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Shortcomings of Arabic Dictionaries

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Abstract

Language can be considered as one of the most important ethno-cultural links between the people belonging to different communities, languages and cultures. The reason behind this is that it is one of the most important and effective modes of communication between them. As the world is changing at a very fast pace with changes taking place in each and every field, the gap between the different cultures is increasing, which in turn aggravates the need to communicate.

This leads to the requirement of learning new languages. Dictionaries, especially the bilingual and multilingual dictionaries are one of the important tools that can be used for learning a new language. The advancements that have taken place in the field of "dictionary making" is the result of the contributions made by the linguistics by identifying the rules and regulations for creating these dictionaries as well as providing significant information that needs to be included within the dictionaries.

The main aim of creating these dictionaries is to help users learn other languages, and hence its efficiency and effectiveness should be the main concerns for its lexicographers. This has been the impetus for carrying out this research study. In order to carry out this research study in an effective manner, an assessment was done of the English-Arabic and the Arabic-English bilingual dictionaries to check their levels of competency and efficiency.

The study of these bilingual dictionaries will enable the Arabic scholars and linguists to identify the weaknesses contained in them so that they can work on improving them and create improved and more efficient bilingual dictionaries so that the gap between the various cultures and languages be abridged and the knowledge of the users of the bilingual dictionaries can also be increased so that they not only extract the meanings of the terms by using these dictionaries, but also apply those words in their practical life.

A study has been conducted by making use of the Al-Mawrid English-Arabic dictionary to identify the problems that exist in the translation of the words from one language to the other. This has also been helpful in determining the flaws in the bilingual dictionaries which need to be taken care of by the lexicographers.

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Chapter One: Introduction

1.1 Background:

A dictionary is a document which holds great value in the lives of the people. The features and attributes that it exhibits remain unparallel and are surpass the expectations of the people. It not only provides the meanings and definitions to the words belonging to a language but also have certain elements of the culture of that language embodied within it. The words that have been complied in a dictionary are much greater in scope than just providing the meaning and add to the knowledge of the users.

Understanding the meaning of a language refers to revealing the importance and the value of that language which can be done through the process of learning. Learning is not only based on the thinking process of an individual, but is also affected by the influences of the social attributes.

Thus, translation pertains to defining the meaning of the words on the basis of experience up to such an extent that it can help in the conceptualization and providing knowledge to an individual. It should be capable of inducing the process of learning a language within an individual and provide the translation of words from one language to the other.

The structures of the different types of dictionaries vary on the basis of the purpose for which they are created. For example, a bilingual dictionary is created in such a way that it can provide the meaning of the words given in one language, known as the source language, into another language which is referred to as the target language. Both the source and target language have their own linguistic systems and essence of meanings of the words.

Many bilingual dictionaries have been created over the past years which can provide translation of words from English to Arabic. However, one of the most popular amongst them is "Al-Mawrid". There are certain limitations to this dictionary. As the writer of

this dictionary died even before it could be completed, the dictionary remains incomplete and the logical structure of the dictionary was also one of the issues that were raised.

The dictionary Al-Mawrid was created on the basis of the traditional concept of providing only meanings to the words and no method of selection or prioritization was applied while including the words into the dictionary. Hence it is difficult in terms of usage and does not serve the purpose to the user who wants to learn another language. It provides only the information of the culture of the source language.

In the traditional bilingual dictionaries, the words which are included are arranged in such a manner that they provide only meanings an act in an independent manner. There is no provision for the association of the words although they are linked to each other. The lexicographers did not attempt to associate the words or identify the relationship between the words to assign meanings to the various words included in the dictionary.

This study has helped in disclosing some of the strings of words and the method of association of words that acts as an initiator for writing a bilingual dictionary. There are certain concepts which may be very fruitful for creating a bilingual dictionary and may provide a wide scope for the lexical translation; however these concepts have not been incorporated in the traditional process of writing dictionaries.

A dictionary can be defined as a hand book that provides knowledge about the culture of a particular language. However, it should be kept in mind that it is not a guide book which gives information about what the culture should actually be. The attempt to create a dictionary by employing the new concepts and notions is undoubtedly an extremely challenging task.

But there are certain conditions that make these attempts look possible. The presence of the computer system is one of the conditions which make it easy for the user to track words and their meanings. It also allows the words to be tagged or used for cross referencing which otherwise is a very difficult task.

A dictionary is created in such a way that it makes the concepts of knowledge and meaning entwined with each other. In this way, dictionary is known to manage both

knowledge and meaning. A word can be viewed as something which stores knowledge and meaning which has to be extracted from it.

Considering the conceptual level, the philosophical theory of knowledge would come together with the psychological theory of learning. Therefore, in order to provide meaning to a word and also to embody knowledge into it, a certain common standard must be decided upon which can help in integrating all these concepts into a dictionary.

1.2 Objectives of the Study:

This research project aims at highlighting the shortcomings and limitations of the content and structuring of the bilingual dictionaries by carrying out an in depth analysis of the Arabic dictionary. It also aims at pointing out the failures of the lexicographers in creating these bilingual dictionaries.

Another objective of carrying out this research is to bring out the effects that these dictionaries have on the knowledge of the user of a particular language and development of that language. It aims at finding out the impact of these dictionaries on the user as a whole.

By conducting this research, an attempt will be made to figure out the problems that exist in these dictionaries and the probable solutions for it which will help in providing an improved structure to these dictionaries as well as make them more useful and efficient. All of this is being done with the perception that it will make the bilingual dictionaries more valuable and helpful for the users, translators and academicians.

To be more precise, the aims of the study are:

➢ To identify those areas of bilingual dictionaries which require some additions and amendments, so that some aid can be provided for their improvement.
➢ To encourage the Arab scholars and lexicographers to put in extra effort and thought process in creating new dictionaries or generating new editions of the old ones.
➢ To provide understanding to the students and translators those are linked with the research process of the alternatives for solving the problems that arise from the shortcomings of the English-Arabic dictionaries.

1.3 Statement of the Problem:

It came to the notice of Haywood in 1965 that there was no equivalent of the modern Arabic language in terms of the Oxford English dictionary. The attempts that were made to create an Arabic dictionary to match the standards of the Oxford dictionaries went all in vain. Even today, there has not been much change in the situation.

Till today, out of all the works that have been done on the Arabic lexicography, the best one out of them has been credited to a European Orientalist. It is high time now that the Arabs paid some attention to this problem and put in all the efforts for building a concept and structure of the Arabic lexicography which would be based upon the culture of the Arabs in the past (Haywood, 1965, p. 110).

One of the reasons behind this problem is that there does not exist a single linguistic or scientific body which has taken the responsibility of providing the technical and scientific terms in Arabic language. The only sources of providing these terminologies are the creators of the monolingual and bilingual dictionaries, the writers and translators who are involved in writing books that are based on various subjects, the Ministries and educational institutions of Arab (Al-Kasimi, 1977, p. 111).

However, since the aims and objectives of these scholars, lexicographers and institutions are different from each other, they are not able to provide the requisite help for solving the problem. Therefore, an approach has to be deduced which can provide a standard and systematic solution for structuring and developing the dictionaries. Some of the main problems that need to be tackled have been pointed out in this research. They are:

➢ To identify the areas of ambiguity and indistinctness in the dictionary and to determine the possible solutions for solving this problem.
➢ To determine ways of encouraging the Arabic scholars and lexicographers to come up with new and improved concepts of creating a new dictionary or generating new editions of the old ones.

➢ To provide the best solution of overcoming the shortcomings of the dictionaries that has been mentioned earlier.

1.4 Importance of the Study:

Language acts as a bridge between the different people and communities and helps in creating a bond between their cultures. The main task of a lexicographer is to not only create a dictionary which would compile the words belonging to a language and provide the meanings of those words, but he must also provide the connotative meanings of the words.

Apart from this he must provide knowledge to the user about the various contexts in which those words can be used and their meanings in different contexts. In order to help in the development of a language, the lexicographer must find a way to create the dictionary in a systematic way so that the new and foreign words can be easily incorporated into it.

Also, the representation of the meaning of the word is an important characteristic of the dictionary, and the lexicographer must ensure that the words exhibit their meanings in such a way that they can be easily conceived by the users with reference to the language and culture embodied in that dictionary. The findings of this research can be of some help to the students, scholars as well as the lexicographers.

Chapter Two: Review of Related Literature

Introduction:

The aim of the research is to study and explore the world of dictionaries or lexicon. For this, the author has studied and examined many research papers that were based on lexicography, Arabic lexicography, its history, development and other related topics. This has helped in deciding the overall approach of the study.

The chapter contains details of the role that modern linguistics played in the designing of the lexical schematization. The approach that was applied by Saussure to modern linguistics has been discussed. The various concepts of language and reality, concept-auditory image, linguistic entity and synchronic analysis have been discussed along with their contribution to linguistics as well as lexicography.

The studies that were conducted by the other linguists and scholars in the post-Saussarean era have also been studied. It contains a comparison between the concepts that were given by Saussure and the new concepts given by the other linguists. The meaning and working of the signifier-signified system and the meaning-making system has also been discussed.

The various definitions of the term "dictionary" have been given by different scholars along with the description of the criteria that are required for defining the term, namely formal, functional and substantive criteria. The meaning and attributes of typology, i.e., the system that differentiates between items has been described.

The approach that was used by Ferdinand de Saussure involving the study of signs and symbols can be of great significance when it comes to the study of the words and meanings of different languages because even though the meaning of the words remain universally unique, but with the change in the system of belief, the interpretation of the word in a certain context changes such as that in Arabic, British or American culture.

Keeping that in mind, the research concentrates upon the approach used by Saussure and other researchers who have studied the relation between the words and symbols with the human nature.

The problems that are faced in translating the Arabic language to English have also been mentioned. Some of the words that are difficult to translate have also been described. The relation that translation has with respect to dictionaries has also been discussed along with the role played by the bilingual dictionaries in translation.

The chapter also contains the history of lexicography and Arabic lexicography. Along with this, the different types of dictionaries, namely English-English, Arabic-Arabic, English-Arabic-Arabic-English dictionaries have also been discussed with examples. Also the basis and uses of the monolingual, bilingual, reference and production dictionaries has also been discussed.

A brief description of the Nijmegen Dutch-Arabic dictionary project and the difficulties faced in it has also been mentioned. The coming up and development of the electronic dictionaries has also been discussed along with the details of the difference between the printed and electronic dictionaries.

2.1 The Role of Linguistics in Lexical Schematization According to Saussure:

The basics of modern linguistics and the Saussure's approach to understanding the different languages by studying the words and symbols need to be thoroughly studied in order to clarify the role that linguistics play in designing the lexical schematization. In spite of a huge difference between the present day language and Saussure's ideas, the consolidation of the ideas from both of them can ameliorate the structuring of the dictionaries.

Earlier, language was restricted only to the study of concepts and meanings of the words, but the modern linguistics has far more things to consider than merely understand the concepts and meanings of words. The modern linguistics takes into consideration a

number of factors that are related with the meaning and structuring of the words with respect to the language (Sinha, 2005, pp. 29-31).

Apart from that, it considers the amendments that have been made to the language as the time passes by which has not only helped in getting an in depth knowledge of the language, but has also widened its scope.

The grammar part of the language was given a lot of importance in the traditional view of linguistics. However, when it comes to writing, the vocabulary part of language becomes more significant. Before Saussure had conducted his research, the earlier researchers studied the language in the light of the rules and guidelines that were prescribed for understanding the concept of different languages and their meanings. This was a comparatively formal approach of studying language.

As there are certain predefined rules and principles that are followed in mathematics, likewise in the earlier times, the structure of linguistics was restricted by the rules and guidelines. Certain equations were fixed for the language which had to be strictly followed. If at all the words were not arranged in a manner as defined in the equation to make a sentence, it would be declared to be grammatically incorrect.

This concept of mathematics being used in the study of language has far been outdated and in the modern linguistics, the study of language is carried out by looking at the various factors and facets that might have an effect on it. This concept has been able to flourish well with the changing time and has been able to cope with the changes in the structuring of the various languages.

The structure and understanding of language has gained significant importance which is evident from the change in the approach to linguistics from traditional to the modern view. The comparison of linguistics has been done with the various forms of sciences wherein the foundation is built on the basis of the concepts that were prominent in the past, but it also keeps on developing by the regular changes that are made to it as and when required. Therefore, in order to understand well the concepts of modern linguistics,

one should have a good understanding of the history of the concepts that were used by the earlier scholars.

One can understand the approaches that were used by Saussure in studying language while going through the modern linguistics. The contributions that have been made by Saussure in defining the building blocks of modern linguistics have been identified and appreciated by the other scholars and academicians.

Saussure's concept was based on not only based on the formal approach of using the prescribed rules, but it also involved the study of language on the basis of its use in the speech. Speech was considered as an important factor for the development of language (Preucel, 2006, pp. 21-23).

Saussure believed that meaning had only a restricted role in getting into the depths of understanding language, and that it is one of the smaller aspects of language. So, the complete language cannot be understood on the basis of meaning alone (Saussure, 1998, pp. 9-10).

He also pointed that the meaning of a word cannot be identified by only its language, but one needs to understand the context in which it is being used in order to understand the real meaning of that word. He said that language cannot be completely understood by considering only one factor, and hence he divided linguistics into three parts for studying. They are:

➢ The uncovering of the history for studying and forming the structure of languages.
➢ The recognition of the factors that have an impact on the development and evolution of language and the way it is used.
➢ The study of language in different parts of the world with respect to the various fields.

The modern linguistics has been able to widen the scope of looking at language. It has not restricted language to be based on only one factor, such as grammar, but believes that language can be understood only when we consider factors such as the context in

which it is being used because it cannot be expressed by using any one factors as it is linked with several things such as things, objects, etc., and are also coupled with other words and concepts (Habib, 2008, p. 70-75).

The Saussure's approach to the modern linguistics acts as an aid to the lexical schematization as it allows conceiving the meaning of language by looking into the various aspects of language and the factors to which it is related and which have an impact on it (Croft & Cruse, 2004, p. 63-64).

Modern linguistics has the capability to study language in the view of different aspects of knowledge such as history and etymology, which can be used to define a path for the structuring of the information in such a form that will enable the language to be distinguished.

The dictionaries have been created with the aim of providing reference to the user not only in terms of its meaning or its grammatical use, but also to provide information about its origin and the derivative forms of the words, how these words can be used in speech, etc. In this way, the modern linguistics and Saussure's approach to study language have been useful for designing a dictionary.

2.2 The Nature and Structure of the Linguistic Entity:

2.2.1 Language and Reality:

Saussure believed that it is very important for words to have a definite structure, the absence of which might lead the learning of meaning of any certain word or situation inconceivable (Saussure, 1998, p. 11-12).

According to him, any language should have certain predefined standards governing its structure so that it can be easily understood by people belonging to different parts of the world. With regards to this concept, we can deduce that the concepts that we have in our minds of existence and reality are in some way related to the language.

There has to be some information or certain basic standards attached to the language, without which it will not be possible to differentiate between what is trying to be explained and everything would seem to be merged and indistinguishable. No ideas were identified, as well as any signs or symbols were not assigned to the ideas.

Prior to linguistics, nothing was discrete. Another thing that was questionable was that in the absence of discretion of ideas, does speech provide any help in developing the ideas (Saussure, 1998, p. 133). Saussure had put forward three arguments. The first argument states that the languages are not capable of providing a nomenclature which can determine the concepts or ideas that were present in the earlier times.

Nomenclaturism as defined by Preucel states that language is an aggregation of words which are used to describe the objects, actions and other things in such a manner that they can be distinguished from one another. Also each word is made up of letters which give out a distinctive meaning to the words and make them identifiable (Preucel, 2006, p. 26).

Saussure believed that language is not just comprised of words or the letters that create those words because those same letters constitute the sounds that can be expressed in a logical manner. Nomenclaturism has also been related to the ideas that existed in the past regarding the meaning of language.

If we consider the example of the word "love", we will find that its meaning states that it is something which defines kindness and compassion, however if we look at it in a more practical manner, it is just presenting the feeling of kindness and compassion for someone. The arising of these concepts from the ideas of the earlier times can only be confirmed by studying the language.

Saussure was against the concept of nomenclaturism stating that language is not based on what it is trying to present or communicate, it rather keeps on changing according to the context in which it is being used or the meaning that has to be represented. It means that the meaning of the word "love" may change from the one that has been mentioned in the books if it is being used in different contexts. For example, if we say

"love for one's country", it does not mean kindness and compassion in this statement. It rather indicates the feeling of nationalism.

The second argument that was put forward by Saussure was that the realities are represented in different forms by the different languages. The language differentiates reality into many different categories whereas the conceptual world that is known to everyone can be divided in a different manner. The languages of different origin do not categorise reality in a similar manner (Chandler, 2002, p. 27).

The word "love" in the English language is called "Liebe" in German and both the words are used in different ways according to their contexts of use. Language determines the ideas and concepts of a human being when it comes to talking about reality. However, the concept of "amorphous mass" contradicts the ideas that have been put forward by Saussure regarding the relationship between reality and language.

This concept depicts the thinking that people had in the pre-linguistic times. It stated that the thoughts and ideas of a person are free from any restrictions and do not come together to project something to define any territories. If these thoughts are not arranged properly, they convey no meaning at all. Hence, language is responsible for making this amorphous mass meaningful and capable of being understood (Chandler, 2002, p. 27).

2.2.2 Concept-Auditory Image:

Language can be defined as a naming system wherein the letters come together to form words, which lead to the formation of sentences, and this cycle of association keeps on happening continuously. It has been postulated by Saussure that this viewpoint of linguistics is extremely easy (Kemmer, 2008, p. 23). In spite of its simplicity, it is capable of depicting the importance of language in the most suitable manner and has been able to bring forward two important components of language.

The first component of language is the concept that represents the ideas and thoughts of people by making use of words or is communicated by some means. The second component is the auditory image which acts as a stimulant for communicating the

meaning of the concept to the receiver (Figure 1). The auditory image may be defined as the psychological element of the stimulus that creates an understanding in our minds and is not restricted to the materialistic part of it.
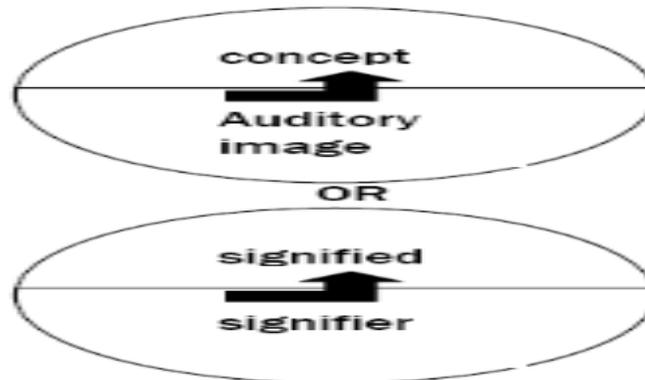
Figure 1. General Model of Concept Formation

(Source: Saussure, 1998, p. 72)

The working of the concept-auditory image model is similar to the signified-signifier relationship model. The most important thing that needs to be apprehended from this model is the role that linguistic sign plays in the language as it is formed by combining the concept and sound image.

This combination provides assistance in defining an outline of the process that must be integrated with the meaning-making system. This approach has been further explained by Saussure by giving an example of the word "tree" wherein he states that the main idea or meaning of the word "tree" can be expressed in different languages.

A person starts bringing into existence the concept that needs to be explained behind the word "tree" from the moment that person creates an auditory image of that word, no matter what language the person speaks and understands.

Thus, the complete meaning of the word "tree" can be explained only by combining the two components of language, that result in the formation of a meaning-making system.

The auditory image of "tree" begins the conception of the meaning of the word leading to its complete understanding.

It can be said that the process of creating a language involves the developing of the naming concept which is exhibited by the auditory images and the patterns of sounds that are created. The requirement of a medium for expressing the concepts and ideas in front of others has resulted in the creation of the auditory images.

Different patterns of sound were created by making use of the auditory images which alleviated the process of communicating the message or conveying the meaning to be explained by the sender to the perceiver. An example for this can be that of the desire of human beings to express their feeling of love that they have for others, for which the language was developed so that it could be done in an easier and distinct manner.

In the view of Saussure, sign was the concept that was responsible for unifying the signifier and the signified. The series of signs create a signifying system which has to undergo a thorough examination considering its constituent parts (Barker, 2008, p. 76). The relation that exists between a concept that needs to be expressed and the language of speech can be understood by using sign as a medium.

In this system, the concept represents the signified while the language that is used represents the signifier. As the realities are represented by different languages in different forms, likewise the signified is represented in different ways in the form of concepts. So, it can be said that the signifying system consists of a signifier that represents the concept and a signified which is the language in which the concept is expressed.

The views of Saussure regarding the auditory image at the parole level support this concept of auditory image wherein the signified-signifier relationship is used to represent a concept at the langue level. Langue can be defined as a system of rules and regulations that are applied to form a structure of any language (Hodder, 1991, p. 185). Parole is the application of this concept by the people.

As the Saussure's signifying system is discussed further, it can be identified that the relation that exists between the signifier and the signified can be expressed by using the view of auditory image and concept at the parole level.

This concept can be delineated by considering the panoramic view of the speaker and the laws that govern a language concerning the signified and signifier. Looking at the point of view of an individual speaker, the concept that he wants to express can be presented by making use of language in terms of speech or auditory terms.

In order to express the concept, the individual speaker makes use of the language to make it clear. As mentioned earlier in the concept of "amorphous mass", that in the pre-linguistic times, the thoughts of a person were not bounded by any limitations and were indistinct, there was a need for the language to make these thoughts elucidated. The person can express his thoughts by making use of the auditory images which are significant to him and this can be done in the form of linguistics (Chandler, 2002, p. 110).

In accordance with the system of language, concept can be defined as the thought that is distinctive and an integral part of man. This concept that has to be expressed by using language as a medium is termed as signified. Different languages make use of the auditory images for expressing these thoughts in a distinct manner. The concept of langue is responsible for expressing these thoughts with the help of a unique language system.

2.2.3 Linguistic Entity:

A single concept can be expressed by any one or all of the languages in infinite ways. This suggests that the signifier and signified of a signifying system can be isolated. It means that the signifiers can combine with the other signifiers and similarly the signified can join their counterparts which will allow a sign to become polysemous.

In such a case, the signifier and signified will become separated from the sign. This can be explained by giving an example of the word "bed" which refers to a piece of

furniture on which a person sleeps, but it is also used to refer to the borders of the water bodies including rivers and streams.

The words, which are referred to as signs in linguistics, should be conceived with reference to the time of the state or action. A person communicating his views by speaking words can utter a single word at a particular time and the association of these words leads to the formation of the statement or concept.

When we look at the writing part, here also the words are written one by one resulting into a sentence in the end. This demonstrates that word is linear and the signifiers come along one by one in a sentence to convert into the signified.

The view that was expressed by Saussure stating that the relation that exists between the signifier and the signified is arbitrary in nature has been braced by pointing out that everything has an arbitrary aspect in itself, even if they are considered non arbitrary. A sound judgement can be made only in the meaning-making process because in order to base things on a common ground, an association of people have agreed upon certain view points.

The example of how a single signifier can be used to represent its meaning to more than one signified can be explained by taking an example of the "peace sign", which originated and became famous amongst a community of people called the "hippies" in the seventies.

Even today, people using the peace sign know what it stands for but do not relate it to only that community. It is just that it was first used by the hippies; however neither its meaning has any relations with that community nor did they realise that it was also a representation of the "Cross of Nero", which is the characteristic of the feeling of hatred for Christ in the earlier Christian era (McCleary, 2004, p. 392).

The argument against the concept that everything is arbitrary, which also applies to the signifier-signified relationship, and the conformity of the fact that a single signifier can be used to represent more than one signifier can be explained by the following

examples. The concept of arbitrations of a sign can be limited by the study of Onomatopoeia, which corresponds to the sound presenting a specific meaning.

The sound that a rooster makes is represented in English as "cock-a-doodle-do" while its onomatopoeic form in Spanish is "cocorico". The exclamations expressing emotions and the curse words are arbitrary, though to many languages they are unique. For example, it is "Ouch" in English which is expressed as "Aie" in French.

2.2.4   Synchronic Analysis:

Even though Saussure believes that it is important to have knowledge about the origin, history and development of words, he affirms that all this does not have much relevance in the meaning- making system because according to him, language is arbitrary in nature. He also states that linguistics must be described by making use of the synchronic analysis, which at any particular time emphasizes on the meaning of the word.

In order to define the meaning-making process in a formal manner, there are three prerequisites that need to be consummated. Firstly, the lexical entities of the language system should work in such a manner so that they are not independent of each other and act as a part of the whole system.

The second condition is that the language system should be flexible as it is arbitrary by origin. This is referred to as transformation by Saussure and he also states that the language system must be able to adapt itself to the changes because the nature of language is not static and keeps on changing (Saussure, 1998, p. 87-89).

Even though synchronic analysis plays an important role in the meaning-making process, the transformation of word must imbibe in itself the rules that apply to the language system. Also, the language system should be capable of regulating by itself. Irrespective of the number of times the transformation takes place, the new elements should function keeping in mind the basic structure of the language system because of its capability to be inerrant and universal (Saussure, 1998, p. 94).

2.3 On Lexical Meaning and the Valuation of Its Terms:

2.3.1 Structure of Signs:

Something that should always be retained in the mind is that the value of a sign is not characterised by any signifier that represents a signified, but is determined by considering the complete structure of signs which is used by a community. Many people are perplexed with the idea of value and signification and cannot make any distinction between them and most of the times they are considered to have the similar meaning.

However, the difference between value and signification has been pointed out by Saussure by saying that signification generally referred to as the meaning of the word, which means that it is the point of association for the signifier and the signified.

On the other hand, value signifies as the connector between the various signs that exist in a signifying system. According to Saussure, language can be defined as a system of terms that are dependent on each other, and the value of each term is resulted by the existence of other terms in the system (Saussure, 1998, p. 129).

Two concepts have been integrated in "value". The first concept states that similar things can be compared and are capable of changing positions with the others and the second concept is that this holds true for the dissimilar things also.

Not much explanation is required for describing the capability of the similar things to be compared with each other and the capability of being interchanged. However, if we look at the dissimilar things, their comparison and interchange ability becomes seems difficult to be understood and explained.

It has been found that the dissimilar things work in a manner that resembles the working of similar things in certain aspects. However, the dissimilar things have to go through a strict process of associating two dissimilar ideas. For example, the "peace sign" given by the hippies is associated with maintaining peace, which can be interchanged and expressed as an idea that implies profanity. The main point to be noted

is that language is arbitrary in nature and the meaning of words can be extracted on the basis of the other words on which its meaning is dependant (Saussure, 1998, pp. 111-113).

In simple terms, the value of a word does not represent a unique concept throughout the universe and is measured by considering the other factors, such as words that surround it. Emphasis should be given on the statement that language is considered as a system which inherits the value as its part, and each word has its corresponding value (Saussure, 1998, p. 114).

The concept that each word has its corresponding value cannot be held true only on the basis of similarity of things. It should also consider the differences that exist. The meaning of a word cannot be deciphered by taking into consideration only the words that are similar in nature, but one has to also go through the words that are comparable. The words cannot be considered in an isolated form. The value of the term can be determined by examining the system in which the term exists.

The meaning that a signifier intends to express can be understood because it stands alone with other signifiers, which means that the value that is characteristic of each word helps in distinguishing that signifier from the others. By this, Saussure meant that since the value of the signifier is not related to its value in the system in which it exists, therefore it becomes meaningful.

Taking an example of the word "bank", in spite of its different meanings as the financial institution and the boundaries of the water bodies, it is spelled in the same manner and their values are joined in such a manner that they appear to be different from one another.

2.3.2 Systemic Differences:

The difference between the units forms the basis of the formation of the system of linguistics. Since the units can be differentiated from one another, therefore they have

some value in the system. The idea of binary digits in computers is responsible for creating this idea of difference.

The idea of binary opposition consists of a pair of opposite values that are defined theoretically. The examples of this can be high-low, in-out, etc. On the other hand, non binary opposition in not based upon the opposites but considers some of the differences that occur between the two terms with regards to some of the sets of language.

In the words of Saussure, the concept of difference is defined by the way in which language works with regards to the differences in the signs and how they are placed (Saussure, 1998, p. 126). In case of a binary pair, the difference between the words is defined by the value that it adds to that word. The words become distinct because of this difference.

Because of the presence of this difference, the applicability of the value in words is confined to the communities that make use of certain associations for their language system. Thus, the value of a word in German language will be different from the value of a word in Arabic language, and this applies to the words in all the language systems. There might be stances that a word from two distinct languages might indicate the same meaning, however, their values will be different.

2.3.3 The Value of a Word:

The "value of a word" cannot be determined without the presence of the other terms that give meaning to that word in a particular context, that is to say that the words that surround a term are used for determining the meaning of that word. A word comprises of a value within itself (Saussure, 1998, p. 144).

Saussure believes in the association of the string of words to exhibit meaning that relates to bigger things which supports the use of phrases such as "bigger and better". This is because in the English language, the orders in which the words are arranged indicate the meaning of that sentence.

Taking an example of the sentence "The cat sat on the mat", would give out another meaning if the sequence of the words in the sentence were changed to "The mat sat on the cat". The position that a word holds in the chain of signification gives meaning to that word. The reason behind this distinction in meaning is that the terms "cat" and "mat" are different in that system.

Saussure believed that linguistics is a part of the theory of functions of symbols and signs, and this lead to the significance of the association of terms in the study of modern linguistics. This thought acts as a reminder of the concept of orthodoxy in the thinking pattern of Saussure because the rules and regulations that influence the various aspects of a language such as that related to the meaning and practicality are covered under semiotics.

In the system of English language, certain rules of grammar need to be followed and the arrangement of the words should be such that it implies the meaning that needs to be communicated. The sentence must be created keeping in mind the order of subject-verb-object or in some cases, object-subject-verb. The order of words that is used in the English language might be completely different to that applied in other languages.

In case of the German language system, this order of words may be adjective noun-auxiliary-verb whereas in the French language system it might be noun adjective verb. However, in case of the Latin language system, since the meaning of the word is dependent upon its case, therefore the position of the word in the sentence does not have any significance in determining the meaning of that word.

Syntagma is defined as the arrangement of the linguistic units or entities in a linear form. The rules and regulations that are applied to this linear sequencing of words leads to the association of words into phrases and sentences which leads to the formation of the language system. Syntagma may pertain to the relation that exists between the words which come together to form a sentence which would be in accordance with the rules of grammar.

For example, if we consider the sentence "The children are singing", the relation that exists between the words "children" and "are" is in accordance with the subject-verb agreement which states that the verb that is employed in the statement should correspond to the singularity or plurality of the subject noun that is used.

Therefore, it can be said that the syntagmatic relationship consists of the arrangement of the words or linguistic entities in a linear form to create a phrase or sentence. In lexicology, syntagma grants the formulation of the sentences by providing a structure to it. The syntagmatic relations play a significant role in a language as they provide a clear meaning to the sentence and the value of the lexical entity can be accurately expressed by it.

