

Types of dictionaries

Points to discuss

- Translating dictionaries, their functions and peculiar features
- Encyclopaedic dictionaries and their peculiarities
- Thesaurus as a special type of ideographic dictionary

Translating dictionaries, their functions and peculiar features

- Bilingual lexicography: types of translating dictionaries
- Problems of bilingual dictionaries

Translating dictionary

a reference book

in which sense of words are interpreted
with the help of another language
or some foreign languages

Translating dictionary

- Why are they useful?
- Whom are they designated for?

Translating dictionary

2 types:

- bilingual
- multilingual/polyglot

Translating dictionary

- **bilingual dictionary** is a reference book which has 2 languages in use
- **multilingual dictionary** covers several foreign languages

Bilingual dictionary

choose bilingual dictionary for some reasons:

- it is easy to browse
- a piece of information may be fully represented in this type of dictionary

Multilingual dictionaries

The sphere of usage is limited to some extent:

- to define the term, to compare it in many languages

Translating dictionary

The **native-to-foreign** and **foreign-to-native** dictionaries:

- meet different requirements
- supply information for different types of work

Translating dictionary

A good dictionary is one
where you can quickly find
what you are looking for

Problems of bilingual lexicography

Scientists outline 3 problems of bilingual lexicography:

- word-list
- word choice
- alphabetic arrangement of material

Word-list (nomenclature)

a total sum of words included into this dictionary

(Y. D. Apresyan's the New English-Russian Dictionary, 300 thousand entries. Despite of all advantages it can't embrace all English lexis)

Word choice

This problem arises inevitably while compiling any dictionary for no dictionary can register all the words of a given languages. It includes only some groups of lexis leaving aside another ones.

Arrangement of words

Alphabetical arrangement is not an ideal because:

- some words that being not correlated are put together
- some words that being semantically related are dispersed in different parts of dictionary

Arrangement of words

Alphabetical arrangement is not an ideal because:

- you can't follow properly the structure of the language lexical system
- you can't find words signifying one notion or some relative notions in alphabetically arranged dictionary

Disadvantages

- such alphabetic reference books are only translating ones for they explain word's meaning only through equivalents of another language
- bilingual, translating dictionaries show extremely rare words' distribution, i.e. that typical verbal surrounding, that syntactical model in which the given meaning of the word only may realize

Encyclopaedic dictionaries and their peculiarities

- The history of encyclopaedias in England
- Modern encyclopaedias in English-speaking countries
- Linguistic Encyclopaedias, their type and function

Encyclopaedia

a reference work in one or more volumes
which presents extensive information
in all branches of knowledge

Origin

The word “**encyclopaedia**” is a modern coinage derived from a Greek phrase, “**enkuklion paideia**”, which means literally “*education within a circle*”, i.e. those elements of learning which constitute a complete education

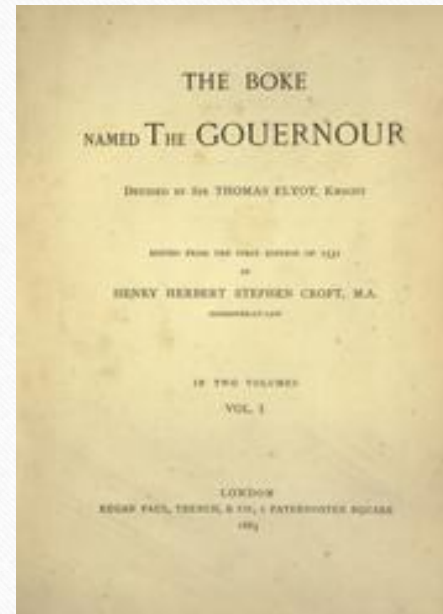
Encyclopaedia

The Governorie (1531),

by Sir Thomas Elyot,

the English scholar and diplomat

Sir Thomas Elyot



Encyclopaedia

The earliest encyclopaedias (before XVII c.) were not intended to be compendiums or digests of the knowledge of their times, but rather anthologies of the works of the most regarded authors

Encyclopaedia

From the 17th century to the present, the word “encyclopaedia” has taken on the meaning of a unified work which presents all the various branches of knowledge

Encyclopaedia

**“The Lexicon technicum or A Universal
English Dictionary of Arts and Sciences”**

(1704)

by John Harris (1667 – 1719)



*Johannes Harris, D.D.
Digne Academiæ Britannicæ Secretarius. 1704. æt. 47.*

Lexicon Technicum:
OR, AN UNIVERSAL
English Dictionary
OF
ARTS and SCIENCES:

Explaining not only the **TERMS of ART,**
but the **ARTS** Themselves.

