

Lexicography, Technical Terminology and Translation

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Course Introduction

‘Lexicography, Technical Terminology and Translation’ (MTT-017) is one course of the M.A. in Translation Studies (MATS) programme. As the title of this course suggests, lexicography and technical terminology and their relationship with translation have been made the basis of study. Keeping this in mind, the present course is divided into four blocks, of which the first two blocks deal with ‘Lexicography and Translation’ and the next two blocks deal with ‘Technical Terminology and Translation’.

Using the terms ‘Lexicography’ and ‘Technical Terminology’ broadly one realizes that these two are different concepts. But the fact is that both are basically the same. Both are related to words and its implied meaning etc. Lexicography is the science of dictionary making. In Lexicography, all the theoretical information related to dictionary making is given. Similarly, glossaries of technical terminologies can also be seen. These are special types of dictionaries in the form of glossaries etc. Therefore, in its broad context, technical terminology is also related to lexicography. Because of the fundamental similarity between these two, we have presented them as a single course.

Having discussed the similarities between lexicography and technical terminology, it is also important to consider their relationship with translation. While translating, the meaning contained in the content of one language is presented in another language. It is natural that this language material related to translation takes the form of words and sentences etc. Words are the smallest but meaningful unit of language. They are carrying meaning. The translator presents the meaning contained in the words or the text of the words through the words of the target language on the basis of his memory power. But even his memory power has a limit. Therefore, in order to understand the meaning of the text of the source language properly and to present it appropriately in the words of the target language, it has to resort to different types of tools. In such a situation, the dictionary of words proves to be his most important tool. Dictionary is an essential tool for that. Just as a soldier needs to be equipped with weapons in the battlefield, in the same way a translator has to take support of different types of dictionaries etc. to translate efficiently. Through the dictionary, he gets morphological and thematic information about words. Under morphological information, the standard pronunciation of the word, standard spelling, word, category-related structure, gender and word-related information, derivation of the word, productive form, standard and spoken/rural/taboo form etc. can be included. And under the thematic information, the connotative and denotative meaning, idioms made from words, shades of meaning, etc. can be included.

Successful translation requires different types of dictionaries. From these different types of dictionaries, the translator does the work of translation by using the appropriate dictionary according to the requirement and selecting the synonym according to his discretion. But when a branch of knowledge or a subject-specific text is translated, the translator has to write the equivalents of the technical terms related to that subject in the target language. Subject-specific information is accumulated in his memory power, on the basis of which he keeps on writing equivalent synonyms. But it is not necessary that he should be familiar with all the

technical terms of that particular subject and their exact equivalents in the target language. In this case, Technical Terminology/Glossary proves to be a great tool for that. The special thing is that these vocabularies are prepared for knowledge area or subject-specific and are generally in bilingual form. There are many aspects such as what is the process of their formation etc., which are the matter of serious study. Therefore, in the present course, along with lexicography, the topics that explain the general principles helpful in the making of dictionaries, the technical terminologies have been kept.

It is very important for any student learning translation work and studying translation to know about the dictionary and terminologies in particular. Where they need dictionaries and glossary etc., it is also necessary to know how dictionaries are made etc. How is the technical terminology created? These aspects of dictionaries and glossaries are useful as well as important in the context of translation. Although the works related to their formation etc. are not directly related to translation, but it is also true that these are concomitant works of translation. In translation, there is a major emphasis on semantics and synonyms of words, and lexicography and technical terminology are also related to words. It is this relation to words that links lexicography and technical terminology to translation, and their formation becomes a concomitant task. That's why the people associated with translation and the organizations involved in it also create and make dictionaries. On this basis, it can be said that translation has a direct relation with lexicography and terminology.

Let us now get an introduction to the course offered. The course divided into four Block and each block has three units.

Explaining the concept and dimensions of dictionary and lexicography in Block-1 **'Dictionary and Lexicography : Concept and Dimensions'**, their utility has been underlined. Along with this, various types of dictionaries have been explained. Along with this, a meaningful attempt has also been made in this Block to explain in detail about the method of using the dictionary. In Unit 3 of this block, you will be introduced to the 'Method of Using Dictionary'.

Block 2 **'Dictionaries, Computer Dictionaries and Translation'** firstly covers aspects such as the various stages/steps in the process of dictionary making and the role of computers in the process. Due to the progress and development in the field of science and technology, dimensions like computer and internet have influenced our lifestyle to a great extent. The field of dictionary and lexicography has also not remained untouched by this. The use of computer and internet has increased a lot in dictionaries and lexicography. Keeping this in mind, in this Block, we have also given information about the nature and importance of computer dictionary and online dictionary. In addition, the inter-relationship and importance of translation and lexicography has also been highlighted. At the same time, the rationale for the use of monolingual dictionaries has been considered in translation and the utility of different types of dictionaries has also been revealed in the context of translation.

The Block-3 deals with the **'Concept and Development of Technical Terminology'**. Before clarifying the concept of technical terminology, the concept of the 'word' has been clarified

by highlighting different aspects (such as meaning of ‘word’, sources and types of words, work-making process and word powers). Discussion on words repository and translation, and the importance of word in translation has also been underlined. After this, the nature, types and characteristics of technical terminology have been discussed in detail. In this Block, along with clarifying the natural and planned development process of technical terminology, the tradition of making technical terminologies and the efforts and challenges of their standardization have also been discussed.

In Block-4 **‘Technical Terminology and Translation’**, various schools/ideologies/approaches, principles and strategies related to the making of technical terminology in India have been presented. It highlights the need for a Pan-Indian terminology, the method of its formation and the common aspects of identification. Along with this, various aspects of technical terminology and translation have also been highlighted. For this, the need of glossaries of technical terms in translation, technical terminologies as means of translation, selection-process and relevance of technical terminologies in translation, comfortability of using technical terminologies in translation and what difficulties are possible in translation of technical terminologies? etc. topics have been made the basis of contemplation.

Block 1

Dictionary and Lexicography : Concept and Dimensions

Unit 1

Dictionary and Lexicography : Concept and Relevance

Unit 2

Dictionaries : