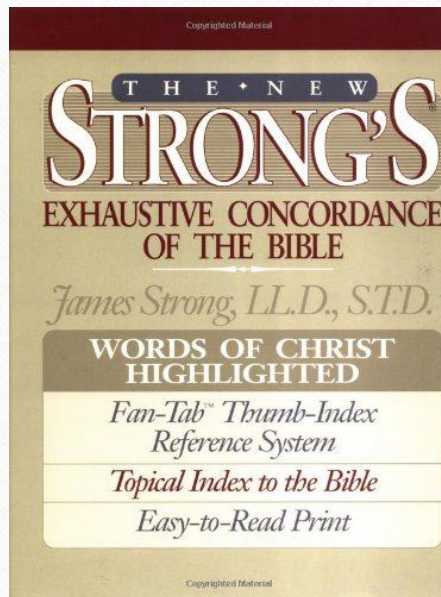
## 4. Selection of vocabulary (lexicon)

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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





# EXAMPLES

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**GLOSSARY**

| <i>English</i>    | <i>Italian</i>     | <i>French</i>      | <i>German</i>    |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Invitation        | Invito             | Invite             | Einladung        |
| Jump backward     | Salto in dietro    | Saut en arrière    | Sprung Rückwärts |
| Lunge             | Affondo            | Fente              | Ausfall          |
| Molinello         | Molinello          | Moulinet           | Schwingung       |
| Outer line        | Fuori              | Sur les armes      | Aussere Linie    |
| Parry             | Parata             | Parade             | Parade           |
| Passata sotto     | Passata sotto      | Passata sotto      | Passata sotto    |
| Reprise           | Raddoppio          | Reprise            | Raddoppio        |
| Sabre cut         | Sciabolata         | Estafilade         | Hieb             |
| Second intention  | Seconde intenzione | Deuxième intention | Zweite Intention |
| Slinging parry    | Parata di picco    | Parade du tac      | Schlenderparade  |
| Stop thrust       | Botta in tempo     | Coup d'arr^t       | Arr^tstoss       |
| Straight thrust   | Botta dritta       | Coup droit         | Geraderstoss     |
| Target            | Bersaglio          | Jour               | Blösse           |
| Thrust into tempo | Colpo d'arresto    | Coup de temps      | Stoss ins Tempo  |
| Traverse          | Sfriscio           | Froissé            | Schleifen        |
| Yielding parry    | Parata di ceduta   | Parade en cédant   | Cedirunsparede   |

Fall Protection Glossary (OSHA--1926.500)

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

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>

Visit our website for the best 3D animated training materials and learning management systems.

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

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## 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.
- **3D 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 (fibres 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-translation 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 initiator methionine.
- **adenine (A)**  
A nitrogenous base that occurs in nucleotides of DNA and RNA and pairs through hydrogen bonding complementarity with thymine (in DNA) or uracil (in RNA).

## 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, GRAVITATIONAL PULL** - 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.

