

Stefan Engelberg and Angelika Storrer

2 A Typology of Internet Dictionaries and Portals

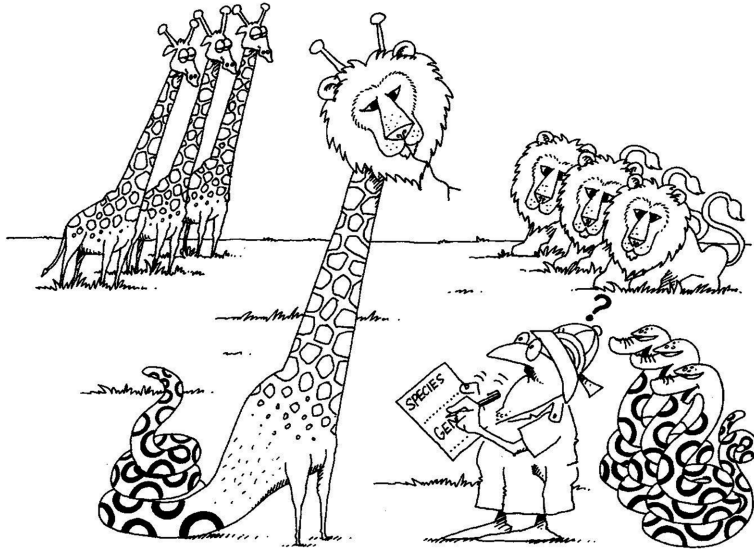


Fig. 2.1: Classification as the academic's task.

There used to be a time when an expert could still easily distinguish a spelling dictionary from a frequency dictionary, a collocation dictionary from a valency dictionary, and a thesaurus from an illustrated dictionary. Rightly enough differentiating between a dictionary, a corpus, an atlas, and a frequency list would have posed not the slightest difficulty. The combination of lexicography and the Internet have made these tasks more difficult: Internet dictionaries are able to bring together many different types of information in new ways and present them in a way that adapts to the user. Networks of dictionaries, blended with corpora, multimedia extensions, and automatic language analysis tools create new types of lexical information systems and dictionary portals.

In this section, we shall attempt to shine a little light in the gloom of different types of dictionaries, dictionary portals, and lexical information systems. In the process, we

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aim to demonstrate that the disorder brought to the classification of the animal kingdom by a “sniraffion” can be worthwhile.

2.1 Introduction

Dictionaries can be categorised according to very different perspectives. A classification according to which each individual dictionary could be assigned precisely to a single class would not do justice to their variety. Therefore, most category systems are typologies, defining the characteristic features of dictionary types. An individual dictionary is then regarded as being more or less representative of a particular type depending on which of those features it exhibits. Already well-elaborated suggestions exist for print dictionaries, for example Hausmann (1989), Engelberg/Lemnitzer (2009), and Wiegand et al. (2010). The features selected for a typology depend on the purpose of the categorisation: Wiegand et al. (2010: 202ff.) distinguish between typologies according to user relationships, according to the dictionary subject matter, according to the dictionary structure, and according to the medium of storage and publication. Typologies according to user relationships are based on features that capture the dictionary function and typical situations of dictionary usage. Kühn (1989) suggests a typology of this kind for print dictionaries. Storrer/Freese (1996), Nesi (2000), Lew (2011), de Schryver (2003), Tono (2004), and Wiegand et al. (2010: 208ff.) present reflections on how to typologize digital dictionaries published on the Internet.

The foundation for our proposal in this chapter is the typology proposed in Engelberg/Lemnitzer (2009), which takes into account both print and digital dictionaries. The most important features are elaborated in → Section 2.2 and → Section 2.3. We focus on the media-specific characteristics of Internet dictionaries and deal with typological features related to the lexicographic processes which give rise to Internet dictionaries. The features introduced here are elaborated in more detail and further differentiated in → Chapter 3 and in → Chapter 8. Several different dictionaries can often be retrieved on the Internet in a single user interface; Engelberg/Lemnitzer (2009: 73) designate these kinds of resources as dictionary portals. → Section 2.4 introduces the typological features of dictionary portals and illustrates the basic types with relevant examples. This discussion is extended in → Chapter 3 and in → Chapter 5.

2.2 Media-specific typological features of Internet dictionaries

2.2.1 Digitised dictionaries vs. newly designed dictionaries

When it comes to the source or origin of lexicographic data, a distinction can be drawn between digitised and newly designed Internet dictionaries. *Newly designed* dictionaries are planned from the very beginning for digital publication and online use. Examples include the ‘Algemeen Nederlands Woordenboek’ (ANW), and WIKTIONARY-EN. *Digitised dictionaries* are based on print dictionaries, which are then transferred into a digital format. Retrospective digitisation is primarily about making the dictionary accessible on the Internet with its original text; no alterations in content are made. Nonetheless, flexible search tools as well as hyperlinks to sources or to other dictionaries create “added value” compared to the book publication. Examples are the WEBSTER-1828 and the German ‘Deutsches Wörterbuch’ (DWB-ONLINE). In other Internet lexicography projects the digitisation of print dictionaries is simply the first step in a lexicographic process in which that resulting lexical resource is successively further developed and updated.

Crucial for the distinction between *digitised* and *newly created* is the starting-point of the lexicographic process. If the lexicographic process involves the digitisation of dictionaries that have only previously existed in print form, then it is a *digitised* dictionary. If the data is presented in a digital format from the very beginning of the lexicographic process, then it is a newly designed dictionary. The design of print dictionaries was often influenced by the challenge to accommodate as much information as possible in the smallest possible print space. Abbreviations and other solutions for text condensation are often taken over in the digitisation process. Newly designed dictionaries do not have to cope with this challenge. From the beginning, they can exploit the potential of digital media – e.g., flexible search and access provision, hyperlinks, or multimodal enhancement (→ Chapter 6).

2.2.2 Extension vs. closed version dictionaries

The distinction between extension dictionaries and closed version dictionaries, introduced by Schröder (1997: 16), relates to the completeness or incompleteness of the lexicographic process (→ Chapter 3).

Closed version dictionaries are created in a lexicographic process over a defined time period. Dictionary entries are not altered after the completion of this process. This includes Internet dictionaries that were constructed as part of a time-limited project, e.g., the German IDIOMDATENBANK.

In contrast, *extension dictionaries* are oriented towards continuous addition and revision. Many newly designed Internet dictionaries belong to this type, e.g., the different language versions of the WIKTIONARY or the bilingual dictionaries included in the portal LEO.

2.2.3 Dictionaries without user participation vs. dictionaries with user participation

The Internet is not only a publication medium for dictionaries. Through Internet-based communication services, it also offers multiple ways to get in contact with users and involve them in the lexicographic process. As a result, we can categorise Internet dictionaries according to whether, and in what form, they make use of these possibilities (cf. also Lew 2011).

Internet dictionaries without user participation make lexicographic information available on the Internet but they offer users only very limited opportunities to be involved, or none at all.

Dictionaries with user participation provide functions which help the users to participate in the content of the lexicographic process. Already in early Internet dictionaries, users could fill in online forms to correct or supplement dictionary articles, pose questions to the dictionary creators, or exchange information in discussion forums (cf. Storrer/Freese 1996). The development of the World Wide Web into the “social web” has led to the forms of participation multiplying further. In projects like WIKTIONARY or URBAN-DICT dictionaries are constructed collectively by users on a voluntary basis and made available free of charge. → Chapter 3 includes a section on the lexicographic process involved in WIKTIONARY projects. → Chapter 8 provides a detailed typology for forms of user involvement (direct, indirect, and associated) and explains these with relevant examples.

2.3 Non media-specific typological features of dictionaries

Research into dictionaries distinguishes, on a very general level, between *language lexicography*, which concentrates on describing linguistic features and *encyclopedic lexicography*, which conveys knowledge about the world. We follow Engelberg/Lemnitzer (2009, ch. 1.2.2) and describe the outputs of *encyclopedic* lexicography as *encyclopedias* and those of *language lexicography* as *dictionaries*.

On closer inspection, the distinction between *linguistic* and *encyclopedic* knowledge is not straightforward, a point that is fiercely debated in dictionary research.

By comparing the encyclopedic article in the English WIKIPEDIA-EN for the lemma *giraffe* (→ Fig. 2.2) with the dictionary article for *giraffe* in the English WIKTIONARY-EN (→ Fig. 2.3), we can see both, the differences and the overlap. The encyclopedic article conveys knowledge about the giraffe as a species. Where do giraffes live? What do they eat? What are the subspecies of giraffe? etc. In contrast, the dictionary article provides information on the English word *giraffe*. How is the word spelt correctly? How is it pronounced? To which part of speech does the word belong? etc. Overlap exists in the information given about the meaning of the word and its etymology. However, the language-oriented WIKTIONARY-EN aims to list all meanings of the word “giraffe”, including metaphorical uses in slang varieties. In contrast, the encyclopedic WIKIPEDIA-EN is focussed on the species *giraffe*.

Giraffe

72 languages

Article Talk

Read View source View history Tools

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



For other uses, see *Giraffe* (disambiguation).

The **giraffe** is a large African **hoofed mammal** belonging to the genus ***Giraffa***. It is the **tallest** living terrestrial animal and the largest **ruminant** on Earth. Traditionally, giraffes were thought to be one **species**, ***Giraffa camelopardalis***, with nine **subspecies**. Most recently, researchers proposed dividing them into up to eight **extant** species due to new research into their **mitochondrial** and **nuclear DNA**, as well as morphological measurements. Seven other extinct species of *Giraffa* are known from the fossil record.

The giraffe's chief distinguishing characteristics are its extremely long neck and legs, its horn-like **ossicones**, and its geometric **coat** patterns. It is classified under the **family Giraffidae**, along with its closest extant relative, the **okapi**. Its scattered range extends from **Chad** in the north to **South Africa** in the south, and from **Niger** in the west to **Somalia** in the east. Giraffes usually inhabit **savannahs** and **woodlands**. Their food source is leaves, fruits, and flowers of woody plants, primarily **acacia** species, which they browse at heights most other herbivores cannot reach.

Lions, **leopards**, **spotted hyenas**, and **African wild dogs** may prey upon giraffes. Giraffes live in herds of related females and their offspring or bachelor herds of unrelated adult males, but are gregarious and may gather in large aggregations. Males establish social hierarchies through "necking", combat bouts where the neck is used as a weapon. **Dominant** males gain mating access to females, which bear sole responsibility for rearing the young.

The giraffe has intrigued various ancient and modern cultures for its peculiar appearance, and has often been featured in paintings, books, and cartoons. It is classified by the **International Union for Conservation of Nature** (IUCN) as **vulnerable** to extinction and has been **extirpated** from many parts of its former range. Giraffes are still found in numerous **national parks** and **game reserves**, but estimates as of 2016 indicate there are approximately 97,500 members of *Giraffa* in the wild. More than 1,600 were kept in zoos in 2010.

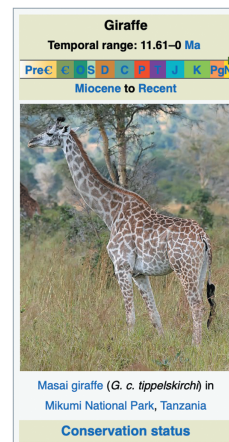


Fig. 2.2: Extract from the article on the lemma *giraffe* in WIKIPEDIA-EN.

Our categorisation for Internet dictionaries concentrates on language lexicography, that is, on dictionaries. Nevertheless, there are dictionaries that incorporate both linguistic and encyclopedic knowledge, in particular dictionaries describing technical terms or special-field vocabulary.

2.3.1 Monolingual – bilingual – multilingual

Language dictionaries can be divided into *monolingual dictionaries*, which take as their lexicographic subject matter a single language, and bilingual dictionaries, which

giraffe

See also: [Giraffe](#)

Contents [\[show\]](#)

English [\[edit\]](#)

Etymology [\[edit\]](#)

From [Middle French](#) *giraffe* (Modern French *girafe*), from [Arabic](#) زَرَافَة (*zarāfa*, “giraffe”); ultimately from [Classical Persian](#) زُرْنَابَا (*zurnāpā*), a compound of زُرْنَا (*zurnā*, “flute”) and پَا (*pā*, “leg”).

Pronunciation [\[edit\]](#)

- ([UK](#)) [IPA^{\(key\)}](#): /dʒɪˈrɑːf/
- ([General American](#)) [IPA^{\(key\)}](#): /dʒəˈræf/
- Audio (US)  0:02
- Rhymes: -ɑːf

Noun [\[edit\]](#)

giraffe (*plural* **giraffes** or **giraffe**)

1. A [ruminant](#), of the genus *Giraffa*, of the African [savannah](#) with long legs and highly elongated neck, which make it the tallest living animal; yellow fur patterned with dark spots, often in the form of a [network](#); and two or more short, skin-covered horns, so-called; strictly speaking the horn-like [projections](#) are [ossicones](#).
2. A giraffe unicycle.
3. (*Cockney rhyming slang*) A laugh.
Are you having a **giraffe**?!
4. (*Internet slang, uncommon*) A very tall individual.

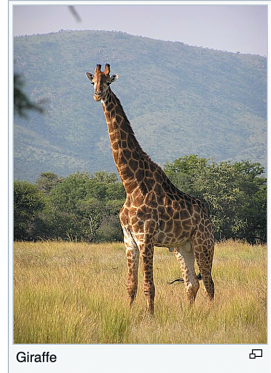


Fig. 2.3: Extract from the article on the lemma *giraffe* in WIKTIONARY-EN.

assign equivalents to the lemmas (headwords) in a target language. Bilingual dictionaries are important above all for language learning and teaching, for the reception and production of texts in a foreign language, and for translation.

There are a variety of portals on the Internet that provide bilingual dictionaries for multiple pairs of languages, e.g., the portals LEO, LINGUEE, COLLINS, and LAROUSSE. Many of such portals are also available as apps for mobile Internet access.

In *multilingual* dictionaries, the lemmas are assigned equivalents from multiple target languages. One example of this is WIKTIONARY-EN, which includes comprehensive lists of equivalents in many languages (→ Fig. 2.4). The ‘Unisa Multilingual Proverb Dictionary’ (UNISA-PROVERB) is an example of a multilingual dictionary, in which equivalents for proverbs are available in four different languages (→ Fig. 2.5).

Translations [edit]

