

Contents

Preface — v

Acknowledgements — XIII

1 Introduction — 1

- 1.1 The return to the real language — 1
- 1.2 An overview of the chapters — 2
- 1.3 The drawbacks of lexicography — 6

2 Preliminaries. Dictionaries for comprehension and production. Electronic dictionaries — 8

- 2.1 The word in context for the comprehension of meaning: a brief historical survey on language dictionaries — 8
- 2.2 The bilingual dictionary — 11
 - 2.2.1 The user, directionality, and functionality: passive and active, reception and production, L2→L1 and L1→L2 dictionary — 13
 - 2.2.2 Terminological clarifications on *passive/active*, L2→L1/L1→L2 dictionaries — 18
 - 2.2.3 Function theory of lexicography — 21
- 2.3 Electronic dictionaries — 23

3 Dictionary structures, textual condensation, and dictionary article components — 28

- 3.1 Text compound, hierarchical structure, and macrostructure and microstructure — 28
- 3.2 Textual condensation — 31
- 3.3 Basic microstructure concepts — 33
 - 3.3.1 Lemma and lemma sign — 33
 - 3.3.2 Lexicographic treatment unit, address and item, subaddress (non-lemmatic address) — 34
 - 3.3.3 Subaddress (non-lemmatic and infralemmatic address) and infralemma (subentry) — 35
 - 3.3.4 Sublemma — 36
- 3.4 Dictionary article components — 37
 - 3.4.1 Items giving the morphology and phonetics — 38
 - 3.4.2 The definition and the equivalent — 38
 - 3.4.3 Meaning and equivalent discrimination: semantisation or semantic gloss, item giving the context, and item giving a construction — 41
 - 3.4.3.1 Semantisation or semantic gloss — 42

3.4.3.2	Item giving the cotext —	43
3.4.3.3	Item giving a construction —	45
3.4.4	Other glosses —	50
3.4.5	Items giving diasystematic labelling (labels) —	51
4	Source, nature, and theoretical status of the dictionary example. The infralemma —	53
4.1	The nature of the example: essence and source —	55
4.1.1	The term <i>example</i> , its meaning —	55
4.1.2	The example as an instantiation of the <i>conversio ad phantasmata</i> —	56
4.1.3	From the abstract to the concrete in learning. Quotation and example —	61
4.1.4	Synonyms of dictionary example —	64
4.1.5	The source of the examples —	66
4.2	The theoretical status of the dictionary example —	70
4.2.1	The example in the “classical conception” of microstructure —	72
4.2.2	Towards the theory of the example in German metalexigraphy —	73
4.2.3	Theoretical status of the dictionary example: item and infralemmatic unit —	76
4.2.4	Definitions of dictionary example —	82
4.2.5	Formal features of the example and the position. Definitions of Jacinto and Lettner —	86
4.2.5.1	Typography —	86
4.2.5.2	Inclusion of the lemma sign —	87
4.2.5.3	Syntactic range —	89
4.2.5.4	Position —	90
4.2.5.5	Jacinto’s definition of dictionary example. Clarification on infralemmas. Lettner’s characterisation of example —	91
4.2.5.6	Proposed definition of dictionary example —	92
4.3	The infralemma or subentry —	93
4.3.1	Multiword expressions —	94
4.3.2	The lexicographic category of infralemma —	97
4.3.3	Types of multiword units to be presented as infralemmas —	99
4.3.3.1	Idioms —	100
4.3.3.2	Non-standard collocations, termemes —	100
4.3.3.3	Collocations matching a word in other languages —	100
4.3.3.4	Pragmatemes, routine formulae —	101
4.3.4	Typographical characterisation of infralemmas —	101
4.3.5	Examples and infralemmas in Lithuanian-Spanish/French/Italian dictionaries —	103

5 Typology of dictionary examples — 108

- 5.1 Considering the lemma sign as signifier and meaning or only for its meaning: language and encyclopaedic examples — **108**
 - 5.1.1 Language example — **109**
 - 5.1.2 Encyclopaedic example — **109**
- 5.2 Diachronic and philological criteria: quotations or authorities and examples of usage — **110**
 - 5.2.1 Quotations or authorities — **111**
 - 5.2.2 Examples — **112**
- 5.3 According to provenance: authentic, adapted, invented — **113**
- 5.4 According to the type of dictionary: monolingual or bilingual — **121**
- 5.5 Free and condensed examples (syntagms, neutralisations, list, hypercondensed) — **122**
 - 5.5.1 Free or sentence examples — **122**
 - 5.5.2 Condensed or coded examples — **124**
 - 5.5.2.1 Syntagms or phrases — **125**
 - 5.5.2.2 Neutralisations — **126**
 - 5.5.2.3 List or cumulus — **128**
 - 5.5.2.4 Hypercondensed examples — **128**
 - 5.5.2.5 With abbreviation — **129**
- 5.6 According to the syntactic structure of the example — **130**
- 5.7 Uncommented and commented examples — **132**
 - 5.7.1 Uncommented examples — **132**
 - 5.7.2 Commented examples — **133**
- 5.8 The inclusion of the equivalent in the translation — **134**
 - 5.8.1 Illustrative example — **135**
 - 5.8.2 Supplementary example — **135**
 - 5.8.3 Direct example — **136**
- 5.9 Decoding and encoding examples — **136**
- 5.10 According to other criteria and functions: banal, definitional, paradigmatic examples — **139**
 - 5.10.1 Banal example — **139**
 - 5.10.2 Definitional example and phrasal definition — **139**
 - 5.10.3 Paradigmatic example — **139**