A B C D E F  
G H I J K  
L M N O P  
Q R S T U  
V W X Y Z



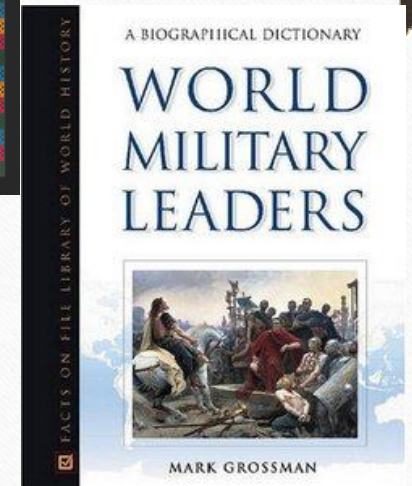
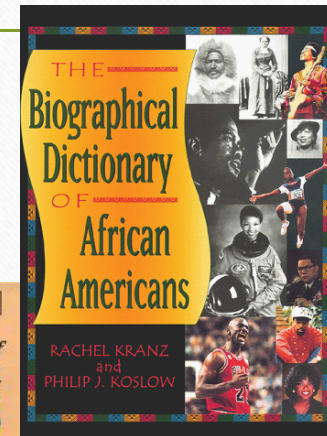
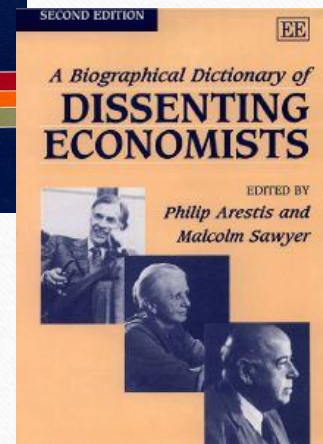
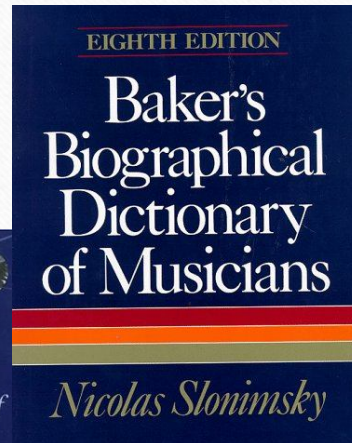
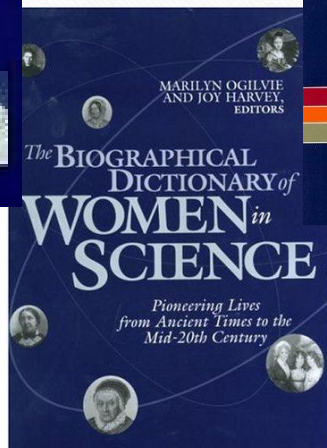
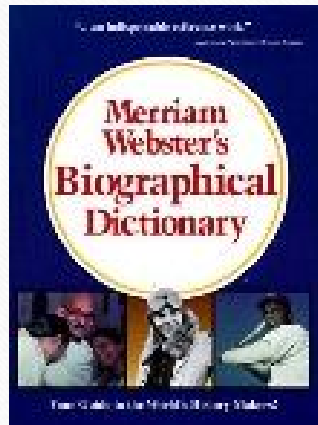
## 4. Selection of vocabulary (lexicon)

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- **Biographical dictionaries**
- **Etymological dictionaries** (the word's primary meaning; the immediate source of borrowing and its origin)

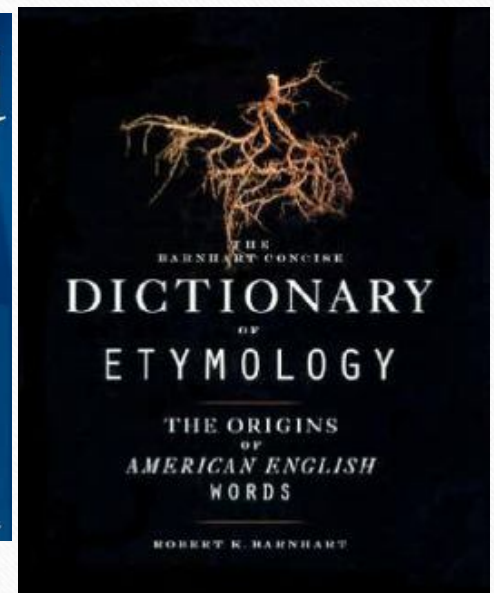
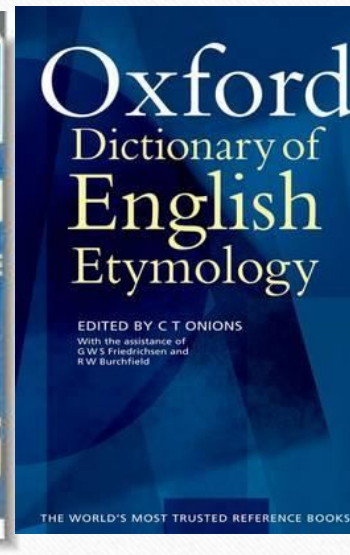
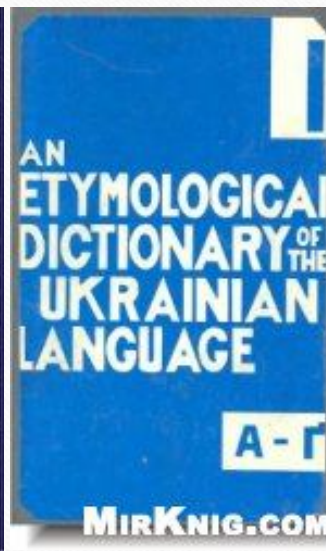
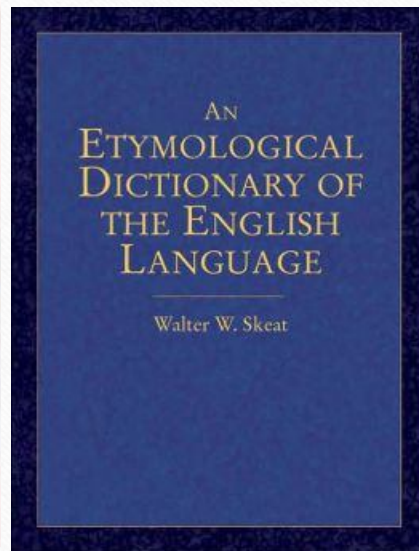
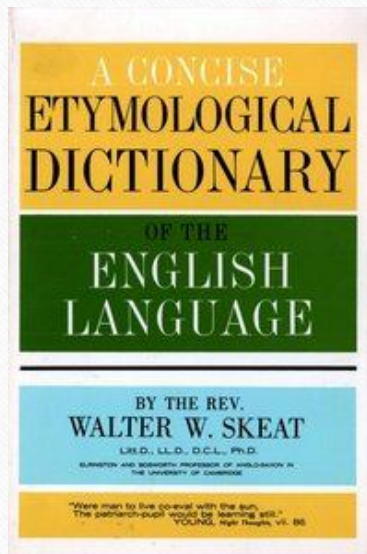


