

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

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.....

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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

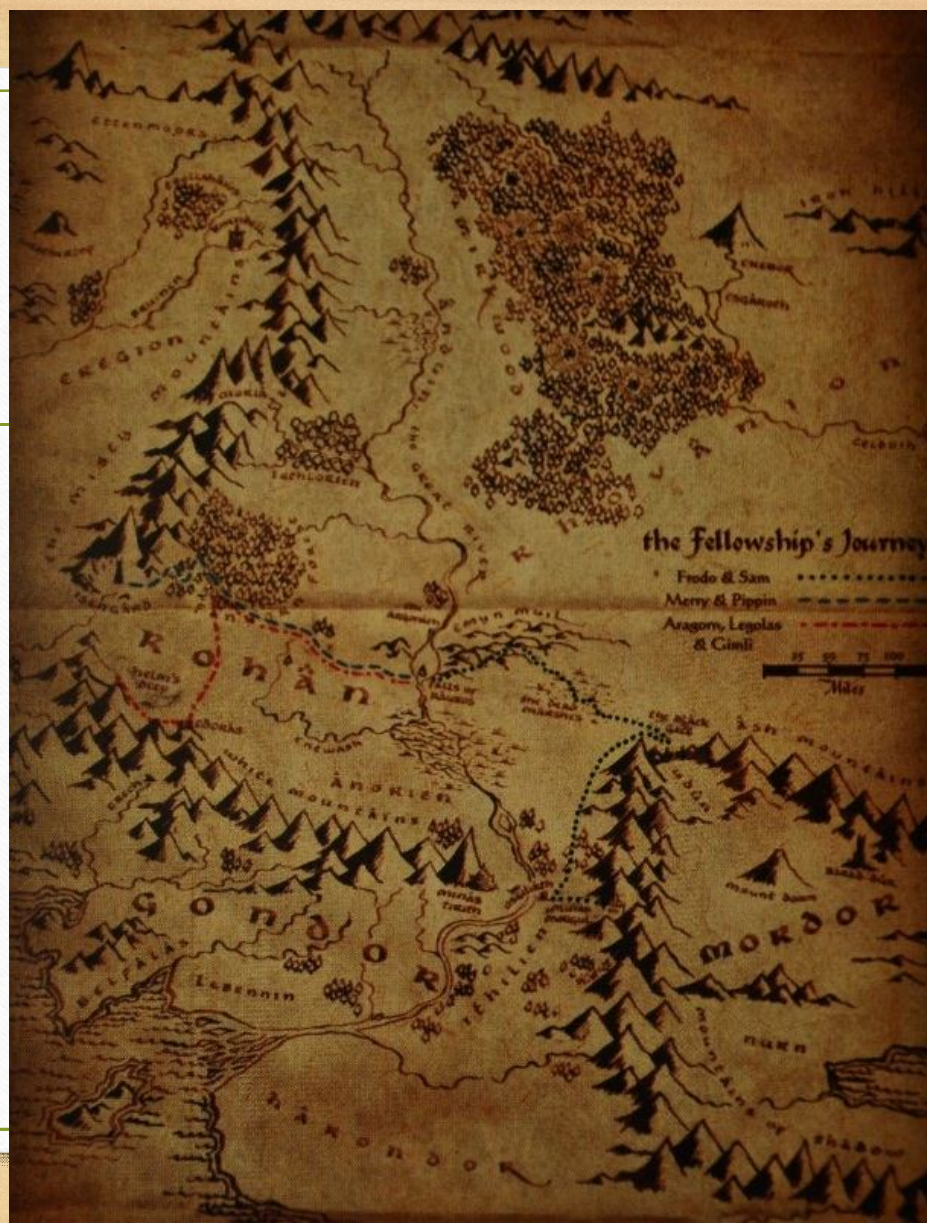
- the macrostructure
- the principles of lemmatization and the selection of lemmas
- the microstructure and each of its components

Grammatical information

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

Appendices

- Maps
- Transliteration table
- Conversion table





RUSSIA

Verkhoyansk

Nordvik-Ungol'naya

Novaya Zemlya

Severnaya Zemlya

New Siberian Is.