mammal

Select preferred languages

- Afar: gari
- Afrikaans: kameelperd ^(af)
- Albanian: gjirafë ^(sq)
- Amharic: ቀንብ (käñne)
- Arabic: زرافة ^(ar) f (zarāfa)
- Aragonese: chirafa f
- Aramaic:
 - Classical Syriac: ܙܪܦܐ m (zamāpā), ܙܪܦܐ m (gemal nemrā)
- Armenian: զննապան (znnpān) (enjuft)
- Assamese: জিৰাফ (ziraph)
- Asturian: xirafa ^(ast) f
- Azerbaijani: zürəfə ^(az)
- Basque: jirafa ^(eu)
- Belarusian: зiрафа f (žyrāfa)
- Bengali: জিরাফ (jirāph)
- Bongo: kiliru
- Bulgarian: зiрафа ^(bg) m (žirāf), зiрафа ^(bg) f (žirāfa)
- Burmese: သစ်တောသိုဝ် (my) (sacku.la:ut)
- Catalan: girafa ^(ca) f
- Central Melanau: jirapah
- Guerrero Amuzgo: kíó' xtyo' 'tkó
- Gujarati: જિરાફ (jirāph)
- Hadza: zžókwanako, hāwayili (triumphal name)
- Haitian Creole: jiraf
- Hawaiian: kamelopaki
- Hebrew: זֵרָאֵף m (jiraf)
- Hindi: जिराफ m (jirāf), जिराफ ^(hi) m (jirāph), जिराफ (jirāf), जिराफ ^(hi) (jirāphā), जिराफ ^(hi) m (jirāphā)
- Hungarian: zsiráf ^(hu)
- Hunsrik: Schiraff f
- Icelandic: giraffi ^(is) f
- Ido: jiralo ^(io)
- Indonesian: jerapah ^(id), zarafah ^(id)
- Irish: sioraf
- Italian: giraffa ^(it) f
- Japanese: 麒麟 ^(ja) (きりん, kirin), キリン ^(ja) (kirin)
- Kalmuk: аһау (anaq)
- Kannada: ಜಿರಾಫೆ (jirāphe)
- Kazakh: зiраф (jiraf), керік (kerik)
- Khmer: ហ្មឺរ៉ាហ្វ (zirāaf), ក្រណី (kaa vzeŋg)
- Khoekhoe: Inaib
- Kikuyu: ndũgĩ class 9/10, njirabu
- Norwegian:
 - Bokmål: sjiraff ^(no) m
 - Nynorsk: sjiraff m
- Occitan: girafa ^(oc) f
- Oromo: sattawwaa
- Pashto: زرافه ^(ps) f (zarāfa)
- Persian: زرافه ^(fa) (zarrāfe), شترگاوینگ (šotorgāwpalang), زرافا (zomāpā)
- Polish: zyrafa ^(pl) f
- Portuguese: girafa ^(pt) f
- Romanian: girafă ^(ro) f
- Romansch: giraffa f
- Russian: зiрафа ^(ru) m (žirāf), зiрафа ^(ru) f (žirāfa) (obsolete), зiрафа m (girāf) (obsolete)
- Serbo-Croatian:
 - Cyrillic: зiрафа f
 - Roman: žirafa ^(sh) f
- Samoan: serala
- Sicilian: jirafa f, zirafa f
- Sinhalese: ජිරාෆ් (jirāf)
- Slovak: žirafa ^(sk) f
- Slovene: žirafa ^(sl) f

Fig. 2.4: Extract from the equivalent list for *giraffe* in the English WIKTIONARY-EN.

Home / Colleges / Human Sciences / Schools, departments, centres, institutes & units / School of Arts / Department of Linguistics and Modern Languages / Unisa Multilingual Proverbs Dictionary / English Proverbs

English Proverbs

Sepedi Proverbs

Tshivenda Proverbs

Xitsonga Proverbs

Unisa Multilingual Proverbs Dictionary

Index | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | K | L | M | N | O | P | R | S | T | U | V | W | Y

never test the depth of water with both feet

Definition: before you do something, think about it first, or always analyse situations before engaging in them

Usage: my financial adviser told me not to put all my savings into the same investment account, due to market volatility; this taught me to never test the depth of water with both feet

SEPEDI

Translation: o se ke wa tsoga o hlohleditše go iša fase ga meetse ka maoto a mabedi

Proverb: mpša e lomile mong wa yona

XITSONGA

Translation: u nga ringeti ku enta ka mati hi milenge mimbirhi

Proverb: u nga tsemi rhavi u tshame eka rona

TSHIVENḂA

Translation: u songo linga vhudzivha ha maḡi nga milenzhe yoḡhe

Proverb: u sa athu u hama kholomo, i vhoḡhe

Fig. 2.5: Extract from the article for the proverb *never test the depth of water with both feet* in UNISA-PROVERB.

2.3.2 General dictionaries – special dictionaries

The section of language described in a dictionary is also referred to as its *subject matter*. In the course of the lexicographic process, lemmas (headwords) belonging to the subject matter of the dictionary are selected and described in dictionary articles.

Those compiling the dictionary establish which language features are included in these articles as items, e.g., items giving the phonetics, items giving the meaning, items giving etymology etc. *General dictionaries* place no restrictions on the lexical signs that may be selected as lemmas from the subject matter of the dictionary, and they include as many relevant item classes as possible in their articles. Examples of general dictionaries on the Internet are WIKTIONARY-EN or the online version of the ‘Oxford English Dictionary’ (OED-ONLINE).

Special dictionaries diverge from these “generalists” in different ways. *Lemma-type-specific* dictionaries focus on particular types of lemmas, e.g., abbreviations, loanwords, place names, or swearwords. *Information-type-specific* dictionaries focus on particular language features, e.g., spelling, pronunciation, word formations, or etymology. *User-group-specific* dictionaries are directed towards special types of user groups and usage situations, e.g., learners’ dictionaries, or childrens’ dictionaries. *Variety-specific* dictionaries focus on language varieties, such as dialects, language stages, sociolects, and special-field vocabulary. Text-related dictionaries, that is author dictionaries, concordances, and dictionaries of quotations, also belong to this subtype. The online version of the GOETHE-DICT or the dictionary SHAKESPEARESWORDS are examples of author dictionaries available on the Internet.

The overview in → Fig. 2.6 is based on Engelberg/Lemnitzer (2009: 22), where these types are described using a wide range of examples. In the following we present a small selection of special dictionaries on the Internet, to demonstrate some of their media-specific properties.

Lemma-Type-Specific Dictionaries: In the field of onomastic lexicography there are innovative forms of presentation. The place name dictionary SCHWEIZER-ORTSNAMEN or the database ENGLISH-PLACE-NAMES are examples, which offer comprehensive and flexible search options as well as links to automatically generated map snippets (→ Fig. 2.7).

Information-Type-Specific Dictionaries: Examples for Internet dictionaries specialising in syntagmatic information like idioms, collocations and valency are E-VALBU, a database describing the valency of German verbs, or the ‘Oxford Collocations Dictionary’ (OCD). In addition, corpus-based dictionary projects have made available the results of automatic co-occurrence and collocation analyses for search terms (→ Chapter 7.4.2). Examples of lexical resources specialising in paradigmatic information are the lexical database WORDNET, or the dictionary of synonyms and associated words OPENTHESAURUS-DE, integrated into the German DWDS lexical information system.

User-Group-Specific Dictionaries: The portal ‘Oxford Learners’ Dictionaries’ (OED-LEARNER) supports learners of the English language with monolingual and bilingual articles, providing simple definitions and examples as well as audio clips to learn the pronunciation.

Variety-specific Dictionaries: The portal WÖRTERBUCHNETZ provides access to several digitised dictionaries of German language stages and dialects. They preserve the content of their print versions, but are enhanced with links between articles, or with geo-referencing functions, e.g., the palatine dialect dictionary (PF-DICT) (→ Fig. 2.8).



Fig. 2.6: Typology of general and special dictionaries (adapted and translated from Engelberg/Lemnitzer 2009: 22).

Sign language dictionaries, like the ‘ASL Sign Language Dictionary’ (ASL-DICT), take profit from the possibility of combining videos, text and images in their dictionary articles (→ Fig. 2.9). There are a large number of monolingual and bilingual special-field dictionaries on the Internet. Examples are the MERRIAM-WEBSTER-MEDICAL specialising in medical terms and abbreviations, or the user-generated GLOTTOPEDIA specialising in linguistic terminology. The multilingual dictionary of football language, KICKTIONARY, links words with types of situation on the pitch (e.g., shot, goal, pass) and is structured by semantic relations like hyperonymy, holonymy etc. (→ Chapter 5).