# EXAMPLES





# EXAMPLES





# 5. Time

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- **Diachronic**
- **Synchronic** (descriptive)



# 5. Time

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## **Diachronic dictionaries**

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



# 5. Time

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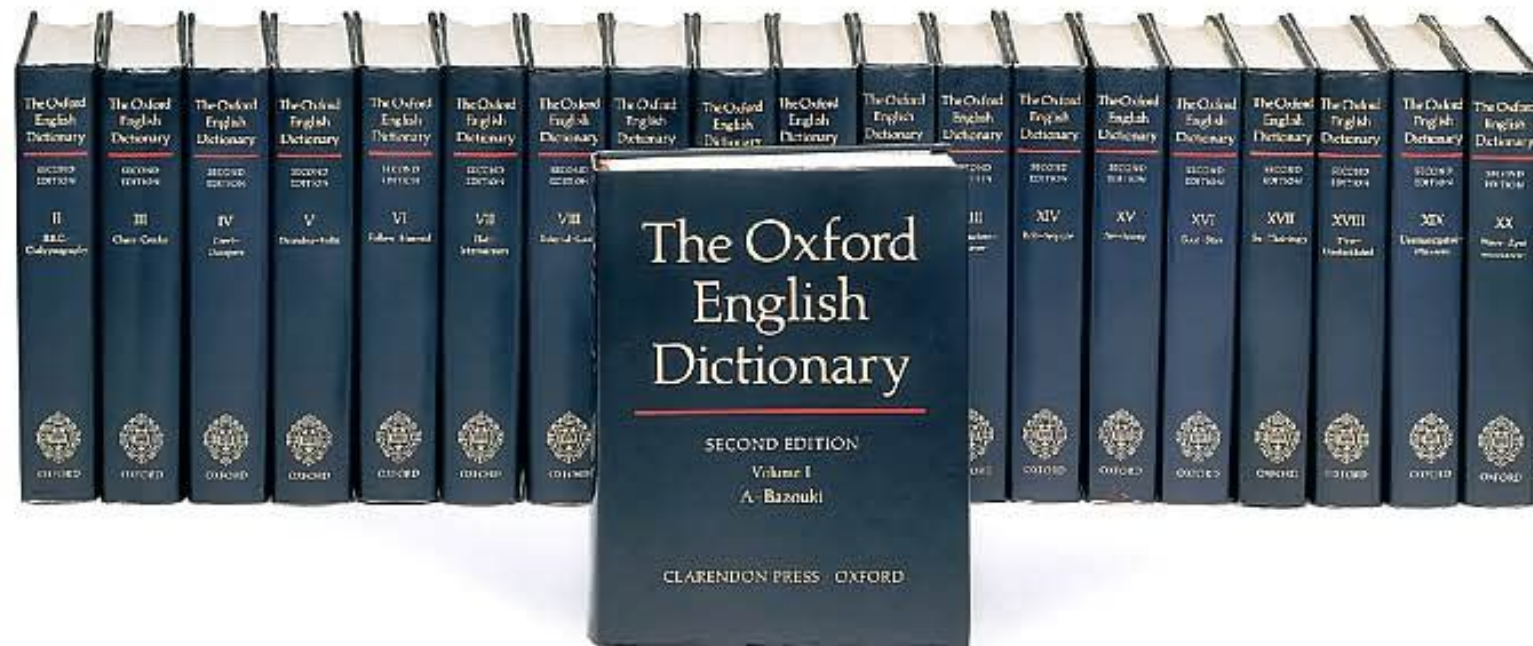
OED “The Oxford English Dictionary”