However, the syntagmatic relationships ascertain that the words are arranged in such a manner that they are in accordance with the standards that have been set for the construction of sentences, as well as provide a language that helps both the speakers and receivers in understanding the meaning that needs to be communicated.

2.4 Post-Saussurean Debates:

2.4.1 Language and Reality in Light of Saussure:

The views that were put forward by Saussure encouraged the other linguists to conduct further studies on linguistics. The thoughts of Saussure regarding the meaning in linguistics can be compared with the view points of other linguists that conducted further studies on linguistics on the basis of three parameters:

➢ The linguistics meaning provides evidence of the conceptual reality that existed in the pre-linguistic times.
➢ The reality can be partitioned by making use of linguistic meaning.
➢ The reality is structured by the linguistic meaning in a radical manner.

Saussure was against the view that the conceptual realities that were present in the pre-existing times were responsible for the creation of language. In his view, the languages break up into parts to form the reality.

However, another cognitive scientist named Steven Pinker, who has been amongst the contributors in the discipline of language studies opposed the concept given by Saussure by saying that up to some extent, the conceptual realities of the pre-existing times have been responsible for the structuring of the language (Pinker, 2007, p. 30).

There are similarities between the thoughts of Pinker and Noam Chomsky regarding the language that it is conceptualised on the basis of the human instincts. Pinker believed that there is a tendency of human beings to keep the conceptual realities such as thoughts and assumptions stored in the mind, which are expressed and clarified in front of others by making use of language. These thoughts and assumptions were declared or expressed by making use of the communication process that is provided by the language (Pinker, 2007, pp. 155-156).

The arguments presented by Pinker can be further supported by the conceptual reality of pain or fear. Fear is a feeling that dwells in the minds of human beings and so the fear of snakes is a spontaneous feeling generated by the mind. When a person is faced by a snake, this feeling of fear gets transformed into an expressive form and the person starts looking for help by calling others.

It is the man's fear that exists in his mind that leads to the expression of fear and the person calls for help. Similarly if a person is feeling pain and wants to express it through the use of language, it is done in a way which is similar to that mentioned for fear.

As it has been mentioned earlier that Pinker and Chomsky's thoughts were similar, when it came to the study of language, Chomsky believed that language is simply a characteristic of mind that may be present within an individual since birth or in the form of an instinct. In both the conditions, it is something that results from the mind of a person.

The view given by Chomsky points out that the rules and regulations that govern a language are a resultant of the pattern that is created by the conceptual realities in the minds of a human being, and have been exhibited by using language as a medium.

However, it must be noted that the classification of words into nouns did not exist in the pre-existing times. The inclusion of the nouns as a part of speech has been because of the homogeneity of words that was developed by the human based on the basic conceptual realities. Thus, the concept of noun came into existence after the concept of language of man took its place.

The hypothesis given by Sapir-Whorf states that the way we perceive the concept of reality depends upon the thought process of a person which is a consequence of the language. Thus, this view explains that language is similar to a prison, wherein once a person understands the concepts behind a language, they remain with him forever. However, the other interpretation of this view is that language is responsible for shaping the thought process of a person, but its effects do not stay with him for a lifetime.

As against the opinion of Pinker, Sapir and Whorf state that reality is structured with the help of linguistic meaning. In contrast with the concepts that were applied by Saussure in studying the field of linguistics, the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis came into existence due to the presence of philosophical concepts that are applicable to the changes taking place in the cultures.

Edward Sapir and Benjamin Lee Whorf were the creators of the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, who conducted studies on the linguistic relativity and determinism. The concept of linguistic relativity is in the favour of the view that the conceptual realities that were present in the pre-existing times are responsible for the creation of language.

It is based on the assumption that the variations that are present in the cultures are responsible for the occurrence of changes in the linguistic meanings. Also, the beliefs, ideologies and views of people that are affected by their different cultures provide direction to the linguistic meaning.

The concept of linguistic determinism corroborates the view that the structure of reality is affected by the linguistic meaning in a radical manner. The reason behind this is that according to linguistic determinism, the way in which a person looks at the world and its surroundings have an impact on his language which subsequently affects the thought process of that person.

The argument put forward by the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis is that even though the conceptual realities have an impact on the linguistic meaning, these conceptual realities are based on the language of a person and are bounded by the depth of knowledge that person have about the language.

It must be noted that the knowledge of a person about a language acts as a limiter for the thought process of that person. For example, if a person does not know the meaning of the word compromise, then he will not be able to turn that concept into a practical action.

2.4.2 The Sign as an Abstract Notion and Utterances as Real Entities in the Light of   Saussure:

As discussed earlier, the model given by Saussure is based upon the linguistic signs which included the signifier and the signified. The linguistic sign refers to the relation that exists between the idea that is to be communicated by either making use of the auditory image or the sound pattern that act as a signifier. The auditory image or sound pattern can be represented in two distinct forms.

Saussure defines the auditory image or the sound pattern as the rendering and comprehending of the concept that is explained with the help of a language by the receiver. According to some of the linguists, these can be defined as the representation of the thoughts using language as a medium, and are derived from the senses (Chandler, 2002, p. 176). Thus it can be said that the signified and the signifier are a creation of the human mind, while they represent the entities that are non-psychological in nature.

Saussure considers the signifier-signified relationship as one of the components of semiotic analysis of linguistics. It was earlier expected that this concept of the signifier-signified relationship would contribute towards the development of linguistics to a great extent, however, it turned out that it did not provide any significant help in the progress.

This inability to help in the development of linguistics can be explained by the Saussure's theory of signification. This theory does not provide any new ideas that might be helpful for developing the language.

According to this theory, the auditory images and the sound patterns play the role of a signifier while the role of signified is played by the concept. This theory was not that developed so that it could be applied to the studies of other discipline. It proves that signification contributes very little to the development of the linguistics.

The importance that was given to the semiotics is of great significance to the lexicographers as the semiotics takes into consideration the various aspects of language as well as the rules and regulations that are needed for creating a dictionary.

The dictionaries not only provide meaning and explanation to the words in various ways, but they also provide guidance for correct pronunciation, the ways in which a word can be used, the rules of grammar, the derivative forms of a word, their synonyms, etc (Olivera & Arribas-Bano, 2008, pp. 107-108).

Due to the ability of semiotics to describe the correct pronunciation of a word, use of that word in a grammatically correct form and providing the derivative forms of a word, it acts as tool that can be of great significance to the lexicographers for providing a structure to the dictionaries, and also for completing them.

Apart from this, the other two concepts that were given by Saussure, namely the concept of langue and parole have also proved to be great contributors when it comes to the study of linguistics and lexicography. This concept of langue-parole provides an understanding to the other lexicographers the importance of different aspects of language,

and also suggests that they should not just look at the technical elements or characteristics of language.

It also throws light on the property of language to be unique according to the different cultures, and states that it is affected by the views, beliefs and conceptual realities of the people that live in a particular community and use that language. This acts as a means for the linguists to understand the distinctions that occur in the languages with respect to their structure and content.

This has also proved to be of great help in lexicography, with a special mention of the bilingual dictionaries. Keeping in view of the concept that there are variations in the language in terms of its designing, content and usage, the lexicographers had to pay special attention to understanding the ways in which the translation of the words can take place from one language to the other, keeping in mind the difference in the views of the people residing in different parts of the world and the structure of the language.

Another concept that should be given special importance by the lexicographers while creating a dictionary is that there should be an evident difference between competence and performance, as it has been mentioned by Chomsky.

He stated that linguistic competence and linguistic performance were two different concepts, out of which linguistic competence indicates the knowledge that one has regarding language, while linguistic performance refers to the ways in which it is spoken.

Apart from the Saussure's concept of langue-parole and the definitions given by Chomsky regarding linguistic competence and performance, another thing that should be kept in mind by the lexicographers while creating bilingual dictionaries is that they should be capable of translating words from one language to the other and should also provide guidance to the user to learn the target language efficiently.

The concepts provided by Saussure and Chomsky have helped in creating a structure for lexicography that is based on the more rigid and efficient measures and guidelines. The

foundation of lexicography has been laid out by the concepts that were given by Saussure. While creating a dictionary, the lexicographers lay emphasis on the concepts of syntagma and paradigm that were provided by Saussure for representing the signs in linguistics (Hartmann, 2003, p. 228).

The contributions that have been given by Saussure to lexicography include the guidance on structuring of the dictionary, its content and usage (Hartmann, 2003, p. 228). On the other hand, Chomsky has set apart the standards that need to be reached while creating a dictionary.

According to Chomsky, the dictionaries should be created in such a way so that they can help the user understand and learn the target language, while making use of a bilingual or multilingual dictionary and also provide guidance to them so that they can use that language practically.

In a nutshell, it can be stated that Saussure and Chomsky have provided concepts that have helped in the structuring of a dictionary, providing the right content, and has set certain standards to be met by the dictionaries, abiding to which the dictionaries can be declared as an efficient tool for being used by different type of users.

2.4.3 The Arbitrary Relationship between Signifier and Signified in the Light of Saussure:

The concept that was put forward by Saussure regarding the arbitrary nature of the signifier-signified relationship was in contrast with the thoughts of some of the linguists such as Benveniste and Harris. According to Benveniste, as the language is based on the differences, and the signifier and the signified are a part of that system, it gives conformity that the signifier-signified relationship is not arbitrary.

Since the concept or signified and the auditory image or sound pattern that acts as the signifier belong to distinct systems, therefore, it can be said that the cognition and explanation that is expressed in the form of the auditory image and the concept are not arbitrary in nature. The language has been based upon a particular system and has been

structured according to certain rules and guidelines, which state that the concept and auditory images are not random in nature.

Lexicography depends upon the structuring of the words, which includes the knowledge of the origin and history of the word. The concept that signifier and signified are distinct parts of a system, acts as a support to the study of linguistics and lexicography.

On the basis of this assumption, it can be said that the lexicographers should be capable of providing meanings to the words in a structured manner and taking a broader scope of language. If at all it would have been true that the concept and auditory image are random in nature, then it would have been impossible to create a logical and consistent dictionary and lexicography would have ceased to exist.

2.4.4 Synchronic Analysis in the Light of Saussure:

Saussure said that the study of linguistics should be done considering only a particular frame of time, without taking into account its origin and history. He also stated that the study of language should be done on the basis of its structure and the rules and guidelines that apply to it at a given point of time with no regards to its etymology.

However, this view has been opposed by other linguists by stating that since the language is affected by a number of factors that are present in different phases of time, therefore linguistics should take into consideration all the factors that exist in the present time and also those which have impacted the language in the history (O'Sullivan, 1994, pp. 85-86).

The emphasis that has been given to the synchronic analysis by Saussure has played a vital role in lexicography in the creation of dictionaries. However, the application of the diachronic approach should also be considered. The information about the origin and history of a language plays an important role in lexicography as they provide guidance in learning the pronunciation and derivative forms of the words.

The lexicographers are incapable of determining the ways in which the changes will take place in a language as it passes through time in spite of the requirement to modify the dictionaries. Therefore, it becomes compulsory for the linguists to study language on the basis of the concept of synchronic analysis so that they can come into terms with the changes that are taking place in the rules of grammar and the language, with time, so that the dictionaries can be updated with the latest information.

2.4.5 On Sterkenburg, Swanepoel and Geeraerts' Conceptions of the Lexicon:

2.4.5.1 Meaning-Making in a Multi-Lingual Context:

People have become habitual to referring the dictionaries in case they want to know the meaning of a given word, specifically those words which they have come across for the first time. It is very important for a person to know the exact meaning of a given word because it allows the person to make use of that word in the right context giving away the meaning that is required to be conveyed.

In the earlier times, communication was restricted to the noise and body language, and there was no role of words in it. But with due course of time, development of human beings and the language that they used took place.

It has been mentioned in one of the stories of the "Tower of Babel" that in the earlier times, there was only one language that was used for communicating, but because of certain unfavourable circumstances it divided into a number of languages which is evident even today.

As the languages multiplied in number, it became difficult for the people to communicate with each other, and it became important to conceptualise a common ground for the two speakers who speak different languages wherein they could understand what the person speaking a different language is trying to convey.

The initial solution that was discovered for this problem was that the two native languages were combined together to give rise to a new mixed language which could be understood by the speakers of both the native languages (Crystal, 2003, p. 117).

However, this did not prove to be an ideal solution because in case there were more than two different languages, then it became difficult to come down to a common language, also certain words were interpreted in the wrong way as understanding the meaning of a word depends upon the way in which it has been comprehended by the receiver. This further led to the rise of two obstructions in the process of communication, namely equivocalness and indistinctness.

Ambiguity or equivocalness can be described as a situation where the meaning of a word, phrase, sign or symbol cannot be determined accurately in the context it is being used and can be explained in more than one ways.

On the other hand, vagueness or indistinctness refers to the property of the concept of being unclear and not able to express its meaning properly. If the scope of the concept is unclear, then it is difficult for a person to clearly understand the meaning of that concept even though it might pertain to a group of things that are associated with the concept.

One of the attributes of ambiguity is that the words used in this concept are dependent on the context in which they are used, for deriving their meaning and are capable of expressing more than one meaning at a given time. It must be noted that a word or sentence that shows an ambiguous nature in one context might not exhibit the same property in a different context.

This property of ambiguity is a resultant of the different ways in which a particular sentence may be analysed giving rise to more than one meaning for a single sentence. The two types of ambiguity that exist are structural and lexical ambiguity. An example of lexical ambiguity may be the words like light and bear that exhibit more than one meaning.

2.4.5.2 Critical Importance of Dictionaries:

There are certain problems that have to be faced while using a dictionary of a particular language which include the attributes such as ambiguity and vagueness. The basic purpose for which the dictionaries have been created is to provide a brief and precise meaning to the words belonging to particular languages, which are also referred to as the building blocks of a language. It is also used for looking up for phrases or idioms. The dictionary calls attention to the fact that language is arbitrary in nature, while subsequently defies its arbitrary nature by providing a number of meanings for a single word.

The term "dictionary" is defined as a noun which is a book that contains the meanings of the words of a language that are arranged in an alphabetical order, gives information about their origin, usage, pronunciation and the grammatical rules that apply to it. It is also referred to as the reference book of foreign language wherein the meanings are given for the words belonging to two or more languages, arranged in an alphabetical order. It is also defined as a book that gives definitions for particular words.

One of the objectives of this research is to provide an accurate and precise definition of the term "dictionary" and to define the mechanism that is used in these dictionaries. In order to get detailed and clear information about the dictionaries, it is important to address its origin and history.

For this, certain books such as "The 'Dictionary': Definition and History" by Sterkenburg, "Dictionary Typologies: A Pragmatic Approach" by Swanepoel and "Meaning and Definition" by Geeraerts have been used for conducting the study.

2.5 On the Naissance of the Dictionary:

2.5.1 The Functional Definition of a Dictionary:

It has been stated by Sterkenburg that the definitions that have been given for the word "dictionary" does not enclose the entire range of meanings. Those definitions only refer

to the monolingual dictionaries that are used to provide meanings to the words of a certain language arranged in an alphabetical order (Sterkenburg, 2003, p. 3).

This definition refers to a dictionary that is used for looking up for the meanings of the words of a particular language, their usage and structure. It does not cover the other types of dictionaries that exist.

An example can be taken of a biological dictionary that will provide definitions for only the technical and scientific terms that are used in biology. There are different prototypes of dictionaries pertaining to different fields of studies and it will be very difficult to consider all the prototypes of dictionaries to come down to a single definition of "dictionary". Keeping this problem in mind, Sterkenburg suggested that in order to define dictionary in a concise and accurate manner, one should have some knowledge about its history.

Another definition that was given for "dictionary" by Ladislav Zgusta, also known as the father of lexicography, stated that it is an arrangement of the linguistic forms that are generally spoken by the people belonging to a certain community, and the meanings are provided for those words in such a form that can be easily interpreted by the reader. It also provides some information about the purpose of a given linguistic form in a community (Zgusta, 1993, p. 4).

Zgusta also stated that a dictionary is created solely for the people belonging to a certain community of people wherein the rules and regulations of that community are used for structuring the dictionary accordingly. However, a loophole was discovered by Sterkenburg in this definition of dictionary given by Zgusta that it was meant for only a particular group, specifically the group of people who have received higher education.

2.5.2 Relativism in Dictionaries:

Another definition of dictionary states that it is an assembly of the meanings of the words that are used by a certain group of people. It includes all the information that is relevant to a particular word comprising of its origin, history, usage, pronunciation, etc

(Svensen, 1993, p. 2). This definition of dictionary is concentrated upon the physical components that are involved in the process of assembly of the words into a single unit.

The way in which the dictionary is presented makes it different from the other compilations of information. In a dictionary, the headwords or the words whose meaning we are looking for are arranged in an alphabetical order. The difference between a dictionary and an encyclopaedia is that in case of encyclopaedia, the information may be laid out in an alphabetical or chronological order.

It has also been pointed out that in case of a dictionary the information is arranged in an arbitrary manner and not according to the topics or the time period. It means that one can easily refer to the meaning of a word in a dictionary by making use of the alphabetical order, but cannot get the definitions on the basis of the topics (Svensen, 1993, p. 5).

The features of a dictionary can be divided into two components, namely formal feature which provides the spelling, pronunciation and usage of a given word and the other element is referential usage, which means that the dictionary should be able to remove any ambiguities that are present for a given word regarding its meaning, pronunciation, etc.

Sterkenburg agrees with both the definitions given by Zgusta and Svensen, however a disagreement may appear in this concept as the definitions given by the two linguists might hold true during their periods, but many changes have taken place with the changing time. The dictionaries that are created nowadays are for an everlasting time period while the books have been converted to their electronic forms.

In accordance with the fact stated above, it becomes inevitable to answer certain question that have been raised against the definitions given by Zgusta regarding the focus of the dictionary only on the highly educated group of people, and that given by Svensen regarding the structure of the dictionary. Another issue that needs to be looked upon is the ambiguity regarding the change in the definition of "dictionary" with respect to the change in time.

2.5.3 Criteria Setting:

It has been suggested by Sterkenburg that a precise and clear definition can be given for the term "dictionary" only after taking into consideration three criteria, namely: formal, functional and substantive criteria.

2.5.3.1 Formal Criterion:

The formal criterion is mainly concerned with the use of the electronic dictionaries instead of the written or printed form of dictionaries. However, it must be noted that there is not much difference in the two forms of dictionaries since they are both based on the similar rules, standards and guidelines, and the only difference that lies between them is in the form in which they are presented.

The contents of the printed and electronic form of dictionary are the same; the difference is that in a printed dictionary, the contents are written on a paper while in the electronic dictionaries the content is contained in a file document (Sterkenburg, 2003, p. 5).

An electronic dictionary can be viewed and operated only when the computer allows the software to run. It must be pointed out that electronic dictionary has certain additional features that make it more attractive than the printed form of dictionaries.

In the traditional printed form of dictionary, the reader can look for the meaning of a word by making use of the alphabetical arrangement of the words. Whereas in case of an electronic dictionary, the user has more than one way of getting access to the meaning of a particular word which makes the search easy and also saves time.

One such way of finding the meaning to a word is by directly entering the word into the locator. In case the person does not the exact word he is looking for, then in this case he can make use of the antonyms and the synonyms that are provided for each word. The definition given for a particular word or phrase might also be useful for searching of the term.

Another advantage of using an electronic dictionary is that the content within the electronic dictionary can be modified at any point of time. New words or phrases can be added and the outdated terms that are not used anymore can be deleted. Both the printed and electronic forms of dictionary are capable of helping the user with the pronunciation of a term, but the advantage of using electronic dictionary is that the user can listen to how the word is pronounced in a correct manner.

2.5.3.2 Functional Criterion:

The functional criterion deals with the benefits that both the printed and electronic forms of dictionary offer to its users. The basic purpose of creating a dictionary is to become aware of the knowledge of a language. It is used for storing different types of words that may be new, old, scientific, etc. Although it might not be possible for a dictionary to cover the complete system of language, as there are certain words that still need to be invented while others are used by people belonging to only a certain community.

It implies that the words are compiled in a dictionary on the representative basis. It means that if a word is being only by a particular group of people such as the technical or scientific terms, then it cannot be represented in a dictionary. This can be explained by taking an example of the word "kneecap" which is termed as "patella" in terms of scientific language used by the doctors.

The word must be applicable universally. A person refers to a dictionary to look up for the meaning of a word that is not known to him, and wants to get information regarding only that particular word. In case he cannot find that word in the dictionary, he would reach to a conclusion that such a word does not exist.

The second function that is performed by a dictionary is that it helps in deciding whether a word exists or not. A dictionary provides the complete guidance with reference to a particular system of language, and in case a word is not mentioned in the dictionary, it means that the word does not exist.

Only those words which are restricted by boundaries and are used by the people belonging to a particular region are not included in the dictionary. Those words which lack the property of universality and cannot be understood by all the people are not included.

Neologism is defined as the act of creating new words or phrases. It forms an important part of any system of language and is useful for increasing the purview of a dictionary. The newly created words which do not have any value attached to them are not included in the dictionary. A dictionary behaves like a law that acts to make the language pure and free from mistakes.

With regards to the second function of dictionary, it can be compared to someone who preserves morality by not including the words that are offensive or demonstrate profanity. Care is taken while creating dictionaries so that that the use of any taboo words does not violate the beliefs of the people belonging to any particular group of people.

Different dictionaries make use of different approaches to explain the meaning of these taboo words. For example, the term "nigger" is defined in the Merriam-Webster dictionary as an offensive term against the people belonging to the community of African-Americans, whereas in the American Heritage dictionary, it is conveyed as a view of low opinion.

2.5.3.3 Content-Based Criterion:

It has been mentioned earlier that a dictionary contains information that is related to the meaning, pronunciation, usage and rules of grammar of the words belonging to a particular language. The content-based criterion states that a dictionary must abide by the law of dictionary and the intrinsic value that is attached to the information of any particular language must be represented in a proper manner.

However, there are chances that a dictionary might not be able to fulfil the second condition as the language is arbitrary in nature and keeps on developing. This supports the validity of the exclusion of certain regional words from the dictionary. This criterion

indicates the presence of certain abstract words as according to this criterion the meaning is derived from the signs of language.

It means that the concept of a lexeme, which refers to a word or an idiom, is of great significance. A lexeme is similar to the lexicon and may be represented by using a single term or by bringing together a group of terms such as in "put up with". It is known as the basic unit of the language and might be comprised of any number of words.

The basic units that are used in the semantic analysis are mostly represented by the lexeme or lexical item, and these lexemes are usually termed as headwords in case of a dictionary (Crystal, 2007, p. 193). With regards to the ability of the lexemes to signify the changes in the words with respect to the plurality, tense, etc, in case the lexeme is not known properly, the meanings within that lexeme will overlap.

If we take an example of the word "back", it might be concerned with the rear portion of the human body or may be used as a verb to indicate the meaning "to provide support". But if we look at the term "back" in a dictionary in the form of a lexeme, it might suggest the meaning that is concerning the "return". The dictionary provides different meanings to a single word in a brief and precise manner such that there is no ambiguity left in its meaning or usage.

Thus "dictionary" can be defined as a prototypical dictionary that may be represented on paper or in the electronic form which helps in providing knowledge to the user about a particular knowledge and also helps in maintaining purity of language.

2.6 On the Typological Nature of Dictionaries:

2.6.1 User-Driven Typologies:

A dictionary may consist of words that are used by everyone in their normal day-to-day conversations, or may even comprise of the scientific and technical terms that are used only by a particular group of people and are defined by their usage. Different types of

dictionaries are used by different people on the basis of the needs of the user regarding a particular field.

For example, if the user is looking for the meaning of the word "highfaluting", then he must make use of an ordinary dictionary which would provide the meaning of the term as something that is pretended to make it look more impressive. But this word is used in the normal terms with reference to showing self importance.

On the other hand, if a person wants to look for the meaning of a scientific or technical term, then he must refer the technical dictionary that are created in such a way so as to give complete information regarding terms that are belonging to a specific area of knowledge such as biology or engineering. For example, the term "rust" that is normally used to refer to the corrosion of metal is known as "iron oxide" in scientific terms.

Dictionaries can be differentiated into different types on the basis of the practical requirements of the users. As new demands arise from the users, it leads to the creation of new types of dictionaries. The development of the dictionary in an everlasting form is because of the practicality that exists in nature.

If a person needs to look up a term that is used in physics, he will not make use of a normal dictionary. If at all it happens that the meaning of a word is not defined in any of the types of dictionaries that exist, then there rises a need for the creation of a new type of dictionary. Such kind of problems that relate to the language can be solved on the basis of the knowledge that the user has of a particular language, which would help him in deciding upon the type of dictionary that he should use (Swanepoel, 2003, p. 44).

The practical aspect of nature plays an important role in solving such problems. It is not necessary for the users to have knowledge of all the types of dictionaries that exist in nature, the mere knowledge of the type of dictionary that should be used for looking up a word will be sufficient.

2.6.2 Fundamental Attributes of a Typology:

Typology has been defined as the system which differentiates between the various items (Swanepoel, 2003, p. 45). It involves the process of determination of different themes and differentiation into different categories.

With the help of typology, new types of languages can be added to the system, which will widen the scope of the system of languages. It must be kept in mind that the classification of the dictionary into different types based on the specific subject matter or language is not an easy task and requires a lot of planning. A classification is certified only if it satisfies the three basic attributes.

Firstly, it should be capable of providing a structured view of the different types of dictionaries. The second characteristic is that it should define the main characteristic of each type of dictionary and the third characteristic is that it should be able to run parallel in all the categories and sub categories of a language system (Figure 2).
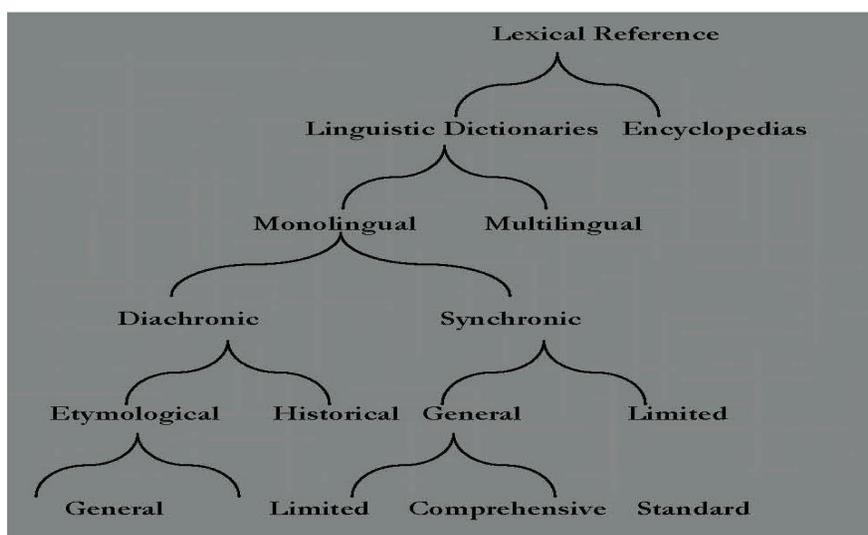
Figure 2. A Sample of a Lexical System

(Source: Swanepoel, 2003, p. 46)

The typologies that are given by Zgusta, Geeraerts and Janssens are generally used. In the view of Zgusta, the typology should be such that there is a clear distinction between the dictionary and the encyclopaedia. The dictionary provides information regarding the

meaning, pronunciation and grammar of a particular word whereas an encyclopaedia is used for getting information regarding an event or an entity.

Secondly, it must be clearly mentioned whether the dictionary is making use of a single language or it is multilingual. It should also be mentioned clearly whether the language belongs to the present era or some other time period. Also, the areas to which the dictionary is restricted and the standards that are used in those areas should be mentioned.

In the views of Geeraerts and Jannsens, the differentiation of dictionaries is based upon their structure and can be classified into micro- and macro-structure. The macro-structure of dictionaries provides information about the basis of the structuring of the dictionary, whether it should be based on the alphabetical arrangement of words or in accordance with the meaning.

The micro-structure of dictionary comprises of the grammatical and syntactic rules that must be applied to all the words belonging to a particular language (Figure 3). It also lays emphasis on the order in which the data should be placed in accordance with its typology.

Category	Sense
Orthographic data	spelling and formal variants
Phonetic data	pronunciation and stress
Syntactical data	syntax, combinatorics and collocates
Morphological data	inflection, derivation and compounding
Semantic data	senses and meaning structure and sense relations
Stylistic data	labels like *euphemistic*, *formal*, *humorous*, etc.
Distributional data	distribution based on geography and sociolinguistic; frequency w/in a corpus
Etymological data	origin of words
Usage	proper usage of words
Illustrative data	verbal and non-verbal examples

Figure 3. Grammatical and Syntactic Concerns of a Dictionary (Source: Geeraerts, 2003)

2.6.3 Geeraerts' and Janssen's Micro-structure:

It can be summarised that there is a need for the existence of different types of dictionaries in accordance with the requirements of the users. The dictionaries should be structured in such a way that they are capable of satisfying the needs of the user.

Since the needs of human beings keep on changing constantly, therefore it allows for the development of new types of dictionaries. The continuous fluctuations in the needs of the users are responsible for the creation of different types of dictionaries in the present scenario, and the same is predicted to happen in future.

2.7 On Geeraerts' Meaning and Definition:

2.7.1 Property Attribution:

The categorization of the properties of the words that are given in the dictionary should be done in such a way that it proves to be helpful to the user and the purpose of creating the dictionary is served. It is one of the most things to be taken care of while creating a dictionary. The meanings and definitions that are contained within a dictionary are the focal point of deriving the success rate of the purpose for creating a dictionary (Geeraerts, 2003, p. 327).

There are five things that should be kept in mind while creating a dictionary. Firstly, the identity of the words that will be embodied within a dictionary should be well comprehended by the lexicographer and he should have the complete knowledge of all the senses in which a word will be represented to ensure that the lexemes of a language are independent of each other.

The second thing that should be remembered is that the lexicographer should be able to identify that what and how much information must be included while providing an understanding to the words of a language.

Thirdly, ambiguity and vagueness are the two attributes that should be completely dismantled while creating a dictionary. The lexicographer should be cognizant of the appropriate definition that should be used for projecting the correct meaning of the word to the users.

Fourthly, different languages put forth different perceptions of a word. Therefore, it is important to provide the correct definition of the sense in which the word is being used, so that the aim of explaining the actual perspective of the word sense in a language can be met.

Lastly, the format in which the definition is being represented is also one of the important attributes of a dictionary. Hence, the lexicographer should choose the format that will be best suitable for a given type of dictionary.

2.7.2 Uniqueness Factor:

Any term should be unique to at least such an extent that it can be identified distinctly from the other words. In the view of Geeraerts, it is difficult to maintain the uniqueness of the identity of each word because they mostly exist as a combination of words.