V O L I

By **JOHN HARRIS, D.D. and F.R.S.**

THE SECOND EDITION.

LONDON:

Printed by **Samuel Bays, Tom Cotes, John Waller,**
John Moxon, Ben. Tooke, Tho. Stedman, Maurice
Allen, and Henry Clogge. MDCCLXXII

Encyclopaedia

“Cyclopaedia” or

“Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences”, 1728

by Ephraim Chambers (1680 – 1740)

CYCLOPÆDIA:
OR, AN
UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY
OF
ARTS and SCIENCES;

CONTAINING
The DEFINITIONS of the TERMS,

And ACCOUNTS of

The THINGS signify'd thereby,

In the several ARTS,

Both *LIBERAL* and *MECHANICAL*,

And the several SCIENCES,

HUMAN and *DIVINE*:

The Figures, Kinds, Properties, Productions, Preparations, and Uses,
of Things *NATURAL* and *ARTIFICIAL*;

The Rise, Progress, and State of Things *ECCLESIASTICAL*,
CIVIL, *MILITARY*, and *COMMERCIAL*;

With the several Systems, Sects, Opinions, &c. among Philosophers, Divines,
Mathematicians, Physicians, Antiquaries, Critics, &c.

The Whole intended as a Course of Ancient and Modern LEARNING.

Compiled from the best Authors, Dictionaries, Journals, Memoirs,
Translations, Ephemerides, &c. in several Languages.

In TWO VOLUMES.

By *E. CHAMBERS* Gent.

*Floriferis ut apes in salibus omnia habent,
Omnia nos* — LUCRET.

VOLUME the FIRST.

LONDON:

Printed for James and John Knapp, John Darby, Daniel Midwinter, Arthur Buttsworth,
John Senex, Robert Gosling, John Pemberton, William and John Innes, John Osborn and The
Largeons, Charles Brunnington, John Hoole, Rowland Robinson, Francis Cloy, Aaron Ward,
Edward Symon, Daniel Browne, Andrew Johnston, and Thomas Osborn. MDCCLXXVIII.

“Cyclopaedia”

- originally published in 2 folio volumes,
- prefaced by an elaborate scheme of the divisions and subdivisions of knowledge

“Cyclopaedia”

- contained a particular abundance of medical and pharmaceutical terms, but lacked geographical, historical and biographical information
- illustrated by 21 large plates devoted to such subjects as heraldry, surveying, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, and navigation

Encyclopaedia

- **The French Encyclopedie** (1751 – 1772) 28 vol

“The Encyclopaedia Britannica. A New Survey of Universal Knowledge”

- the most reliable and famous
- the first tow numbers appeared in December 1768
- the second edition of it included 10 volumes (1784)
- the 14th edition included 24 volumes (1929)

Germany

“Frauenzimmerlexikon” (an encyclopaedia for women),
1796

by german publisher Gotthelf Renatus Lobel

Brockhaus Enzyklopaedie (1966 – 1976),
the 17th edition, in 20 volumes



Encyclopaedia Americana

(1829 – 1833, 13 volumes)