NED “The New English Dictionary on Historical Principles”

SOD “The Shorter Oxford Dictionary on Historical Principles”



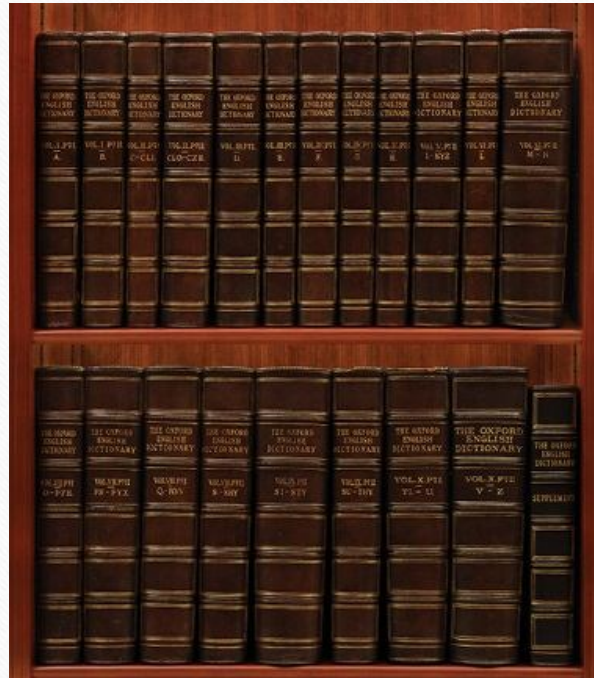
# OED “The Oxford English Dictionary”





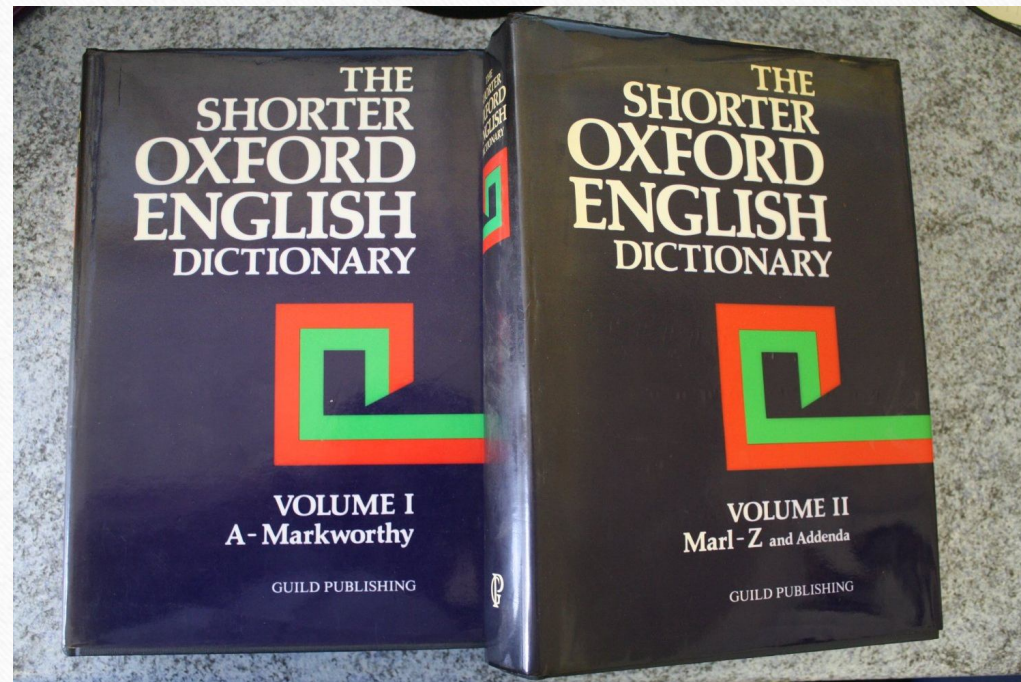
# NED “The New English Dictionary on Historical Principles”