Defining a word in terms of what it is and what it is not can be done by explaining its similarity and opposition. It has been postulated by Geeraerts that the uniqueness of the identity of each word can be maintained only if the lexicographers explain the semasiological and onomasiological differences between the words.

Semasiology is that field of linguistics that studies the relation between definition and meaning, without considering the speech sounds of the words (Hullen, 1999, p. 433). The focus of semasiology is on that part of language which deals with the plurality of the words.

The uniqueness of the identity of a single word can be exhibited by associating it with other words. In this way, the demarcation of the meaning of a word can be done which will further help in the categorisation of the word in terms of which is the appropriate meaning for a given word.

Onomasiology deals with carrying out inspection of the different definitions that exist for a given word (Hullen, 1999, p. 16). The focus of onomasiology is on the meaning of the word and on the general idea that any word portrays in the minds of the users. Onomasiology has nothing to do with the plurality of the word, as in case of semasiology, and is concentrated upon the central concept that is held by a word.

A question had been raised by Geeraerts which stated that how can the synonymous attribute of a word be identified with respect to other words. The answer to this

question was that if the word is associated with the concepts that are similar and opposing in nature, then it will help in determining the synonymous attribute of the word with respect to other words.

It is required for the lexicographers to conduct an in-depth analysis of the semasiological perspective of a word as it is related to the origin of the meaning and definition of words. As a matter of fact, it is associated with the identity of the word with regards to the semantic information.

In contrast to this, onomasiology is associated with the creation of lexical typology instead of demonstrating the various senses in which a word can be represented. It focuses on providing explanation to the synonymous and antonymous relation that is held between the concepts embodied within different words. Onomasiology recognises the relation between words instead of their identities (Figure 4).

For example, the dish that is prepared by using long, narrow and fried potatoes is known as "French Fries" in the United States, while it is famous by the name "Chips" in Britain. Semasiology deals with the concept and the basis of the word, whereas onomasiology is concerned with the different definitions that are given for similar words.

POLYSEMES

a. *Cinnabar* (noun) means:
    1. a mineral, mercuric sulfide, HgS, occurring in red crystals or masses: the principal ore of mercury.
    2. red mercuric sulfide, used as a pigment.
    3. bright red; vermillion.

Vermillion (noun) means:
    1. a brilliant scarlet red.
    2. a bright-red, water-insoluble pigment consisting of mercuric sulfide, once obtained from cinnabar, now usually produced by the reaction of mercury and sulfur.

b. *Mole* (noun) means:
    1. any of various small insectivorous mammals, esp. of the family Talpidae, living chiefly underground, and having velvety fur, very small eyes, and strong forefeet.
    2. a spy who becomes part of and works from within the ranks of an enemy governmental staff or intelligence agency.
    3. Machinery. a large, powerful machine for boring through earth or rock, used in the construction of tunnels.

Double agent (noun) means:
    1. a person who spies on a country while pretending to spy for it.
    2. a spy in the service of two rival countries, companies, etc.

Machinery (noun) means:
    1. an assemblage of machines or mechanical apparatuses: the machinery of a factory.
    2. the parts of a machine, collectively: the machinery of a watch.
    3. a group of people or a system by which action is maintained or by which some result is obtained: the machinery of government.

Figure 4. Examples of Polysemes

(Source: Geeraerts, 2003)

2.7.3 Handling Multiple Meanings:

In order to delineate the uniqueness in the identity of the various words, the lexicographers must take into consideration the concepts of semasiology. Along with this, it is essential for the lexicographers to apply the polysemic perspective, which consequently leads to the process of identifying the appropriate definitions for explaining the meaning of the various words so that there is no confusion left.

If we take the example of the word "cinnabar", in case its reference to the colour sense is ignored, then it may express itself in terms of a moth. This can be explained by the taxonomical relationship that exists between the terms "cinnabar" and "moth", wherein cinnabar represents a certain variety of moth.

As a single word can be represented by giving a number of definitions, it is the responsibility of the lexicographer to determine the correct set of meanings that can be used to represent a particular word. It depends upon the lexicographer which words he includes in the dictionary and which definitions he chooses to be used for substantiating the senses in which the words are required to be expressed.

The choice lies within the hands of the lexicographer whether he wants to provide only the vocabulary or extend it to marked words (Sterkenburg, 2003, p. 85). It is the perquisite of the lexicographer till the definitions that are used are able to identify the words individually. The identity of the words is created by these definitions in terms of both denotation and connotation.

2.7.4 Meaning in the Context of Reality:

2.7.4.1 Types of Meaning and Their Relevance to Lexicography:

The words are used to create an impression of the world. They are very helpful in knowing the reality because the meanings or definitions that are assigned to represent the word make use of the different sources and approaches which apply to the current state of affairs of the world. The different meanings that are assigned to the words have been derived from the various views and understanding of the people with regards to the world.

If we consider the example of the word "love", it may be the representation of a feeling or emotion. However, it also represents kindness and pity. Another meaning that it portrays is that of selflessness when talking in terms of sacrificial love and love for one's own country which pertains to nationalism.

According to the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, thought is independent of grammar. It states that the principles of logic and reasoning are applied to grammar, which should be acquired by every observer living in the world (Whorf, 1956, p. 208). A word can represent its meaning by referring to other words, and even if the words exhibit abstract concepts which do not have tangible properties, they can be explained by associating them with abstract words.

Taking an example of the word "cat", we associate it with a four legged mammal which bears whiskers and is a member of the family of felines. Thus, whenever we look at a cat, we associate it with the meaning that has been defined above.

Another way of deriving meaning from a word has been described in the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, which states that a person can deduce the meaning of a word even without having any prior knowledge about the grammar or the syntax.

This argument given by the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis can be proved by giving the example of the way in which the human beings learn the languages belonging to their community and culture when they were kids.

For example, when the child has no prior knowledge of linguistics or grammar, he learns the meaning of the word "rain" when an adult tells him that it is raining and lets him observe the rain. The child may not understand the meaning of the word, but may associate it with other abstract things such as water falling from the sky only by means of observation.

For those words which cannot be represented by referring to other words, we derive their meaning by conceiving rather than perceiving. In case of conceiving, we understand things mentally by making use of the senses, however in perceiving, the meaning can be understood only in the presence of material objects.

Taking an example of the word "Ouch", it cannot be explained by referring to other words; however, whenever someone uses this term, we associate it with sudden pain. It

indicates that the abstract words cannot be represented by referring to other words, but they can still be explained to project their respective meanings.

Connotations are also a part of any language. Three non-denotational types of meanings have been postulated, namely emotive meaning, grammatical meaning and pragmatic meaning (Geeraerts, 2003, pp. 86-87). If a word is capable of stimulating a specific emotion, then it has an emotive meaning. Those words which express an emotion are assumed to be integrated with the emotive meaning.

This can be associated with either conveying a compliment or expressing a low opinion. The speaker of the word generates the specific emotions with regards to the words that have been referred to. For example, the word "faggot" expresses a derogatory meaning to the homosexual community as it contains an emotive value of low opinion. However, the term "homosexual" in this case would give away a more objective meaning.

Geeraerts asserts that the term "faggot" has a denotational as well as a connotational value. The grammatical meaning makes use of words that are imbibed with specific morphological operations.

It has been stated that the main function of the grammatical meaning is to express the syntactical structure of a sentence in an open and observable manner. For example, the words like "Thus", "As a result" and "Therefore" are used in the beginning of a sentence to represent that the sentence is a consequence of some situation.

There are certain words which are included in the extralinguistic consequences and are used to express a certain meaning. Some of the examples of such words are "redeemer", "whatness", "universalizability", etc. These words are used for providing important information about the general concepts of a particular field of knowledge with respect to the word, in a way that is in accordance with its meaning (Radden & Cuyckens, 2003, pp. 35-36).

The basic semantic principles might not be of much use while analysing the meaning of these words, however their meanings can be derived by determining the context in which these words are being used.

The pragmatic meanings proceed to a conclusion by reason or argument rather than intuition. The words expressing such meanings are used for expressing speech acts. For example, the terms such as "Ouch", "Hey" and "Hello" do not depict any concept, but express what they are. The three types of meaning that have been mentioned are used to represent the aspects of meaning other than those that are denoted by the word.

It has been pointed out that the emotive meaning incorporated with a word can be understood by the characteristics of its meaning. A word is termed as emotive if it is capable of indirectly representing a positive or negative implication and can be easily comprehended by the person to whom it has been implied.

For example, the word "cow" in its denotational form represents a female bovine animal. However, this term can also be used to imply a woman who has a large physique. In case a word is used to project a negative implication, then the actual definition of the term is substituted by this implication to express the disapproval implication of the headword (Geeraerts, 2003, p. 87).

The grammatical and pragmatic meanings of a word are deduced with the help of metalinguistic definitions which depend upon the meanings that are derived from the context of the culture in which the word is being used.

The definitions of expressions of linguistics and not merely descriptions of things are known as metalinguistic definitions. The lexical entities are those words that provide a denotational meaning by providing a description.

If we take the example of the word "chair", its denotative meaning is that of a seat which is supported by four legs and has a rest for the back. The word "cow" can be used as a substitute for a "fat woman". But the words such as "Ouch" cannot be

substituted by any other words. They do not have any substitute words that can express the similar meaning.

The grammatical meaning involves the use of the words that are used to express a given grammatical function, but the pragmatic meaning refers to the meaning that is being understood and not what is mentioned within the context. The metalinguistic definition is put forward in case of the grammatical and pragmatic meanings. The metalinguistic definition is not substitutive syntactically and is used to describe a word or term rather than an object.

A rule has been created that the syntactic class of the headword that is being defined would be the same as the definition of that term. It means that the nouns will be defined by using nouns, so on and so forth. It must be noted that the expression of metalinguistic definitions is not just restricted to the grammatical and pragmatic meanings.

The grammatical and pragmatic meanings are based on the accepted truths and facts, and can be defined only by employing the metalinguistic language which undermines their status as compared to the denotative meanings.

The concept of metalinguistic definition is applicable to all the non-denotational meanings. Hence, the pattern in which the grammatical and pragmatic meanings can be used, along with its context is based on the metalinguistic language.

If we look at a dictionary, it can be observed that the various contexts in which a single word can be used are described in its structure and development. Different approaches being used to define the meaning of a word will help the lexicographer to provide definition of the word in various contexts, which will make the dictionary more relevant and can be related to different situations. This can prove to be of great help while developing bilingual dictionaries.

One of the aims of creating a bilingual dictionary is to provide learning of the target language to the user and not merely providing the meaning of the words pertaining to

that language, so that the user can understand the meaning of that word in various contexts and make use of it without anyone's help. Hence, the bilingual dictionaries will become capable of providing the denotative as well as connotative meanings which will help the user to use the language in different contexts.

2.7.4.2 Lexical Semantic Relations:

In lexical semantic relations, there are a fixed predetermined set of semantic relations which help in dealing with relations that exist between the various lexical items. Some of the relations can be that of synonymy, antonymy and hyponymy. Apart from this, some other forms of lexical semantic relations that exist are entailment, meronymy, singular or plural, magnifier, etc.

An example of entailment can be "sleep" vs "snore", while that of singular or plural can be "bee", whose plural from is "swarm". Meronymy is a type of semantic relation wherein a part is compared to the whole. An example of magnifier can be "wound" vs "badly" (Cruse, 1986, p. 84).

Synonymy:

Two lexical units namely X and Y will be called as synonyms if they are identical syntactically and if any sentence containing the unit X is compared to another sentence containing the unit Y, wherein all the other words except X and Y are same, and they give away the same meaning.

Talking in terms of semantics, synonyms can be defined as words or lexical units sharing "common traits". Also, those words which contain an attributional overlap and have differences in terms of "necessary resemblances" and "permissible differences" are termed as synonyms (Cruse, 1986, p. 266).

Hyponymy:

A lexical unit Y will be termed as a hyponym of the lexical unit X if it is more specific than X. For example, dog is a hyponym of animal and red is a hyponym of

scarlet. Hyponymy can be defined as the semantic relation of being subordinate or belonging to a lower rank or class. The opposite of hyponymy is hypernymy, wherein a lexical unit X is considered as a hypernym of Y if X is more generic than Y (Cruse, 1986, pp. 88-89).

2.7.4.3 Denotative Meaning and Various types of Connotative Meaning as Proposed by Different Writers:

It has been mentioned earlier that denotation is the method of representing a word in such a way that the meaning of the word is based on facts and evident observations. In case of denotation, the user does not have to make any assumptions, the meaning can rather be seen and is evident in front of the user (Rayner, Wall, & Kruger, 2001, p. 38). Denotation refers to the actual meaning that is assigned to the signifier and these denotative meanings are generally included in the dictionaries.

On the contrary, connotation refers to providing meaning to a word that is based on the cultural experiences and the interpretations of the reader. Connotation comes into the picture when denotative signifier-signified relations are unable to fulfil the requirements of a given language (Barthes, 1967, pp. 42-45). Connotations can be defined as a certain set of definitions that have been created by the users belonging to a particular language.

For example, the word "rose" is denoted as a flower that consists of red petals and thorns, whereas the connotative meaning of "rose" refers to love and compassion. Connotative meaning is based on the perceptions, beliefs and views of human beings and may differ from one person to the other. For example, the white colour may be interpreted as an indication of peace and purity.

Different types of connotative meanings have been given (Hervey, Higgins, & Haywood, 1995, pp. 98-104). They are:

➢ **Attitudinal Meaning:**

The meaning that is interpreted on the basis of the feelings, emotions and attitude of a certain human being is known as an attitudinal meaning. For example, the word "nigger" may or may not be acceptable, which depends upon the feelings of the user. Black people consider the use of the word "nigger" by people, especially white people as an expression of low opinion and might take it as an offense. However, there might be no such problems if a black person called another black person by that word.

➢ **Associative Meaning:**

Associative meaning is defined as the meaning that is deduced by associating words with other abstracts and concepts. The abstractness pertains to the quality of the meaning of an entity which states whether it is conceived as an occurrence or object, an entity or comprising of matter, or something else. For example, the reason behind the association of the white colour with peace and purity is because of the quality of it being clean and spotless.

➢ **Affective Meaning:**

The meaning that is deduced as an effect of the emotions is known as affective meaning. The feelings that may be expressed by causing a change in the tone may be a connotation of feelings of anger or eagerness. If a person asks someone in an inquisitive manner that "What are you doing?", then it means that the person wants information about the other person's doings. However, if the same statement is said with a little high tone and strong expression, then it might be interpreted as a representation of anger.

➢ **Reflected Meaning:**

Reflected meaning can be defined as the extended meaning of a word or the meaning that is beyond the actual meaning of the word. For example, in the statement "My past is coming back to haunt me", the term "haunt" does not represent its actual meaning

which would mean that the past of the person is a ghost which would come to scare him. It simply means that some of the deeds that the person did in the past had results that are bothering him even in the present (Hervey, Higgins, & Haywood, 1995, pp. 98-104).

However, it must be noted that the reflected meaning of a word or sentence does not occur to a person in a spontaneous manner. When the expression is considered in an isolated manner, its reflected meaning occurs to be not presently active. The context in which the expression is used acts as a stimulus to the reflected meaning. Connotative meanings can also be used to show emphasis or to represent information as predictable or unpredictable (Hervey, Higgins, & Haywood, 1995, pp. 98-104).

2.7.5 Linguistic Perspectives:

Geeraerts suggested that in order to vindicate the use of a particular perspective of linguistics, the lexicographers must have knowledge of the various components of the intensional and extensional definitions (Geeraerts, 2003, p. 88). The "intensional definition" pertains to the common attributes that determine the nature of a given category or the pre-eminent elements whereas the "extensional definition" pertains to the constituent of a category.

The intensional definition provides the stipulations for the word and its characteristic which make the definition, and can be termed as definiens. The extensional definition serves as the differentia which refers to the individual members of the word or definiendum that is being defined.

For example, the term "dog" (definiendum) is referred to as an animal which barks and is a member of the canine family (definiens). It may pertain to different breeds such as German shepherds, Dalmatians, Poodles, etc (differentia).

The linguistic perspective takes into consideration the definitions of the word that are synthetic as well as analytic. The analytic definition concentrates upon the in-depth meaning of a particular word whereas the synthetic definition concentrates upon the

proper usage of the word that is being defined and provides information of synonyms. An analytic definition may provide information about the grammatical use of a word in a sentence whereas the synthetic definition provides the information of the word on the basis of the usage of it and may also provide synonyms of the word according to the context in which it will be used.

The lexicographer has to then decide which one out of the two definitions he should use for defining the word. There is a gradation between the two definitions. Both the analytic and synthetic definitions are referred to as intensional as they help in clarification of the basic elements that are held by a category of words. However, it may also be considered as extensional if the embers of the definiendum are specified individually and defined.

It has been observed that both the analytic and synthetic definitions have also been used to define some of the words in the dictionary such as "parsimonious", which refers to exhibiting or having the quality of parsimony, especially unwilling to part with money.

The word "especially" has been used in the definition to provide the extensional definition of the word so that it can be used to provide similar examples for the given word. The combination of the two types of definitions would prove to be advantageous in a way that it can be easily comprehended by the user and the usage of the word is also given in common contexts, which makes the dictionary user familiar (Greeraerts, 2003, p. 90).

Provided the four criteria (intensional, extensional, analytic and synthetic) for corroborating the meaning and definition of a given word in different senses, it depends upon the lexicographer which definitional format does he chooses out of the four options, which is the final step of the production of the dictionary.

Apart from this, the lexicographers have to also make a choice between the controlled and sentential definition. The controlled definition provides meanings to those words which it considers should be known to the user even before he uses the dictionary. Whereas in sentential definition, the meanings can be clubbed together to form sentence.

The controlled definition has been structured in such a way that it makes the dictionary easy to use. The reason behind this is that the lexicographer makes use of those words which are known to the users which lead to forming definitions which can be easily understood.

On the contrary, the sentential definitions are used to provide meanings to the words which are easy to understand. These are some of the points that need to be considered by the lexicographer during the production of the dictionary to make it more efficient and effective in use (Greeraerts, 2003, p. 91).

2.8 The Cognitive Considerations in Translating the Arabic Lexicon to English:

2.8.1 Domain of Translation Problems:

It has been pointed out that the process of translating a lexeme from its native language to some other language is very difficult, the reason being that during translation, the sense in which a word is being used in one language cannot be captured and transferred to some other form (Saussure, 1998, p. 72). Another research paper has been referred to study the translation between English and Arabic by making use of dictionaries (Al-Besbasi, 1991, p. 4).

This part of the thesis will describe the working of the translation mechanism by referring to the specifics of translation that have been given by Al-Besbasi in his research paper. Apart from this, the use of dictionary will also be discussed.

It has been stated that the actual meaning of a word cannot be derived by merely looking up the meaning of the word in the dictionary. According to Putnam, the meaning of the words cannot be understood by only knowing the dictionary meaning of the words as they provide only the "general intelligence", which is not always required.

The concepts of "same meaning" and "same reference" are as difficult as is the general intelligence provided by the dictionary. The matter of interpretation can be very subtle

even when we consider the texts that cannot be really termed as literary. In extremely difficult situations, it is impossible to apply any theory of sameness of meaning or reference.

It has been stated that it is important for a translator of dictionary to know the anatomy of the process of translation, so that the complete translation process can be well understood. The critical part in this is that it is difficult to find out the similarity or difference in meaning. Most of the translators are unable to provide a satisfactory explanation for this issue.

There have always been a limited number of theories of translation because they are theoretical or abstract in nature which is the main reason behind the insufficiency of the first principle of translation if it has not been misinterpreted (Al-Besbasi, 1991, p. 4).

According to the definition of translation theory, the main aim of this theory is to ascertain suitable methods of translation which can take into consideration a great extent of text or categories of text. Also, it provides a framework, a set of rules and regulations along with the suggestions for making the translation process easy. The translation theory is involved in making choices and taking correct decisions (Newmark, 1981, p. 19).

2.8.2 Dictionaries as a Tool used by Translators and the Implications for Lexicographers:

Dictionary is generally defined as a book for reference to the meanings of the words; however it has other uses also and is used by different users with varying purposes. It has been considered as an important tool for the translators when it comes to both the bilingual and multilingual dictionaries.

The bilingual dictionary is considered as the first and only help to the translators that plays a significant role in the translation process, and the translator who does not refer it in cases of confusion can be considered as arrogant or unwitting or both.

The multilingual dictionaries can provide collocations and can be used to provide some clues to the source that should be used. The use of bilingual dictionaries is obligatory because they require the verification in a minimum of two target languages (Anderman, Rogers, & Newmark, 1999, p. 25).

The dictionary provides great help in the translation process, but the translators should not solely depend upon this tool. Even though the shortcomings of Arabic dictionaries have not been discussed, it can be easily understood that the linguists and academicians can make out the shortcomings of the dictionaries in the translation from one language to the other, and also to develop learning amongst the users.

One thing that should be kept in mind is that no matter how good a bilingual dictionary can be, for any given term in a given language, it can provide its meaning in only the target language and does not cover all the terms unless it is a technical term.

Also, the context in which the term is being used in a single language needs to be known to the translator so that he can make the best choice out of the various alternatives of meanings for a given term (Anderman, Rogers, & Newmark, 1999, p. 27).

If the lexicography can prove to be helpful to the users in understanding the source language by making use of either the bilingual or multilingual dictionaries, then the lexicographers must look for the approaches for creating these dictionaries which can make them more efficient and helpful.

In the present scenario, the requirements of the translators are not completely fulfilled by the lexicography. The lexicographers should make note of this fact so that they can come up with better ideas that can be according to the needs of the translators. The dictionaries should be created in such a way that they also provide brief information on the usage of dictionaries.

The dictionaries should provide a user guide or some information on how to use the dictionary so that it becomes easy for the user to find the information for which they are using the dictionary. Also, it is very helpful to the users if the dictionary provides

some information about the way it is organised, its language, the abbreviations used in the dictionary, and also some guidance on the lexical and grammatical usage (Posteguillo, 2003, p. 440).

2.8.3 Equivalence and its Relevance to Lexicography:

When talking in terms of lexicography, equivalence can be defined as the relationship that exists between lexemes belonging to two or more languages that have the same meaning. The dictionaries make use of equivalents to explain the meanings of the terms in different languages (Olivera & Arribas-Bano, 2008, p. 71).

A lexeme has been defined as a word or an idiom that is used in a certain sense. The translators try to match the lexemes of different languages on the basis of the similarity of their meanings, and this process is known as equivalence.

As the translation theory in linguistics is based upon the comparison between texts belonging to two different languages, i.e. the source and the target language, therefore equivalence can be defined as the relationship between two texts instead of the languages. When it comes to the study of comparison of two languages, the textual equivalence and linguistic equivalence are considered to be different from each other.

The linguistic equivalence deals with the relationship between two language systems and has nothing to do with the expression in the form of the text. It can be concluded that the theory of translation can prove to be helpful if it considers the systemic relationships (Teubert, 2007, p. 54).

Talking about semantics, when two data elements belonging to two different vocabularies have data which represent the same meaning, then it is termed as semantic equivalence. The equivalence may exist in the form of an instance, concept or attribute. If two instances of a language are similar or provide references for the same instance, then that language is known to have instance equivalence.

If the language has two different high level concepts that have the same meaning, then that language is known to have class equivalence. If the language has dual properties wherein the words that describe and attributes have the same meaning, then this property is known as attribute equivalence.

On the contrary, the role and purpose for which the bilingual and multilingual dictionary is being created, acts as a parameter for measuring the importance of equivalence in lexicography. The main task of the lexicographer of a bilingual dictionary is to organise the lexical units belonging to different languages, i.e. the source and target language, and try to create a relationship between the meanings of the words and their equivalents, and also between the two languages.

It is the responsibility of the lexicographer to stimulate in the user an urge to learn and become aware of a foreign culture, and be able to associate the meanings and images of the words of the foreign language as close as possible to the meanings that exist in the minds of the native speakers of that language.

There is a difference between the concept of equivalence in lexicography and translation. But it plays an important role in the development of precise translation and pragmatic lexicography.

Equivalence plays a significant role in the difference between the languages and their systems, along with the differences between the various contexts in which the language is being used, such as the social, cultural and political aspect. It has become possible for the lexicographers to create precise and authentic bilingual and multilingual dictionaries because of the presence of equivalence.

It can be concluded that equivalence plays an important role in lexicography, specifically for the creators of the bilingual dictionaries. The reason behind creating bilingual dictionaries is to create a system which would allow the user to compare the words and concepts that belong to his language with those belonging to some other language, known as the target language. The competence level and efficiency of the equivalence determines the level of preciseness and authentication of a bilingual dictionary.

2.8.4 Translation in Relation to Lexicography:

The bilingual lexicography which makes use of the translation process has been involved in questioning and contention (Olivera & Arribas-Bano, 2008, pp. 71-72). The process of creating bilingual dictionaries is very difficult and the sources that have prevailed for creating these dictionaries over the time have made it difficult for the lexicographers to create an adequate bilingual dictionary. But the significance of translation in bilingual lexicography cannot be denied.

The process of translation is accountable for the codification that takes place for the lexical equivalents in the elements that are included in the bilingual dictionary. Also, the bilingual dictionary acts as a lexical summary which cater the translators with the equivalents that are required by them to perform their tasks (Olivera & Arribas-Bano, 2008, pp. 71-72).

The main problem that les in the translation is the meaning. For each word that is present in the source language, there has to exist its equivalent in the target language. The lexicography that involves cross-linguistics in search of meaning must learn from the translators the art of inventing the translational equivalents of words in a given language, since these equivalents are created and do not exist as such (Altenberg & Granger, 2002, pp. 191).

It can be said that the bilingual and multilingual dictionaries might cease to exist in the absence of translation (Olivera & Arribas-Bano, 2008, pp. 71-72). It would not be possible for the lexicographers to create the bilingual and multilingual dictionaries if they did not have any knowledge about translation, and if the translators did not help in the process of translation to make sure that the translation of one language to the other is done in accordance with the concept of equivalence that has been previously described.

The translators work with the text and their task is to rephrase the text given in one language into another language so that the meaning of the text in both the language remains the same. It means that they assign a meaning to the text in a given language (Altenberg & Granger, 2002, p. 191).

Thus, the translators are responsible for ensuring that the bilingual and multilingual dictionaries are created by the lexicographers in such a manner that it provides precise meanings to the text provided in source language and translated into the target language. Translation acts as a very important tool in case of bilingual lexicography.

2.8.5 The Importance of the Bilingual Dictionaries for Translation:

Al-Besbasi made use of the Al-Mawrid dictionary in his thesis, which is amongst one of the most popular dictionaries for Arabic-English translation for the professionals. It was found that the use of bilingual dictionaries is more than the other types of dictionaries. Hence, it can be said that the bilingual dictionaries play a major role in the translation process (Al-Besbasi, 1991, p. 168).

The reasons behind consulting the bilingual dictionary for the translation process are to find an equivalent for an Arabic word or phrase in some other language. The bilingual dictionaries can be used to determine the contexts in which a foreign language is being used by providing the synonyms and antonyms that are relevant to the Arabic form. Another reason is to determine some of the characteristics of semantics such as synonymy and the subtle difference between the words that are to be translated.

Also, three purposes have been identified behind this, the first being for the verification of the suitability of the equivalents for the semantics that have been translated. The second purpose is to verify that a provisionary translation is available for the word. Also, another purpose is to make sure that the grammatical rules are being followed during the translation process. It means that the grammatical rules contained within the source language must also be followed when it is converted into the target language.

The process of translation becomes easy to understand if the source of the word that is being translated can be made available along with the translation depicting how these words were used in the source. Examples of the foreign concepts help in bringing out the differences that exist between the words.

The person who requires the translation might not be able to understand the given meaning of the word in its translated form. Therefore, the translator should make use of more than one equivalent for defining the given word or text in the translated form.

Some of the important features of a bilingual dictionary include the provision for the equivalent translation and interpretation of the source language into the target language which will allow the users to understand the meanings and usage of the translated words in a better manner. Although Al-Mawrid is considered to be amongst the best Arabic-English dictionaries, there are certain concepts that have not been incorporated into the dictionary.

This creates an opportunity for the existence of the other bilingual dictionaries which would be able to overcome the drawbacks of Al-Mawrid dictionary. The other bilingual dictionaries can also be used to provide conformity to the translation of the word from one language to another in Al-Mawrid. They can be used to check whether the equivalents that are mentioned in Al-Mawrid are correct or not (Table 1).

LEXEME	AL MAWRID	OXFORD BILINGUAL DICTIONARY	E-TRANSLATOR ELECTRONIC DICTIONARY
Love	حب	حب	حب
Beauty	جمال	جمال	جمال
Justice	عدالة	عدالة	عدالة
Family	اسرة	اسرة	اسرة

Table 1: Complimentary Equivalents

However, the bilingual dictionaries may also give rise to definitions that are conflicting in nature. The term "accrue", which means "come into possession of" has been define d in Al-Mawrid as **عد**. On the contrary, it has been defined in the e-translator bilingual dictionary as يُكتَسَب، يتنامى، ينمو، يزداد، يصبح لازماً أو مُستَحقاً، يجمع، يكنز، يراك. Also, the term "accounting" has been coined in Al-Mawrid as **المحاسبه**.

There are no equivalents provided in the Al-Mawrid dictionary, and in such conditions the translator of the bilingual dictionary has to come up with equivalents on his own. In this way the translation becomes dependent upon the way in which the translator understands the concepts and meanings, which might become a reason for creating problems in the future.

Such variations do not exist only in the printed form of bilingual dictionaries, but they also exist between the electronic dictionaries. For exaplme, in Al-Mawrid the term "enrich" is defined as "يُغني", whereas in the electronic bilingual dictionary it is given as "أغنى" (Table 2).

The citation form used in Al-Mawrid is of present (المضارع), whereas that of the E-dictionary is of the past (الماضي). The reason behind the discrepancies and the limitations of both the forms of Al-Mawrid is their inability to represent accurately the present and past forms of the terms.

LEXEME	AL MAWRID	OXFORD	E-TRANSLATOR
Balance sheet	الميزانية؛ بيان الميزانية؛ البلانشو (تج)	موازنة عامة	الميزانيه
Case	(١) حادثة (٢) حالة ؛ وضع (٣) الحالة	حالة إعرابية	الحاله
Anonymous	الغُفْليَّة ؛ كونِ الشيء غُفْلًا من الاسم	بدون ذكر الاس	ذكر
Compassion	(١) حنو ؛ شفقة .	بدون ذكر الاسم	شفقه
Conformist	(١)الممتثل؛ العامل وفقاً لعُرْف	التوافقي/ الإنسجامي	الموافق
Dummy	(١) «أ» الأبكم ؛ الأخرس	لهاية	دميه
Apostate	مـرتـد (عن عقيدة أو دين)	مرت	مرتد
Truth	(١)صدق (٢)صحة (٣)حقيقة (٤)الحقيقة	الحق	الحقيقة

موهبة	مذيعو أو مذيعات	(١) الطالين : وحدة وزن أو نقد قديمة	Talent

Table 2: Different Equivalents

Looking at the Table 2, it can be observed that the common words have more chances of having the same equivalents in the different types of dictionaries, whereas the words that are not used commonly have chances of having different equivalents in the different types of dictionaries.