Franz Josef Land

Barents Sea

Svalbard

Murmansk

St. Petersburg

FINLAND

SWEDEN

NORWAY

BELARUS

ARCTIC OCEAN

NORTH POLE

Greenland Sea

GREENLAND (DENMARK)

ICELAND

ALASKA (U.S.)

Nome

Barrow

PACIFIC OCEAN

Aleutian Is.

Bering Sea

Sea of Okhotsk

CANADA

CANADA

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Hudson Bay

Churchill

Southampton I.

Yellowknife

Coppermine

Victoria I.

Banks I.

Prince Patrick I.

Sverdrup Is.

Devon I.

Uummannaq

Baffin I.

Thule (Qaanaaq)

Dundas

Ellsmere I.

Great Bear Lake

Yukon River

Wrangel I.

Arctic Circle

Arctic Circle

CLIMATOLOGICAL LIMIT OF ARCTIC (50°F ISOTHERM, JULY)

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CLIMATOLOGICAL LIMIT OF ARCTIC (50°F ISOTHERM, JULY)

Table 2
THE AVESTAN SCRIPT

1	𐬀 a	17	𐬁 k	35	𐬃 n
2	𐬁 ā	18	𐬂 x	36	𐬄 ṅ
3	𐬂 ā̇	19	𐬃 ḫ	37	𐬅 ṇ ^v
4	𐬃 ā̇	20	𐬄 x ^v	38	𐬆 n
5	𐬄 q	21	𐬅 g	39	𐬇/𐬈 ṇ
6	𐬅/𐬆 ḡ	22	𐬆 ḡ	40	𐬉 ṇ
7	𐬆 o	23	𐬇 r	41	𐬊 m
8	𐬇 ā	24	𐬈 c	42	𐬋 ṇ
9	𐬈 e	25	𐬉 j	43	𐬌 y
10	𐬉 ē	26	𐬊 t	44	𐬍 v
11	𐬊 o	27	𐬋 θ	45	𐬎 r
12	𐬋 ā	28	𐬌 d	46	𐬏 ḡ
13	𐬌 i	29	𐬍/𐬎 ḏ	47	𐬐 s
14	𐬍 ā	30	𐬎/𐬏 t	48	𐬑 z
15	𐬎 u	31	𐬏 p	49	𐬒 ḡ
16	𐬏 ū	32	𐬐 f	50	𐬓 ḡ
		33	𐬑 b	51	𐬔 ḡ
		34	𐬒 β	52	𐬕 y
				53	𐬖 (𐬗) h

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: ['klɑ: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

Spellings	AHD
pat	ă
deed, milled	d
secondary stress	'
about, item, edible, gallop, circus	ə
tight, stopped	t
pit	ĭ
valve	v

Pronunciation

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

IPA

The International Phonetic Alphabet

THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET (revised to 2005)

CONSONANTS (PULMONIC)

© 2005 IPA

	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Plosive	p b			t d		ʈ ɖ	c ɟ	k ɡ	q ɢ		ʔ
Nasal	m	ɱ		n		ɳ	ɲ	ŋ	ɴ		
Trill	ʙ			ʀ					ʀ		
Tap or Flap				ɾ		ɽ					
Fricative	ɸ β	f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ	ʂ ʐ	ç ʝ	x ɣ	χ ʁ	ħ ʕ	h ɦ
Lateral fricative				ɬ ɮ							
Approximant		ʋ		ɹ		ɻ	j	ɰ			
Lateral approximant				l		ɭ	ʎ	ʟ			

Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a voiced consonant. Shaded areas denote articulations judged impossible.