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# SOD “The Shorter Oxford Dictionary on Historical Principles”





# 5. Time

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



# 5. Time

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COD (the Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English)

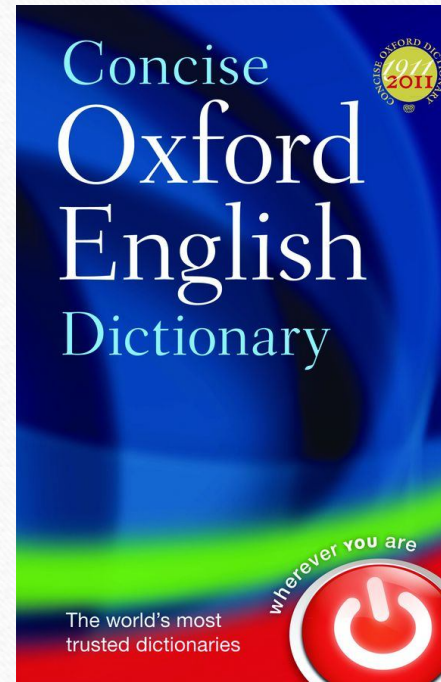
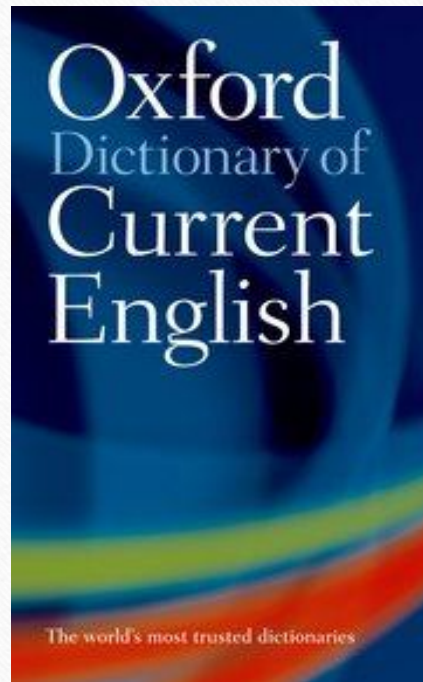
Webster dictionaries

Collins COBUILD English Language Dictionary (COBUILD – Collins  
Birmingham University International Language Database)



# COD “The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English”

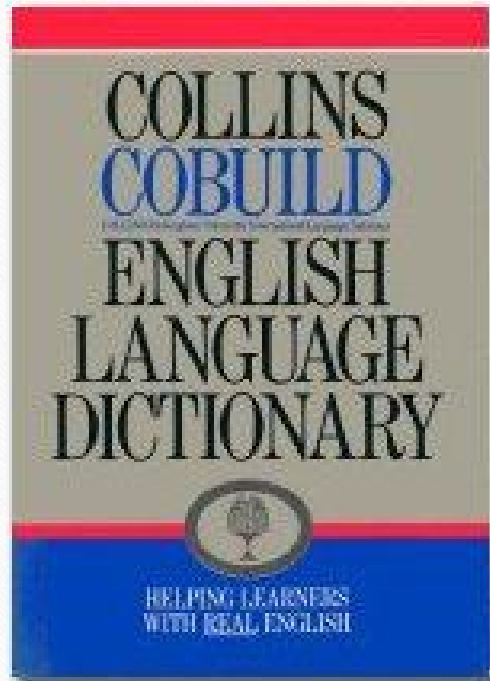
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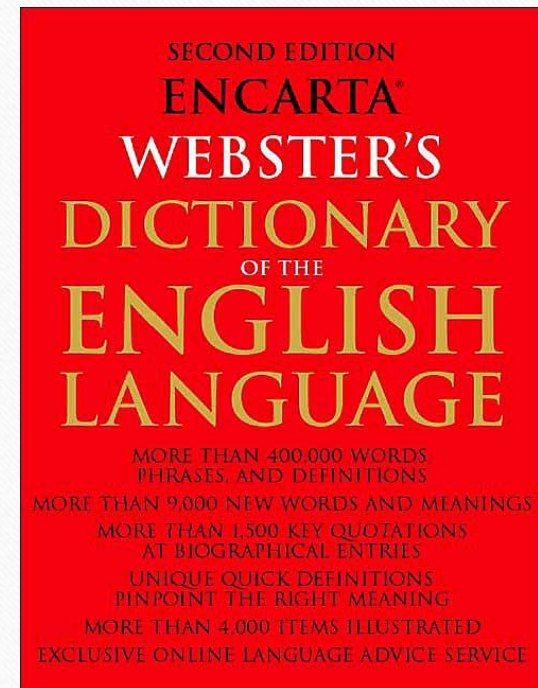
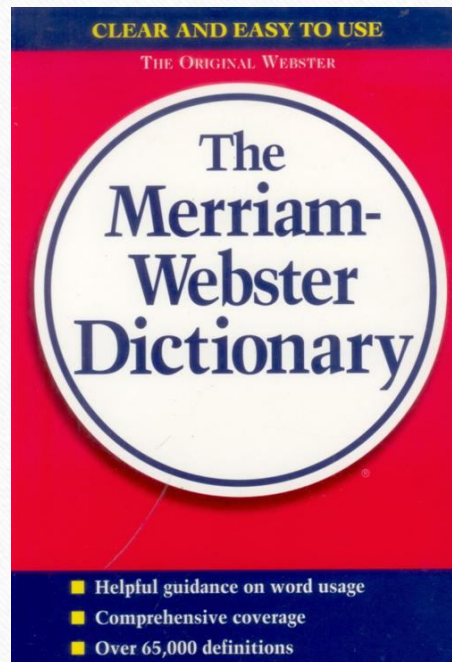
# Collins COBUILD English Language Dictionary