2.9 History of Arabic Lexicography:

It has been accepted by almost all the Medieval Arab writers that Abu I-Aswad Al-Duali was the first grammarian in the Arabic language. Although all the literature written by him, pertaining to philology has become extinct by now, the given fact holds true till date.

The way in which it has been depicted in the varied isnads that his teachings have been imparted to concomitant generations of scholars indicate that they are worthy of the same amount of respect that is given to the Hadith isnads.

Also, it has been acknowledged that there must be some amount of truth behind these traditions. The perennial averment about Abu I-Aswad that he was indebted to Khalifa Ali ibn Abi Talib for his knowledge of grammar is not quite convincing (Haywood, 1965, pp. 12-18).

The credibility of Abu I-Aswad being the discoverer of the grammatical study has been confirmed by Ibn al-Nadim, who states that a book collecting friend of his possessed an old manuscript of Abu I-Aswad's work, which could not be traced after the death of the book collector.

Al-Qifti later declared that he had seen the manuscript about which Ibn Al-Nadim had mentioned which showed that it was undoubtedly the first grammatical book in the Arabic language. The main purpose behind studying the Arabic language was religion and the incorrect use of the language while conversing, mainly involving mistakes in the

vowels and pronunciation due to the presence of the foreigners like Persians in the country.

The Arab education was based on the concept of learning by ear and not by eye, mainly because of the high cost of the manuscripts. Abu I-Aswad's work was divided into grammar and lexicography to which a large contribution was made by al-Zamakhshari who exhibited how his writings could be used for making the required corrections in the speech.

Also, scholars like Al-Khalil and Sibawaihi have been some of the greatest contributors to both lexicography and grammar in the late Eighteenth century (Haywood, 1965, pp. 12-18). Al-Khalil was the first man who made an effort to compile the whole content of vocabulary into a single document in any language.

Another great scholar who has contributed to the Arabic lexicography was Isa Ibn Umar Al-Thaqafi. The work that had been carried out before the era in which Al-Khalil lived, was taught in the form of oral teachings.

The Sibawaihi's book on grammar named "Kitab" was completely separated from Al-Khalil's dictionary which was later used by the other writers for almost two centuries to look up for Arabic words.

Also, new forms of it came into existence by making some amendments in it and adding new information to it. Some other scholars who have given a great contribution to the Arabic lexicography includes Al-Zubaidi, Ibn Khallikan, Ibn Duraid, Al-Jauhari, Al-Hajjaj and many others (Haywood, 1965, pp. 12-18).

2.10 History of Lexicography:

The origin of lexicography goes back to the seventh or eighth centuries when they were written in Latin and the term "dictionary" had not even evolved. In those times, the people of Western Europe spoke Latin which became the language of the dictionaries which first came into existence.

Whenever a person reading a Latin book or someone from the religious community, who were renowned for owning many Latin books, encountered a Latin word which could not be cited in the vocabulary, they found out its meaning and jotted it down over the word in such an easy language so that the people who would go through that book later on would be able to understand its meaning.

As the time passed by, one of the readers came up with the idea of compiling the meanings of all such words in the manuscripts that were accessible to him so that it became easy for people to learn those words and teach them to others also.

The intention was to increase the knowledge of people regarding Latin words and phrases. Those words were termed as glosses and hence the book that contained an aggregate of glosses came to be known as glossary.

Another story that relates to the history of lexicography is that in the old times, Latin was a foreign language, whose learning was done by means of oral communication and the learning of Latin grammar and vocabulary. Gradually, the Latin words belonging to different activities were brought together and noted down in a single book called the vocabulary (Murray, 1993, pp. 101-122).

Both the glossary and vocabulary were used together in a combined form wherein the glossary helped in expounding the vocabulary, which was used by the other people who added more words to it as they came across more manuscripts, which helped in making it more helpful to the people using it. Then it was suggested that all the letters and phrases be put in an alphabetical order for the ease of the users to look for the words and their meanings.

The alphabetical arrangement was carried out in those times up to the first three alphabets of the word. By the eleventh century, not only did the ancient vocabularies and glossaries become richer in words, but the language that was used in it also came closer to English.

In this manner, the purpose for which these vocabularies were created, that is, to help people understand the difficult Latin words by means of easier language and later on in

English, was served to quite an extent. In about 1440, a new type of vocabulary was created which contained the English words with their Latin meanings.

The term "dictionary" came into existence during the sixteenth century when Sir Thomas Elyot's Dictionary became quite illustrious. Subsequently, the French-English, Spanish-English and Italian-English dictionaries were also created. In the eighteenth century, Nathanael Bailey was recognised for his scholarly works in creating an English dictionary which could be put to more practical use and was used as a basis by Dr. Johnson, who took English lexicography to great heights (Murray, 1993, pp.101-122).

2.11 Different Types of Dictionaries:

2.11.1 English-English Dictionary:

The English-English dictionaries such as Oxford's English Dictionary and Merriam Webster's English Dictionary have been created keeping in mind the language learners. They provide meanings to a large number of English words, help in improving the pronunciations of words, guides the users in their usage and their collocation with other words.

They also give illustrations of how those words can be used in phrases and sentences so that the users can get a deeper view and understanding of their usage. One of the key advantages of using these dictionaries is that they make use of very simple language while describing the meanings of the words so that the user can easily understand its meaning (Harmer, 2001, pp. 97-110).

The words are arranged in an alphabetical arrangement so that the user does not have to put in much effort in looking for the requisite word. Abbreviations are also included in these dictionaries. Some of the words belonging to languages other than English, which have been used by people in their common speech, are also included in the English-English dictionaries.

They have been designed in such a manner that even the beginners do not have much problem in extracting meanings from these dictionaries, however, most of them prefer bilingual dictionaries in the initial stage of learning.

The Oxford English dictionary, Collins English dictionary, Merriam-Webster Third New International dictionary and The Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English are some of the examples of English-English dictionary.

There are many types of English-English dictionaries existing in the market including learner's dictionary, student's dictionary, illustrated dictionaries, crossword dictionaries, pocket dictionaries, etymological dictionaries, etc. These are either targeted to a particular group of people or are meant to serve a certain purpose such as use of pictures or graphs in the dictionary to make it easier to understand, or to help in solving a crossword puzzle (Figure 5).

Figure 5. English-English Dictionary

2.11.2 Arabic-Arabic Dictionary:

One of the most important advantages of using an Arabic-Arabic dictionary is that as users are searching for the meanings of the Arabic words that they come across while reading or listening, they also get to know some new words of Arabic. It not only increases the knowledge of Arabic words, but also helps in teaching how those words

can be used in sentences or phrases in the most precise form so that it becomes easy for the other person to understand what the speaker or writer is trying to convey.

An additional feature of the Arabic-Arabic dictionary is that they give the idiomatic and contextual use of the Arabic words that the users are looking for, which is not available in other dictionaries.

Mukhtar us-Sihah, Al-Faraid, Al-Bustani, Al-Wafi are some of the famous Arabic-Arabic dictionaries. These have been created to either bring out the meaning of the Arabic words that were used in the ancient times or to find out the extensions of those words.

2.11.3 Arabic/English dictionaries aimed principally at native speakers of English:

In such type of dictionaries, since the user is a native speaker of English and is at the beginner level in learning the Arabic language, the meanings of the Arabic words can be explained by making use of a high level of English as it will not be much of a problem to understand for a native speaker of English. The user would have come across these words while listening or reading something in Arabic and would want to understand the meaning of it.

An English and Arabic dictionary-Part 1 by Joseph Catafago (1858) is one such dictionary wherein the aim is to help the English travellers and the students to learn Arabic (Figure 6). Only those words are mentioned in the dictionary which is commonly used by the people.

Figure 6. An English and Arabic dictionary-Part 1 by Joseph Catafago

2.11.4 Arabic/English dictionaries aimed principally at native speakers of Arabic:

In this, it is kept in mind that the user does not know much English and so the Arabic words are explained in very simple English so that it can be easily understood by the user who is trying to learn the English language. In such cases, the user might know the meaning of the Arabic word, but would like to learn how to express it in the English language.

Pocket Arabic dictionary by Fethi Mansouri (2004) and Arabic-English dictionary by F. Steingass are the dictionaries which help the native speakers of Arabic to be able to communicate with people located in different parts of the world (Figure 7).

Arabic–English

A

aadhaar آذار March
aakhar ajal آخر اجل at the latest
aakhar آخر another (same again)
aakhar آخر final
aakhir آخر last
aala آلة machine
aalaat آلات machinery
aalat an-nafikh الة النفخ flute
aalat taswiir آلة تصوير camera

ahsanta أحسنت well done!
ahyaanan أحيانا occasionally
ahyaanan أحيانا sometimes
ajnabii أجنبي stranger
akh أخ sibling
akh أخ brother
akhbaar أخبار news
akhiiran أخيرا finally
akiid أكيد certain, sure
akiid أكيد sure
akl bahrii أكل بحري seafood

Figure 7. Pocket Arabic dictionary by Fethi Mansouri

2.11.5 English/Arabic dictionaries aimed principally at native speakers of English:

In the English-Arabic dictionary, since the target users are native speakers of English, so their main aim of using the dictionary is to learn the Arabic language. Keeping this in mind, simple Arabic terms are used for the similar meaning English words so that it becomes easy for the user to understand and learn.

English-Arabic dictionary by Ross Forman and Awatef Halabe is aimed to help the English travellers and students to learn Arabic (Figure 8).

abundant   adult

abundant zâyid *zâ'id*
abuse (v.) shatam
academy kulliyi *kulliya*
accelerate asra'
accent lafZi *lafZa*
accept qibil
accident Hâdis
accompany râfaq *rafaq*
according b-maujib *bi-mûgib*, Hasab
account Hisâb
accusation tuhma pl. tuham
accuse s.b. taham

Figure 8. English-Arabic Dictionary

2.11.6 English/Arabic dictionaries aimed principally at native speakers of Arabic:

The English-Arabic dictionaries have been created keeping in mind that it is aimed at the native speakers of Arabic, which means that their command over the Arabic words would be more than that on the English words. Hence, even the simplest English terms can be explained in a high level Arabic language. The aim here is to make the user learn the English similitude for the Arabic term.

English-Arabic dictionary by John Wortabet and Harvey Porter (2003) is aimed to help the Arabic travellers and students to learn English. In this, the English words are given, against which its Arabic word is mentioned (Figure 9).

ENGLISH-ARABIC DICTIONARY

قاموس انكليزي وعربي

A

A *or* an.	تَحرُفْ تَنكِرَة	Abdomen *n.*	بَطْنٌ
Abaft *ad.*	عِندَ مُؤَخَّرِالْمَركَبِ	Abdominal *a.*	بَطْنِيٌّ
Abandon *v. t.*	تَرَكَ · هَجَرَ	Abduct *v. t.*	خَطَفَ ٠ إِختَلَسَ
Abase *v. t.*	أَذَلَّ ٠ وَضَعَ ٠ حَطَّ	Abduction *n.*	خَطْفٌ ٠ إِختِلَاسٌ
Abasement *n.*	ذُلٌّ ضَعَةٌ	Abet *v. t.*	حَرَّضَ ٠ عَاوَنَ عَاضَدَ
Abash *v. t.*	خَجَلَ ٠ أَخجَلَ	Abhor *v. t.*	مَقَتَ ٠ كَرِهَ
Abate *v. t. or i.*	نَقَصَ ٠ نَقَّصَ	Abhorrence *n.*	مَقتٌ ٠ كَرَاهَةٌ

Figure 9. English-Arabic dictionary by John Wortabet and Harvey Porter

2.11.7 The Nijmegen Dutch-Arabic dictionary project:

This project was started in 1990 when a request was sent to the Dutch Ministry of Education and Science to provide support in making the feasibility report. However, the project could not be completed in the provided time because of many reasons.

The translation of all the Dutch words and phrases into Arabic language was a difficult task and took more than the time that was assigned for doing this work. Even after the completion of translation, the whole compilation process of the Arabic words took a long time. The corrections that were to be made took more time than expected (Figure 10).

The project could be completed only by 2002, as a lot of time was consumed in transferring the data containing Dutch and Arabic words into a DTP program which had to undergo a proof reading process even after going through several rounds of checks by the specialists. The resulting dictionary turned out to be very large in volume and had to be printed in two different volumes (Al-Kasimi, 1977, p. 111).

Figure 10. The Nijmegen Dutch-Arabic dictionary

2.11.8 Monolingual and Bilingual Dictionaries:

The monolingual dictionary is used to provide information that is relevant to the term that the user is looking for. The dictionaries are created by the lexicographers to help the language learners who are the users of their products (Figure 11).

The monolingual dictionaries are used for giving more accurate meanings to the terms. Although their usage is difficult than the bilingual dictionary, they provide a better understanding to its users. As compared to this, the bilingual dictionaries are basically used for quick consultation.

The research conducted on the use of monolingual and bilingual dictionaries shows that about 75% of the people prefer using bilingual dictionaries. However, it is said that the use of bilingual dictionaries can at times be misguiding as there might be chances of having some language barriers between the two languages that have been used in the dictionary.

The way in which the words are organised in a dictionary is another problem of the bilingual dictionaries. In most of the cases, the synonyms are used in place of the

translated words during the translation of the entry word from one language to the other. This creates a problem for the users to understand the meanings of the words.

The use of different types of dictionaries depends upon the needs of the user (Laufer & Hadar, 1997, pp. 189-196). A Navajo/English bilingual dictionary by Alyse Neundorf, A bilingual dictionary of school terminology by Barbara Thuro are examples of bilingual dictionaries (Figure 12).

accountable   **13**   **ache**

accountable *responsible, answerable, amenable, liable
Ant unaccountable —*Con* *absolute, autocratic, despotic, tyrannical, arbitrary: irresponsible, inamenable, unanswerable (see affirmative adjectives at RESPONSIBLE)
accountant auditor, *bookkeeper
accouter equip, arm, outfit, *furnish, appoint
Ana array, attire, *clothe, dress: deck, *adorn, embellish, decorate
Con *strip, divest, dismantle
accredit 1 certify, *approve, endorse, sanction
Ana recommend, *commend: vouch, attest, *certify
Con reject, repudiate (see DECLINE): *disapprove, deprecate
2 commission, *authorize, license
3 credit, charge, assign, *ascribe, attribute, impute
Ana attach, *fasten: connect, link, associate (see JOIN)
accretion *addition, increment, accession
Ana adjunct, *appendage: adhesion, cohesion (see corresponding verbs at STICK): increase, augmentation, enlargement (see corresponding verbs at INCREASE)
Con diminution, dwindling, decrease (see corresponding verbs at DECREASE)
accumulate, amass, hoard imply in both literal and figurative usage a bringing together so as to make a store or great quantity. Accumulate implies a piling up by a series of increases rather than by a single complete act; it is applicable to almost anything that may increase in amount

formality in the declaration; one may *accuse* a bystander of trying to pick one's pocket (an *accusation* which may become a formal *charge* before a magistrate); one *accuses* a man of cheating (an offense which one personally resents); one *charges* a man with cheating (an infraction of the rules of a game). **Incriminate** may mean to charge with crime or serious offense ⟨your friend thinks he can clear Ken by *incriminating* poor Wayne—*G. V. Williams*⟩ ⟨careful study . . . has failed to show that any of the cultivable bacteria can be *incriminated* as the cause of colds —*Andrewes*⟩ but in current use it more often means to involve or inculpate in crime ⟨*incriminating* evidence⟩ ⟨the answer need not reveal a crime in order to be *incriminating*. It is enough if it . . . leads to proof of an illegal act —*Gressman*⟩ **Indict** adds to *charge* in legal context the implications of a formal consideration of the evidence by a grand jury or in general use by someone acting in the role of jury and of a decision that the accused person should be called to trial or to an accounting ⟨the jury refused to *indict* the men accused of arson⟩ ⟨I *indict* those citizens whose easy consciences condone such wrongdoings— *Roosevelt*⟩ **Impeach** implies legally a charge of malfeasance in office formally brought against a public officer by a branch of the government constitutionally authorized to bring such charges ⟨the House of Representatives *impeached* President Andrew Johnson of high crimes and misdemeanors⟩ In nontechnical language *impeach* or its

Figure 11. Monolingual Dictionary

Axles Connects the wheels to the rig and support the weight of the vehicle and its cargo.

Ejes Conecta las ruedas con el aparejo y apoya el peso del vehículo y de su carga.

Backhaul Refers to a load of freight, which permits a trucker to return to his home with a loaded truck rather than an empty one.

Transporte de vuelta Se refiere a una carga que permite que un camionero vuelva a su hogar con un camión cargado en lugar de uno vacío.

Backing The process of putting the vehicle in reverse.

Retroceder (marchar o manejar para atrás) El proceso de poner el vehículo en reversa.

Baffle A wall that has holes in it through

Balloon Freight The term used when a driver is hauling cargo that is very light in weight compared with the cubic space occupied.

Carga De Globo El término utilizado cuando un conductor está transportando una carga que es muy ligera (liviana) en peso comparado con el espacio cúbico ocupado.

Bambi (slang) A deer on the road, dead or alive.

Bambi (argótico, argot) Un ciervo (venado) en el camino, muerto o vivo.

Barbershop (slang) A low overpass.

Peluquería (Barbería) (argótico, argot) Un paso desnivel bajo.

Battery Fluid On some vehicles the fluid level in the batteries needs to be checked or maintained.

Figure 12. Bilingual Dictionary

2.11.9 Reference and Production Dictionaries:

The reference dictionaries is the form of dictionary which is most commonly used by the users to find meanings to the words they cannot understand, learn their pronunciation and their usage. These dictionaries are referred when the user comes across a difficult word and wants to know its meaning.

The Metallic Migmaq-English reference dictionary, Oxford English Reference Dictionary, Grammar Essentials - A Reference Dictinary are examples of the reference dictionary. Both monolingual and bilingual dictionaries are included in this type. However, production dictionaries are its complete opposite form. They start with the meaning that the user wants to express and then identify a suitable word for expressing it (Figure 13).

The users begin by looking for the term that they know and wish to express in a different form, finally reaching to the requisite word with its meaning and usage

(Harmer, 2001, pp. 97-110). An example of the production dictionary is the Longman Language Activator, which was the first production dictionary in the world.

The dictionaries are used for reception when the users come across a word that they do not know while reading or listening and either stop at that very instant to look for its meaning or do it later. The main purpose here is to understand the meaning of the word in the context that it is being used. The grammatical characteristics of that word may be learnt when the dictionaries are used for production (Scholfield, 1995, pp. 13-34).

Since the monolingual dictionaries contain lexical information, they can be very helpful for the translators. The role of dictionaries and dictionary consultation in the translation phases has been overlooked. They play a major role in the research phase of the translation process. It acts as a primary source of information for the translation process.

The dictionaries may be used to look up for similar words, definitions, spellings, usage, etc. However, the layout of the dictionary or the instructions for using the dictionary may be some of the difficulties that the translators have to face while looking for the word meanings (Ramos, 2005, p. 24).

aboqonmuemk   6   abùdaqsigin

aboqonmuemk, *n.i.*
pl. aboqonmuemkl
  1 the act of giving assistance to others.
  2 a donation to others, either monetary or of another kind.
aboqonmuemkewey, *m.n.*
  1 charity. **2** volunteering.
aboqonmuen, *a.i.v.*
  1 you are helping. **2** you are an assistant.
aboqonmuksudi, *n.i.*
pl. aboqonmuksudil
  the aid one receives from others or from institutions (*e.g.* Salvation Army).
aboqtesink, *n.a.*
pl. aboqtesinkik
  the landing of a tree on the ground after a fall.
aboqtesk, *n.i.*
pl. aboqteskl
  a spring trap for small animals. *Encyc.*

abuchqadèd, *t.a.v.*
  1 you frisk someone in search of something. **2** you search someone very thoroughly.
abuchqadègen, *a.i.v.*
  you are searching most thoroughly.
abuchqadèmn, *t.i.v.*
  you search something most thoroughly and quickly.
abuchqadèt, *a.i.v.*
  you frisk someone in the manner of the police (*e.g.* a body-search).
abuchqàdùn, *t.i.v.*
  you cause confusion and disorder in some situation.
abuchqàlêt, *t.a.v.*
  you confuse someone.
abuchqisin, *a.i.v.*
  you talk in a garbled, unintelligible way.
abuchqòdasin, *a.i.v.*

Figure 13. Reference Dictionary

2.11.10 Electronic Dictionaries:

One of the reasons for the transition from the paper dictionaries to the electronic dictionaries is that the electronic dictionaries are more voluminous and hence their representation in the electronic form can save a lot of paper. The electronic dictionaries provide more flexibility in the access to information. The electronic dictionaries are also less expensive than their paper forms.

The storage space has been one of the issues in case of the two forms of dictionaries. It can be understood in two ways: the space required for storing all the words and their meanings, called the storage space, and the presentation space which refers to the space that is required for presenting the information in front of the user.

In context with the storage space, there are no restrictions in the electronic dictionaries; however, the storage space in the paper dictionaries is determined by the number of volumes, layout, its weight and several other factors. The use of high resolution videos is avoided in case of electronic dictionaries because they require a lot of storage space.

The presentation space in case of paper dictionaries is static, meaning that the information is given on the two facing pages of the dictionary which do not change in appearance or content. Whereas, when we look at the electronic dictionaries, the resolution of the screen on which the information is displayed may keep on changing and so less information can be given away in this form (Lew, 2007, p. 344).

One of the advantages of using electronic dictionaries is that it allows the user to make cross references without even moving away from the page that the user is viewing. This feature of immediate cross reference is not present in the paper dictionaries. The bilingual production dictionaries are few in numbers because a lot of storage space is required for accommodating this type of dictionary (Figure 14).

So, proposals have been made for creating production dictionaries in an electronic form as it does not have any limitations in terms of storage space. The electronic dictionaries can be customized according to the needs of the user or on the basis of online monitoring with regards to the behaviour of the user (Lew, 2007, p. 344).
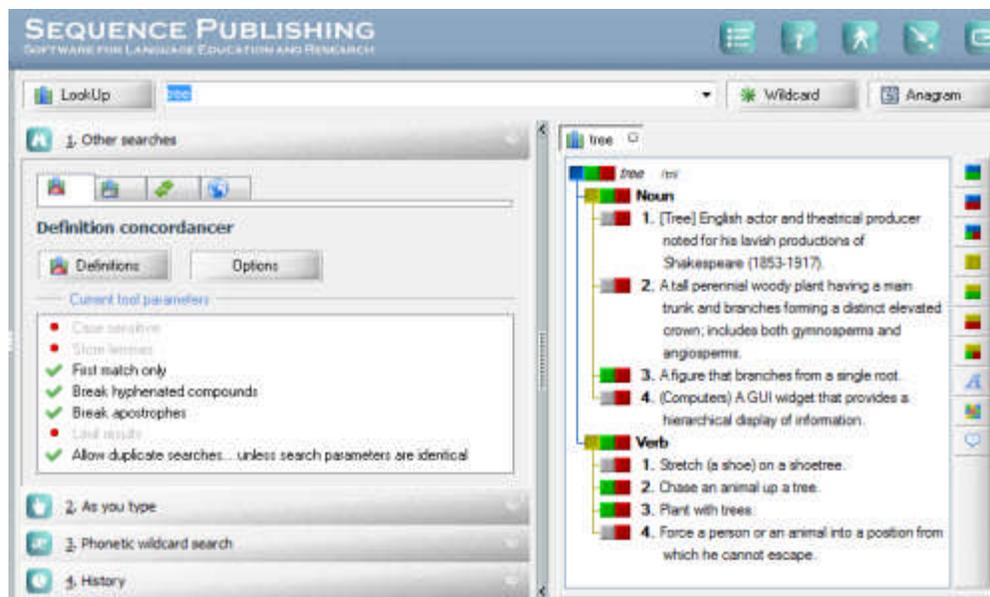
Figure 14. Electronic Dictionary

2.12 The Nature of the Bilingual Dictionaries in the Perspectives of Arabs and Westerners:

According to Nawal El-Badry, the initial drift that caused the native English speaking lexicographers to get involved in the English-Arabic translation was the trend of getting to know about the culture, art, language, religion, etc. that came up in the nineteenth century. This helped in the creation of the bilingual English-Arabic dictionaries.

The first printed bilingual dictionary that came into existence was named "An English and Arabic Dictionary; In Two Parts: Arabic and English, English and Arabic" and was compiled by Joseph Catafago. It contained equivalents in both the languages. The headwords are in the Arabic language and are arranged in the order of the Arabic alphabets.

However, it was stated to be just a brief summary of the words and that its existence was not really useful to the users, as the users were not able to express their ideas in Arabic because the book kept its focus in providing a complete understanding of a famous and difficult topic. In doing so, it missed out on the other topics that were required by the users (El-Badry, 1990, p. 17).

The most intellectually productive dictionary was named "Arabic-English Lexicon, Derived from the Best and Most Copious of Eastern Sources" and was written by William Lane.

It was stated that the English students can now make use of the Arabic-English dictionary that has been compiled by William Lane and contains the contributions of many Arabic lexicographers. The work is very accurate and has been represented in a very simplified language which makes it one of the best lexicons that have been presented in any language.

However, William Lane could not complete the dictionary as he died even before it could be completed. But he ensured that it was not just an ordinary dictionary that would provide knowledge to the users only regarding the common words. He tried to integrate all the Arabic concepts into the dictionary whether they were abstract or tangible.

One of the main attributes of his dictionary that set him apart was that he made use of both the prose and verse which no other lexicographer did in those times. He believed that if he made use of these citations, it will become easy for the users of his dictionary to understand the concepts as well as make them aware of the slight differences that prevail between the various terms.

In 1881, another book named "English-Arabic Lexicon, in which the Equivalents for English Words and Idiomatic Sentences are rendered into Literary and Colloquial Arabic" was published by George Percy Badger which included the colloquial words and idioms in the dictionary for the first time and gave a new direction to lexicography.

Badger provided more clarity in the translation than that provided by Lane by making use of the literary sources such as "Qamus of Muhitu-ʾ l-Muhit" by Butros al-Bustany and others. His aim was to create a dictionary that would maintain the cultural aspects of the Arabic language as well as prevent any problems of equivocalness and indistinctness that usually exists in the Arabic concepts. The only limitation of his work was that he did not provide any guidance for the pronunciation.

Different bilingual dictionaries came into existence for serving the purpose of providing better understanding to the students of English the concepts of Arabic as well as to provide information to the Arabic students about the western culture.

There are certain basic factors which are called as the foundation of the bilingual dictionaries and are the reason for the creation of more and more bilingual dictionaries in order to provide better understanding to the users.

Each new dictionary that comes up is based upon the works that have been carried out by its predecessors and a genealogical tree can be drawn out for any dictionary which will provide the information about the earlier works that have been integrated in the dictionary. It is not possible for any lexicographer to create a completely new dictionary that does not make use of any previous work (Collison, 1980, p. 19).

Conclusion:

In this chapter, it has been found that knowing only the meaning of the word is not sufficient for a person to understand and learn a language. It is important to know the pronunciation, etymology and usage of the word so that the user can make use of those words in real life. The dictionaries have been created keeping this concept in mind, so that it can be made as user friendly as possible.

The history of lexicography and Arabic lexicography indicates that the concept of dictionary was first considered many years ago, and many developments have taken place over the years in the original piece of work to create what we call as the "dictionary". Along with Saussure, many other linguists such as Zgusta, Svensen, Sterkenburg, etc have given their contributions towards lexicography.

The concepts given by Saussure and other linguists, along with the concepts of modern linguistics have been the basis of creating a dictionary. The different types of dictionaries have been created, based on the requirements of the user. The bilingual dictionaries prove to be very helpful in the translation process. The purpose with which these dictionaries are created is to not only provide the meaning of the word, but to induce some learning in the user.

The role that lexicography plays in the development of linguistics has also been discussed. The dictionaries have been created with the intent of solving the problems of ambiguity and indistinctness. A shift has been observed from the printed dictionaries to the electronic dictionaries as they can be more customized according to the needs of the user and changes can be easily made to it.

Chapter Three: Methodology of the Study

Introduction:

After studying the findings of the literature review, there is one question that has been raised and that is to find out the best method that can be used to create a bilingual dictionary according to the requirements of the users. The traditional methods of translation have been discussed along with the incapability of the dictionaries to provide meanings and the various concepts that have been applied to study language from different perspectives. All this information has been taken into consideration while conducting this study.

The approach that has been used in this study is the determining of those words that do not exist in the Al-Mawrid dictionary along with the study of those words whose translation from the Arabic into the English language is very difficult. This has been done by taking the views and thoughts of the Arab scholars and lexicographers by sending out questionnaires.

The strategy that has been used in the research will help in identifying the weaknesses of the approaches that have been used to create the bilingual dictionaries with a special reference to the Arabic-English dictionaries. This combined methodology will provide a deeper understanding of the translation process for developing a new model of translation and might be useful in terms of dictionary writing.

For certain problems, responses will be recorded with the help of questionnaires from people belonging to different fields of knowledge. Group discussions will also be used as a method of identifying the various problems in the process of translation, specifically to determine those words which are difficult to be translated into another language.

In this research study, one of the most popular dictionaries in the Arab world, the Al-Mawrid dictionary was used as a source to identify the Arabic terms whose translation is not given in the dictionary and also to identify those words which have been mistranslated from the Arabic language into English. For this, a group of translators were

questioned on how well was the dictionary helpful to them in finding the translations from Arabic into English language.

3.1 Conceptual Framework:

3.1.1 The Importance of the Theoretical Framework:

The theoretical framework is a feature that is used in almost all the dissertations as it provides a structured outline to all the probable courses of action that can be used in the research, and gives directions as to how they should be used in applying an approach to a concept. There are also some shortcomings of this framework which become evident during the transition from the objective fields to areas of language and literature.

The subjective fields of study such as arts and literature are very difficult to study and have relatively more difficulties than the other areas of study. Therefore, mostly the researchers try to avoid including these areas in the research. If we consider linguistics, it lies between both subjectivity and objectivity and deals with the words and their meanings, and also makes use of the meta-cognitive tools.

One of the important things to be kept in mind while conducting the lexicological study is that there should be a clear distinction between the conceptual tool and theoretical framework. The conceptual tools comprise mainly of those concepts which are practically oriented, whereas the theoretical framework provides a formal and scholarly approach to be applied in a certain situation.

For example, the development of the research programme is done with the help of the conceptual tools that help the researcher in coming up with ideas that might be used in the research to give arguments, investigation and judgement of information that can be considered in the study. On the other hand, the theoretical framework provides the researcher with the required data and facts and also generalisations that either confirm or disprove the hypotheses.

In spite of the fact that the theoretical framework can provide all the required information about a particular world, there is a need of a conceptual tool that can be used for further carrying out the lexical studies with special reference to its applications.