Francis Lieber (1800 – 1872), german immigrant, historian
and economist

1902 -published in 16 volumes

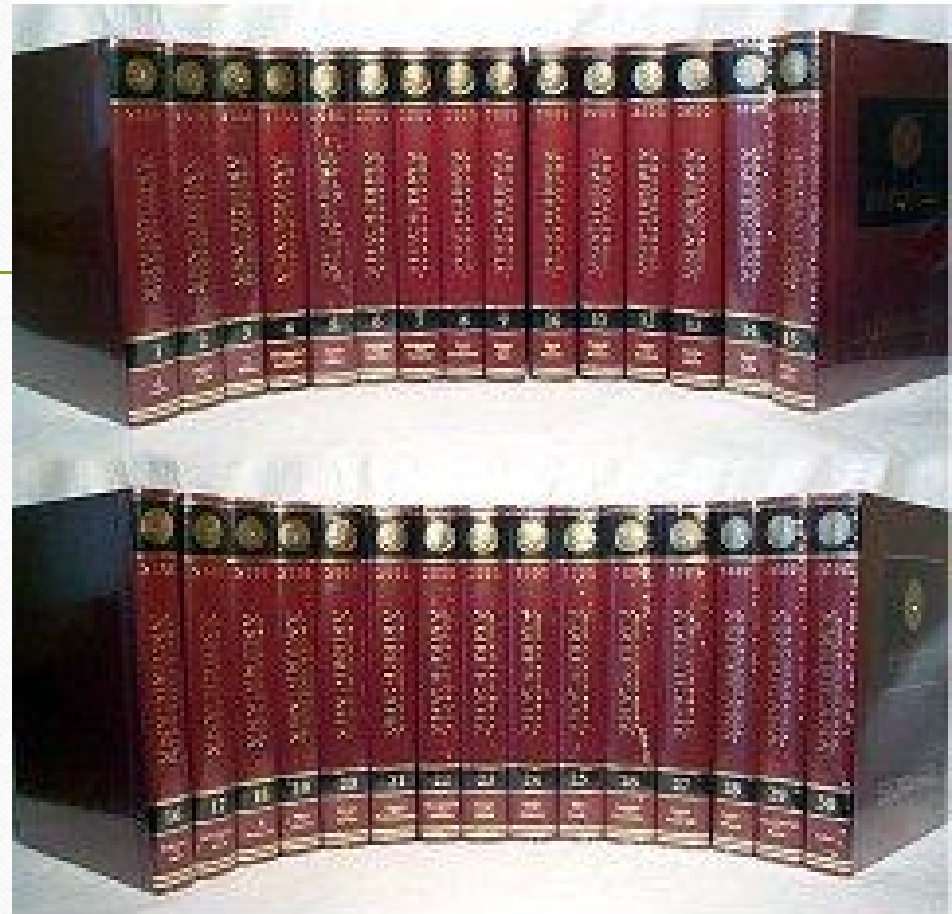
1920 - contained 30 volumes

nowadays - consists of 950 pages, nearly 320 000 entries

Henry Vethanke



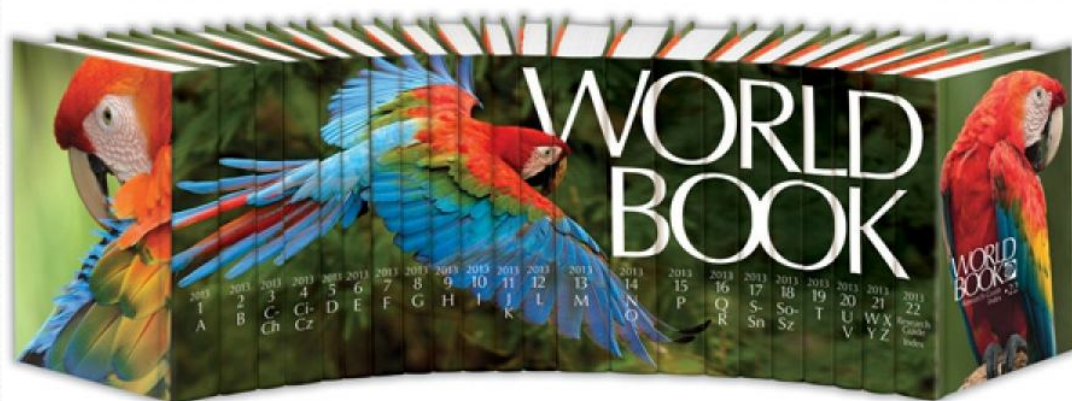
Encyclopaedia
Americana



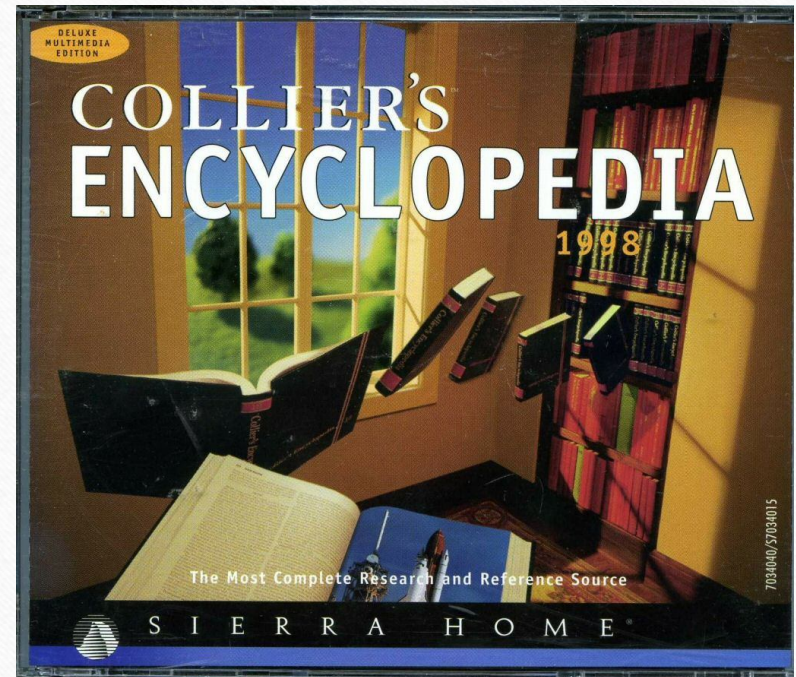
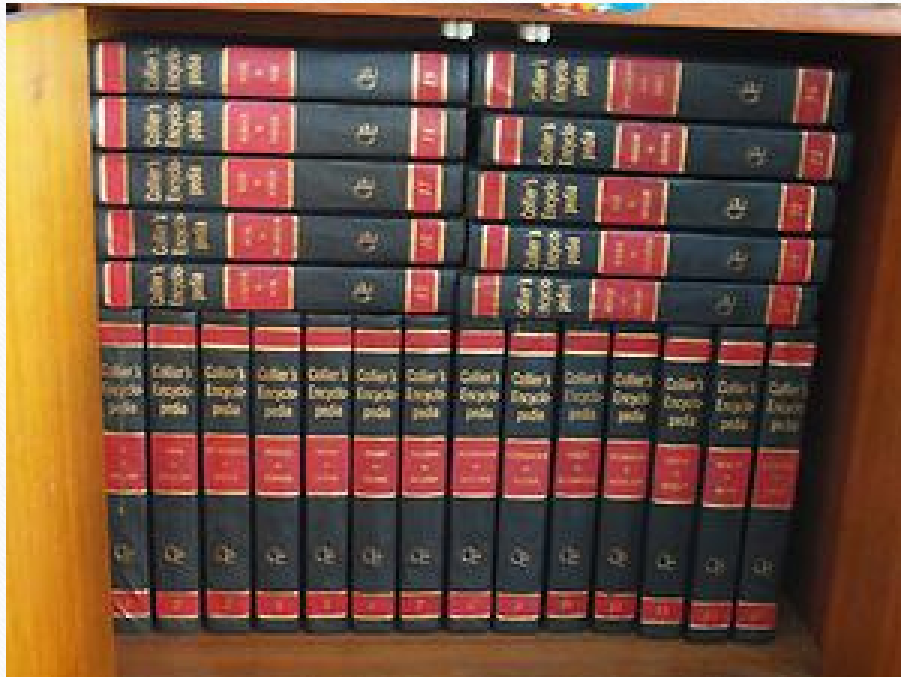
American encyclopaedias

- The World Book Encyclopaedia in 26 vv
- Collier's Encyclopaedia in 20 vv published for students and schoolteachers