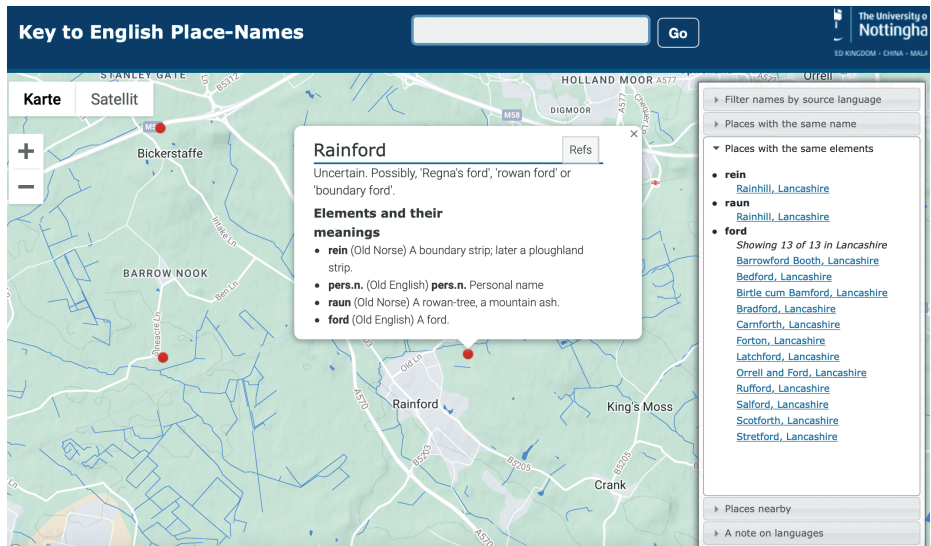


Fig. 2.7: Extract from the article on the lemma *Rainford* in the database ENGLISH-PLACE-NAMES.

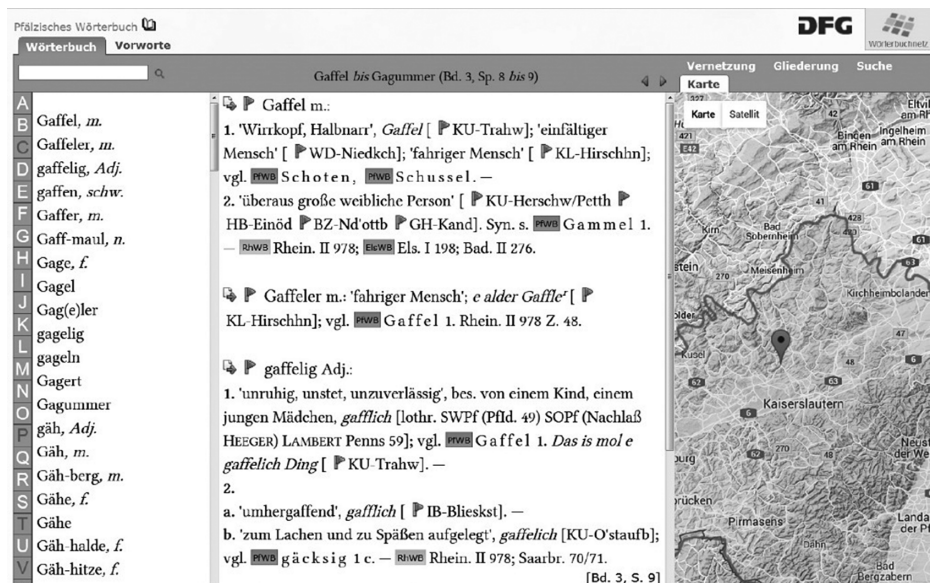


Fig. 2.8: Extract from the PF-DICT in the WÖRTERBUCHNETZ.

ASL signs for "welcome"

How to sign "welcome" in American Sign Language. And what to respond in ASL after one says "thank you".



Meaning: To greet a person, visitor, or guest in a warm and friendly manner.

Pronunciation (sign description): Dominant flat hand with palm up held in space slides toward the signer.

Learner tip: Don't confuse this similar sign with INVITE and HIRE (variation).

Fig. 2.9: Extract from the article on the lemma *welcome* in the ASL-DICT.

2.4 Dictionary portals

2.4.1 Criteria for a description of dictionary portals

The fundamental idea of the WWW immediately suggests devising lexicographic concepts that integrate a variety of different Internet dictionaries. *Dictionary portals* provide access to lexicographic information across dictionaries. A portal – as we learn in Webster's dictionary from 1828 (WEBSTER-1828) – is a “gate; an opening for entrance; as the portals of heaven”. As we shall see on the following pages, the entrance to the heaven of lexical information provided by dictionary portals gains its particular quality by its access structures and the way of integration of dictionaries and their lexicographic information. Access structure and data integration are therefore also the basis for a typology of dictionary portals and related platforms. The typology presented in section 2.4.2 is a revision of Engelberg/Müller-Spitzer (2013), containing alter-

ations and additions, due above all to the developments in the field of Internet lexicography in recent years.

A dictionary portal is an Internet site or a set of linked Internet sites that provides access to multiple Internet dictionaries or the information contained in them, where the dictionaries and the original information obtained from them remain reconstructible from the output of search queries to the portal. A range of criteria can be used to categorise dictionary portals. To single out the most important ones here: (i) the integrity of the dictionary, (ii) the access structures, (iii) the way of integration of dictionaries, and (iv) the digital layout of the portal.

The above definition of a dictionary portal involves the dictionaries integrated into the portal also having a separate existence, independent of the portal. This criterion needs to be understood in a more graded way than it initially appears. The dictionaries accessible through the ONELOOK portal fulfil this criterion fully. They are conceived and compiled separately from the portal and their digital form is not determined by the operators of the dictionary portal.¹

By contrast, the individual dictionaries in portals such as the Slovenian portal FRAN (Perdih/Jezovnik 2016) or the German portals WÖRTERBUCHNETZ (→ Fig. 2.18; Hildenbrandt/Moulin 2012) or OWID (→ Fig. 2.19; Engelberg et al. 2020) are the result of lexicographic projects independent of the portals, but their digital form is in essence the result of the portal creators' work. Other lexical Internet platforms are based on independent dictionaries, but the dictionaries and their original information are not prominent on the portals' interface. The 'Database of the Southern Dutch Dialects' (DSDD) extracts information from dialect dictionaries, enriches it with additional information, and presents the information in a way in which the original lexicographic information is only given in the form of quotes (→ Fig. 2.10). Thus, as its name suggests, the platform is more like a database than a dictionary portal. Lexical platforms of this sort will be treated in section 2.4.3.

The blending of portal and dictionaries was even more pronounced in the 'Base lexicale du français' (BLF, → Fig. 2.11). From the perspective of user functionality, the portal proceeds from the assumption that the reception of foreign language texts requires different information than that required for translation. Thus, the user can enter the relevant function, and the portal will then generate from its underlying resources different dictionaries or dictionary entries tailored to the specific function (cf. Verlinde 2011).²

Bilingual portals such as LEO and LINGUEE present icons for language pairs on the user interface without making it transparent whether the entities behind these icons are just configurations generated from a single database or stand-alone Internet dictionaries (→ Fig. 2.12).

¹ On different types of operators of dictionary portals cf. Boelhouwer/Dijkstra/Sijens (2018: 756f.).

² As a result of detailed user studies, the BLF has since been replaced by the 'Interactive Language Toolbox' (ILT). This foregoes the option where the user selects the function of the dictionary (cf. Verlinde/Peeters 2012).



Fig. 2.10: Result from the search for Dutch *schrouf* ('screw') in the 'Database of the Southern Dutch Dialects' (DSDD).

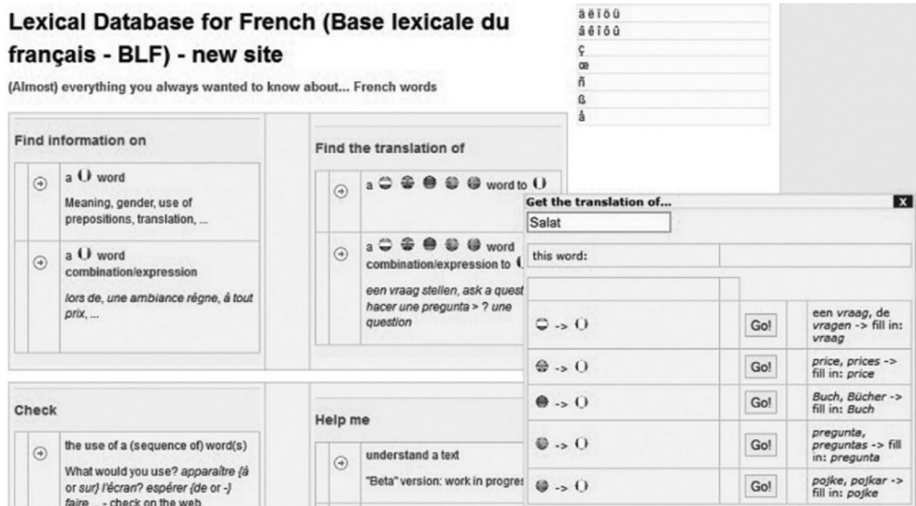


Fig. 2.11: Extract from the BLF; translation is selected as the user function.