The research should concentrate on developing a conceptual tool that will help in finding out an improved process of creating dictionaries by studying various factors of language such as culture and etymology which affect lexicography. However, this approach of studying language is not new and has been used in the traditional language studies that refer to the study of culture and history for deriving the meaning of the words.

The various theories and concepts such as "language is learned" imply with reference to lexicography that the meanings of words are generated within the minds of individuals which provides a connotative approach rather than the denotative approach that gives only the particular meanings of words.

Apart from this, the concept of "language is learned" also highlights the importance of lexicography because it caters the people with dictionaries that not only provide meanings to the words but also help them to learn different languages. Hence, lexicography plays an important role in our lives.

Some of the problems that have been studied in the literature review with reference to translation have to be considered and efforts are to be applied for coming up with solutions. The framework for the lexical study should be developed by analysing and also discussing the viewpoint surpasses the limits to get the best results.

3.1.2 Premises:

Various assumptions have been considered in this research to study the difficulties that are faced in the process of translation. One of the assumptions is that meaning is in the form of a "stream" such that one meaning or definition leads to other words and their meanings.

For example, "love" is considered to be a feeling or an emotion. But a question rises that what types of feelings does love express. Love can be a feeling of kindness, but it also raises further questions that in order to decide whether "love" should be considered as a feeling of kindness, what types of people can act as receivers.

In this way, the various meanings of a given word can be pointed out by considering its relationship with other words and its use in different contexts. The antonyms also play an important role for the existence of the language. For example, the term "male" has "female" as its antonym and they cannot exist in isolation. Also, both these words together form a dichotomy which represents another word "gender".

The second assumption is that all the words have been considered to be in one group and the relationship that exists between the various words of a language is considered to comprise the knowledge of culture including the interpersonal communication and the thought process.

The third assumption that has been considered in this study is regarding possibility of equivalence between two languages, and also between the words belonging to those languages. Not only has the history and development of words been studied, but also how they are interpreted in the present scenario.

The languages and cultures are integrated, and the people learn about the cultures with the help of different languages which also leads to the discovery of new words to represent new events.

The epistemological categories have a tendency of increasing the characteristics and qualities that are shared within the members of a particular category, whereas it also lowers the number of characteristics that are shared with the members of the other categories.

In the figure 15, the apex is the representation of the word that is being considered for its meaning. The shaded triangle exhibits the meaning of the word with reference to a

certain field of knowledge in terms of the source language. The physical aspect, knowledge and the meanings of the words can be differentiated from each other.
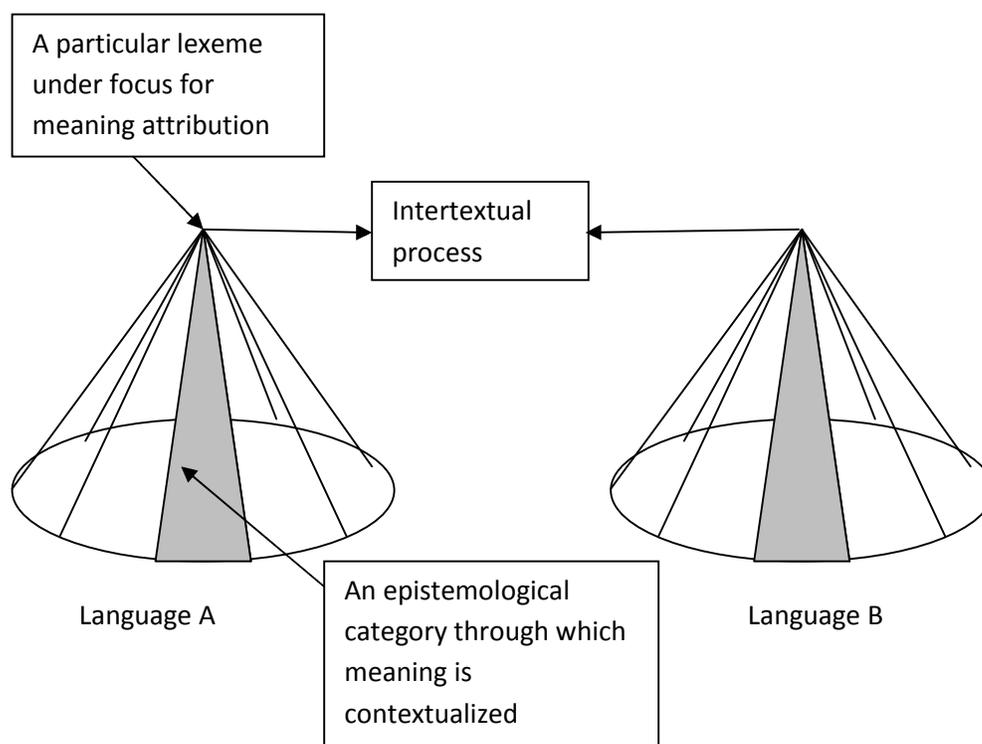
Figure 15. A conceptual model of contextualization of words into an epistemological category developed by the author

Based on this concept, the "power" of the word can be identified. The "power" of the word can be defined in terms of the number of meanings that a word can exhibit with respect to the different fields of knowledge. For example, the English "word" life can exhibit various meanings with reference to different domains of knowledge such as biology, philosophy and social sciences.

The meanings of the various words can be identified by studying the different contexts and the domains of knowledge in which those words are used. For example, the word

"life" in terms of biology is referring to a process to a greater extent than its relation to a process in philosophy.

The information that is known about a certain category of knowledge and the rules that define that category of knowledge are the determinants of the depth of a particular word. This framework can be used to identify the structure of the meaning of a word in the source language and compare it with the structure of those words of the target language which are considered to be equivalent to it. The comparison is carried out on the basis of the concepts and relations with respect to other words. In this case, the two languages that are compared are English and Arabic.

The basic concepts of the epistemological analysis and the doctrines of the theory of convention have been used for developing a conceptual tool and for identifying the meanings of the words in different languages.

3.2 Research Design:

The research has been divided into two stages. Stage I involves the identification of the Arabic words which are difficult to translate in the English language. Stage II involves the identification of those Arabic words which have not been included in the Al-Mawrid dictionary. This will help in determining the weaknesses of the bilingual dictionaries.

The conceptual model can be considered as a conceptual tool which can be used even at the meta-cognitive level. The best attributes of the various approaches that were reviewed have been used for developing a tool. Saussure's work that included the formulation of meaning and the importance of translation and linguistics in lexicography has been the main contributor for the development of the tool.

Some of the criticisms that the modern Arabic lexicography had to face have also been considered. All these efforts are being put to come up with a lexical generation system that will be helpful in creating the monolingual as well as the bilingual dictionaries. It will not provide merely the denotative meaning of the words, but will identify the meaning in various contexts and relationships with other words and concepts.

A lexical generation system can be defined as a system which has the capability to generate sentences from the artificial languages that have been proposed for use as an auxiliary international language. First, the lexical mapping takes place which is followed by the sentence and lexical generation which finally leads to the formulation of a morphological generation system.

The lexicographers can identify the equivalents between two languages more accurately by referring to the lexical generation system. The model will be tested by conducting an experiment. Some words will be selected from both English and Arabic language whose translation into the target language by making use of the lexical tool that was developed in stage I will be tested.

3.3 Data Collection Design:

A bilingual dictionary will be used for comparing the meanings of the words in two different languages and collecting the data. A list of words which have not been included in the Al-Mawrid dictionary would be created and enlisted within an excel sheet. Also, those Arabic words which are difficult to translate into the English language will be identified by the scholars and lexicographers.

The modern English words will be collected by making use of a questionnaire which will be assessed for their translation into the Arabic language with regards to the criteria that will be mentioned later in this chapter. With the development of technology and the rise of various cultures, many new words have been formulated in the English language which is one of the major concerns in conducting this study.

3.3.1 Power or Relative Importance and Relevance of an English word:

The relative importance of the English word is used for creating a distinction between the words which have the capability to generate other words which can lead to the formation of different classes that will comprise of the words that are related in terms of their meanings.

The aim of the research is to formulate a method which can easily identify the critical words which are present in the form of strings as a result of the relationships with other words. The assumption here is that there are certain key words which have the capability of explaining the meanings of other words and such words provide an aid in understanding those difficult words.

3.3.2 Commonness and Uniqueness:

The number of times a word repeats in the source language is compared with the frequency of that word in the target language, in case of a parallel presentation. The analysis of the polysemic divergences on the basis of basic meaning will be carried out.

Recognition of those unique words which cannot be translated into another language or have no equivalents in the target language is another important factor that needs to be considered while deciding upon the methodology to be used.

In lexicography, while translating a word from the source language to the target language, it is essential to take into consideration the frequency of that word. Word frequency is considered to be one of those criteria which are widely accepted for the creation of the dictionaries, in its word selection. That word whose frequency is high is used as a headword in the dictionary.

Selecting the headwords for a dictionary is an easier task in case of languages that are written or have an established grammar as compared to those languages which are not written. In case of the unwritten languages, the lexicographer has to play the role of the linguist and do a complete analysis of the language to select the headwords.

Word frequency plays an important role in deciding the framework of the dictionary, analysing the lexical patterns that are related to the words in a better way and also allows the lexicographer to take decisions based on the language in an appropriate manner.

One of the things that is given utmost importance while creating a dictionary is the editorial judgement of the lexicographer. Even if the dictionary is created by compiling the works of the previous linguists, keeping in mind all the precautions that can be taken so that the target language is represented in a precise manner, there are chances of some discrepancies.

The role of the input factors is to make the delivery of the speech in a particular language to the learners of that language in an easy manner. The word frequency is one such input factor which is of utmost importance. The learning process for a learner is majorly based upon the number of encounters which he/she has had with a given word. Those words which occur more often in books are much easier to learn and recall than those words which the learners come across only once or twice (Ellis & Fotos, 1999, p. 46).

It means that those words whose frequency of occurrence is more and whose translation from the source language to the target language is repeated several times is easier to understand and learn for the learner. It increases the probability of the learning of that word and also the understanding of the target language.

It has been stated that "high-frequency words are recognized faster than low-frequency words because the recognition thresholds of the high-frequency words are reached faster than those of the low-frequency words, and this comes close to saying that high-frequency words are recognized faster because high-frequency words are recognized faster" (Pearson, Barr, & Kamil, 1984, p. 242).

The "basic-level meaning" is another concept that plays an important role and is very helpful in lexicography. The order words that are used for representing the basic level meanings are easy to visualise, and so it becomes easier for the learner to understand the meanings of those words. For example, out of the three words: furniture, chair and throne, the word "chair" represents the basic level meaning as it is easy to visualise and understand the meaning.

An example was quoted "A vehicle is a super ordinate category that includes such basic-level categories as car, train, boat, and plane. Indeed, the examples of vehicles are typically drawn from this range of basic-level categories: car (long bumpy road, spinning our wheels), train (off the track), boat (on the rocks, foundering), plane (just taking off, bailing out)" (Overton & Palermo, 1994, p. 51).

The basic level meaning creates images in the minds of the learner and provides the basic structure of the knowledge. Any word that is represented in the super ordinate category provides the basic level meanings for the various words falling under its category by translating the words from the source language to the target language, and provides rich information to the learners (Overton & Palermo, 1994, p. 51).

If the frequency of the words have an impact on the learning process of the learners such that those words which are used more commonly in the target language and the translation of those words into the target language is given more importance, then if the concept of basic level meaning is used in such a case, it provides an understanding to the user in an easier manner. Also, it helps the users to increase their vocabulary in the target language and allows the user to make use of that language at any point of time (Pearson, Barr, & Kamil, 1984, p. 242; Overton & Palermo, 1994, p. 51).

The basic words are used more helpful in the learning process than the other derived words or the super ordinates. The relationship between the basic words and the super ordinate words not only allows the user to understand the meaning of the super ordinate words but also adds to the knowledge of the user of the target language.

It encourages the user to use the target language practically by understanding the various concepts and meanings that are implied by the relationship between the basic and super ordinate words (Pearson, Barr, & Kamil, 1984, p. 242; Overton & Palermo, 1994, p. 51).

3.3.3 Degree of Difficulty:

While translating words from the source language to the target language, the ease or difficulty with which the translation process takes place can be compared. Also, the

factors which make the translation of a word or phrase difficult or easy can be identified.

The main concern of the thesis is the first level translation, in which the word in the source language or English is evaluated to provide its contextual meaning, which leads to the identification or formulation of its equivalent words in the target language, i.e. Arabic. For this, the identification of the English words for their translation into Arabic is done on the basis of consensus or by considering the views of the experts in this field.

The English and Arabic words that can prove to be helpful on the basis of the criteria mentioned will be identified by consulting some professional English-Arabic translators. The secondary data on the English and Arabic lexicography will be collected to evaluate the works and findings by the other researchers with the primary data.

Summary of Methods Used in the Study:

A conceptual model will be developed, that will represent the words in the form of relationships that exist between the words in terms of their grammatical structure, history, culture, etc. with the intent that it will provide a solution for the problems that exist in the translation process. A group discussion will be conducted to identify the possible words that can be included in the dictionary and an evaluation will be done of the difficulties that are faced in carrying out this process.

Chapter Four: Results of the Study

Introduction:

The results that have been interpreted after conducting the study have been divided into three categories. The first category includes the substantiation of the conceptual model which has been a helpful tool in writing the dictionary.

The second category comprises of the word generation, wherein ten keywords have been used for testing whether they can provide meaning to an associated string of words. Thirdly, some of the Arabic words have been selected to test their ability to be translated into another language.

The conceptual tool has proved to be an effective tool in the identification of the related words and may be helpful in the addition of a new feature while writing a dictionary, i.e. the cross referencing, which makes the study of language easier.

As mentioned earlier, the premise of this study was to come up with a certain approach or a tool that will help in creating the dictionaries that will be able to meet certain set standards and the lexicography would behave in a more responsible manner.

The study has revealed that one such model known as the translational model can fulfil the aim of the research. Some Arabic words were selected and an analysis was done on their translation into another language which helped in coming up with an approach by studying the relative meanings of the words with reference to other words and concepts that were associated with it.

In order to study the efficiency and effectiveness of the Arabic dictionaries to translate the Arabic words into English language, these Arabic dictionaries were compared with the structure, framework and content of the English dictionaries.

During this process, certain limitations and shortcomings of the Arabic dictionaries were discovered which included the inability of these dictionaries to provide the learning of the target language to the users so that they can make use of it practically. Thus, various theories and approaches that are currently being applied for creating the dictionaries were reviewed to come up with an improved concept or approach.

4.1 Validating the Conceptual Model used in the Thesis:

The conceptual model that was used in the thesis was evaluated by a group of Arabic scholars by carrying out a group discussion that was focussed upon the concepts and assumptions that were applied for maintaining the relationship between the language and the words in that language. The description of the model was given to the scholars mentioning that the circular base stands for the universe of words that exists in any language.

It was pointed out that a certain criteria should be decided based on which the words should be included in the dictionary. Also, the extent to which new words can be added into the dictionary should be pre-decided. One of the issues that were discussed was that whether any given language can be compared with another language on the basis of certain set standards.

Finally, they came to a conclusion that it was very important to decide upon certain standards based on which the languages could be compared, otherwise the process of translation would become a difficult task.

4.1.1 Avoiding Translation Loss:

Taking an example of the Al-Mawrid, it has been mentioned that the translation of the words in the source language, i.e. English into the target language, i.e. Arabic would not be possible if the signified-signifier relationship that was given by Saussure is not maintained with respect to the context. It was pointed out that the signifier will have to be considered as a real concept in the culture of the target language as well as the common language spoken by people belonging to different cultures.

Taking an example of the word "acanthopterygians", whose meaning is given in the dictionaries as "something that belongs to Acanthopterygii, which is a group of spiny-finned fishes", the root word here is Acanthopterygii, which is based on the classification system of the species in Science. The Science mentioned here refers to the subject of study that was provided by the early Greek philosophers such as Aristotle. Another word that is commonly used in place of Acanthopterygii is bass-like or perch-like.

In carrying out the translation process, it is important to identify the words that are not just related by meaning but on the basis of the categories into which the words are divided. It can be said that two logic systems are applied to represent the word here, i.e. scientific and linguistic. The group could not agree upon the relationship between different words and concepts and hence the translation process in the Al-Mawrid dictionary was based on the word-for-a-word approach.

The feasibility of the concept of identifying the string of related words to understand the meaning of a given word was discussed. The word "bass" can be associated with many other words such as cooking pans, fishing, stream, etc. however, it is difficult to identify the correct way of associating words. Different words can be associated by taking into view a particular field as a whole or a part of it individually.

The group discussion led to an understanding of the language in terms of its meaning and translation. It was pointed out that the meanings of the words are not always directly provided, but have to be derived on the basis of the personal experience of the user and the association of that word with other words or concepts.

With reference to the conceptual model, this word association has to be carried out in both the source and target language during the translation process. The scholars came to an agreement that such a model could be helpful in creating the bilingual dictionaries in an effective manner.

It was also pointed out that with the help of the current technologies, the cross-referencing of the words could be easily carried out along with the knowledge of the association of the words to help in the creation of improved dictionaries.

4.1.2 Across Two Languages: Trends in Bilingual (Arabic-English) Dictionaries:

A survey was conducted which collected the views of the different Arabic scholars on the efficiency and competency level of the English-Arabic dictionaries. A qualitative analysis of these responses was carried out. Certain issues were also raised by the respondents.

Those issues were resolved and the questions that were raised were answered on the basis of the knowledge that was acquired while carrying out the review of the related literature. The assessment of the responses was carried out by making use of the nominal scale.

4.1.3 Direction of Arabic lexicography vis-à-vis English or American:

All the respondents were in a disagreement as a whole on the statement that the Arabic lexicography is structured in a way which is similar to the Western lexicography or is heading in such a direction. However, many respondents agreed upon the fact that Al-Mawrid is based on the logic of the Western lexicography and has made use of the structure and approach used in the Western lexicography to create the bilingual dictionary.

It was also pointed out that Al-Mawrid is not based on any particular logic and the selection of words is also done in a random manner. The evaluation of Al-Mawrid as a dictionary that uses the word-to-word translation approach was done on the basis of the various thoughts mentioned. The internal logic that has been applied while creating the bilingual dictionaries is one of the problems of these dictionaries.

The evaluation of the current approach that is being applied to the Arabic lexicography is necessary in order make it prosper. In order to create a more functional bilingual dictionary, that would comprise of the thoughts of the changing world and the changes in the cultures of the Arabic people, the present theories and technologies need to be considered.

4.1.4 A Search for a Standard:

There was a difference of opinion amongst the members of the group discussion as to whether or not there was any set standard for the translation of English words into Arabic language. It was pointed out that in a given language, there are certain attributes of a language which ought to be followed in a specific manner, for example grammar, sequencing of words and sensibility. In this way, all the languages have certain attributes which need to be followed which make it difficult for the translation of languages.

During the translation process, not only the words, but also the sense in which the sentence was created in a language should be translated into the other language. Some of the concepts that are difficult to translate include matters of faith and belief as the words and sense in which a sentence is created in one language might be difficult to understand for the people belonging to the other cultures and traditions. For example, the word "Allah" may have to be translated into the word "God" to be understood in the same sense in West.

As discussed earlier, Geeraerts gave three non-denotational types of meanings, namely emotive, grammatical and pragmatic. In order to make the bilingual dictionaries more functional, the lexicographer must take into consideration these three types of meanings. In this study, we will consider mainly the grammatical meaning as the emotive and pragmatic meaning may lead to a difference of opinion amongst the people and lead to a controversy.

The concept of transformation in the lexical translations in this study is based upon the reasons and arguments rather than intuition, and the non-denotative meaning plays an important role in this as this is not just a word-to-word translation. One of the weaknesses of Al-Mawrid that were pointed out was that it was based on the word-to-word translation.

4.1.5 Difficulties in Translation:

When the question was raised among the respondents that whether the translation of the English words into the Arabic language or vice-versa was difficult or not, most of them agreed upon the statement that the translation was difficult. One of the reasons that were pointed out for this difficulty was the difference in the cultures and values of the people who use the source and target languages.

The English speaking people have a different culture and history as compared to the Arabic speaking people. Although the cultural diversity of the people belonging to different languages brought forth is highly appreciated, but it acts as a big problem for the lexical translators.

All the problems that have been discussed with relevance to the translation process must be handled in such a manner that the meaning conveyed by the words in one language remains the same after the translation.

4.2 Difficulties Identified in the Translation Process:

In case of any language pair, there are many differences that exist between the semantics, syntax and phonology of these languages which have to be taken into consideration by the lexicographers during the translation process. Some of the examples of such differences are described below:

1. Difference in grammatical categories:

The meaning of a term in Arabic in its verb form will be different from the verb form of that word in English language. The number system in the Arabic language is of three terms, i.e. singular-dual-plural, whereas in case of the English language, the number system is of two terms, i.e. singular-plural (Al-Kasimi, 1977, p. 63).

It becomes difficult for the lexicographer to translate the dual Arabic noun forms into English in an Arabic-English dictionary. For example, if the Arabic word "Kitaban" has to be translated into its English form "two books", then the situation would become

more complex for the lexicographer as the word can be either in its subjective form "kitaban" or in its objective form "kitabayn".

However, the bilingual dictionaries try to provide some information of these irregularities in the two languages to the learners of the target language, and also provide a list of such irregularities that occur in the noun form of the words in the Arabic language.

2. No equivalent lexical unit:

There are possibilities that during the translation of words from one language to another, the lexicographer might not be able to identify an equivalent for the given lexical unit in a particular language. In such a case, the meaning of the given lexical unit in one language is expressed with the help of the syntactic device in the other language.

For example, the word "hal" in the Arabic language can be translated into the English language, wherein it refers to "is". Its lexical equivalent in the Persian language is "aya". However, it does not have an equivalent in the English language and its meaning is determined in the English language by making use of the S-V inversion.

3. Translation of idioms and proverbs:

The translation of the idioms and proverbs from one language to another is a difficult task for the lexicographer and can be done only by providing a detailed explanation of the given idiom or proverb. In such a case, the lexicographer provides an explanation of the given idiom or proverb in the target language rather than translating it from one language to the other.

4. Phonological differences:

When it comes to the different sound systems that exist in the various languages, it has been found that there are various sounds in the Arabic language that do not have their equivalents in the English language, and same is the case the other way round. This creates a difficulty for the lexicographer in the translation of one language into another.

5. Semantic range and technical terminology:

There are instances when the lexical items that are related to each other in two different languages are not covering the same semantic range. For example, the word "isha" in the Arabic language means both "finger" as well as "toe" (Al-Kasimi, 1977, p. 64). The same is the case with the Russian word "noga" which stands for both "foot" as well as "leg".

Another difficulty that is faced by the lexicographers during the translation process is in finding the equivalents for the technical terms in a given language. However, this problem is not so prevalent in cases where both the cultures are undergoing new inventions, but can be found mostly in those cultures which are less developed.

The procedure that can be used for translating the given technical terms from one language to another is given as (Bull, 1964, p. 530):

➢ Word borrowing
➢ Coinage
➢ Providing new meaning to the words that already exist
➢ Providing an extended meaning to the words that exist
➢ Creating new words from the elements that exist in a particular language

4.3 Some Other Difficulties In Creating Bilingual Dictionaries:

The way in which the words are organised in a dictionary is another problem of the bilingual dictionaries. In most of the cases, the synonyms are used in place of the translated words during the translation of the entry word from one language to the other. This creates a problem for the users to understand the meanings of the words.

For example, in case of an Arabic-English dictionary, it becomes difficult for the Arab user to understand the meaning of the word in English as a number of synonyms of a given Arabic word are provided in English. Although many synonyms are provided for the given Arabic word, but it creates confusion for the Arab users of the dictionary to identify the situation in which they should be using a particular word out of the given synonyms.

However, this can prove to be very helpful in case of an English-Arabic dictionary as the Arab users are well versed with their native language and can use the various synonyms provided for appropriate sentences. The discrimination of the sense in which a word should be used has been one of the biggest problems of the methodology used for bilingual lexicography (Iannucci, 1962, p. 201).

The various types of sense discriminations have been described below:

1. Punctuation:

The various punctuation marks such as the commas and semicolons are used to discriminate the words or meanings of the words. Comma is used for separating the synonyms whereas semicolons are used for separating words that provide different meanings for a given entry word.

This is known as the negative discrimination. However, if a large number of synonyms are separated from each other by using commas along with the use of the semicolons to separate different meanings of a given word, then this type of discrimination is not of much help.

2. Definition:

In some of the old bilingual dictionaries, the meanings of the words are explained by using long definitions as in case of the monolingual dictionaries. However, this only adds up to the space that is being used for providing meanings and does not provide much help in understanding the meaning of the word.

3. Synonyms:

The use of the synonyms for providing the meanings of the words in a given language is a very good method in case of a bilingual dictionary. But it also involves a lot of space consumption in the dictionary. Most of the bilingual dictionaries avoid using many synonyms for providing meanings to the words.

4.   Illustrative examples:

Some bilingual dictionaries make use of the illustrative examples and phrases for providing the meanings to the words given in one language to their target language. This helps the user of the dictionary to understand the way and the context in which a word can be used and helps them in making sentences of their own involving those words.

5.   Parts of speech:

A given word can be defined in the various forms of speech such as an adverb, noun, verb, preposition, adjective etc. The discrimination of the words is also based upon the different parts of a speech in which a given word can be used. Nowadays, the bilingual dictionaries discriminate the words on the basis of the parts of the speech of a given entry word.

6.   Usage labels:

Nowadays, the words can even de discriminated on the basis of the labelling by usage like colloq., fig., etc. Also the field of knowledge to which a particular word belongs also acts as a discriminator for the words. For e.g. a word belonging to architecture or medicine as their field of knowledge will become a discriminator for it.

7.   Context words or phrases:

Nowadays the bilingual dictionaries give s description of the context in which the words can be used. This acts as a discriminator for the words. However, this type of discrimination consumes a lot of space in the dictionary. The purpose for which the bilingual dictionary has been created, acts as the determinant for the presence or absence of the sense discrimination.

4.4 Al-Mawrid (English-Arabic) Dictionary:

The Al-Mawrid dictionary is one of the most popular dictionaries in the Arab world which provides the Arabic equivalents for the English words. The compiler of the dictionary has made use of various sources such as the monolingual dictionaries, bilingual dictionaries, learner's dictionaries, etc.

The Al-Mawrid dictionary was created with the aim of providing a bilingual dictionary to the users of the Arab world which will be able to provide the meanings of the English words in the Arabic language and be able to meet the expectations of its users. Not many changes have taken place in the structure of the dictionary ever since it was created, however new words keep on adding to it.

The dictionary Al-Mawrid was created on the basis of the traditional concept of providing only meanings to the words and no method of selection or prioritization was applied while including the words into the dictionary. Hence it is difficult in terms of usage and does not serve the purpose to the user who wants to learn another language. It provides only the information of the culture of the source language.

4.4.1 Users and Uses:

The dictionary was not created for any particular group of people and aimed at helping the people of the Arab world in general; however it was created with the hopes of attracting the researchers, teachers and general public which was literate. It has been observed that most of the users of this dictionary are the people belonging to the Arab world who are trying to learn the English language.

The introduction of the dictionary suggests that the dictionary was created mainly to help the Arabic people to learn the English language. The writing of the introduction in the Arabic language supports this view. However, it could also be helpful to the people belonging to the other countries, who have some knowledge about the Arabic language.

Many translators as well as Arab students, mainly belonging to the technical background have been of great help in creating this dictionary. The main function of this dictionary can be said to be that of comprehension. One of the reasons for the immense popularity of this dictionary can be that it has been able to meet the requirements of those users who wanted to learn another language.

4.4.2 Guidance in the Introduction:

The introduction of the dictionary suggests that the author of the dictionary is mainly concerned with providing the description of the organisation of the words in the

dictionary. It does not provide much information about the use of the dictionary or the problems that may arise during its usage. The description of the usage of the dictionary is restricted only to the explanation of the use of certain symbols.

A table has been provided in the introduction that provides the abbreviations for the words in both English and Arabic language. There are certain cases in which there has been an overlap in the abbreviations in the Arabic and English language. Although the English abbreviations are given for the fields of knowledge as well as the grammatical categories, but the Arabic abbreviations are only for the fields of knowledge (Table 3).

The abbreviations that have been provided in the Al-Mawrid dictionary in the Arabic language are somewhat difficult and the user has to refer them in the introduction again and again as it cannot be easily memorised.

Table 3: Pronunciation key in Al-Mawrid.

4.4.3 Translation Equivalents:

The author of the dictionary believes that the dictionary has been created in such a manner that it provides the Arabic equivalents of the words given in the English language. The various meanings of the English words have been studied with the help of monolingual dictionaries so that a precise and accurate translation of the English words into their Arabic equivalents can be provided to the users.

There were certain technical terms in the English language that did not have their counterparts in the Arabic language and were introduced in the Al-Mawrid dictionary. In certain cases, the Arabic equivalents of the technical terms were given which were followed by an abbreviation; however there were no details mentioned about that abbreviation.

For example, for the term "austenite", an Arabic term was provided which was followed by an abbreviation which referred to the meaning "minerals". But there is no explanation given for this term in the dictionary and the user might have to look up for the meaning of this term in another dictionary.

In some of the cases, many synonyms are provided for a given word, which might not be required and only adds up to the consumption of space in the dictionary. The meanings of certain words that are local to the Arabic people have been provided in the dictionary by giving their definitions which is not at all required.

The term "jihad" is an example of such a case wherein it is well known to the Arabic people and does not require a detailed definition to be provided to explain its meaning. There are certain words that are derived from the Arabic language and have a different meaning in their derived form. Hence, there is a necessity for the explanation of these derived terms by giving their definitions.

For example, the term "harem" is used by the Arab people to mean "women", however when this term is used in the English context, it means something different. The colloquial forms of the words are also used in certain cases to provide the translation equivalents to those users who do not have much knowledge about the classical Arabic terms.

4.4.4 Sense Discrimination:

As the main purpose of the dictionary is to comprehend the text that is written in the English language by providing their translation equivalents in Arabic, the sense discrimination is also used in certain cases. This may be provided in the Arabic language or the examples or collocations might be provided in the English language.

The usage labels are also one of the forms of the sense discrimination in the dictionary. However, it is not really required in the dictionary as the translation of the term in the target language would give the user an idea about the equivalent of the English word in the Arabic language in its appropriate form.

4.4.5 Illustrative Examples:

Since the Al-Mawrid dictionary is primarily a comprehension dictionary, its main purpose is to help the user in using the words in various senses by providing their illustrative examples. However, the illustrative examples are not provided for all the words and the degree to which they are helpful to the user also varies.

The illustrative examples that are provided in this dictionary do not aid much help to the writers. In order to make these examples helpful to the writers, all the words must be having their illustrative examples in the context in which those words are most commonly used.

4.4.6 Collocations and Idioms:

The use of the collocations and idioms in the bilingual dictionaries is an important decision for a lexicographer. The use of these colloquial and idioms might be required by the users in case they are unable to identify the appropriate translation of the words from one language into another with the help of the given contextual clues.

