The Issues of Organizing Various Types of Dictionaries.

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Summary

In the present thesis discussed about the issues of organizing various types of dictionaries.

Key words

issues, dictionary, conception, lexicology, translation, quotation.

Out of the numerous synonym-books available perhaps the best known are Synonyms by A Dictionary of English Synonyms and Synonymous Expressions by R. Sole and Webster's Dictionary of Synonyms. There is also a work of this kind com-piled in our country- English Synonyms. Explained and Illustrated by A. F. Gandelsman. The setting of the entry varies in different books of synonyms depending upon the practical needs of the intended users. Some word-books merely enumerate words close in meaning to help the user recall synonyms that may have been forgotten. Other word-books explain the difference in semantic structure, use and style, and show how each synonym is related to, yet differs from all the others in the same group.

Webster's Dictionary of Synonyms: Come, arrive are com-parable because both basically mean to get to one point from another more or less distant in space, time, relation, development, or the like. Come to and arrive at are synonyms of reach and, with exceptions, of its synonyms (see Reach); as, to come to (or arrive at) the end of a journey; to come to (or arrive at) a decision; what are we coming to (or arriving at) ? Come is Anglo-Saxon in its origin, is one of the elementary intransitive verbs of motion, always implying movement toward, and may be used wherever such movement, whether factual or apparent, whether physical or spiritual, is implied. Arrive, on the other hand, is derived from Old French, and in modern use is very much affected by its earliest sense, to come to shore; that is, to land or disembark.

Another type of work-books which is widespread in, the English-speaking countries, is what we call phrase logical dictionaries, i.e. those treating phraseology/ English and American lexicographers have accumulated vast collections of idiomatic or colloquial phrases, proverbs and other, usually image-bearing, word-groups with profuse illustrations. But the compilers' approach is in most cases purely empiric.

In our country An Anglo-Russian Phrase logical Dictionary by A. V. Koonin enjoys great popularity. Although not devoid of some drawbacks it has many advantages over the reference books published abroad and can be considered the first dictionary of English phraseology proper. To ensure the highest possible cognitive value and quick finding of necessary phrases the author arranges them in the entries of their pivotal words which are defined as constant non-interchangeable elements of phrases.

Dictionaries of collocations contain words which freely combine with the given head-word. The few reference books of this kind known to us belong to the pen of foreign compilers. For example, A.Reum's Dictionary of English Style is designed for German students of English with a view to helping them to carry English, correspondence, it shows the collocability of about 10,000 English words of the most frequent occurrence. The selection of words and word-groups was determine.

The comparison of the semantic structures of English and German words. Each meaning of the head-‘ word, its derivatives and some combinations are supplied with German equivalents. Phraseology is also presented, but it is lost in a miscellaneous mass of illustrations. In each entry the words that combine

with the head-word in each meaning fall into several blocks, e.g. for verbs into 1) f Nouns which can serve as Subjects, 2)Objects, 3) Adverbs, commonly associated with the verb ,etc. Each entry contains two blocks of illustrations vaguely entitled Locutions and One Says, the difference between which is imperceptible. Proverbs are given in a block of their own. These reference books are based on frequency counts of English reading frequency. The Teacher's Book of 30,000 Words by E. L. Thorndike and I. Large provides not only the frequency value of the word in general, but also in four different sets of reading ratter. Besides the compilers give a separate list of the 500 words occurring most frequently and of the 500 occuring next most frequently. Usage dictionaries make it their business to pass judgment. On what is right or wrong.

Etymological dictionaries trace present-day words to the oldest forms available, give the parent form reconstructed by means of the comparative-historical method and in case of borrowings point out the immediate source of borrowing and its origin. The most authoritative of these is W. Skeat's Etymological Dictionaries of the English Language.

Pronouncing dictionaries record contemporary pronunciation. The world famous English Pronouncing Dictionary by Daniel Jones is considered to provide the most expert guidance on British English pronunciation.

Ideological dictionaries stand apart from all the types of word-books so far considered. Their starting point is not the form of the words treated, but their meaning. Consequently the words are not arranged alphabetically, but grouped by the concepts expressed, i.e. according to their semantic fields. Designed for English-speaking writers, orators or translators seeking to express their ideas adequately, ideological dictionaries contain no stylistic remarks, definitions or explanations of usage.

Used literature

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