Fig. 2.12: Search for the German equivalent of Polish *śpiewać* 'to sing' in LEO.

Dictionary portals differ in terms of the types of access that they offer to their lexicographic data (cf. Boelhouwer/Dijkstra/Sijens 2018: 761f). Here, we distinguish between external access, outer access, and inner access. A portal with external access provides hyperlinks that allow access to the start page of the integrated dictionaries. If this is the only means of dictionary access, then the portal is often little more than a list of links. These kinds of portals emerged in the early 1990s right after the first dictionaries appeared on the net (cf. Storrer/Freese 1996: 106ff), and they can still be found, in particular if a systematic overview of a large number of dictionaries shall be given, sometimes provided with a multilayered access structure to the set of dictionaries. An example is the dictionary directory of the ‘Lin|gu|is|tik portal’ (DD-LINGUISTIKPORTAL) (→ Fig. 2.13) with descriptions of more than 1.000 linked online dictionaries, that can be searched alphabetically via dictionary title, dictionary type, a filter-based search, or a hierarchically structured representation of language families.

Dictionary directory

Here you can find more than 1,000 online dictionaries. You can search for dictionaries or browse by selected categories. [Search tips](#)

If you want to look up a word or a translation in a specific dictionary, please go to the dictionary's website.

Search	Title A-Z	Language	Dictionary type
Hits 1 - 1 of 1			
- Afro-Asiatic languages (83) + Egyptian language (3) + Berber languages (2) - Cushitic languages (9) - Afar (2) Maa (1) - Oromo (2) - Somali (8) + Omotic languages (1) + Semitic languages (74) + Chadic languages (3) - Ainu (2) + Altaic languages (85) + Australian languages (3)		1. Maa Dictionary - Maasai (IlKeekonyokie, IlPurko, IlWuasinkishu) and Samburu http://pages.uoregon.edu/maasai/Maa%20Lexicon/lexicon/main.htm Language: English; Maa Dictionary type: bilingual dictionary Access: free access Show details ↕	

Fig. 2.13: Different forms of external access in the DD-LINGUISTIKPORTAL; here access by language families.

If the portal offers outer access, then it is possible to directly access the lemmas of the embedded dictionaries from the portal page. In case of a single outer search each

listed dictionary is complemented by a lemma search field, as can be seen in the European Dictionary Portal EDP in → Fig. 2.14. If a multiple outer search is provided, entering a search term in the lemma search field brings up either a list of all the dictionary articles that correspond to the search term in the embedded dictionaries, as in FREE-DICT or ETYMOLOGIEBANK (→ Fig. 2.15), or a list of all the lemmas whose associated articles can then be reached via a link, as in ONELOOK (→ Fig. 2.16).

Irish

Top > Irish (18)

- General dictionaries (4)
- Dictionaries on special topics (6)
- Portals and aggregators (4)
- Terminological dictionaries (2)
- Learners' dictionaries (1)
- Historical dictionaries (1)

- Irish/Irish (6)
- Irish/English (11)
- Irish/German (2)
- Irish/French (1)

General dictionaries

General dictionaries are dictionaries that document contemporary vocabulary and are intended for everyday reference by native and fluent speakers.



DICTONARYPORTAL.EU/58
Foclóir Nua Béarla-Gaeilge (FNGB)
New English-Irish Dictionary (NEID)

SEARCH IN ☐ English ☒ Irish

OBJECT LANGUAGE Irish
METALANGUAGE English
GENRE General dictionaries
<http://www.foclóir.ie/>



DICTONARYPORTAL.EU/124
Foclóir Gaeilge-Béarla (FGB) 1977
Irish-English Dictionary

OBJECT LANGUAGE Irish
METALANGUAGE English
GENRE General dictionaries
<http://www.teanglann.ie/en/fgb/>



DICTONARYPORTAL.EU/123
English-Irish Dictionary (EID) 1959

OBJECT LANGUAGE Irish
METALANGUAGE English
GENRE General dictionaries
<http://www.teanglann.ie/en/eid/>



DICTONARYPORTAL.EU/125
An Foclóir Beag 1991
The Little Dictionary

OBJECT LANGUAGE Irish
METALANGUAGE Irish
GENRE General dictionaries
<http://www.teanglann.ie/ga/fb/>

Filter

OBJECT LANGUAGE
Irish

The language the dictionary describes; the language the dictionary is about.

METALANGUAGE
(any language)

The language in which the dictionary gives definitions and explanations. If same as object language, then the dictionary is monolingual. If different, then the dictionary is bilingual.

GENRE
(any genre)

What kind of dictionary are you looking for?

Search

Fig. 2.14: Single outer access for each Irish dictionary included in the ‘European Dictionary Portal’ (EDP).

etymologiebank.nl

home zoeken werken werkwijze medewerkers partners disclaimer colofon

snél zoeken

Meehelpen? Ga naar etymologieWiki

Een Onzer taal woord uit elk jaar Vanaf 1800

Voer jaartal in

Toon woord

ALCHEMIE - (GOUDMAAKKUNST)

ETIMOLOGISCHE (STANDAARD)WERKEN

M. Philippa, F. Debrabandere, A. Quak, T. Schoonheim en N. van der Sijs (2003-2009) *Etymologisch Woordenboek van het Nederlands*, Amsterdam

alchemie zn. 'goudmaakkunst'
 Mnl. van *alkemien* 'uit de alchemie' [1462-85; MNW *munte*], *alkamie* 'alchemie' [MNHW]; *vnnl.* *alkemien* [1514; WNT], *alchemie* [1563; Meurier], *alckemie* [1573; Thes.], *alcumie* [1588; Kl.], *Dat dit Gout is ofte van Naturen ghegroeyt, ofte door de Cunst van Alchimije ghefabriceert en nae-ghebootst* [1635; WNT]. Daarnaast het zn. *vnnl.* *alchumist* 'een die de conste heeft metael te veranderen oft te valschen' [1553; Werve], *alchymist* [1563; Meurier].
 Ontleend aan Frans *alquemie* [1265], *alkemie*, *alkamie* en middeleeuws Latijn *alchimia*, *alchemia* < Arabisch *al-kīmīyā*, samenstelling uit het Arabische lidwoord *al* en het Griekse *zn.* *khumeia* 'de kunst van het legeren', zie verder → *chemie*.
 Lit.: Philippa 1991

EWN: **alchemie** zn. 'goudmaakkunst'; de afleiding *alchemist* (1553)
 ANTEDATERING: *Alchimisten zijn wijs, niet onghelield* [1548; WNT *rhetoriek*]
 [J. Luif (2010-2018), 'Oudere dateringen van woorden uit het EWN', in: *Trefwoord* (bewerkt)]

P.A.F. van Veen en N. van der Sijs (1997), *Etymologisch woordenboek: de herkomst van onze woorden*, 2e druk, Van Dale Lexicografie, Utrecht/Antwerpen

alchemie [goudmakerij, primitieve scheikunde] {*alchemie* 1556} < middeleeuws latijn *alchemia* < arabisch *al* [de] + *kīmīyā* 'chemie', dus met het niet onderkende lidwoord overgenomen < byzantijns-grieks *khēmeia* (beter: *chumeia*) [de kunst van (metaal) gieten], van grieks *cheō* [gieten].