- American People's Encyclopaedia in 20 vv
- Encyclopaedia International in 20 vv

The World Book Encyclopaedia in 26 vv



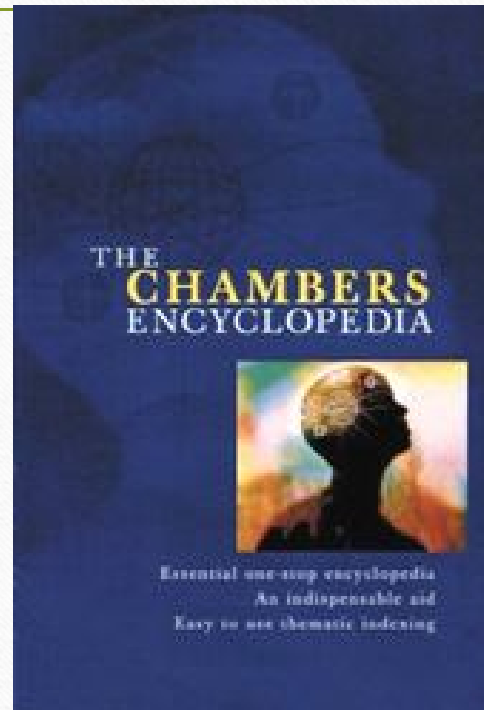
Collier's Encyclopaedia



British encyclopaedias:

- Britannica Junior in 15 vv
- Britannica for Children in 20 vv
- Chamber's Encyclopaedia in 15 vv for family usage, it should not be confused with Ephraim Chamber's Cyclopaedia

Chamber's Encyclopaedia



Britannica Junior



BRITANNICA JUNIOR

For primary school students and up.