CONSONANTS (NON-PULMONIC)

	Clicks	Voiced implosives	Ejectives
⊙	Bilabial	ɓ	Bilabial
	Dental	ɗ	Dental/alveolar
!	(Postalveolar)	ɟ	Palatal
‡	Palatoalveolar	ɠ	Velar
	Alveolar lateral	ɠ	Uvular
			ɛ́
			ɛ̀
			ɛ̂
			ɛ̃
			ɛ̄
			ɛ̅
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			ɛ̾
			ɛ̿

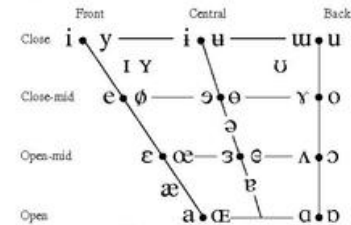
OTHER SYMBOLS

ʌ	Voiced labial-velar fricative	ɕ ʑ	Alveolo-palatal fricatives
ʷ	Voiced labial-velar approximant	ɺ	Voiced alveolar lateral flap
ɥ	Voiced labial-palatal approximant	ɥ̟	Simultaneous ɥ and X
ħ	Voiceless epiglottal fricative		
ʕ	Voiced epiglottal fricative		Affricates and double articulations can be represented by two symbols joined by a bar if necessary.
ʡ	Epiglottal plosive		

DIACRITICS Diacritics may be placed above a symbol with a descender, e.g. ɲ̥

◌̥	Voiceless	◌̤	Borally voiced	◌̦	Dental
◌̧	Voiced	◌̨	Creaky voiced	◌̩	Apical
◌̪	Aspirated	◌̫	Longlabial	◌̬	Laminal
◌̭	More rounded	◌̮	Labialized	◌̯	Nasalized
◌̰	Less rounded	◌̱	Palatalized	◌̲	Nasal release
◌̳	Advanced	◌̴	Velarized	◌̵	Lateral release
◌̶	Retracted	◌̷	Pharyngealized	◌̸	No audible release
◌̹	Contracted	◌̺	Velarized or pharyngealized		
◌̻	Mid-contracted	◌̼	Raised	◌̽	(ɹ = voiced alveolar fricative)
◌̾	Syllabic	◌̿	Lowered	◌̀	(β = voiced bilabial approximant)
◌̽	Non-syllabic	◌̿	Advanced Tongue Root	◌̽	
◌̾	Rhoticity	◌̿	Retracted Tongue Root	◌̽	

VOWELS



Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a rounded vowel.

SUPRASEGMENTALS

ˈ	Primary stress
ˌ	Secondary stress
ː	Long
ˑ	Half-long
ˑ̈	Extra-short
ˑ̈	Minor (foot) group
ˑ̈	Major (intonation) group
ˑ̈	Syllable break
ˑ̈	Linking (absence of a break)

TONES AND WORD ACCENTS

LEVEL	CONTOUR
↗	Rising
↘	Falling
↗↘	High rising-falling
↘↗	Low rising-falling
↗↘↗	Global rise
↘↘↘	Global fall

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*

Sergeant - [\leftarrow L servus, slave.] (The Concise American Heritage Dictionary (1997, p.638))

Dictionary entry

Additional Possibilities - *Multiple Entries*

Poser1 - (pōz ər) n. One who poses. (1885)

Poser2 - (pōz ər) n. A baffling question. (1580)

(The Concise American Heritage Dictionary (1997, p.550))

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

(●) DENOTES SYLLABLE BREAKS

PRONUNCIATION
(see front of dictionary for key)

ACCENT MARKS
(primary and secondary)

PART OF SPEECH

INFLECTED FORMS OF WORD

ETYMOLOGY
(word's history)

bi•as (bī'əs) *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.*]