J. de Vries (1971), *Nederlands Etymologisch Woordenboek*, Leiden

alchimie znw. v. 'oude geheime wetenschap om de steen der wijzen te vinden', mnl. *alkemie*, *alkamie*; over spa. *alquimia* of ital. *alchimia* 'kunst om goud te maken' < arab. *al-kīmīyā* 'scheikunde', maar oorspr. 'steen der wijzen'. Dit is weer afgeleid van arab. *kīmī* > egypt. *kēmī* 'zwart', als naam van Egypte (vandaar de naam van de derde zoon van Noach *Cham* 'de zwarte', maar in het hebr. verklaard als 'de hete'). Vgl. Lokotsch Nr. 1157.

N. van Wijk (1936 [1912]), *Franck's Etymologisch woordenboek der Nederlandsche taal*, 2e druk, Den Haag

alchymist znw. Evenals mnl. *alkemist* m., mhd. *alchimiste* m. (nhd. *alchimist*), fr. *alchimiste* uit mlat. *alchimista*, een afl. van *alchimia*, waaruit mnl. *alkemie*, *alkamie*, mhd. *alchemie*, *alchamie* v., nndl. nhd. fr. *alchimie*. Mlat. *alchimia* = spa. *alquimia*, uit arab. *al-kīmīyā* ontleend, waarin *al* lidwoord is (vgl. *alcohol*, *algebra*, *alkoof*, *abrikoos*), *kīmīyā* komt van gr. *khēmeia* 'chemie', een afl. van *khumós* 'sap' met jongere ē.

DIALECTWOORDENBOEKEN EN WOORDENBOEKEN VAN VARIËTEITEN VAN HET NEDERLANDS

G.J. van Wyk (2003), *Etimologiewoordeboek van Afrikaans*, Stellenbosch

alchemie s.nw. Ook *alchimie*.
 Primitieve Middeleeuws chemie wat veral gesoek het na 'n proses om onedel metale in edel metale te omstel (transmutasie), asook na die lewenselkser.
 Uit Ndl. *alchemie* (Mnl. *alkemie*, *alkamie*).

Fig. 2.15: Multiple outer access to the dictionaries in the Dutch ETIMOLOGIEBANK, a dictionary portal for dictionaries of etymological interest (etymological dictionaries, dialect dictionaries, loanword dictionaries, etc.); the search for *alchemie* produces a list of corresponding articles sorted according to the types of dictionaries they were found in.

Less frequently, portals offer the option of inner access (cf. Müller-Spitzer 2010 on inner access in OWID). Inner access makes it possible to directly access particular information in the embedded dictionaries from a search function on the portal page. Inner access is available, for example, in the Dutch/Frisian portal for historical dictio-

flabbergasted

Jump to: [General](#), [Art](#), [Business](#), [Computing](#), [Medicine](#), [Miscellaneous](#), [Religion](#), [Science](#), [Slang](#), [Sports](#), [Tech](#), [Phrases](#)

We found 20 dictionaries with English definitions that include the word *flabbergasted*:
 Click on the first link on a line below to go directly to a page where "*flabbergasted*" is defined.

➔ **General** (19 matching dictionaries)

1. [flabbergasted](#): Merriam-Webster.com [[home](#), [info](#)]
2. [flabbergasted](#): Collins English Dictionary [[home](#), [info](#)]
3. [flabbergasted](#): Vocabulary.com [[home](#), [info](#)]
4. [flabbergasted](#): Macmillan Dictionary [[home](#), [info](#)]
5. [Flabbergasted](#), [flabbergasted](#): Wordnik [[home](#), [info](#)]
6. [flabbergasted](#): Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary [[home](#), [info](#)]
7. [flabbergasted](#): Wiktionary [[home](#), [info](#)]
8. [flabbergasted](#): Dictionary.com [[home](#), [info](#)]
9. [flabbergasted](#): Cambridge Dictionary of American English [[home](#), [info](#)]
10. [flabbergasted](#): Rhymezone [[home](#), [info](#)]
11. [flabbergasted](#): AllWords.com Multi-Lingual Dictionary [[home](#), [info](#)]
12. [flabbergasted](#): Free Dictionary [[home](#), [info](#)]
13. [flabbergasted](#): Mnemonic Dictionary [[home](#), [info](#)]
14. [flabbergasted](#): WordNet 1.7 Vocabulary Helper [[home](#), [info](#)]

Definitions
Related words

Quick definitions from Macmillan ([flabbergasted](#))

ADJECTIVE
 • very surprised or shocked [more...](#)

Provided by **MACMILLAN**
DICTIONARY

Quick definitions from WordNet ([flabbergasted](#))

• **adjective:** as if struck dumb with astonishment and surprise ("*The flabbergasted aldermen were speechless*")

• Also see [flabbergasts](#)

• Words similar to [flabbergasted](#)

• Usage examples for [flabbergasted](#)

• Idioms related to [flabbergasted](#) (New!)

• Popular nouns described by [flabbergasted](#)

• Words that often appear near [flabbergasted](#)

Fig. 2.16: Multiple outer access to the dictionaries in ONELOOK: on the left, a list of keywords from the integrated dictionaries related to the search term *flabbergasted*; on the right, an extract from the article on the keyword in one of the dictionaries.

naries HWNF (→ Fig. 2.17). The inner access structure in the HWNF operates over all integrated dictionaries. The recent version of the German portal OWID and the portal AISRI for Northern Caddoan languages allow inner access to meaning paraphrases in single dictionaries.

Whether navigation across dictionaries is also possible beyond the search functions provided on the portal page depends on how strongly the portal dictionaries are integrated with one another. Integration presupposes that the operators of the portal also have access to the digital structure of the embedded dictionaries. In the WÖRTERBUCHNETZ, dictionary entries are linked inside the portal to corresponding entries from dictionaries on other German varieties included in the portal (→ Fig. 2.18).

A single layout for the portal and its dictionaries promotes the visual integration of the portal's content and facilitates the user's orientation. If the operator of the portal has access to the digital structure of the dictionaries, a consistent design concept (→ Chapter 6) for the layout of the portal and its dictionaries can be created, as in OWID (→ Fig. 2.19), FRAN, LINGUEE, ETYMOLOGIEBANK (→ Fig. 2.15), or WÖRTERBUCHNETZ (→ Fig. 2.18).

2.4.2 Typology of dictionary portals

The above criteria make it possible to construct a typology of dictionary portals in relation to two gradable dimensions: the degree of autonomy of the dictionaries con-

Historische woordenboeken
Nederlands en Fries

/instituut voor de Nederlandse taal/ Geïntegreerde Taalbank

Basiszoeken **Uitgebreid zoeken** Zoeken in bronnenlijst Resultaat Help & Info

Woordenboeken ☒ ONW ☒ VMNW ☒ MNW ☒ WNT ☒ WFT

Resultaten weergeven als ☐ Artikelen ☐ Definities ☐ Citaten ☒ Kopsecties ☐ Verbindingen

▼ Lemma

Modern Nederlands trefwoord

Origineel trefwoord

Woordsoort

Trefwoordvariant

► Etymologie
► Morfologie
► Flexie
► Betekenis
► Citaten

Basiszoeken		Uitgebreid zoeken		Zoeken in bronnenlijst		Resultaat	Help & Info
Zoekvraag = modern Nederlands trefwoord (bloem); zoek in: ONW / VMNW / MNW / WNT / WFT; toon kopsecties Totaal gevonden: 9 - ONW: 1 - VMNW: 1 - MNW: 1 - WNT: 5 - WFT: 1							
Nr.	Wdb	Mod. Ned. trefwoord	Origineel trefwoord	Woordsoort	Kopsectie		
1	ONW	Bloem	bluoma	znw. v.	znw. v.7108 blōma ongeleed. in Latijnse context bloma1 blome2 nominatief singularis bluom1 accusatief singularis bluomen1 nominatief pluralis bluomon1 datief pluralis bluomen1 als deel van een toponiem blom-1 bloeme (znw.v.) bloeme (znw.v.) bloem (znw.v.) bloeme znw.v. 44 1736 Nederrijn blo(e)me, bloene (l. bloeme), blume, blūme- De vormen met -u/-ū/-zjn Limburgs en Nederrijns. ns- gsbloems (alleen bij gebruik als toenaam) ds-n as- ng-n gp-n dp-n ap-n znw(v.) znw. vr. Ook in de vormen blome (Rijmb. 4800, e. e.); blomme (Amand 2, 972); bloem (Roel. I, 407); bloom (MLoep II, 461); blom (OVI. Lied. e. Ged. 376, 1820). — Verklw. bloemekijn (Parth. 4326); blomkijn (OVI. Lied. e. Ged. 479, 8); blomelkijn (Segh. 9578); bloemekijn (Hild. 142, 8); bloemkijn (Beatr. 334); blomelkijn (OVI. Lied. e.		
2	VMNW	bloem, Bloem	BLOEME	znw.v.			
3	MNW	bloem	BLOEME	znw(v.)			