The collocations that are given in the dictionary help the user by enlightening the meanings of the words as well as give examples of the usage of those words in different contexts. The presentation of these collocations in the dictionary is not distinguishable as it is also placed within the parentheses as are the sentence examples.

It must be noticed that the true idioms are represented at the bottom of the entry and are not enclosed within the parentheses, which distinguishes them from the collocations and illustrative examples. A list of proverbs and idioms has been provided within the dictionary in the English language along with their Arabic equivalents. But no reference has been provided for these proverbs and idioms within the dictionary which would make the presence of them in the dictionary useful for the users.

4.4.7 Grammatical Information:

The information about the grammatical use of a given word is useful mostly for those who wish to learn to write in the foreign language. The purpose for which the dictionary has been created, acts as a deciding factor for the use of such kind of information provided by the dictionary. In case of the Al-Mawrid dictionary, since it is mainly used to get information for the reading and translation purpose, there is not much requirement of the grammatical information.

In the Al-Mawrid dictionary, the words are represented in their various forms, such as the noun, verb, adjective, adverb, etc. The further classification of these forms of the words might not be necessary in this case as the users can identify the meanings from the context in which they are used.

The different forms of a given word are represented by making use of the abbreviations which are placed beside the word in parentheses. However, if the user wants to understand the meaning of a given term in a certain context, then this type of grammatical information might be confusing for the user.

Also, the user has to go through all the different forms of a given word until he reaches the desired grammatical form of the word. The different grammatical forms of a word are mostly separated with the help of symbols. This trend has now been replaced by numbering the words which represent the sub senses for a given word.

4.4.8 Pronunciation:

The Al-Mawrid dictionary provides a pronunciation key enlisting some words which help the user in understanding the way in which the words given in the English language are pronounced. The pronunciation key can be found at the bottom of each page. The need of such information within a dictionary can be determined by finding out the importance of it to the users of the dictionary.

4.5 Generation of Related Vocabulary for English Words Not Found in Al-Mawrid:

In this section, the process of translation from one language to another will be defined along with the details of the problems that are faced during this process. A list of words has been provided which were contained in the Merriam-Webster dictionary but have not been included in the Al-Mawrid (Table 4).

Word	Definition	Arabic word (Transliteral)	Arabic word (Script)	Translation
1. annihilator	*n.* **(1)** a person or thing that annihilates. **(2)** (Mathematics) the set of all linear functionals that map to zero all elements of a given subset of a vector space	Mub-ti-lon		Mubtil
2. annualize	*v.* to calculate for or as for an entire year.	Sa-na-wi-yan	سنويا	Sanawiya
3. annual report	a document reporting to stockholders on management and operations and containing fiscal information, published yearly by a publicly held corporation as required by federal law.	Taq-ri-ru as-sa-na-wi	التقرير السنوي	Taqrirus sanawi

4.	bolotie	a necktie of thin cord fastened in front with an ornamental clasp or other device	Bo-lo-ti-yon	بولوتي	Bolotiy
5.	bolson	*n.*a desert valley, the level of which has been raised by aggradation, usually draining into a playa.	Bol-so-non	بولسون	Bolson
6.	bolt hole	*n.*(**1**) a hole in the ground, protected opening in bushes, etc., into which an animal can flee when pursued or frightened. (**2**) a place or avenue of escape or refuge.	Haf-ra-tu as-sah'-m		Hafratus sahm
7.	bolting cloth	a sturdy fabric, usually of fine silk or nylon mesh, used chiefly in serigraphy, embroidery, and as a foundation fabric for wigs.	In-di-faa-on qu-maa-shon	اندفاع قماش	Indifa qumash
8.	cappelletti	*n.* (used with a singular *v.*) small pieces of pasta filled with meat or cheese.			
9.	caprylic	*adj.* of or pertaining to	Kab-ri-li-kon	كابريليتش	Kabrilik

	an animal odor.			
10. carambola	*n.* **(1)** a tree, *Averrhoa carambola,* native to southeastern Asia, bearing deeply ridged, yellow-brown, edible fruit. **(2)** also called **star fruit**, the fruit itself.	Ka-ram-bo-laa	كارامبولا	Karambolaa
11. decapitalize	to deprive of capital; discourage capital formation; withdraw capital from	De-ka-bi-ta-li-zi-yon	ديكابيتاليزي	Dekabitaliziy
12. decasualize	to reduce or eliminate the employment of (casual labor).	Da-kas-wa-li-zi-yon	ديكاسواليزي	Dakaswaliziy
13. deceivable	*adj.* **(1)** capable of being deceived; gullible. **(2)** (Archaic) misleading; deceptive	De-si-fa-bo-li-yon	ديسيفابلي	Desifaboliy
14. decidable	*adj.* **(1)** capable of being decided. **(2)** (Logic) (of an axiom, proposition, etc.) having the property that its consistency or inconsistency with the axioms of a given	Mu-qar-ri-ron	مقرر	Muqarrir

	logical system is determinable.			
15. Eagle scout	a boy scout who has achieved the highest rank in U.S. scouting	Al-ki-shaa-ful nas-ri	النسر الكشفيه	Alkishaful nasr
16. eared seal	any seal of the family Otariidae, comprising the sea lions and fur seals, having external ears and flexible hind flippers that are used when moving about on land: the front flippers are used for swimming	Du-u-dhu-nay nul-al-kha-tam	الختم ذو أذني	Du'udhunay nul-khatam
17. easy chair	an upholstered arm chair for lounging	Sha-ri sah-lon	سهل الرئاسة	Shari sahl
18. easy street	a state of wealth, financial independence, or ease	Sah-lol-ri-a-si-to	سهل الشارع	Sahlul ri'asah
19. ebracteate	*adj.* (Botany) having no bracts			
20. Ebla	*n.* an ancient city whose remains are located near Aleppo in present-day Syria, the site of discovery in 1974-75 of cuneiform tablets **(Ebla tablets)**	Hi-dha-ra-ton		Hidhara

	documenting a thriving culture of the third millenium B.C.			
21. eccrine	*adj.* (Physiology) **(1)** of or pertaining to certain sweat glands, distributed over the entire body, that secrete a type of sweat important for regulating body heat (distinguished from *apocrine*). **(2)** of or pertaining to secretions of these glands, *eccrine sweat*. **(3)** exocrine	Yak-re-non	يكرين	Yakren
22. ecdemic	*adj.* (Pathology) noting or pertaining to a disease that is observed far from the area in which it originates	Ji-di-me-kon	جدميك	Jidimek
23. echelette	*n.* (Spectography) a diffraction grating designed to reflect infrared radiation	Yi-ki-le-ton	يكيليت	Yikilet
24. echo chamber	*n.* a room or studio with resonant walls for broadcasting, or recording echoes or	Sa-daa al-qa-ah	صدى غرفة	Sadiyul qaah

	hollow sound effects.			
25. eclosion	*n*. (Entomology) **(1)** the emergence of an adult insect from its pupal case. **(2)** the hatching of a larva from its egg.	Yik-lu-se-yu-non	يكلوسيون	Yikluseyun
26. ecocide	*n*. the destruction of large areas of the natural environment by such activity as nuclear warfare, overexploitation of resources, or dumping of harmful chemicals	Al-i-ba-da-to Al-bay-i-ya-to	الاباده البيءيه	Al-ibadatul Bay-iyyah
27. econometrics	*n*. (used with a singular *v*.) (Economics) the application of statistical and mathematical techniques in solving problems as well as in testing and demonstrating theories.	Al-i-ba-da-to Al-bay-i-ya-to	الاقتصاد القياسي	Al-ibadatul Bay-iyyah
28. ecosystem	*n*. (Ecology) a system formed by the interaction of a community of	An-ni-dham al-bay-iy	النظام البيئي	Annidhamul bay-iy

	organisms with their environment			
29. hangar	*n.* **(1)** a shed or shelter. **(2)** any relatively wide structure used for housing airplanes or airships.	Ha-dhi-ra-ton	الحظيره	Hadhirah
30. hanger	*n.* **(1)** a shoulder-shaped frame with a hook at the top, usually of wire, wood, or plastic, for draping and hanging a garment when not in use. **(2)** a part of something by which it is hung, as a loop on a garment. **(3)** a contrivance on which things are hung, as a hook. **(4)** (Auto.) a double-hinged device linking the chassis with the leaf springs on vehicles having solid axles. **(5)** a light saber of the 17th and 18th centuries, often worn by sailors.	Ash-sha-niq	معلق	Ash-shaniq

31. hardanger	*n.* an embroidery openwork having elaborate symmetrical designs created by blocks of satin stitches within which threads of the emroidery fabric are removed.	Har-dan-ghir	هاردانغر	Hardanghir
32. hard-bound	*adj.* (of a book) bound with a stiff cover, usually of cloth or leather, casebound.	Al-il-ti-za-mu al-jaa-du	الاشغال محدد	Aliltizamul jad
33. hard copy	**(1)** copy, as computer output printed on paper, that can be read without using a special device. **(2)** copy that is finished and ready for the printer.	Al-mat-bu'o	مطبوعة	Almatbo'
34. judicator	*n.* a person who acts as judge or sits in judgment.	Mu-ha-ki-mon		Muhakim
35. jugal	*adj.* **(1)** of or pertaining to the cheek or the cheekbone. **(2)** (Entomology) pertaining to, involving, or situated near the			

	jugum.			
36. jugulate	**(1)** to check or suppress (disease) by extreme measures. **(2)** to cut the throat of; kill.	Ju-ghu-la-ti-yon	جوغولاتي	Jughulatiy
37. knee bend	a physical exercise in which a person starts from an erect position, moves to a squatting position, and returns to the original position without using the hands to support the body.	Ta-niy-ya-ton ar-ra-ka-ba-to	أنحن الركبه	Taniyyatur rakabah
38. knobby	*adj.* **(1)** full of or covered with knobs. **(2)** shaped like a knob.	Uq-di-yon	عقدي	Uqdiy
39. oast	*n.* a kiln for drying hops or malt	Wa-si-ton	واست	Wasit
40. oxacillin	*n.* (Pharmacy) a semisynthetic penicillin, used in the treatment of serious staphylococcal infections.	Wak-sa-si-li-non	وكساسيلين	Waksasilin

Table 4: Sample of English words not found in Al-Mawrid

One of the assumptions that were made at this point after looking at the responses from the respondents was that each language has a certain way of connecting all the words in order to present the sentence to give away a certain meaning and sense. In order to translate one language into another, and for creating a functional bilingual dictionary, these words had to be separated from each other.

With the development of the computers and the ease with which people can have access to the information, in order to create a dictionary on the basis of the new approaches, a lot of attention needs to be paid on understanding the logic that is held behind the source language. In order to translate a sentence from one language to the other, the translator must understand the context in which the words are being used rather than simply translating word-to-word.

This is done by applying the word association pyramid method, wherein the primary words are defined with the help of the secondary words, and the secondary words are in turn explained with the help of the tertiary words. In this way, the pyramid of words would be generated which will be helpful in understanding the logic that is applied behind the representation of a given language, the English language in this case.

Ten English words and phrases, namely "decapitalized", "annual report", "bolt hole", "bolson", "eccrine", "echelette", "ecocide", "annihilator", "decidable" and "easy street" were evaluated to understand the logic system of the English language and come up with a suitable strategy for writing a bilingual dictionary.

The concept of word association will be helpful to improve the functionality of the bilingual dictionary in place of the word-to-word translation concept that was used earlier.

The concept of association of words needs to be understood in order to develop a correct and logical structure for the language. The language is based upon the collection of words that are related to each other in a way that adds a certain sense to the language.

If this can be done successfully, then the bilingual dictionary will transform from merely the tool for word-to-word translation to a guide for learning the second language. Its advantages would be far more than those provided by the traditional dictionaries.

Keeping in view the developments that are taking place in the information technology and the computers, the researcher has made use of the sites that were concerned with providing the dictionary meanings to the words belonging to a particular language for creating the word association pyramid of meaning. The new technology, computers and search engines have proved to be a great help in generating these pyramids which would otherwise have been a very difficult task.

One of the reasons behind the choice of online dictionaries apart from the traditional dictionaries for generating the word association pyramid is that they provide the researcher with an opportunity to create an online bilingual dictionary which can be more functional and helpful for the users than the online dictionaries that were created earlier.

The words that have been chosen are from the English dictionary, which have not been included in the Al-Mawrid. A study of these words will help in understanding the problems that are faced in updating an existing dictionary and will also provide an insight to the challenges that might have to be faced while creating a new dictionary. This will be helpful in predicting the future of lexicography.

In this study, the element of communication that is hidden within the association of words has been applied. It is based on the assumption that the meaning of the primary word is represented in terms of the secondary and tertiary words which could present a meaning that is shared amongst a group of people.

The meaning however could not have been deduced had the words been taken on a singular basis. The words have been evaluated with a view that they can lead to an approach for writing the dictionary and communication can act as a tool which can be helpful in lexicography.

Communication can be defined as a process of exchange of information and ideas. It is carried out in three steps: encoding, transmitting and decoding. The process of communication is considered to be effective only if the message that is sent by the sender is understood in the same sense and the same meaning by the receiver as it is implied by the sender. The communication process must be carefully observed in order to prevent any failures in the process (Harper, 2002, p. C-41).

There are many ways of communicating the messages. However, speech and language are considered to be the most common ways of communicating as they can be easily transmitted and understood by the sender and receiver respectively. These modes of communication make use of the words to transmit their messages.

Words are used for the speech as well as writing. They are used to express the meaning of other words or for even creating new words which further need to be explained by using other words. In this way, the words are engaged in a never ending process of association. There are cases when the words belonging to a particular language are used very often by the people but are not included in the dictionary. The association of words is one way of providing meaning to those words.

The example of ten words that have been used in this study has made use of the concept of association of words in such a way that has not only helped in bringing out the meaning of those words but has also added to the richness of the language to which those words belong.

Summary of Cases for Word Expansion of Meaning:

The examples of words that have been taken in this study have been used to represent their meanings with the help of the other words which supports the concept of the association of words. It states that the meaning of words cannot be understood without understanding the context in which those words are used.

4.5.1 Case 1:   The Word "Decapitalized":

The word "decapitalized" represents two meanings: one meaning can be termed as financial in nature while the other refers to the case of the letters in the written language. The meaning of these words has been explained under the light of the association of these words with other words.

Most of the dictionaries do not provide the meaning of this word. However, it is not that difficult to derive its meaning. The most common way of determining the meaning of the word is by separating the root word from its prefix or suffix, deriving the meaning of the root word and then combining that meaning with the prefix or suffix to get the actual meaning of the word.

The term "decapitalized" has been defined in the Merriam-Webster dictionary as "deprive of capital; discourage capital formation; withdraw capital from" (Merriam-Webster, 2005, p. 102). The word "decapitalize" is made up of the root word "capitalize" and the prefix "de-" has been added to it. The root word and the prefix have completely different meanings, but when both of them are bought together to bring out the meaning of the combined word, it gives rise to a completely new meaning.

If the meaning of the word "de-" is looked for in terms of Latin or Old French, then it means "from, away, apart". But in terms of the English language, its meaning is given as "reversal, removal or reduction". Now if we look at the word "capitalize", it represents different meanings with reference to the different contexts in which it is being used. In terms of finance, the term "decapitalize" refers to "obtain the present value of the stream of cash flows by the process of discounting". In terms of accounting, it means "to reflect the costs of the balance sheet".

Another meaning of the word in terms of language is "to write in capital letters". Hence, when we combine the two words to become "decapitalize", it could represent various meanings depending upon the context in which it is being used. Some of its

probable meanings can be "to prevent the stream of cash flows" or "to prevent the reflection of costs of the balance sheet" or even "to write in small letters".

Expanding the Word Further:

If the word has to be expanded further, it can be associated with other words to provide new meanings. Form the definition of the term "decapitalize" as "to prevent the stream of cash flows", two groups of words can be identified: "stream" and "cash flows".

The meaning of the word "stream" differs on the basis of the context in which it is being used. If the context in which "stream" is being used is in terms of pouring, then it implies "to move in large amounts". If it is being used with reference to current, then it would mean "a steady flow".

In the same way the term "cash flows" also has different meanings depending upon the context in which it is being used. If we are referring to the word in terms of finance, then it would mean "the amounts of cash that is received and paid by a business during a specific period of time".

If the two terms are combined together to for the term "stream of cash flows", then it would mean "the huge amount of cash that is received and paid by the business in a certain time period". Therefore the term "decapitalize" would refer to "a reduction in the huge amount of cash that is received and paid by the business" (Merriam-Webster, 2005, p. 102).

The second definition that is given to the term "decapitalize" is "to prevent the reflection of costs of the balance sheet". Form this definition, the group of words "reflection", "cost" and "balance sheet" can be identified. The meaning of the term "reflection" depends upon the context in which it is being used. In terms of Physics, it refers to "reverberating the waves in case of mirrors" or "a corresponding change in the voltage of an electric signal caused due to the impedance change".

If we refer to the word in terms of Mathematics, it means "a change in the space" and in terms of Computer Science, it means "a feature of programming language for metaprogramming". The term "cost" means "negative implications of any change in terms of finance or in general". The term "balance sheet" is defined as "a financial report that represents the financial position of a company in terms of its assets, liabilities and equity on a particular date".

When all the terms are combined together, the sentence "reflection of costs of balance sheet" would mean "to refer to the negative implications of the financial report". Another meaning that can be implied from the term "decapitalize" on the basis of the meanings of the terms given earlier can be "to prevent the observation of the negative implications of a financial report".

Another definition that was given for the term "decapitalize" was "to write in small letters". This definition can be used to arrive at new definitions of the term. The groups of words that can be used for doing this are "write", "small" and "letters".

The term "write" can be defined as "the complement of read" or in terms of Insurance, it means "to insure or underwrite". Another meaning of write can be "to save information in a disk by replacing the old data with the new one so that it can be referred to at a later stage".

The term "small" can be defined as "something limited in size or quantity or scope" or "low in quality" or in terms of the letters it can be defined as "lowercase". On the other hand, the term "letters" can be defined as "the letters of the alphabet" or "the text that is either handwritten or typed by one or more person or corporate body and is meant for some other person or corporate body".

When the meanings of all these terms are combined together, the term "decapitalize" can be defined as "to save information by using the letters of the alphabet in lowercase". The word association process is very complex unless it is used with reference to the context in which the word is being used.

If we go further in defining the terms that have been used to define "decapitalize" as "reduction of the vast amounts of cash being received and spent by a business", a new meaning can be can be arrived at by defining the groups of words "cash", "received", "spent" and "business".

Cash can be defined as "the mode of payment of the goods or services received in terms of currency". The term "received" refers to "get from some other person or agency", whereas "spent" refers to "given away or used". The term "business" refers to "a commercial or industrial enterprise along with the people who comprise it".

Combining the definitions of all the terms, the term "decapitalize" can be defined as "reduction in the huge sums of payment and spending done by a commercial or industrial enterprise".

Considering the second definition of "decapitalize" that was implied as "to prevent the observation of negative implications of a financial report", a new definition can be arrived at by defining the groups of words "observation", "negative impact" and "financial report". The term "observation" means "the act of making and recording a measurement" whereas the term "negative impacts" refers to "the bad results of certain actions".

The term "financial report" is defined as "an accounting statement which represents the financial position of a business in terms of its incomes, expenses, assets and liabilities". Combining all these definitions, the term "decapitalize" can be defined as "to prevent the recording of bad results of the statement of financial data".

The third definition of "decapitalize" that was arrived at was given as "to save information using the alphabets in the lower case". The definition can be divided into groups of words "save", "information" and "alphabets in lower case".

Now the definitions for these groups of words can be given as "to record", "message that is received or sent and can be interpreted correctly" and "opposite of upper case of

alphabets" respectively. In this way, the term "decapitalize" can be defined as "to record a message using the letters of the alphabet in lower case".

Summary:

The meanings of several words in the English language as well as the other languages are not available in the dictionary. The reason behind this is that these words are created by adding certain prefixes or suffices which change the meanings of the terms from the root words out of which they have originated.

An example of the term "decapitalize" has been taken which is not contained in most of the dictionaries. It is made up of the root word "capitalize" and the prefix "de-". The various meanings of these two terms can be combined to reach the various definitions of the term "decapitalize".

By defining the various groups of words within the definitions of the terms, the term "decapitalize" has been defined with reference to finance, accounting and alphabets. The definitions that have been derived in such a way indicate that the words are related to each other. New definitions can be given for any given term by identifying the groups of words from within the definition and providing new definitions for those words.

In terms of finance, the term "decapitalize" has been defined as "to prevent the stream of cash flows" or "a reduction in the huge amount of cash that is received and paid by the business" or "reduction in the huge sums of payment and spending done by a commercial or industrial enterprise".

On the other hand, in terms of accounting, it has been defined as "to prevent the reflection of costs of the balance sheet" or "to prevent the observation of the negative implications of a financial report" or "to prevent the recording of bad results of the statement of financial data".

Finally, in terms of the letters, the term "decapitalize" can be defined as "to write in small letters" or "to save information by using the letters of the alphabet in lowercase" or "to record a message using the letters of the alphabet in lower case".

The word "decapitalize" in this case has been associated with a various number of other words such as: "balance sheet", "business", "capitalize", "cash", "cash flows", "communication", "costs", "financial report", "information", "letters", "observation", "received", "reflection", "small", "spent", "streams", "words" and "write".

4.5.2 Case 2: The Phrase "Annual Report":

In the common use, the term "annual report" refers to "a document that provides information to the stockholders about the management and the operations, and also the fiscal information about the publicly held corporation that is published every year as stated by the federal law". The term "annual report" is made up of the two words "annual" and "report" and its meaning is also derived from the meanings of these two words.

The Word "Annual":

The word "annual" has been derived from the Latin word "annalis" which refers to the meaning "year". It is also said that this term has been derived from the Middle English word "annuel", the term from the Old French "annualis" and the Latin word "annus", all of which refer to "year". Earlier it was used to describe the yearly cycle of the plants or the yearly allowance.

In contemporary language, the term "annual" can be defined in the various forms.

1. As an adjective:

   a) Something that occurs or is done every year or is recurring (e.g. in order to ensure the physical eligibility of the employees, an annual medical examination is conducted).
   b) Something that relates to or is determined by a year (e.g. the annual income is one of the determinants of the poverty threshold level of the country).
   c) In terms of Botany it is referred to as something that grows only once in a year (e.g. marigold is an example of the annual plants).

2. As a noun:

   a) A document that is published on a yearly basis (e.g. the annual report of the public company has to be compulsorily disclosed every year).

The words "year" or "yearly" are associated with the primary word "annual". The term "year" when defined in terms of a noun is referred to as the time that is taken by the Earth to complete one revolution around the Sun. It comes out to be around 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes and 12 seconds. Talking in terms of the calendar year, it starts with January 1 and ends at December 31. E.g. She left the neighbourhood about a year ago.

On the other hand, the term "yearly" can be used in different forms:

1. As a noun it is used to represent a document that is published every year (e.g. the publication of the magazine is done on a yearly basis).
2. As an adjective the term "yearly" is used to represent something that occurs every year (e.g. the yearly shows are conducted by the company).
3. As an adverb it refers to once in a year (e.g. the program is conducted yearly).

The terms "year" and "yearly" have further given rise to the words "time" and "chronicle". The term "time" has been derived from the English word "getimian", which is defined as "to happen or befall". As a noun, it refers to something that appoints a time. It has also been used in terms of recording the time for a race or an event.

Different meanings have been given for the term "time" on the basis of the form in which it is being used. It can be defined as an "indefinite course of duration". The term "timeless" refers to something that has become eternal whereas the term "to do time" refers to being imprisoned for a given period. Another form of the word is "timely", which indicates the occurrence of something at a suitable time.

The word "time" can be represented in the form of a noun as:

a. An interval or time duration that separates two points (e.g. they have been living in that house since a long time).
b. To represent the time interval in terms of years, days, hours, etc. (e.g. it was an auspicious time for the marriages).
c. The present with reference to the prevailing conditions or trends (e.g. a person should know how to keep up with time).

The term "chronicle" has been derived from the word "chronique" in Old French and "chronic" in Latin or Greek which refers to "books of annals". The word "chronicle" in terms of a noun can be defined as "a detailed record or report of the events that are held during a period in a chronological order". E.g. the chronicles are the best way to learn about the history of any country.

The Word "Report":

The word "report" has been derived from the Old French word "rapport" which is referred to as "a rumour or something that is told by one person to another". The adjective form of the word is known as "reporter", which has been derived from the Latin word "reportare". The prefix "re-" means "back" and "portare" refers to the meaning "to carry". Hence, the term "reportare" means "to carry back or tell".

In 1661, the term "report" was defined as "a formal statement of the findings of an investigation". Some of the derivatives of the word were given such as "report card" which refers to "the official statement given by the teacher on the student's work, behaviour and performance". The term "reportage" came into existence which means "to describe the events".

The word "report" can be defined in the different forms:

1. As a noun:

   a) A structured account presented in detail (e.g. the news report was delivered by the reporter).
   b) A formal account of the happenings or transactions taking place within a group (e.g. he presented the written report of the agenda of meeting to the manager).
   c) Rumour or gossip (e.g. according to reports, a famous celebrity will be endorsing the event).

2. As a verb:

a) To make or present a formal and official account of something (e.g. the report on the ongoing war has to be submitted by the next week).

b) To relate or tell about something (e.g. some people reported the details of how the accident occurred to the policeman).

c) To provide a written account or summation of an event to be published or broadcast (e.g. the news anchor will report about the ongoing event in a while).

Certain other words such as "account", "narration" and "chronicle" are associated with the term "report". The term "chronicle" has already been defined. The term "account" has been derived from the Old French word "acont", which is made up of the two terms "a" and "cont" wherein "a" means "to", while "cont" refers to "counting". The term came into being from the Latin words "computus" and "computer", which means "to calculate".

The term "narration" in its verbal form refers to the meaning "to reckon for money given or received". Another context in which the word "narration" can be used defines the word as "to explain". The term "account" can be used in different forms. The definitions of the term in its various forms are given below:

1. As a noun:

   a) A narration or written record of events (e.g. an account of the company's financial status was submitted by the accountant).

   b) A reason given for the happening of a particular act or event (e.g. he assured the manager that he will account for the loss that was incurred).

   c) A report providing details of one's conduct (e.g. there is no reason to be worried on that account).

   d) A customer having a relationship with the firm in terms of business or credit (e.g. I have opened an account at the bank yesterday).

The term "narration" has been derived from the Latin word "narrare" which means "to tell or explain". In terms of literature, the meaning of the word is taken to be "to make acquainted with", and it is also a derivative of the word "gnarus" which means

"knowing". The word "narrate" came to be known in 1656 but was not used much until the 19th century.

It is also used in its adjective form as "narrative" which has been derived from the Latin word "narratives" which refers to "suited to narration". One of the derivatives of the word "narration" is "narrator" which was used in the year 1941 with reference to the broadcasting media. The term "narration" can be defined as:

1. An act or process of narrating or telling something (e.g. the old lady narrated the accident in detail).
2. Narrated material (e.g. the first book published by the writer was the narration of his own life experiences).

The terms "statement" and "relate" are associated with the words mentioned earlier: "account" and "narration". The term "statement" is associated with the word "state" which refers to "set in a position". In another context, the term "state" can be used to mean "declare in words" or "placing something on the record". The term "statement" is used in its noun form and can be defined as:

1. The act of stating or declaring (e.g. the criminal has given his formal statement to the police).
2. Stating something or making a declaration (e.g. a statement was delivered by the President on the increasing crime level in the country).
3. An abstract of a commercial or financial account representing certain amount (e.g. the employees received their statement of account in the first week of the month).
4. An overall impression or mood intended to be communicated without the use of the words (e.g. the big fashion brands of the world have their own style statement).

The term "relate" has been derived from the Latin word "relatus" which means "to recount or tell". It is made up of the two words "re-" which means "back or again" and "latus" which means "carried or borne". It is used in its derivative form "related" which means "to establish a relationship with someone or something". With reference to psychology, it means "to feel connected or sympathetic to". In another context, the term

"related" means "being connected by blood or marriage". The term "relate" is used as a verb and is defined as:

1. To narrate or tell (e.g. the author relates that the story is based on science fiction).
2. To provide a logical or natural association with something (e.g. the lady was related to the prestige sorority in campus).
3. To build a connection or reference (e.g. the symbols drawn on the painting relate to the painting that was made by Leonardo da Vinci).
4. To interact or establish a reciprocal relationship (e.g. I could not relate with the play).

4.5.3 Case 3: The Phrase "Bolt Hole":

The term "bolt hole" has originated from the combination of two words, one of which is "bolt", which has been derived from the Proto-Germanic word "bultas". But the credit for its origin in most of the times is given to the Proto-Indo-European word "bhelda", whose meaning is given as "to knock or strike".

The other word that combines with "bolt" to form the term "bolt hole" is "hole". The term "hole" has been derived from the Old English word "hol" whose meaning is given as "orifice or hollow space". Some other scholars consider that the term has been derived from the Proto- Germanic word "khulaz" or the Proto-Indo-European word "kel".

The term "bolt hole" is a noun which is referred to as a hole in the ground or an opening in the bushes where someone can flee and hide and stay protected. Whenever the animals are frightened or chased or pursued by the other animals, they hide in that hollow space within the bushes and protect themselves from being attacked.

In the Merriam-Webster dictionary, the meaning of the term "hole" is given as a place for hiding or escape or to take refuge. Now that we have defined the primary words, the definition of the secondary words can be arrived at by making use of these definitions.

The term "hole" has been defined as an opening in an object or a hollow space contained within a solid mass or object. When it is used for defining the term "bolt hole", the noun form of the word is used in the context. The term "ground" is referred to as the upper crust of the Earth or the solid surface on which everything stands. It can alternatively be referred either as the earth, land or soil. The term "ground" is also used in its noun form while explaining the meaning of the term "bolt hole".

If we consider the term "protected" it is the adjective form of the grammar whose meaning is given as "to protect from being damaged, attacked, stolen or injured". On the

other hand, the term "opening" can be defined as a space that has been unoccupied or unobstructed or a hollow space contained within a solid matter or object.

The term "bushes" can be defined as the growth of the small shrubs on the land which have many branches or a land that has been covered by growth of small plants or vegetation, wherein the animals other than the human beings can find a hiding place. While we are defining the primary words, the terms "opening", "bushes" and "animal" are used in their noun forms.

We have also come across the terms "flee" and "pursued" which have been used in their verbal forms. The definition of the term "flee" is given as "to run away from danger, pursuers or attackers". Meanwhile the meaning of the term "pursued" is given to be followed in order to overtake, capture or kill someone.

The term "frightened" is an adjective form of grammar which means to be afraid of something or being thrown into a fright. The term "place" is the noun form of the grammar which is referred to as a location or portion in space. It has also been considered to be a part or spot on the body or any other surface.