6 Functions of the dictionary examples — 141

- 6.1 The point of view of the function theory of lexicography — **141**
- 6.2 “Illustrative” and “usage” functions — **143**
- 6.3 Specific functions — **145**
- 6.4 Evidence of the information provided by the other components — **147**
- 6.5 Introducing new information — **148**
 - 6.5.1 Complementing the definition and equivalent — **149**

6.5.2	Contextual usage — 150
6.5.2.1	Complementing syntactic information — 151
6.5.2.2	Complementing combinational information — 152
6.5.2.3	Pragmatic information — 152
6.6	The example is generalisable. The limits of generalisation: <i>langue</i> and <i>parole</i> — 153
7	Example and meaning/equivalent — 157
7.1	Definition and examples in monolingual dictionaries — 157
7.2	Equivalence, equivalent and examples — 158
7.2.1	Anisomorphism — 158
7.2.2	Equivalence in translation and in lexicography — 160
7.2.3	The need to translate examples — 161
7.3	Exemplifying the equivalent — 162
7.3.1	Equivalence levels or types (Adamska-Sałaciak) — 163
7.3.2	Example types according to their relation to the equivalent — 166
7.3.2.1	Illustrative example — 168
7.3.2.2	Supplementary example — 172
7.3.2.3	Direct example — 177
7.4	The usefulness of the heterosyntactic examples — 180
7.5	Supplementary and direct example in Lithuanian-Spanish/French/Italian dictionaries — 182
8	Example and grammar (morphology and syntax) — 187
8.1	User's grammatical competence — 188
8.2	Morphology and example — 190
8.2.1	The lemma, inflexions, and exemplification — 190
8.2.2	Item of grammatical category for the lemma and for the equivalent — 192
8.2.3	Grammatical or function words — 194
8.2.3.1	The indefinite and definite articles and zero article — 194
8.2.3.2	Pronouns — 195
8.2.3.3	Prepositions — 198
8.2.3.4	Aspectual constructions, verbal periphrases — 200
8.3	Syntax — 202
8.3.1	Syntactic anisomorphism — 202
8.3.2	Grammatical items, neutralisations and examples — 203
8.3.3	Marking and exemplification of the construction — 204
8.3.3.1	Monolingual learner's dictionaries — 204
8.3.3.2	Bilingual dictionaries — 209
8.3.3.3	Adjectives and nouns requiring prepositions — 212
8.3.3.4	Other grammar information — 214
8.4	Explicit and implicit information of the example — 217

9	Example and word combinations (collocations) — 219
9.1	Collocational competence in language learning — 219
9.2	Historical overview of the concept of collocation — 221
9.2.1	Frequency-based concept: Firth, Halliday, Sinclair — 221
9.2.2	The systematic approach (Mel'čuk, Hausmann, Cowie, Alonso Ramos) — 222
9.2.3	Bosque's concept of lexical selection — 225
9.3	The similar treatment of collocations and free combinations in dictionaries — 228
9.3.1	The distinction between collocation and free combination — 228
9.3.2	The indefiniteness of the concept of collocation in metalexicography — 230
9.3.3	Extralinguistic reality and language — 231
9.3.4	Frequency as a selection criterion in lexicography — 232
9.4	Collocations and exemplification — 233
9.4.1	Collocational information in the dictionary article — 233
9.4.2	Collocational information under the base or collocator lemma? — 235
9.4.3	Ways of presenting collocational information regarding the different types of word combinations in bilingual dictionaries: item giving the cotext, examples, and infralemmas — 237
9.4.3.1	Item giving the cotext or translated cotext (hypercondensed examples) — 237
9.4.3.2	Phrase and sentence examples — 240
9.4.3.3	Infralemmas — 246
10	Pragmatic aspects and example — 248
10.1	The pragmatic content in language teaching — 248
10.2	Pragmatic contents in dictionaries — 249
10.3	Pragmatic labels in lexicography and the "tone" of the example — 251
10.4	The extralinguistic context of the utterance example — 253
10.5	Pragmatemes must be included as infralemmas — 256
11	Research on bilingual dictionary examples — 258
11.1	Methodology — 258
11.1.1	Delimitation of the corpus — 258
11.1.2	The three analysed dictionaries — 259
11.1.3	Number of dictionary articles, exemplified articles — 262
11.1.4	Classification of examples and proportions of each type of example — 263
11.2	Types of information conveyed by the different types of examples — 266
11.2.1	The range of application of the lemma word: between systematicity and specificity — 266
11.2.2	Ways of exemplifying according to the word class and linguistic date to be described — 267

11.2.3	What kind of linguistic information can each type of example convey? — 268
11.2.3.1	Non-verbal phrase example (full example and translated cotext) — 268
11.2.3.2	Infinitive phrase example (full example and translated cotext) — 273
11.2.3.3	Sentence example — 276
11.3	Bilingual dictionary example and the other article components — 281
11.3.1	Example, lemma, items giving the morphology of the lemma, and the equivalent — 283
11.3.2	Example and semantisation — 283
11.3.3	Example and item giving a construction — 284
11.3.4	Example and item giving the cotext — 285
11.3.5	Example and equivalent — 285
11.3.6	Example, labels and contextual glosses — 285
11.4	The good dictionary example — 287

Bibliography — 289

Index — 307