The diagram illustrates the components of a dictionary entry for the word 'bias'. It features a central text block with several colored arrows pointing to specific parts of the entry. A purple arrow points to the syllable break in 'bi•as'. An orange arrow points to the pronunciation '(bī'əs)'. A blue arrow points to the primary accent mark over the 'i' in 'bī'. A red arrow points to the part of speech 'n.'. A green arrow points to the inflected forms '-ased', '-assed', '-as·ing', and 'as·sing'. Another green arrow points to the etymology '[< OFr. biais, oblique.]'. The labels for these arrows are: 'PRONUNCIATION (see front of dictionary for key)', 'ACCENT MARKS (primary and secondary)', 'PART OF SPEECH', 'INFLECTED FORMS OF WORD', and 'ETYMOLOGY (word's history)'. A legend at the top states '(●) DENOTES SYLLABLE BREAKS'.

The New Oxford American Dictionary

Dictionary

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.*



gouge 1

Dictionary entry

phonetic transcriptions

detailed definitions

vis·i·bil·i·ty /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.* | **good/poor visibility** *The search for survivors was abandoned because of poor visibility.* **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*

example sentences

prepositions

useful expressions

The American Heritage Dictionary

short vowels stressed syllable long vowels
syllable breaks stressed syllable part of speech (v. = verb)
verb forms intransitive verb
grad-u-ate (grăj'oo-āt') v. **-at·ed, -at·ing, -ates.** — *intr.* **1.** 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. ♦ *n.* (·it) **1.** One who has received an academic degree or diploma. **2.** A graduated container, such as a cylinder or beaker. ♦ *adj.* (·it) **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 *graduāri*, *graduāt-*, to take a degree, from Latin *gradus*, step. See GRADE.] — **grad'u·a'tor** *n.*

reference to a "Usage Note" after the entry transitive verb part of speech (n. = noun) part of speech (adj. = adjective) etymology
associated word

The American Heritage Dictionary

swim  HEAR (swim) [Pronunciation Key](#)

v. **swam** (swām), **swum** (swŭm), **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  HEAR [swim] [Show IPA Pronunciation](#) ,
verb, swam, swum, swim-ming, 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 cross (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.

Pronunciation

Head Word

fissiparous

Definition

fi-SI-puh-ruhs
adjective

Part-of-Speech

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

Quote Year

1868 CHARLES DARWIN *The Variation of Animals and Plants Under Domestication* 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. **1911** JOHN

Quote Source

Proportional Representation In

Quote Author

Quotation

ta... necessarily give place to groups, and the fissiparous tendency is most apparent where party discipline is most rigid. **1934** EDITH WHARTON *A Backward Glance* May not the matchless beauty of an ancient rite have protected our ancestors from what Huxley called the 'fissiparous tendency of the Protestant sects,'... **2003** J

Permalink For Entry

ory of Middle Earth Evil is fissiparous.

Author Links

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

Permalink: [fissiparous](#)