The term "avenue" whose meaning is given as a wide street or a means of access or achieving, is used in its noun form of grammar. The term "escape" when used to define the primary words is used in its verbal form and is referred to as "to slip away from pursuit or peril to avoid being captured or punished or any other evil that might be threatening, or even to succeed in avoiding something.

The term "refuge" has been used in its noun form and its meaning is given as a shelter or protection from danger or some kind of trouble. It can also be defined as a place of shelter, protection or safety. Another definition given to the term "refuge" is something that one can recourse to for getting help, relief or to escape.

All the words that have been defined above are the secondary words which might seem to be slightly vague for providing the accurate definition for the primary word. For this

reason, those words which have been used for defining the secondary words will now be explained so that they can give an accurate and precise definition for the primary words.

We can derive some of the tertiary words from the definition of the secondary word "hole". One such word which was used in its definition was "something" which is referred to as certain undetermined or unspecified thing, and is used in the pronoun form of the grammar. Another word "hollow" can be used whose meaning is given as an empty space with anything and is used in its noun form.

When defining the secondary words, the term "hollow" has been used in its adjective form, with reference to the word "place", whereas in this case it is being used in its noun form. The term "solid" who's meaning is given to be a body or an object whose interior is completely filled up and does not contain any cavities, or something which is not hollow and does not have any openings.

The term "body" can be defined as the physical structure and material substance of any plant or animal, either living or dead, and in this context is used in its noun form. Whereas the term "mass" can be defined as a body of coherent matter that usually does not have any definite shape and has a considerable size. The terms "body" and "mass" have been used in the context of noun while defining the term "hole".

The tertiary words can also be extracted from the definition of the term "ground". The term "surface", who's meaning is referred to as the outer surface, outside or exterior boundary of a thing has been used in this context in its noun form. It can also be defined as the outermost or uppermost layer or area.

The term "Earth" has been used in its noun form and can be defined as the outer surface or the outer layer of the planet. The soil and dirt can be differentiated from the rock and sand, and form the softer part of the land.

When we consider the term "soil", it can be referred to as the surface layer of the earth which is made up of the rocks which have been disintegrated into very small and fine

particles due to the various natural geological processes taking place in due course. It is used in its noun form.

On the other hand, the definition of the term "land" can be given as a part of the earth's surface that is not covered by any of the water bodies. It can also be defined as the area of ground on the basis of its nature or composition. While defining the term "ground", all the terms "surface", "earth", "soil" and "land" are used in their noun forms of grammar.

The tertiary words can also be extracted from the words used in the definition of the term "protected". The word "protect" whose meaning is given as to defend or guard oneself or the other person from being attacked or protecting oneself from any kind of loss, invasion, annoyance or insult. It is used in its verbal form.

Similarly, the term "damaged", in its verbal form is defined as to suffer or be susceptible to damage. However, in the context of providing a definition for the term "protect", the noun of the word is used whose meaning is given as an injury or harm that has resulted in the reduction of value or usefulness.

The term "attacked" can also be used in its verbal form to define the term "protected". In this case, the meaning of the term can be given as to set upon with violent force or criticise someone in a harsh manner or with hostility. It can also be referred to as the beginning of the harmful effects of any given disease on the central nervous system.

The term "stolen", when used in its verbal form refers to being taken, when used in context of an object. It can also be defined as to get or win something subtly or just by matter of chance. The term "injured" can be defined as to do or cause harm of some kind, to damage, hurt or injure someone by some means. The term is used in its verbal form.

The tertiary words can also be used to define the secondary word "opening". The meaning of the term "unobstructed" is given as being free from any kind of obstruction or hindrance and being completely clear. The meaning of the term "unoccupied" is also

given as being clear. Therefore the term "unoccupied" can be referred to as the adjective form of the word "unobstructed" which means not having any occupants, or being empty or vacant.

The term "space" in its noun form can be referred to as a place or location that is available for a specific purpose. The word "void", when used in its adjective form, refers to being empty or without any contents or an empty space.

On the other hand, the meaning of the term "matter" in its noun form is given as the substance or substances which are the components or constituents of a physical object. It can also be referred to as something that occupies space.

The terms that have been used to define the word "bushes" can also be used for providing the definition of the primary words and can be called as tertiary words. The term "low" can be defined as something located or placed near the level of the ground and is not far from the base or floor. It can also be referred to as something that is not very tall or high and has been raised above the ground level to only a small extent.

On the other hand, the meaning of the term "shrub" can be given as a variety of the woody plant that is short in height and is smaller than a tree. It has many branches arising from its stem that help in its growth laterally and close to the ground level. The term "branches" can be defined as the secondary stems or limbs that grow out from the trunk of a plant or tree and can again give rise to other secondary stems from within itself.

The term "covered" is used in its adjective form to give away the meaning of being spread, topped or enclosed within something. Similarly, the term "dense" is also used in its adjective form and can be defined as having the component parts that are compacted or crowded together in a closed fashion.

The terms "vegetation" and "undergrowth" can also be used in their noun forms to define the primary words wherein the meaning of the term "vegetation" is given as all the plants or plant life of a particular location when taken as a single unit. On the other

hand, the term "undergrowth" can be defined as the low lying vegetation or the small trees that grow underneath the larger trees or the underbush.

The term "living" has been used in the context in its adjective form to give the meaning having life or being alive and not being dead. This is with reference to a "thing". Consequently, the term "thing" can be defined as a material object that does not contain life within itself or is unconscious and can be referred to as an inanimate object.

When the term "living" in its adjective form is added to the word "thing", then it negates its characteristic of not having a life. The word "human being" can be referred to as a person, which is a representative of the human species and can be easily differentiated from the other animals that exist on the earth. Both the terms "thing" and "human being" are used in their noun forms.

The term "flee" can also be used to extract the tertiary words to provide definition for the primary words. The term "ran" whose meaning is given as the quick movement of the legs wherein they move at a pace that is faster than that while walking. Also, the legs move in such a manner, that at any point of time both the feet are off the ground level. It is the past tense of the word "run".

The meaning of the term "away" is given as aside or moving to another place or in a different direction. It is an adverb form of the grammar. The term "danger" can be referred to as a liability or being exposed to some kind of a harm, injury or risk and is the noun form of the grammar. Similarly, the term "pursuers" is also a noun whose meaning is given as someone or something that pursues.

"Follow" is a verbal form of grammar which pertains to being after someone or something in a sequence or with reference to time or to come or go after someone. It can also be referred to as moving behind something in a particular direction or to go after something in lieu of its pursuit. Another word that can be used to define the primary words is "order" whose meaning can be given as being in a proper satisfactory or working condition.

On the other hand, the term "overtake" is a verbal form of grammar which can be defined as catching up while travelling or pursuing someone while driving or to draw even with someone. The word "capture" is also used in its verbal form to give away the meaning to take by force or to seize or make someone a prisoner against their will.

Another tertiary word can be "killing" whose meaning can be given as depriving someone of their life by any means or destroying someone's life or causing the death of a person. Another meaning of the term can be to extinguish or do away with.

Subsequently, the meaning of the term "close" can be given as joining, uniting or bringing together the parts of something. Another meaning that is contained within the word is to put something in such a position so that it becomes an obstruction to an opening or an entrance.

If we look at the secondary word "frightened", then we will realise that the tertiary words can be extracted from this word also. The term "fright" is a noun, whose meaning is given as a sudden fear that is of a very high extent or a sudden terror. The term "afraid" can also be included in this stream which pertains to the feeling of being filled with fear or becoming apprehensive.

The secondary word "place" can also be used for extracting the tertiary words such as "portion" and "part". The term "portion" has been used in its noun form to give away the meaning as being a part of something that is unified as a whole, which can either be attached to it as its part or separated from it.

The meaning of the term "part" in its noun form can be given as a portion or division of something that is contained as a whole, and which may be either integrated or separated from it. Some other synonyms of the term "part" are "piece", "fragment", "fraction", "section", "constituent", etc. "Spot" is the noun form of grammar which pertains to a place that has relatively small and definite limits.

Some tertiary words can also be extracted for the secondary word "avenue". One such term is "wide", whose meaning is given as having considerable or large extent from one

side to the other. Another meaning that can be derived from the term can be a great range or embracing many varieties of subjects, cases and other fields.

Another tertiary word that can be derived from it is "street", which pertains to a pathway or a path that is usually constructed in a village, town or city which will include the sidewalks under its category. The term "main" is also a tertiary word whose meaning is given as being the important or chief part of something with reference to the size and extent. It can also be referred to as being the lead or principal in a given field or area.

Some of the other words that can be included in the list of tertiary words are "thoroughfare", "means", "access", "attainment", "slip", "pursuit", "avoid", "punishment", "threatened", "evil", "succeed", "shelter", "protection", "safety", "recourse", "aid" and "relief".

The meaning of the word "thoroughfare" can be given as a road or street or something similar to that which leads at each end into some other street. It can also pertain to an important road such as a highway or even a passage. The definition of the term "means" is given as an agency, method or an instrument that is used to reach to the end of something.

"Access" can be defined as the ability, right or permission that is held by a person to approach something, speak, enter a particular place or even use something. It also refers to the way or means of approach and the ability of being approached by the others. The term "attainment" can be referred to as something that has been accomplished or achieving something. It is used in its noun form of grammar.

The word "slip" that has been extracted from the term "refuge" can be defined as the movement or gliding from one place to another gradually, or becoming free from a grasp or something that has been fastened. "Pursuit" can be defined as the act of pursuing or following something. It can also be referred to as making an effort to attain something such as a quest.

The meaning of the term "avoid" can be given as keeping away from something or someone such as avoiding a person, danger, tax, etc. "Threatened" is another tertiary word whose definition can be given as being the source of danger or showing a threat against something. "Evil" can be defined as something harmful or injurious. "Succeed" refers to accomplishing or attaining the goals that have been set by a person.

"Shelter" refers to being provided a refuge or protection. "Safety" can be defined as the state of being free from any kind of risk or danger, and being absolutely safe. "Recourse" is to go back to a person in search of help.

"Aid" can be defined as providing support or relief to someone. "Relief" pertains to the condition that is reached after all the pain, distress and anxiety has been removed from one's life. It refers to living a life at ease.

4.5.4 Case 4: The Word "Bolson":

The meaning of the term "bolson" can be given as a desert valley, whose level has been raised above the ground level as a result of the process of aggradations, which usually drain into a playa. These bolsons can be located mainly in the South Western United States and Northern Mexico. It can be referred to as a flat, arid valley that is surrounded by mountains leading to the formation of a shallow lake in the centre.

There is another Amercan Spanish word "bolson" which has been derived from the Spanish word "bolsa", who's meaning is given to be pouch. It has also been stated that it is the derivative of the Latin term "bursa" which can be referred to as a sac or a cavity that is similar to a sac, with special reference to the one which contains a viscous vibrating liquid and is placed within the gap between a tendon and a bone, and is used to maintain the friction between the moving parts of the body.

It can be said that the probable reason for acquiring of the term "bolson" can be the shape of the structure. As mentioned earlier, it is a valley which is formed in such a manner that it contains land at a low level and is surrounded by the mountains. This would somewhat look like the shape of a sac. The bolson has a tendency of containing a shallow lake in the centre, which is surrounded by the mountains, which is similar to the secretion of the lubricating liquid from the saclike cavity.

The process of aggradation refers to the weathering of the soil and as the weathering is a continuous process, it moves the rock mass of the highland which consists of the gravel and sand that has been deposited by the movement of the streams and deposits them at the base of the surrounding mountains.

Along with this, the simultaneous movement of the rock base present on the sides of the desert basin move towards the centre of the valley. A certain point comes when the two types of rock masses interact with each other. In such a situation, the whole of the

valley gets filled with the debris that has come from the highlands as well as the surrounding desert basin, leading to the formation of a bolson.

The great mountain ranges which would have been reaching huge heights in the past would be reduced to low hills and remains of the rocks. The mountains would turn into a rock surface which can be termed as pediment which is the adjoining point of the deposits of the bolson, i.e. the debris that has been collected at the centre of the valley, and it can be said in the literal terms that the huge ranges of mountains have been buried under the debris that was formed by themselves.

If we move towards the desert areas of the Southern California and some parts of Nevada, then we will find that the whole of the area has been covered by the fine alluvial gravels, which have been accumulated in the shape of a fan by the deposition of the alluvium at the mouth of the river, or when a tributary comes in contact with the main stream of the river. The playa sediments that can be found are approximately covering double the area than that which has been eroded away.

Furthermore, if we move closer towards the Death Valley which comes under the category of the larger basins, we will find that the area of deposition is equal to only about half of the area of erosion. This indicates that the movements of the Earth's crust are more in the areas that have an active tectonic environment, which subsequently suggests that the movement of the rocks and rock mass is higher in the bolsons.

The sediments that are deposited by the movement of the streams of the river keep on moving and at any particular time, in the bolson or the shallow lake in the centre, about two to six percent of the area is covered by these freshly deposited sediments. Playa lakes can be defined as the seasonal lakes which can hold water only during the rainy season.

After the rainy season, the water contained in the lakes seeps through the ground and the various layer's of the Earth to become a part of the groundwater. This happens during the drought period that occurs between the rainy seasons, and during that period, layers of crystalline salt can be seen in the lakes instead of the water.

Smaller versions of these playa lakes can be seen in the Mojave region and are linked with the formation of the sedimentary rocks. On the contrary, the formation of the igneous rocks leads to the formation of larger playa lakes. The sedimentary rocks can be defined as those rocks which have been formed by the consolidation of the sediments that have been deposited by the various body layers time and over, leading to the formation of the layers.

The sedimentary rocks, when kept within the limits of the room temperature, settle down at the surface of the earth. O the other hand, the formation of the igneous rocks takes place by the crystallisation of the lava or magma. The igneous rocks are formed by the solidification of the material that was molten or partly molten.

The reason behind the formation of the larger playas in the areas where the formation of the igneous rocks takes place is that the bolson boundaries are identified incorrectly. When it comes to the sedimentary rocks, its fine sediments can easily flow through the bolson towards the downstream and is being replaced by the sediments that come from the areas that are upstream.

The Death Valley is the example of the playa which was unusually large in area. The reason behind the extreme largeness of the playa is that it is undergoing the deformation process tectonically such that the parts of it are being eroded. Apart from this, another reason behind such as case is the geological cut down of the outlet of the Lake Tecopa in California in the recent past which lead to the movement of the trapped sediments in that area towards the Death Valley.

The definition of the term "bolson" that was given earlier defined it as a desert valley whose level has risen a little owing to the aggradation process. Aggradation can be defined as the process of process of accumulation and deposit of the sediments that are carried by the rivers and from the nearby sources of land forms. This accumulation process starts to occur when the ability of the rivers to carry the sediments is superseded by the supply of sediments in the streams of water.

To make the definition more clear, an example is taken of the accumulation of sediments during the dry season. As the climate of a given geographical region becomes dry, the quantity of the sediment that flows into the streams of water increases. Since during the dry season the flow of the rivers is at a slow pace and the quantity of sediments contained within them is very high, so it leads to accumulation of the sediments.

This accumulation of the sediments leads to an increase in the level of the desert valley along with the bolson. This has lead to one of the characteristics of bolson, i.e. a raised level from the ground apart from its other characteristic of containing a shallow lake at the centre, known as the playa.

The increase or decrease in the process of aggradation depends upon the changes that take place in the climate, land as well as geological activities. This can be explained by giving the example of the volcanic eruptions, wherein the sediments are carried by the rivers in huge amounts which lead to their accumulation in the form of a channel and may bury the channel that was present earlier.

The meaning of the term "bolson" was also given as a wide desert valley which is surrounded by a flank of mountains and the centre of the valley consists of the viscous liquid which does not have any surface outlet. It can be referred to as a huge depression in the shape of a bowl contained within the surface of the land or the ocean floor, which contains a water body in the centre without any drainage linking to outside the valley.

Another example can be given of the Hudson Bay, which is located in North Eastern Canada, which was formed 18,000 years ago by the formation of a depression underneath the middle portion of the continental ice sheet. The Qattara Depression is another example of the bolson, which is one of the largest wind excavated basins located in the Northern Egypt And is 150 miles long.

Not only are these depressions restricted to the surface of the earth, but they can also be found in the ocean floors and are known as basins. Some of the examples of the

depressions on the ocean floor are Canary basin located in the West of Northern Africa and the Argentina basin located in the East of Argentina.

These basins are located in the areas where there is cold and dense oceanic crust which lie amongst the elevations that are created topographically by the ocean ridges and the continental margins. In terms of geology, a basin can be defined as an area where in the rock mass contained on the surface has been moved and the sediments have accumulated in the depression.

It has been observed that a major portion of the world's hydrocarbon reserves are present in the basins and the thermal and mechanical processes that are carried out deep within the interior portion of the earth can be understood with the help of these basins as they are considered to be the best natural laboratories. They can also be used to understand these processes that are responsible for shaping the earth's surface.

In the present scenario, the bolsons play an important role in the production of water. With the increase in the price of the water and the cost of the projects carrying out desalination or removing the salt dissolved in the water or separating the minerals that are contained within the seawater to generate fresh water, the bolsons have been used as an effective method of generating water.

Some of the regions such as El Paso and Dell City are making use of the desalination plants to make the salty water portable so that it can be used for various purposes. Since the El Paso water contains a mixture of the sea water as well as the fresh water, the desalination plants are being established to remove the saltiness from the water.

The research institutions have also laid their eyes upon the bolsons. The Pan American Center for Earth and Environmental Studies (PACES), which is located in the campus of the University of Texas situated in El Paso, was founded in the year 1995 as a NASA University Research Centre.

The goal of this institution is to do research work that will help the NASA's Earth Science Enterprise and also give their contribution toward the education of the scientists

and researchers of the next generation, since most of them belong to the minorities or under represented sections of the society.

The researchers belonging to PACES have been carrying out various investigations on the Rio Grande rift along with the other studies that can be carried out with reference to the rift zones to understand the problems with a more practical approach. Rifting is considered as an important field of study as it has played a significant role during the evolution of the continents and the planets.

The rifting has helped in understanding the process of evolution and the structuring of the continents and planets. One of the main issues for NASA is to understand the dynamic processes that lead to the evolution of the continents and planets. As the upper layer or outer surface of the earth is extended with the help of rifts, these movements along the faults cause large areas to subside.

This movement of the earth's crust has resulted in the creation of a large number of basins containing the sedimentary rocks in the Rio Grande rift zone, which contains within itself a large portion of the resources of water that are very scarce in that region.

The researchers and investigators of PACES are conducting studies on these basins so that they can identify the potential of the water resources present in that region by understanding the framework within which theses basins have been structured. They are also looking for the opportunity to control the groundwater pollution that has spread across the borders of Mexico as there is rapid increase in the pollution in these areas.

The studies that have been carried out to understand the framework of the Rio Grande rift zone can be used to analyse the rifts that are found in the local areas such as the Hueco Bolson, the Mesilla Bolson, the NASA test facility near Las Cruces, and the Valles Caldera.

The constituents of the Hueco Bolson, whose width is about 9000 feet are silt and gravel in the upper portions whereas the lower portions are made up of clay and silt.

The water contained in the upper portions of the playa within the valley of the Hueco Bolson varies from fresh to slightly saline water.

The width of Mesilla Bolson is given as 2000 feet and is made up of clay, silt, sand and gravel. With reference to the water resource issues, the researchers and investigators of PACES are conducting studies in the Southern region of El Paso which has been extended up to the Chihuahua city.

The studies conducted by PACES include information about the effects of the water that has been used for the irrigation of the crops without being treated in the plants to remove their salinity in the Chihuahua city. It also provides details about the structure and framework of the basins that act as the source of ground water for various regions.

4.5.5 Case 5: "Easy Street":

The term "easy street" can be defined as "a state of wealth or financial independence". The meaning of the term can be identified by making use of the words that have been used to define the primary words "easy street". These words will be called as the secondary words and their meaning s will be extracted. Furthermore, those words used to define the secondary words will be identified as the tertiary words and their meaning swill be extracted to reach the meaning of the primary words.

The term "state" can be defined as a political association with someone or a political party whose rule is very effective in a particular region. From this definition of the secondary word, various tertiary words such as "political", "association" and "effective" can be extracted whose meanings will now be discussed.

The term "politics" refers to an organisation, with reference to the government. It has been derived from the Latin word "politicus". On the other hand, the word "association" can be defined as the coming together or uniting of a group of people having the same interest or purpose in order to build a relationship.

"Effective" is a word that pertains to an expected effect. It has been derived from the Latin word "effectus", which is a past participle of the term "efficere", and pertains to the meaning to achieve or attain something. The term "over" is used to express the meaning to a particular point that is located at a certain distance with respect to the intervening space.

The term "geographic" has been derived from the word "geography" and its meaning is given as the details of a particular area or location. "Area" can be defined as a particular extent of the earth that is bounded by various factors.

"Wealth" can be defined as something that has a monetary value and can be exchanged in return for some value. It provides its owner with the economic utility to some extent. It has been derived from the Old English term "welthe", "wele" or "wela".

"Property" can be defined as something which is tangible, real and has the characteristic of being owned by someone. A person can have the exclusive rights of owning a given property and has the choice of either enjoying it or disposing it off.

Real property is the land or something that can be built upon the land. In most of the cases, the term real property is used for everything that is built or grown on that particular piece of land. It includes within its category everything that cannot be moved. There is another term known as the personal property, which refers to all the things that can move.

The term "property" is considered to have been derived from the Old French word "propriete" or the Latin term "proprietas". The word "economic" can be defined as some action that has been taken by a person in order to satisfy his /her condition and is with reference to the development of goods and services.

It has been derived from the Middle English term "yconomye", who's meaning is given as managing the household. Some people consider that it has been derived from the Latin word "oeconomia" or the Greek term "oikonomia", and their meanings are given as "manager of a household".

The word "utility" can be considered to be an umbrella term as it covers within itself a lot of meanings which keep on changing according to the changing needs of the people living in the society as well as the purchasing power of the users. It has been derived from the Middle English term "utilite" or the Latin term "utilitas".

The meaning of the term "utility" covers within itself various things such as water supply, sanitary sewage, gas or oil pipeline, electricity, hot and cold water, electricity and telephone towers, telegraph, telephone lines along with the other cabled services, waste disposal or management, a proper public transportation system, licensed facilities which can be used for both receiving and transmitting information, or any other similar works or systems that are required by the people and become their necessity for the time being.

The term "monetary" has been derived from the root word "money". Money can be defined as any token that has some value associated with it so that it can act as a medium for exchange of things with the money. It also pertains to the currency or the unit of account that is specific for a specific country.

It has been derived from the Latin term "monetarius" or "moneta". The value that is attached to the unit of account depends upon various factors. Different parts of the world have different values attached to the monetary units. Not all the needs can be met by making use of the monetary units or money. The central authority of the region is responsible for creating the monetary unit and for attaching the value to it.

4.6 Arabic Words Evaluated:

In this, the degree of difficulty that has been faced for translating the words from one language to another has been discussed.

4.6.1 Samples Of Arabic Words Difficult To Translate:

One of the words in the Arabic language that is difficult to translate into English is "Akh" - "أخ". For most of the translators, the meaning of this word is "brother". But there is another word in the Arabic language known as "Shaqeeq" - "شقيق", whose meaning is given as "a brother who shares both parents as opposed to a brother who shares one or both parents".

The translation of the Arabic words into the English language becomes difficult as there are many words in the Arabic language which are "too specific" and hence their translation becomes difficult. In order to avoid any confusion and to provide the exact meaning of the word, the words in the Arabic language are very specific in nature.

For example, if we look at the English language, the term "uncle" can be easily understood by the English speaking people. However, this is not the case when it comes to the Arabic language. In Arabic, the term "uncle" can have two different meaning, one being the mother's brother and the other being the father's brother.

The mother's brother is referred to as "Khal" - "خال", whereas the father's brother is termed as "'am" - "عم". This example states that it is difficult to provide the exact translations for such words. The specificity of the terms is an important factor in case of the Arabic language. A given term in the English language can have various meanings when it is translated into Arabic, thus making the translation process difficult.

The Arabic language contains certain specific words for different kinds of people, the relations between the people and even for the actions that are done by the human beings and animals, which do not have any scope of translation in the English language. The

richness that is contained within the Arabic language describes the richness of the culture of the Arabs.

The translators have been given a word of caution by the Muslim scholars to be very careful while translating the Arabic language into some other language as not all the words in Arabic can be translated and some of them might even act as a blasphemy to the Arabic culture.

It must be added that there are certain words in the English language, such as "cousin", which do not have any translation for it in the Arabic language. Its meaning is given as "mother's brother's son". It indicates that there are certain words in other languages which cannot be translated into the Arabic language.

Similarly, if we take the example of the word "compromise" in English whose meaning is given as "to reach an agreement between two opposing parties which is in favour of both the parties and is reached on the basis of mutual consensus", there is no exact translation for this word in the Arabic language.

However, the term "taarradhin" - "تراضٍ" is considered to be its equivalent in the Arabic language whose meaning is given as "a favourable solution that makes everyone happy". Another meaning that has been given to the term is "I win, You win", wherein none of the parties in the agreement is at a loss.

This inability of the words to be translated from one language to the other exists because of the difference that lies between the two cultures. The word "Qur'an", which is of utmost importance to the Muslims and Arabs is said to have no direct translation in the English language.

However, for the non-Muslims the term "Qur'an" would be equivalent to the term "Bible", but those who are Muslims or belong to the Arabic culture believe that the term "Qur'an" was coined by their God and any other word cannot be considered as its equivalent. This term is of very high importance for them and its translation into some other language would not be acceptable for them and be considered as disrespect to their society.

It clearly shows the vast difference that lies between the two cultures as each of them has their own unique characteristics. Since the people who belong to these cultures are poles apart and cannot be compared, similarly the terms "Qur'an" and "Bible" cannot be considered as equivalents or synonyms.

In order to understand the complex nature of the Arabic language, one must understand the three most important words which are taught in the school of reading and are considered to be the primary roots of the Arabic language out of which the Arabic words have been derived. Those three words are "K-T-B".

These terms are primarily concerned with writing and are collectively known as "bunch load". Kataba "كَتبَ" means to write; Kitab "كتاب" means a book; and Istiktab "استيكتاب" means typewriter. In order to under the Arabic language, or for that matter any other language, one must not only learn about the sources of the words for that language, but must also have a deep understanding of the meanings of the terms.

When it comes to communicating between the different cultures, in most of the cases, the attempts have ended in failure. One of the main reasons behind this is that we forget to consider the most important factors that relate to the culture, namely orientation towards time and orientation towards "high or low context."

The countries whose native language is English, the Germans and Scandinavians are considered to be cultures with low context. They have the ability to communicate easily with other cultures as most of the important information is contained within their language and culture. Their culture has the ability to contain within itself the meanings of the words and the projections of those meanings.

Such types of cultures provide less chances of mistranslation into another language. However, the fact cannot be denied that there are still certain words left even in these cultures which do not have their equivalents in other languages and hence cannot be translated.

On the other hand, there are certain other cultures which are difficult to communicate as their words are not only conjugated with the meanings, but also need to consider various

other considerations such as emotions, relationships and symbols. The Arabic culture is an example of such a culture, and hence the translation of the Arabic language into some other language is an extremely difficult task bearing in mind that not all words in the Arabic language can be translated.

The Arabic culture is considered to be long term, which does not change much with reference to the time and has been referred to as "traditional" and belonging to the old culture. It can be referred to as a complete opposite of the culture of the people who speak English, which is considered to be fast paced and synchronous with time. This is one of the main reasons of the inability of the Arabic words to be translated into the English language.

One such example of the inability of certain terms in the Arabic language to be translated into English language can be given by the term "shahādah" - "الشهاده", whose translation is given as "There is no god but God". However, in this case, a person might prefer using the term "Allah" - "الله" instead of God, as according to the Arabic culture, the term "Allah" is of extreme significance to them and cannot be translated into any language, also the term God cannot be considered as its equivalent.

However, it must be noticed that the holy book Qur'an itself has been translated into many different languages, but the level of accuracy of its translated versions cannot be guaranteed because as mentioned earlier, some of the words in Arabic language cannot be translated into other languages.

It has also been universally accepted that even though certain words in the Arabic language cannot be translated, their equivalents have been assigned just so as to convey their meanings to the users keeping in mind that those words are not the exact translations of their Arabic counterparts.

It must also be known that such translated versions of Qur'an are never used in the religious sessions as it holds a very important place for the Muslims and people belonging to the Arabic culture.

4.7 The Challenge Ahead:

The process of translation is not merely finding an equivalent for a given word in one language to be translated into another language. There are very high chances that even if the translator is very careful in his choice of words during the translation, that the words chosen by him might be slightly deviated from the original context in which the word was used before translation.

This was one of the main reasons behind the non-participation of the Muslim scholars in the translation of Qur'an into other languages and they were also not in the favour of its translation by other translators. On the basis of the mutual consensus of all the Muslim scholars, it was decided that the translated version of Qur'an will not be used in any of the religious sessions.

It was also stated by them that the process of translation will cause the sequence of the words and the phrases to be changed which will be considered as disrespect to the holy book as even these are considered to be as sacred as the book itself. The translation of Qur'an into other languages would bring about a change in the meaning s of the words contained in it.

Another example of the inability of the Arabic words to be translated into English can be given by quoting the term "al-falaq" - "الفلق" which is referred to as in the Arabic language as the process of splitting. Its translation into the English language becomes difficult as the term "splitting" in the English language can be referred to as either "dawn" or "daybreak". Hence it is difficult to decide the exact equivalent for the Arabic term into English.

Even if the two meanings of the term in English are considered being nearly same as "daybreak" can also be referred to as "the break of the dawn", the solution still cannot be reached as the term "al-falaq" in Arabic also refers to another meaning of splitting, i.e. cracking of seeds and fruits. Therefore, there cannot be an absolute translation between the two languages. The translation cannot be done on a word to word basis as not all words in the Arabic language can be translated into their English equivalents.

Another example of the inability of the Arabic words to be translated into English can be given by the term "ghasiqin" "غاسقٍ", whose meaning is given as rains, floods or tears. Its accurate translation into the English language cannot be carried out because of its varied meanings.

If we try to find the equivalent words for the Arabic terms in English, then it would be impossible to find the equivalents for all of them as the words contained in the Arabic dictionaries are much more in number than the English words. This indicates that the Arabic language has more specific terms for everything as compared to the English language.

Considering the above example, the given term can also be referred to as "night" or "sun", and hence its translation might cause a change in the meaning. In order to determine the correct word to be corresponding with the meaning that needs to be explained, the colloquial factors come into the light.

Since the Arabic language contains very specific words, any given word in the English language can have many different meanings for it when it is considered in the Arabic context. An example for this can be given by considering the terms "waswasa" "وسوسة" and "al-waswas" "الوسواس" which can be found within the same headword in a monolingual dictionary.

However, if we look closely into their meanings, the former term can be referred to as whispering sounds of hunting dogs, the clank of jewellery or of light metal, or even an evil thought that comes to one's heart while the meaning of the latter term is given to be the name for the devil. Even though they have different meanings, they are given under the same headword because of the confusion that is created during the translation process.