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# Webster dictionaries





## 6. Coverage (the number of words being included into a dictionary)

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- large dictionaries (more than 80 000 words)
- concise or midsized 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)

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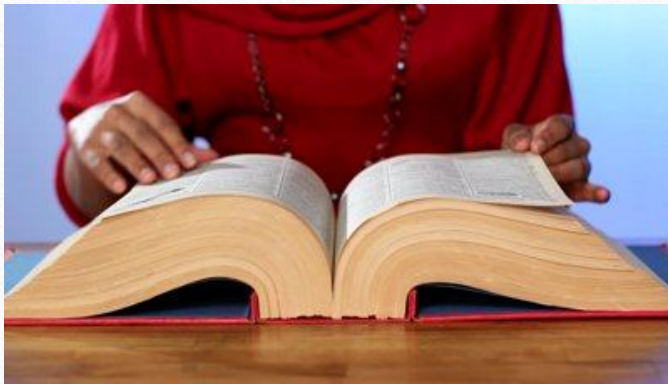
- **“The Oxford English Dictionary”** has more than 450,000 words, the maximum complete choice
- **“Small Abridged Oxford Dictionary”** includes 74.000 words, more than 40.000 entries
- **“Oxford Illustrated Dictionary”** consists of nearly 30.000 words



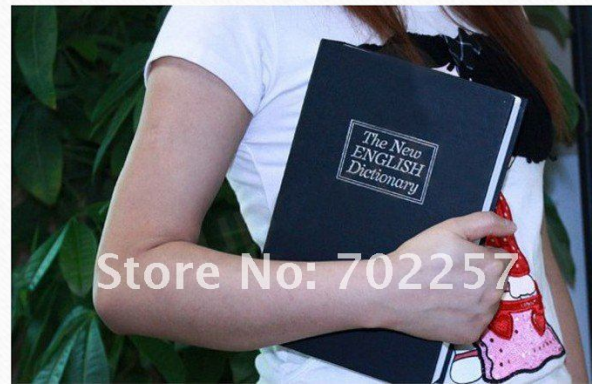
# 7. Size

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BIG



MIDDLE-SIZE POCKET-SIZE



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# 8. Form

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Books

CD-ROMS

Internet

**Advantages**

- Familiarity
- Ownership

- Fast retrieval
- Lots of information
- Light-weight
- Small size
- Some contain pronunciation files
- Some contain English learning materials
- Some contain lots of pictures

- Free
- Wild-card searching

**Disadvantages**

- Large size
- Slow retrieval

- Computer needed
- Slower retrieval process if users are computer dummies
- Some are not well-designed

- Computer needed
- Internet connection needed
- Slow internet speed
- Free ones often have advertising