Entry By: CJ Cooney

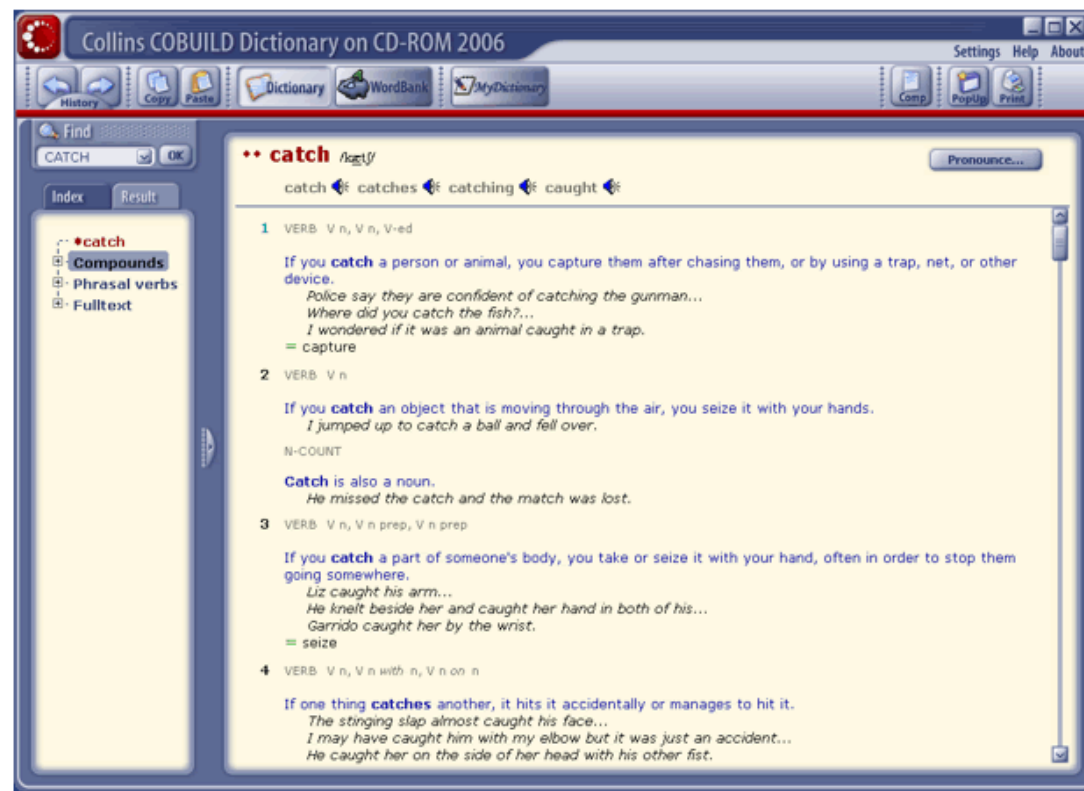
Smash illiteracy! Email This Word To A Friend: 

Email 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)



Longman dictionary of contemporary English, writing assistant edition CD-ROM (Updated 4th Ed., 2005)

The screenshot displays the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English software interface. The window title is "Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English UPDATED EDITION". The main header reads "LONGMAN Dictionary of Contemporary English". Navigation tabs include "DICTIONARY", "ACTIVATOR", "EXERCISES", "GRAMMAR", and "web/email POP UP". A search bar contains the word "CATCH".

The entry for "catch" is shown as follows:

catch ¹ verb W I S E

catch /kætʃ/ *past tense and past participle caught* /kɔ:t & kɔ:t/

1 TAKE AND HOLD

a) [intransitive and transitive] to get hold of and stop an object such as a ball that is moving through the air [↪ throw]:

- Stephen leapt up and caught the ball in one hand.
- 'Pass me that pen, would you?' 'Here you are. Catch!'
- The kids were throwing and catching a frisbee down on the beach.

b) [transitive] to suddenly take hold of someone or something with your hand:

- He caught her elbow to steady her.
- Miss Perry caught hold of my sleeve and pulled me back.

2 FIND/STOP SOMEBODY [transitive]

a) to stop someone after you have been chasing them and not let them get away:

- 'You can't catch me!' she yelled, running away.

b) to find a criminal or enemy and stop them from escaping [= capture]:

- State police have launched a massive operation to catch the murderer.
- If you go back to the city you're bound to get caught.

3 SEE SOMEBODY DOING SOMETHING [transitive] to see someone doing something that they did not want you to know they were doing

catch somebody doing something

Phrase bank

Dictionary phrases:

- be caught in/without etc sth
- be/get caught up in sth
- catch a glimpse of sb/sth
- catch a movie
- catch a ride
- catch a train/plane/bus

Examples bank

Extra dictionary examples

- "Can I see that pen?" "Sure, catch."
- "I bet you can't catch me!" yelled Katie, skipping away.
- "We went fishing." "Did you catch anything?"
- "You can't catch me!" she yelled.