An illustration of a girl in a purple dress and a boy in a blue shirt sitting on a large, colorful letter 'L'. Surrounding them are various educational icons: a globe, a soccer ball, a test tube rack, a calculator, a book, a hand, and a classical building. The background is a light green and yellow gradient.

 **Britannica Online**
Library Edition **BRITANNICA JUNIOR**

British encyclopaedias:

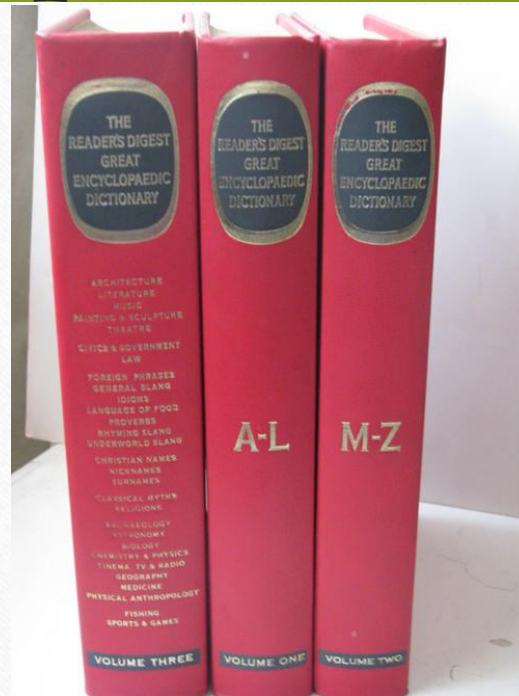
- Everyman's Encyclopaedia in 12 vv
- The Reader's Digest Great Encyclopaedic Dictionary in 3 vv, it is a kind of reference book

Everyman's Encyclopaedia

*Everyman's
Encyclopedia*

Orion Publishing Co

The Reader's Digest Great Encyclopaedic Dictionary



British encyclopaedias:

- “Encyclopaedia of Linguistic Information and Control”
Oxford, 1961
- “An Encyclopaedia of language” London, 1989
- Encyclopaedia by Asher’s, (12 vol), 1973

Great Britain and the USA

At least one volume or two volume Encyclopaedic dictionaries are published both in Britain and in the USA such as:

- Columbia Encyclopaedia
- Collins New Age Encyclopaedia
- Basic Everyday Encyclopaedia

France

- “Encyclopedie de la Pleiade, la Langue”, 1968 by Martine in 25 vv
- “Dictionnaire Encyclopedique des Sciences de la langue” by D. Ducro, T. Tudorov in English translation by C. Potter “Encyclopaedic dictionary of the Science of language”, 1979

Germany

- **“Lexikon der germanistischen Linguistik”** (3 vol), 1970
- **“Die Deutsche Sprache Kleine Enzyklopadie”** (2 vol), (1969 – 1970)
- **“Linguistischen Wörterbuch”** (3 vol)

The USSR

In the USSR one may be proud of:

- **“Soviet Encyclopaedia”, 1960-1970**
- **“National Encyclopaedia of Scientific and Applied Knowledge”, 1905**

The USSR

- “Literary Encyclopaedic Dictionary”, 1987
- “Linguistic Encyclopaedic Dictionary”, by V.N.Jartseva

Linguistic encyclopaedias

- reference books with systematic knowledge about language and methods of its description
- may be general and special (describing a separate language)
- word arrangement may be alphabetical or thematic, sometimes both

Encyclopaedias

- are organised on systematic principles influenced by functional linguistics
- include poetical, rethorical and semiological elements to provide scientific synthesis to study language as a system and texts as language material

To sum it up:

- an encyclopaedia differs from a dictionary for it can explain subjects in detail, rather than merely supplying definitions of words and phrases
- encyclopaedia is generally written in the form of many separate articles, often by experts in the field

Thesaurus as a special type of ideographic dictionary

- The origin of the term “thesaurus”
- Aims, meanings, functions
- What is a Thesaurus?
- Types of thesauruses