Fig. 2.17: Inner access in the portal for historical dictionaries of Dutch and Frisian (HWNF). Selecting etymological information (under “kopsectie”) for the search term *bloem* ‘flower’ in the extended search (“uitgebreid zoek”) will address the etymological information in the relevant articles and present – apart from core information (modern Dutch keyword, “Mod. Ned. trefwoord”, original keyword, “Origineel trefwoord”; part of speech, “Woordsoort”) – only etymological information from all integrated dictionaries, skipping other information items like meaning or corpus examples.

tained in the portal; and the degree of integration of the dictionaries (access structure, cross-dictionary referencing, layout) (→ Fig. 2.20).

Dictionary collections maintain complete autonomy of their dictionaries and make no attempts to integrate dictionaries. They provide only external access to separate dictionaries via hyperlinks. There is no integration by cross-dictionary references and no uniform layout. The DD-LINGUISTIKPORTAL is an example for a well-designed dictionary collection (→ Fig. 2.13); the SLANG-PORTAL provides access to slang dictionaries in many languages. The database OBELEXDICT, which offers annotated links to more than 10,000 Internet dictionaries via multi-dimensional search queries can also be considered a dictionary collection (Möhre/Töpel 2011).

Dictionary search engines are also characterized by a high autonomy of the included dictionaries; however, they provide outer access to the lemmas of their dictionaries, without further integrating these dictionaries; attempts to unify the layout are at best moderate. Examples are ONELOOK with multiple outer access (→ Fig. 2.16), ORDNET with single outer access, and the European Dictionary Portal (EDP) (→ Fig. 2.14) with external and outer access.



Fig. 2.18: Dictionary integration in the WÖRTERBUCHNETZ; hyperlinks above the entry for *reden* in the Alsatian dictionary (ELS-DICT) to the corresponding entries in the Palatian (PF-DICT), Rhenisch (RH-DICT), and Lorraine dictionary (LOTH-DICT).

Dictionary networks offer a high degree of networked integration, sophisticated access structures, and layout uniformity, and do not interfere with the integrity of the dictionaries, or do so only moderately. Examples of dictionary networks are AISRI (Northern Caddoan, multilingual), FRAN (Slovenian), HWNF (Dutch, Frisian; → Fig. 2.17), LEHNWORT-PORTAL-DEUTSCH (German, multilingual), OWID (German; → Fig. 2.19), WÖRTERBUCHNETZ (German; → Fig. 2.18), and WORDREFERENCE (English, multilingual). The LEHNWORT-PORTAL-DEUTSCH (→ Fig. 2.21) embeds dictionaries of German loanwords in other languages (Meyer/Engelberg 2011). The integration arises here in that a “reciprocal loan dictionary” of German words borrowed in other languages is produced out of the German etyma in the dictionary articles (Meyer 2022).

In some ways, dictionary networks represent the prototype for dictionary portals. They seek to combine a maximum of integration with a maximum of autonomy for the dictionaries, to the extent that is possible given criteria that conflict with one another on certain points.³

Dictionary simulations are integrated to a high degree and standardised in terms of layout and access structures, while the autonomy of the integrated dictionaries is limited. Examples are bilingual portals such as LEO (→ Fig. 2.12) or LINGUEE.

We designate the grouping of portals presented here as a typology rather than a classification, because naturally a variety of transitional forms can also be found. For example, EDP presents itself in some areas as a search engine with outer access, but other dictionaries are only connected via external access. CAMBRIDGE-ONLINE and PONS-

3 Cf. also Lew (2011) on types of dictionary portals and Boelhouwer/Dijkstra/Sijens (2018) for a survey and investigation of dictionary collections, search engines, and nets for different languages.



Fig. 2.19: Uniform layout of dictionaries in the German portal OWID; lemmas *Rebell* ‘rebel’ in a discourse dictionary (PROTESTDISKURS-DICT), *zittern* ‘tremble’ in a dictionary of progressive forms (VERLAUFSFORMEN-DICT) (ii), *spoilern* ‘to spoil’ in a dictionary of neologisms (NEO-DICT).

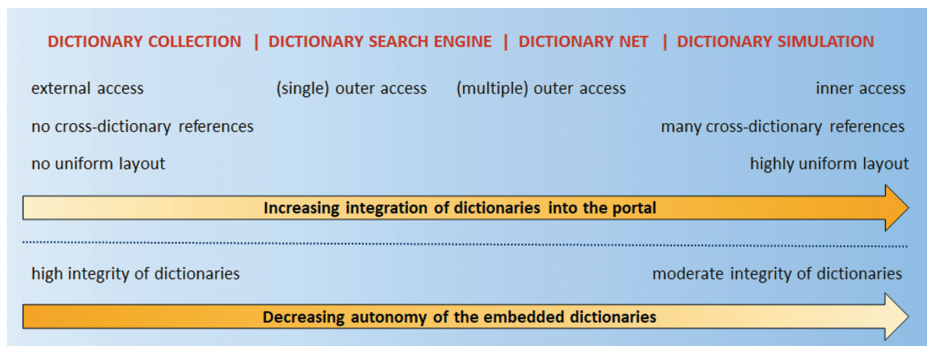


Fig. 2.20: Typology of dictionary portals.

ONLINE appear to involve no integration of embedded dictionaries – as in dictionary search engines – but present themselves in their layout and access in a manner similar to what we would expect of dictionary nets.

Zeche

Lehnwörterbücher

- Polnisch
- Teschener Polnisch
- Slovenisch
- Hebräisch
- Tok Pisin

Lehnwörterbucheinträge zu diesem Herkunftswort

Polnisch (de Vincenz/Hentschel 2010)

cech

- Herkunftswort *zěche* "Gesamtheit von Personen desselben Standes;..."

Teschener Polnisch (Menzel/Hentschel 2005)

cecha l

- Herkunftswort *Zeche* "Wirtsrechnung"

Slovenisch (Striedter-Temps 1963)

ceh

- Herkunftswort *zěche* "Reihenfolge, Anordnung, Gesellschaft zu..."

ceha

- Herkunftswort *zěche* "Trink-, Zechgelage"
- Herkunftswort *zěche* "Trink-, Zechgelage"
- Herkunftswort *zěche* "Trink-, Zechgelage"

Hebräisch (Adiv/Mendel 2015ff.)

Tsekh

- Herkunftswort *Zeche*

Zapfenkrug
Zapfenstreich
Zapp
zappeln
Zarrer
zart
zärteln
Zaspel
Zauber
zaubern
zaufen
Zaum
zäumen
Zaumer
Zaumseil
Zeche
Zechenhaus
Zechmeister
Zechstein
Zecke
Zecker
Zefte
zehn
Zehner
Zehnter
zehren
Zehrung
Zeibern
Zeichen

Fig. 2.21: Result of a search on the search term *Zeche*, 'mine', in the portal-generated reciprocal German loanword dictionary in the LEHNWORTPORTAL-DEUTSCH; the corresponding lemmas and the beginnings of articles are displayed in the integrated loanword dictionary.

Viewed historically, dictionary collections and search engines stand at the beginning of portal lexicography, while dictionary networks and dictionary simulations are developments of the last two decades. Interlinking of dictionaries and lexicographic data are still the way to go. Recent surveys conducted by the project 'European Lexicographic Infrastructure' (ELEXIS) among affiliated institutions have revealed an increasing need for "increased interoperability, linking and sharing of resources" and for the aggregation of "stand-alone lexicographic (and also terminological) resources into dictionary portals" (Tiberius et al. 2022: 518).