Activate your language

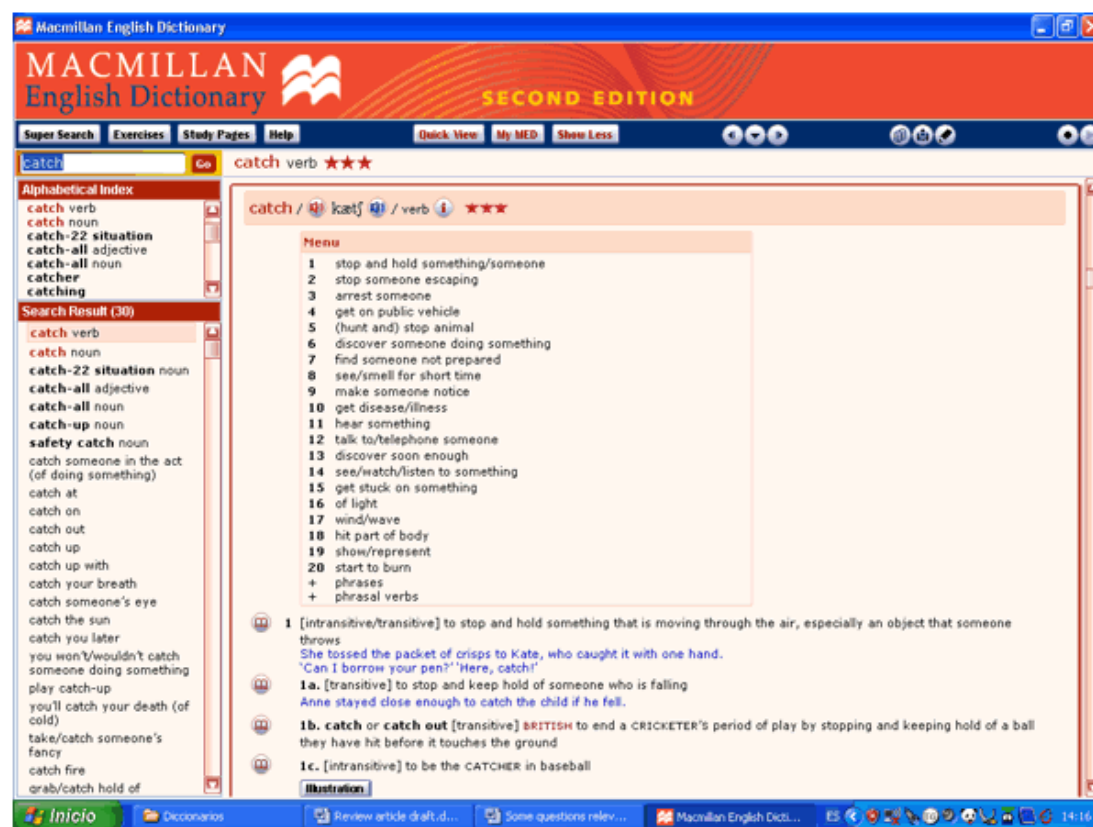
when the police catch a criminal

catch • arrest • get • nail • take somebody into custody

to catch someone doing something wrong

catch • catch somebody red-handed/catch somebody in the act • catch somebody with their

Macmillan English dictionary for advanced learners on CD-ROM (2nd Ed., 2007)



Oxford advanced learner's compass (7th Ed., 2005)

The screenshot displays the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary interface. The main window title is "Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary: Dictionary Section". The header includes the Oxford logo and the text "Oxford Advanced Learner's Compass". Below the header are navigation buttons for "Dictionary", "Wordfinder", "Cultural Guide", and "Oxford Genie".