All this brings us to a conclusion that the origin of this word can be referred to as mimetic, which is similar to the origin of the two words in the English dictionary: "choo-choo" and "tick-tack". Both these words are with reference to the varieties of sounds. Similarly, the word "waswasa" can be considered to be structured as a result of

the direct transcription of the repetitive voice which in most cases is referred to as related to Satan.

The semantic intensity that is represented by the word can be considered a resultant of the repetitiveness contained within it. Some of the equivalents of the term "waswasa" that have been mentioned in the various bilingual dictionaries are to suggest, to whisper, and to promote evil thoughts. The term has also been related to Satan which would extend its meaning to be related to "evil" and "sin".

It must be noted that whenever the term "waswasa" is used in the Arabic context, it has never given out a positive meaning. On the contrary, it has been referred to as something to do with evil or Satan. However its English meaning "to whisper", when considered in context of the English language can be referred to as "rustle of the leaves or to some soft pleasant sounds" which can be regarded as a positive meaning.

This shows the vast difference that exists between the interpretations of the same word in two different languages leading to two completely different meanings. It also validates the fact that the difference in the two cultures also creates a big difference in the meanings of the words as well as their translation from one language to the other.

This also supports the failure of the "one to one translation" theory which states that for each and every word given in a particular language, there exists an equivalent in another language. This can be validated by the translation of the English word "whisper" which is considered to be "wasawasa" but is actually "washawasha".

Another point that should be noted in relation to the word "whisper" is that it is related to the sound which has soft frequency, and hence cannot be compared with the term "waswasa" whose meaning is referred to as "mute internal speech". The reason behind the failure of the translators to give the correct translation of the word is that although the two words "waswasa" and "washawasha" are similar in terms of their meaning and phonology, but they are not the exact copies of each other.

Some other examples of the terms that do not find their accurate translations into the English language are "fatwa" "فتوى" and "ansar" "أنصار". The term "fatwa" is usually

referred to as a "death threat" that is given by the media, but when we look at its actual meaning, it is a legal opinion.

The former translation of the term is known to most of the people and is considered by most of the people as its translation in English because of the continuous use of it in such a context by the media in most of the instances.

This meaning has been considered true by people to such an extent that some of the English writers have even used it in that context in their writings. However, its actual meaning is related to a legal interpretation or judgement that is given by a jurist with reference to a particular issue. Such a mistranslation can only be neglected if it is done once in a while.

One of the probable reasons for this translation of the word could be that some fatwas have declared death sentences and hence the term "fatwa" itself came to be related to that meaning. One such example of the declaration of the fatwa was against Salman Rushdie issued by Ruhollah Khomeini in 1989. Another important example of the use of the term fatwa in this context can be of that given out by Osama Bin Laden in 1998 which called out for a war against the United States of America.

Even though most of the people have now become aware of the way the term has been mistranslated and are also acquainted with its actual meaning, but due to its wide acceptance by the people, the media practitioners mostly use it in the context of death sentence. There are many other examples apart from these whose meanings have been incorrectly adapted because of their inaccurate translations from one culture to the other.

Also, the incorrect translations have been used time and again and people have come to believe of these translations to be the actual ones. The translators have spent a lot of time and energy in look for the closest if not exact translations for the Arabic words into English, but have been unsuccessful in doing so as it has already been mentioned that not all the words in the Arabic language have their equivalents in the English language.

This inability of the translators to provide the users with the exact translations of the Arabic words into English has led to various instances of mistranslation wherein they consider the terms which are similar in meaning to be the equivalents for the Arabic terms, which turn out to be inaccurate in some cases.

Another case of mistranslation can be given by taking the example of the term "ansar" - "أنصار", who's meaning in the English language is considered to be "supporters". However, if we look back at the history of the Arabic culture, the term "ansar" is used to refer to those people who supported Mohamed while he lived in Mecca.

It must be noted that however the two meanings are close to each other but are not the equivalents and cannot be considered as the accurate translation. In most of the cases, wherever the translators find the terms to be similar semantically and phonologically, they identify those terms to be identical. Due to this, there has been a lot of miscommunication between the cultures when it comes to defining the terms with reference to context as well as their literal definitions.

Looking back at the origin of the words and studying their history can be of great help in interpreting the true meanings of the words and finding their accurate translations. The huge difference that exists between the various cultures is one of the topmost factors behind the inability of one to one correspondence of the terms in different languages.

Summary of Findings:

1. There are many words in the English language that have not been included in the edition of Al-Mawrid that was evaluated.
2. Because of the presence of a huge difference between the Arabic and English culture and the specificity of terms in the Arabic culture, there are certain words in the Arabic language which cannot be translated into English.
3. There is a need for a metalanguage or a standard to be set which would help in the process of translation.
4. The translators give rise to inaccurate translations to some of the Arabic words by considering the similar words to be identical.

Chapter Five: Discussion

5.1 Introduction:

In this research study, one of the most popular dictionaries in the Arab world, the Al-Mawrid dictionary was used as a source to identify the Arabic terms whose translation is not given in the dictionary and also to identify those words which have been mistranslated from the Arabic language into English. For this, a group of translators were questioned on how well was the dictionary helpful to them in finding the translations from Arabic into English language.

The Al-Mawrid dictionary was created with the aim of providing a bilingual dictionary to the users of the Arab world which will be able to provide the meanings of the English words in the Arabic language and be able to meet the expectations of its users. Not many changes have taken place in the structure of the dictionary ever since it was created, however new words keep on adding to it.

For this, the structure of the Al-Mawrid dictionary was studied to understand the format that it has used for explaining the meanings of the terms given in one language and translated into another language. Based on this, the weaknesses of the dictionary were identified so that they can be corrected and an improved version of the bilingual dictionary be created which would provide the correct translations in an easier way to its users.

The research conducted on the use of monolingual and bilingual dictionaries shows that about 75% of the people prefer using bilingual dictionaries. However, it is said that the use of bilingual dictionaries can at times be misguiding as there might be chances of having some language barriers between the two languages that have been used in the dictionary.

5.2 The Need for Better Bilingual Dictionaries:

Although the bilingual dictionaries have proved to be very helpful for those who want to learn a foreign language or for referring to the equivalents of a word in a given language in another language, but there are still certain factors that result in a need for better bilingual dictionaries. Some of the factors that lead to a dissatisfaction amongst the users of the current version of bilingual dictionaries are (Tomaszczyk, 1981, p. 285-286):

1. Most of the bilingual dictionaries that are created today are based on the developments that are taking place in the monolingual dictionaries.
2. The author of the dictionary is unable to identify the needs of the user based on which the bilingual dictionary should be ideally created. They rather depend on the easy availability of sources of creation of dictionary such as the monolingual and bilingual dictionaries and simply compile and add new words to the dictionary without making many changes to the structure of the dictionary according to the needs of the user.
3. The third reason which leads to a need for better bilingual dictionaries is that the authors of most of the bilingual dictionaries fail to identify the mode of usage of these dictionaries which is extremely important for any user to make efficient use of that dictionary.

All the above reasons indicate that there is an urgent need for the authors to compile improved bilingual dictionaries for the translation of the Arabic words into English language and vice-versa. For this, firstly some changes have to be brought about in the bilingual dictionaries that currently exist in the Arab world so that they can be updated with the innovations that have taken place in the world of lexicography.

The second most important thing that needs to be done is that the compilers of the bilingual dictionaries have to identify the needs and requirements of the users and accordingly maintain a balance between the various types of dictionaries created for different purposes.

Also the content that is contained within the dictionary should be in accordance with the needs of the users. The language that is used for the translation should be such that it can be easily understood by the users.

Another important thing that should be taken into consideration while compiling a bilingual dictionary is that the Arab lexicographers should co-ordinate with the people who belong to the English speaking countries so that the translation process can be carried out in an effective manner.

As quoted "The specific language or culture bound versions of the foreign language learners' dictionaries could best be prepared through close collaboration between native speaker lexicographers and qualified competent non-native foreign language teachers and scholars who have extensive knowledge of the linguistic or cultural trouble spots of the learners, and who are familiar with the contrasts between the two languages and cultures" (Ogasawara, 1984, p. 256).

5.3 Possible Areas of Improvement in English-Arabic Dictionaries:

It has been observed that most of the bilingual English-Arabic dictionaries contain a description of the dictionary in the introduction, which is aimed at the users who are belonging to the Arab world and contains no information related to the people and culture of the English speaking countries. As the purpose of the dictionary is to translate the words from one language into another, so the introduction must contain some details about both the cultures, especially when English is considered to be an international language.

The introductory part of the dictionary must also explain the purpose for which it has been created along with the proficiency level of the English language that has been used for its efficient use by its users. Also, the conventions that have been used in the dictionary must be explained in an explicit manner (Osselton, 1979, p. 120-126).

The English-Arabic dictionaries should also contain a list of abbreviations of the Arabic words which can be easily memorised by its users along with the symbols which are used in the Arabic words. The structure of the dictionary should also be explained so

that the user can understand the format that is used for arranging the entries and their translation equivalents.

A brief description of the appropriate method of using the dictionary to benefit out of it in the best possible manner should be given which can be easily understood by the users. Some of the important details that should be covered within those instructions are:

➢ The appropriate method of looking up the simple as well as irregular words along with the different forms of the words such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc., and also the derivative forms of those words.

➢ The appropriate method to identify the particular sense which the user is looking for in case of a polysemous word.

➢ It should also provide details of not just the looking up of words, but even idioms, antonyms and phrases.

Some of the other things that should be included in the introductory part must also contain a pronunciation key which would be in accordance with the modified IPA system in transcription (Wells, 1985, p. 45-51). Detailed information should be provided about the way in which the grammatical information has been arranged which should define the rules of grammar that have been applied in the word formation process (Swanson, 1962, p. 63-77).

The guide should not only give the details of the words contained within the dictionary, but should lay more stress upon the parts of the speech used in the dictionary along with the irregular verbs and noun classes. Some examples of the sentences made out of the words should be given in the introduction to illustrate certain important points of grammar such as the proper use of parts of the speech such as nouns, verbs and adjectives.

The details about the usage labels should also be given in the introduction which can explain to the user to identify whether the style of the word is formal, informal, British slang, etc., and to know the field of knowledge to which the word belongs, such as law, art, computing etc. all this information should be given in the language that can be easily understood by the Arab users of the dictionary.

However, it must be noted that not all the words contain the field labels and it is restricted to only those specific words which are specialised in a particular subject or which cannot be identified from their Arabic translation. The list of the headwords contained within the English-Arabic dictionary should be in accordance with the lexical needs of the Arab users who want to learn the English language and also with reference to their university course textbooks.

The cross referencing should be used in case of the irregular verbs which would direct the user to the full entries in case of irregular verbs, plurals or adjectives. The affixes in a given language should be entered in the dictionary as separate headwords along with their appropriate translations and examples of their usage in various ways as they play an important role in building up a student's vocabulary as well as is of great significance in the comprehension (Nattinger, 1988, p. 62-82).

Some of the technical terms should also be included in the dictionary whose selection should be based on the frequency with which they are used by the people belonging to the mass media as well as the native speakers of the language (Kharma, 1984, p. 124). The derivatives of the various words should also be included as the headwords and their translations must be provided as they play an important role in the comprehension as well as the production of new words (Folomkina, 1986, p. 65; Stein, 1984, p. 124-130).

On the basis of the research that was conducted, it was identified that many people find it difficult to translate the derivative forms of the words in the English language. The reason behind this is that according to the current policy that is applied in creating the dictionary, these words are only listed, without giving their Arabic translations.

The idioms should be represented by making use of the bold letters so that they can be easily distinguished for the other headwords and a new policy should be devised for placing the idioms in the dictionary as an important part of the language.

While translating the idioms from the English to Arabic language, the lexicographer must try to make use of the corresponding idiom in the Arabic language or look for an equivalent that represents the meaning in the same style and functions of the socio-culture (Kachru, 1987, p. 367-378).

Considering the case of collocations, there is a need for including them in the dictionary with reference to the areas which are difficult to understand for the learners which includes the identification of a particular sense out of the various senses of a polysemous word.

Hence their translation in the dictionary is a must. The entries that have been made for the polysemous words have proved to be of great help in providing an understanding within the users for the correct identification of a particular sense within the word.

While labelling the headwords, the lexicographer should make use of those labels which can help the users in distinguishing between the various social styles of English language (Delbridge, 1987, p. 65-69). The labelling of the words will help the learners of the English language to look for the translations which have similar stylistic values.

It must be noted that the labels belonging to the field of knowledge are not used that often as in most of the cases, the field or context to which a particular word belongs can be easily identified for the explanation that is given or the provided translation equivalent (Kirkpatrick, 1985, p. 7-13).

The transcription of the headwords should be in accordance with the IPA system since it is very simple and easy to understand, and is also very close to the English spelling system. The pronunciation of the words should be based upon one national type and one accent, i.e. RP, and the accent that is chosen by the lexicographer should be with reference to the geographic and cultural factors. It should also consider the practice of English teaching that takes place in the Arab world wherein the British textbooks are widely circulated (Gimson, 1981, p. 250-262).

The translation equivalents that are used within an English-Arabic dictionary should give out the meanings of the words in a precise manner and must be free from archaisms. They should be written in such a language that can be easily understood by the learner's of the English language in the Arab world.

The current state of the Arabic language indicates that there is a requirement for the translations of the technical terms to be represented in the dictionaries in such a manner

so that it can be easily understood by the users in the Arab world and should also contain its explanatory equivalent (Abboud, 1971, p. 439-466).

The translation of the words that are mainly peculiar to the British, American and Australian cultures should be done in such a manner that they reflect the meanings of the words in context with the cultural implications of these terms (Snell-Hornby, 1987, p. 159-170). The detailed information about the grammar needs to be included by making use of the part of the speech labels so that it becomes easy for the user to locate the specific homograph.

For those words which are not familiar to the users with reference to their culture, their explanation should be given by making use of the pictorial representation. The cross referencing can also be used along with the group pictures so that some of the lexical fields such as verbs of motion and kinship networks can be explained in a better way (Cowie, 1989, p. 42-50).

At the end part of the English-Arabic dictionary, some information should be given apart from the details of the language such as the currencies used in the English speaking countries, weights and measures, names of the places, common names of the males and females in those countries, famous architectural buildings and mythological names, the maps of the countries, spelling tables, etc (Berkov, 1990, p. 93; Steiner, 1984, p. 16-181).

5.4 Possible Areas of Improvement in Arabic-English Dictionaries:

The research that was conducted indicates that there is a need for the creation of the Arabic-English dictionaries that will be aimed mainly at the Arab writers. Similar to the English-Arabic dictionaries, these dictionaries should also contain an introduction section which would contain the details such as the prospective users of the dictionary and the purpose for which the dictionary has been created.

Since the Arabic-English dictionary comes under the category of the productive dictionaries, it would keep the Arab users updated with the details of the irregularities that are taking place in the English spelling system, verbs, nouns, adjectives, etc. the introduction would also contain the structure of the dictionary which would give

information about the arrangement of the headwords, the abbreviations and different types of labels used, along with a pronunciation key.

Some examples of the words should also be included in the introduction whose meanings should be explained in the Arabic language. The list of words should be kept to the minimum number possible so that the importance can be given to those words which are considered significant (Cowie, 1989, p. 671-700).

The headwords in the Arabic language, their derivative and compound forms and sub-entries should be written in the bold letters so that they can be easily recognised. During the English translations, the raised dots must be used so that the Arab writer can become aware of the position where the English word can be cut at the end of a line.

The head words should be written in the standardised form of modern Arabic language as the Arab writer will make use of these words as the starting point for looking up the meanings of the words in the dictionary translated in English language which may be primarily in a formal context such as translating the works that have been written in the Arabic language and writing research papers and other forms of texts.

The entries of the Arabic words should be arranged in such a manner that is in accordance with the structure used for entering words in the monolingual dictionaries in Arabic language since most of the people have knowledge about using these monolingual dictionaries. The words should be arranged in order of their verbal stems which should be followed by the derived forms of the Arabic words such as adjectives, nouns and adverbs.

But in case the headword in the Arabic language does not have a verbal stem as in the case of the technical terms such as "ballet", then the words should be arranged in an alphabetical order and a cross reference should be given for such words so that the users who do not have much knowledge on how to use the dictionary can come to know that the particular word should be looked up in an alphabetical manner.

The phonological and syntactic information is not required to be mentioned in case of the Arabic words. However, the examples should be given on the English equivalents

and the stress shifts. The collocations, mainly the restricted ones should be included in the dictionary (Benson, 1985, p. 61-68). The illustrative examples should also be included in the Arabic-English dictionaries as they are of significant value when it comes to the encoding (Creamer, 1987, p. 238-245; Drysdale, 1987, p. 213-223). The Arabic-English dictionaries should be able to perform the following functions:

➢ Give information about the structure of the dictionary to know about the arrangement of the words and the various senses in which they have been arranged.

➢ It should be able to explain the meanings of the words, specifically for those words whose meanings cannot be understood by using the other sources.

➢ It should enable the learner to become capable of making the sentences by making use of these words which will be correct lexically as well as syntactically.

While explaining the meanings of those terms which are bound by culture, the most important thing that should be kept in mind is to explain those concepts to the Arab user in the English language so that he/she can apply those concepts on his own. The names of the Arab organisations, institutions and authorities should be standardised during the translation process (Wesseloh, 1981, p. 320-321).

Another additional feature that can be added to the Arabic-English dictionaries are the pictorial representations of the artefacts, animals, plants and buildings that belong to the Arab world which will act as an add-on to the translation of the Arabic words into English language and will help the user to understand the concepts of the cultures in a better way.

Furthermore, the Arabic-English dictionary should contain a list of the Arab proper names and their translations into the English language which will act as an aid to the Arab writers as in most of the cases; these words are given different spellings by the writers of the Arab world (Stirling, 1964, p. 437-444).

5.5 The Need for Structured Instruction in Dictionary Use:

On the basis of the research that has been conducted, it has been observed that the introductory part that is given at the beginning of the dictionaries plays an important

role in the effective use of the dictionary by the users. It also helps in the development of the vocabulary of the users.

In order to understand the structuring of the dictionary, the arrangement of the headwords, the method of explaining the meanings of the terms, examples of certain words etc., it is very important that the introduction be designed in a structured manner.

There have been many instances when the lexicographers have been invited to various institutions and organisations to explain the effective methods of using their dictionaries (Battenburg, 1989, p. 137; Underhill, 1985, p. 103-114). Those scholars who are teaching the English language to the people living in the Arab world need to understand the importance of the dictionary as a tool for learning, and hence should include it as a part of the curriculum in the educational institutions.

It has been identified that in most of the cases, the users of the dictionary are not fully aware of the methods that are to be used while looking up a word in the dictionary, such as understanding the role of the parts of the speech in differentiating between the meanings of the various forms of the word. Another example can be that of identifying the correct sense of a polysemous word.

These are some of the severe problems that occur while using the Arabic-English dictionaries and special attention should be given for solving these problems. In order to make the people more aware of the total benefits that can be provided by using a dictionary, they should be encouraged to take up certain linguistic courses which will not only help them in gaining the information from the dictionaries, but will also help them in learning a new language and also get to know some details about its culture.

Some of the initiatives that can be taken in this direction are that the students in the educational institutions can be made to attend the grammar classes which will allow them to look up not only the meanings of the words in the dictionaries, but also to check for its grammatical information such as the various forms of a given word: noun, verb, adjective etc. They can learn the examples for each of these grammatical forms by using their dictionaries.

The students must be encouraged to make their own sentences by making use of the words that they have learnt by using the dictionary and also derive other words from it. Certain word formation exercises conducted in the classes can be of great help in this regard. The students should be encouraged to take up new linguistic courses which can help them in learning a foreign language. The bilingual dictionaries will play an important role in helping these students to learn a new language in an effective manner.

Chapter Six: Conclusions and Recommendations

There are a large number of dictionaries that are present in the market which vary on the basis of purpose, users, functions, etc. But in most of the cases, the new editions of the dictionaries that are compiled by the lexicographers contain only the words that have been taken from various other dictionaries with the addition of few new words.

A dictionary is created in such a way that it makes the concepts of knowledge and meaning entwined with each other. In this way, dictionary is known to manage both knowledge and meaning. A word can be viewed as something which stores knowledge and meaning which has to be extracted from it.

However, the need of the hour is that the lexicographers need to study the needs of the users and design the dictionaries accordingly. Not only this, they should also look into the origin of the words to understand the correct meanings of the words. Research should be conducted to identify the weaknesses that exist in the currently available dictionaries and the necessary steps should be taken to overcome those weaknesses.

The representation of the meaning of the word is an important characteristic of the dictionary, and the lexicographer must ensure that the words exhibit their meanings in such a way that they can be easily conceived by the users with reference to the language and culture embodied in that dictionary.

There has been a debate between the users on the effectiveness of the online dictionaries over the paper dictionaries. But it must be noted that different types of dictionaries are considered suitable for different types of users according to their needs and expectations. There cannot be just a single dictionary that can satisfy all the different needs of its users.

The bilingual dictionaries play an important role in not only translating the words in a given language to another language, but also helping the learners to learn a new language. Therefore the lexicographers of the bilingual dictionaries should pay extra attention while compiling theses dictionaries so that they do not give away any incorrect

translations and the language used in it should also be such that the meanings of the words can be easily understood.

It can be said that the work to be done in improving the dictionaries and making them more user friendly is never ending. Especially in the case of the bilingual dictionaries, a lot of improvement has to be made for which an error analysis has to be done by conducting various studies to understand the weaknesses that exist in the present structure of the bilingual dictionaries.

In the present scenario, the requirements of the translators are not completely fulfilled by the lexicography. The lexicographers should make note of this fact so that they can come up with better ideas that can be according to the needs of the translators. The dictionaries should be created in such a way that they also provide brief information on the usage of dictionaries.

In order to make the studies conducted on the bilingual dictionaries more fruitful, the specific areas of information should be picked up individually and analysed for their contribution towards making the use of the dictionaries by the users effective. Some of these areas can be the illustrative example, use of parts of the speech, pictorial representation of words to make the users aware of the cultural items that they have never come across, etc.

Apart from this certain other important information that contributes towards the effectiveness of the dictionary include grammatical information, usage labels, collocations and idioms, study of the introduction part of the dictionary. Studies should be conducted to determine the result of the absence of these features or information contained within the dictionary on the effectiveness of the dictionary.

The studies have revealed that there is a huge requirement of the bilingual dictionaries in the various parts of the world, which will not only help the users to look up the translation equivalents of the words which have been translated from one language to the other, but will also help the users to learn a foreign language and also learn about their culture.

For making this possible, the lexicographers must try to create such bilingual dictionaries which can be free from all the weaknesses that exist in the currently available bilingual dictionaries and should be easy to use. Also, initiatives must be taken by the scholars and lexicographers to educate people on the proper use of the dictionary so that they can benefit the most out of it.

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Questionnaire

1. How often do you use the dictionary?

➢ Everyday

➢ A few times in a week

➢ A few times in a fortnight

➢ Once in a while

2. Do you prefer referring to a monolingual dictionary or a bilingual dictionary?

➢ Monolingual dictionary

➢ Bilingual dictionary

➢ Both

➢ None of the above

3. What are the reasons behind acquiring the dictionary?

➢ A habit inculcated within the family

➢ Use of dictionaries in the school

➢ To learn about a given language

➢ The occasional need to look up for the meanings of the words

4. Where the instructions provided in the dictionary helpful in using it?

➢ Yes

➢ No

➢ To some extent

➢ Needs improvement

5. For what kind of information did you mostly look up the dictionary?

➢ For understanding the meanings of the technical terms

➢ To learn a new foreign language

➢ To understand the meanings of the terms when visiting a foreign country

➢ For increasing the vocabulary

6. Were the meanings of the words given in the dictionary easily understood?

➢ Yes

➢ No

➢ To some extent

➢ Needs improvement

7. Could you find all the words that you were looking for in the dictionary?

➢ Yes

➢ No

➢ Most of the times

➢ More words need to be added to the dictionary

8. Where the illustrative examples given in the dictionary helpful in understanding the meanings and usage of the terms?

➢ Yes

➢ No

➢ To some extent

➢ Needs improvement

9. Was the structure used for arranging the headwords in the dictionary helpful in looking up the words?

➢ Yes

➢ No

➢ To some extent

➢ Needs improvement

10. Were the usage labels provided along with the words helpful in understanding the context to which the words were related?

➢ Yes

- ➢ No
- ➢ To some extent
- ➢ Needs improvement

11. Were the meanings of the words given with reference to the parts of the speech helpful in understanding the sense of the word?

- ➢ Yes
- ➢ No
- ➢ To some extent
- ➢ Needs improvement

12. Could you identify the correct sense of the polysemous words contained within the dictionary?

- ➢ Yes
- ➢ No
- ➢ To some extent
- ➢ Needs improvement

13. Could you learn about the culture of the region from the meanings of the terms that were given in the dictionary?

- ➢ Yes
- ➢ No
- ➢ To some extent
- ➢ Needs improvement

14. According to you, does the origin of the words play any role in understanding the meanings of the words?

- ➢ Yes
- ➢ No
- ➢ To some extent
- ➢ In some specific cases

15. What are the reasons behind the need for using new methods for compiling a bilingual dictionary?
➢ The existing dictionaries only add the new words
➢ The needs of the users keep on changing with time and so the methods of compiling the dictionary should be in accordance with those needs
➢ The meanings of the words should be given in a language that can be used by the current generation of users
➢ All of the above

16. Does the dictionary serve the purpose of its creation?
➢ Yes
➢ No
➢ To some extent
➢ Needs improvement

17. Is the language used in the dictionary easily understood?
➢ Yes
➢ No
➢ To some extent
➢ Needs improvement

18. Is there a need for adding additional information to the dictionary apart from that related to linguistics?
➢ Yes
➢ No
➢ Only that information that can be useful in the normal life
➢ Specific information related to currencies, names, buildings, etc.

19. Does the bilingual dictionary help in using the words of the foreign language for making syntactically and literally correct sentences by the user on their own?

> Yes

> No

> To some extent

> Needs improvement

20. Are the electronic dictionaries more helpful than the paper dictionaries?

> Yes, as there is no space restriction for adding words

> Yes, as it makes the cross referencing easier

> No, as it can be accessed only by those who have computers

> No, as it is difficult to use than the paper dictionaries

21. What can you say about the translation of the word "Akh" "أخ" in the dictionary?

> Accurately translated

> Mistranslated

> Difficult to translate

> The meaning of the term cannot be easily understood by the users

22. What can you say about the translation of the word "Shaqeeq" "شقيق" in the dictionary?

> Accurately translated

> Mistranslated

> Difficult to translate

> The meaning of the term cannot be easily understood by the users

23. What can you say about the translation of the word "Khal" "خال" in the dictionary?

> Accurately translated

> Mistranslated

> Difficult to translate

> The meaning of the term cannot be easily understood by the users

24. What can you say about the translation of the word "'am" "عم" in the dictionary?

➤ Accurately translated

➤ Mistranslated

➤ Difficult to translate

➤ The meaning of the term cannot be easily understood by the users

25. What can you say about the translation of the word "taarradhin" "تراضٍ" in the dictionary?

➤ Accurately translated

➤ Mistranslated

➤ Difficult to translate

➤ The meaning of the term cannot be easily understood by the users

26. What can you say about the translation of the word "Qur'an" "قرآن" in the dictionary?

➤ Accurately translated

➤ Mistranslated

➤ Difficult to translate

➤ The meaning of the term cannot be easily understood by the users

27. What can you say about the translation of the word "shahādah" "الشهاده" in the dictionary?

➤ Accurately translated

➤ Mistranslated

➤ Difficult to translate

➤ The meaning of the term cannot be easily understood by the users

28. What can you say about the translation of the word "Allah" "الله" in the dictionary?

➤ Accurately translated

➤ Mistranslated

➤ Difficult to translate

➤ The meaning of the term cannot be easily understood by the users

29. What can you say about the translation of the word "al-faatiha" "الفاتحة" in the dictionary?

➢ Accurately translated

➢ Mistranslated

➢ Difficult to translate

➢ The meaning of the term cannot be easily understood by the users

30. What can you say about the translation of the word "al-falaq" "الفلق" in the dictionary?

➢ Accurately translated

➢ Mistranslated

➢ Difficult to translate

➢ The meaning of the term cannot be easily understood by the users

31. What can you say about the translation of the word "ghasiqin" "غاسقٍ" in the dictionary?

➢ Accurately translated

➢ Mistranslated

➢ Difficult to translate

➢ The meaning of the term cannot be easily understood by the users

32. What can you say about the translation of the word "waswasa" "وسوسة" in the dictionary?

➢ Accurately translated

➢ Mistranslated

➢ Difficult to translate

➢ The meaning of the term cannot be easily understood by the users

33. What can you say about the translation of the word "al-waswas" "الوسواس" in the dictionary?

➢ Accurately translated

➢ Mistranslated

➢ Difficult to translate

➢ The meaning of the term cannot be easily understood by the users

34. What can you say about the translation of the word "fatwa" "فتوى" in the dictionary?

➢ Accurately translated

➢ Mistranslated

➢ Difficult to translate

➢ The meaning of the term cannot be easily understood by the users

35. What can you say about the translation of the word "ansar" "أنصار" in the dictionary?

➢ Accurately translated

➢ Mistranslated

➢ Difficult to translate

➢ The meaning of the term cannot be easily understood by the users

36. What can you say about the translation of the word "kha'lun" "خالٌ" in the dictionary?

➢ Accurately translated

➢ Mistranslated

➢ Difficult to translate

➢ The meaning of the term cannot be easily understood by the users

37. What can you say about the translation of the word "kha'latun" "خالةٌ" in the dictionary?

➢ Accurately translated

➢ Mistranslated

➢ Difficult to translate

➢ The meaning of the term cannot be easily understood by the users

38. What can you say about the translation of the word "ammun" "عمٌ" in the dictionary?

- ➤ Accurately translated
- ➤ Mistranslated
- ➤ Difficult to translate
- ➤ The meaning of the term cannot be easily understood by the users

39. What can you say about the translation of the word "alif-lam-mim" "الم" in the dictionary?
- ➤ Accurately translated
- ➤ Mistranslated
- ➤ Difficult to translate
- ➤ The meaning of the term cannot be easily understood by the users

40. What can you say about the translation of the word "yasin" "يس" in the dictionary?
- ➤ Accurately translated
- ➤ Mistranslated
- ➤ Difficult to translate
- ➤ The meaning of the term cannot be easily understood by the users

41. What can you say about the translation of the word "ayn-sin-qaf" "عسق" in the dictionary?
- ➤ Accurately translated
- ➤ Mistranslated
- ➤ Difficult to translate
- ➤ The meaning of the term cannot be easily understood by the users

42. What can you say about the translation of the word "ha-mim" "حم" in the dictionary?
- ➤ Accurately translated
- ➤ Mistranslated
- ➤ Difficult to translate
- ➤ The meaning of the term cannot be easily understood by the users