2.4.3 Dictionaries on other language-related platforms

Dictionaries can not only form the lexicographic basis for dictionary portals, but also be part of Internet platforms that are more general in nature and in which dictionaries are combined with other digital resources.

Lexical portals provide information about words, their meaning, grammar, and use, as well as about cultural aspects and vocabulary learning. In particular, corpus-based platforms tend to complement lexicographic information from dictionaries with all kind of statistical information: automatically obtained co-occurrences pre-

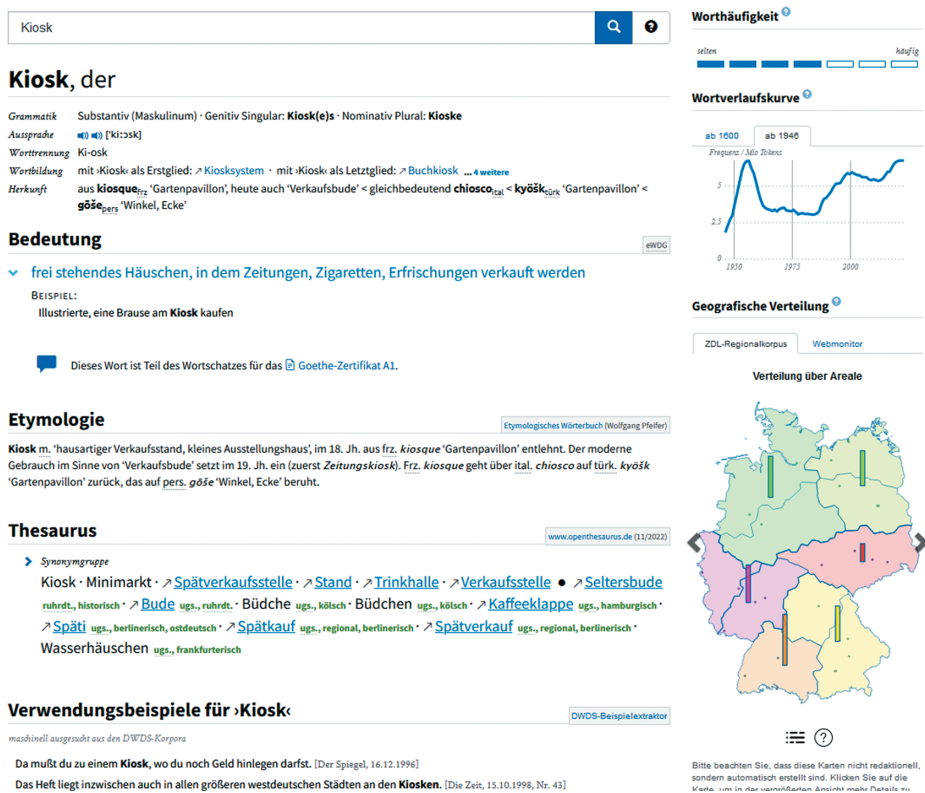


Fig. 2.22: Information on the German word *Kiosk* on the lexical platform DWDS, containing information from three dictionaries on meaning (“Bedeutung”, E-WDG), etymology (“Etymologie”, PFEIFER-DWDS), and synonyms (“Thesaurus”, OPENTHAUSURUS-DE), statistical information on word frequency (“Worthäufigkeit”), word frequency over time (“Wortverlaufskurve”), as well as information about regional distribution and automatically extracted corpus examples (“Verwendungsbeispiele für ›Kiosk‹”).

sented as lists, graphs, or word clouds, data on frequency of use, charts documenting the time course of usage, etc. (→ Chapter 7). A prominent example is the DWDS portal (→ Fig. 2.22).

In addition to statistical and other corpus-based information about words, lexical portals may also include thematic word lists, word-related quizzes and games, stories about words presented as blogs, videos or “word-of-the-day” sections, and resources to support vocabulary learning and teaching (cf. also Boelhouwer/Dijkstra/Sijens 2018: 758f). In particular, commercial platforms like MERRIAM-WEBSTER (→ Fig. 2.23) are characterized by these features.

Language platforms emerge when providers move to expand their information offerings beyond the presentation of lexical knowledge to include linguistic knowledge in general. This includes sketch grammars, information on grammatical pat-



Fig. 2.23: Naming quiz on the MERRIAM-WEBSTER lexical platform.

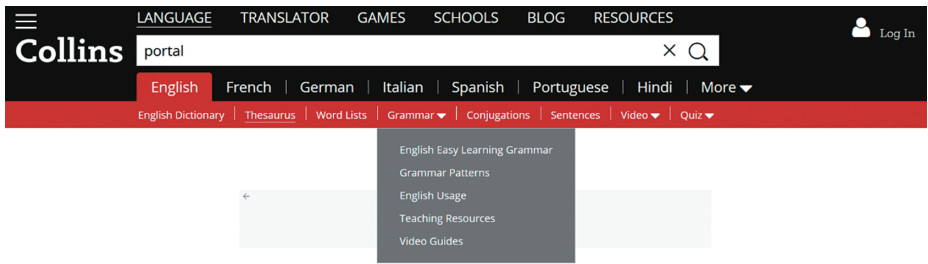


Fig. 2.24: Information about grammar on the COLLINS language platform.

terns, or inflection tables. This again can be observed in commercial platforms of publishing houses such as COLLINS (→ Fig. 2.24).

Reference platforms extend the content of language-related platforms by further including encyclopedias or other resources containing non-linguistic information. The French reference portal LAROUSSE not only provides dictionaries, inflection tables, and an automatic translation device but also access to an encyclopedia (→ Fig. 2.25) and a list of names of dishes interlinked to the corresponding recipes (“CUISINE”).



Fig. 2.25: Encyclopedic article for French *tortue* ‘turtle’ on the LAROUSSE reference platform.

The chart in → Fig. 2.26 summarises the typology of platforms presented in the preceding sections.

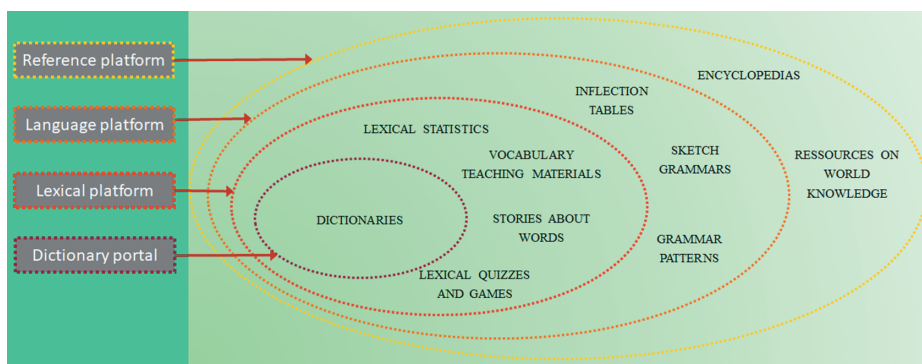


Fig. 2.26: Content of language-related platforms.

Pure encyclopedic portals can of course also be found on the Internet. They relate to encyclopedic reference works as dictionary portals relate to language dictionaries. Examples are *ENCYCLOPEDIA* with outer access and the list of encyclopedias in ‘Wikipedia’ (*ENZYKLOPÄDIENLISTE-WIKIPEDIA*) with external access to the integrated encyclopedias. Encyclopedic portals can be typologised in a way similar to dictionary portals but are not the subject matter of this chapter. In the domain of reference portals, mixed forms of dictionary and encyclopedic portals can also be found, such as the *WÖRTERBUCHNETZ*.

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Images

Fig. 2.1 “Klassifizierung zur Wissensanordnung”. http://www.wiki-hilfe.de/attach/Pic/klassifizieren_zur_wissensanordnung.jpg [last access: April 25, 2024].