Thesaurus

is the opposite of a dictionary

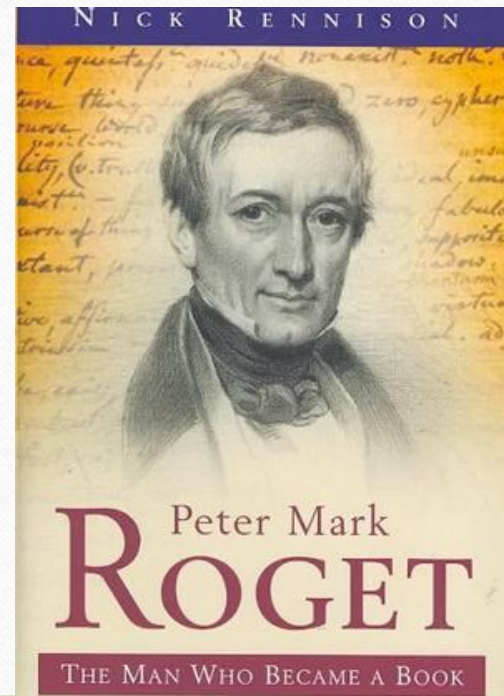
You turn it when you have already a meaning

don't yet have the word

Origin

- It is of Greek origin meaning “treasure”, “treasure of words”
- In Latin thesaurus— “memoria omnium rerum”
- In English a thesaurus is a treasure or storehouse especially of words as a repository, “store of knowledge”, the opposite to a dictionary

Peter Mark Roget (1779 – 1869)



Peter Mark Roget (1779 – 1869)

- Swiss by ancestry and English by birth
- a surgeon by profession, a lecturer of medicine, the Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution
- surveyed the water system of London and he published a description

Peter Mark Roget (1779 – 1869)

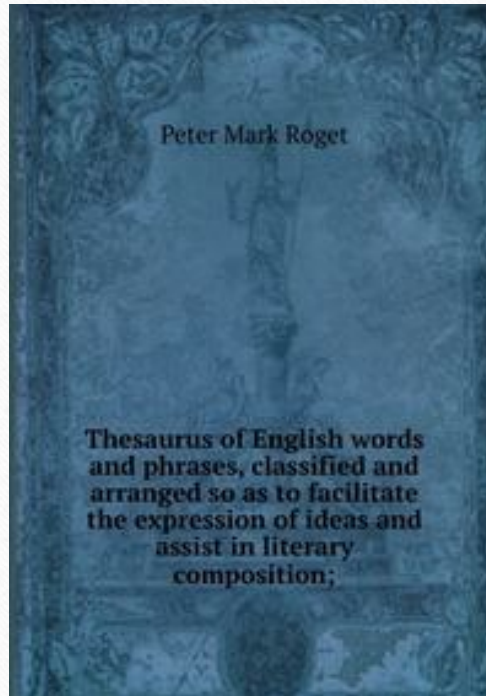
- famous for his pioneer work – a calculating machine
- wrote a two-volume study of phrenology, a standard work on electricity and galvanism

Peter Mark Roget (1779 – 1869)

**Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases
Classified and Arranged so as to
Expression of Ideas and Assist in Literary
Composition**

(1852)

Peter Mark Roget (1779 – 1869)



Peter Mark Roget (1779 – 1869)

- published as an aging intellectual, the results of his lifelong hobby
- might have application, “to facilitate the expression of ideas”

Aims of Thesaurus

- to enrich individual lexicon of a user
- to unify and replace lexical units in a text by standard words and expressions [so called descriptors] in the process of codifying and indexing of documents

Meaning

- a dictionary with maximum fully represented words of a given language with complete enumeration of examples, having been used in texts
- an ideographic dictionary in which semantic relations are shown between lexical units (synonymous, antonymous, gender relations, etc.)

Thesaurus

In the first meaning Thesaurus is possible only for dead languages. It is impossible to cite all examples for the existing languages.

Nevertheless some attempts were made by: J.K. Grott,
A.A.Shachmatov, L.V. Schterba.

Thesaurus

The structural basis of thesaurus in the second meaning – hierarchic system of notions which allows to look for a lexical unit from notion (meaning). To look for a notion from the word they use alphabetic order (alphabetical index).

Examples

**Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and
Phrases**

(1652)

Main functions

- to provide ready synonyms for the time-pressed worker
- to give a richer list – thought expressing and thought provoking – to the more leisured writer, the scholar and the stylist
- to choose exactly the right word with the assistance of entry's design

Direction

Thesaurus: from idea to word or phrase

Dictionary: from word to idea

Publishers

- Harper Collins
- Oxford University Press
- Wordsworth
- Merriam-Webster

Modern versions of thesauruses

- Roget's Pocket Thesaurus
- Roget's International Thesaurus
- Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases which is a classical American edition
- Collin's Paperback Thesaurus
- Webster's New Explorer Thesaurus

The End

“Men require more often to be reminded than to be informed”