The search results for "catch" are shown in the main panel. The entry includes the following information:

- catch** / ˈkætʃ; NAmE ˈkætʃ / verb, noun
- verb
- (caught, caught / ˈkɔːt; NAmE ˈkɔːt)
- HOLD**
- 1 [vi] to stop and hold a moving object, especially in your hands:
She managed to catch the keys as they fell. • 'Throw me over that towel, will you?' 'OK. Catch!' • The dog caught the stick in its mouth.
- 2 [vi] to hold a liquid when it falls:
The roof was leaking and I had to use a bucket to catch the drips.
- 3 [vi, usually + adv. / prep.] to take hold of sb/sth:
He caught hold of her arm as she tried to push past him.
- CAPTURE**
- 4 [vi] to capture a person or an animal that tries or would try to escape:
The murderer was never caught. • Our cat is hopeless at catching mice. • How many fish did you catch?
- SB DOING STH**
- 5 to find or discover sb doing sth, especially sth wrong:
[vi -ing] *I caught her smoking in the bathroom. • You wouldn't catch me working (= I would never work) on a Sunday! • She caught herself wondering whether she had made a mistake. • [vi + adv. / prep.] He was caught with bomb-making equipment in his home. • Mark walked in and caught them at it (= in the act of doing sth wrong). • thieves caught in the act • You've caught me at a bad time (= at a time when I am busy).*
- BE IN TIME**
- 6 [vi] to be in time to do sth, talk to sb, etc.:
I caught him just as he was leaving the building. • I was hoping to catch you at home (= to telephone you at home when you were there). • The illness can be treated provided it's caught (= discovered) early enough. • (BrE) to catch the post (= post letters before the box is emptied) • (BrE, informal) Bye for now! I'll catch you later (= speak to you again later).
- BUS / TRAIN / PLANE**

On the left side, there is a "SEARCH FOR" section with "CATCH" selected. Below it are "Headwords" and "Idioms" lists. The "Idioms" list includes: "(catch / throw sb) off balance", "catch your breath", "catch sb with their pants down", "a catch-22 situation", "catch your death (of cold)", "catch hell", "catch it", "catch sb with their trousers down", and "catch sb on the red hand".

On the right side, there is a "Word origin" section for "catch" and an "Examples sentences" section. The "Word origin" section states: "Middle English (also in the sense chase); from Anglo-Norman French and Old Northern French *cahier*, variant of Old French *cahier*, based on Latin *captare* try to catch, from *capere* take." The "Examples sentences" section includes: "(catch / throw sb) off balance", "We barely had time to catch the train.", "I had fallen so far behind that it seemed pointless trying to catch up.", and "She tried to catch the ball but bobbed it".

At the bottom of the window, there are navigation controls: "Larger", "Smaller", "Practice", "Pronounce", "Copy", and "Print".

different

ADJECTIVE

BrE 'dɪfrənt NAmE 'dɪfrənt

part of
speech

The key means that this is one of the 3000 most common words in English.

Click to listen to British and American pronunciations

1 different (from/to/than somebody/something)

not the same as somebody/something; not like somebody/something else

- American English is significantly different from British English.
- (BRITISH ENGLISH) It's very different to what I'm used to.
- (NORTH AMERICAN ENGLISH) He saw he was no different than anybody else.
- It's different now than it was a year ago.
- People often give very different accounts of the same event.
- My son's terribly untidy; my daughter's **no different.**
- The room looks different without the furniture.
- Now he spoke in a different and kinder voice.

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

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

▶ OPPOSITE SIMILAR

Find opposites and synonyms

Bold shows common collocations

2 [ONLY BEFORE NOUN]

separate and individual

- She offered us five different kinds of cake.
- The programme was about customs in different parts of the country.
- They are sold in many different colours.
- I looked it up in three different dictionaries.

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

Find out if a definition is formal or informal.

3 [NOT USUALLY BEFORE NOUN] (INFORMAL)

unusual; not like other people or things

- 'Did you enjoy the play?' 'Well, it was certainly different!'

▶ differently

BrE 'dɪfrəntli NAmE 'dɪfrəntli

ADVERB

- Boys and girls may behave differently.

Dictionary entry

Find complete idioms and phrasal verbs, including their meanings.

IDIOMS

a different kettle of fish (INFORMAL)
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: | 'jed, ī |

(also **Jedi knight** or **Jedi warrior**)

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.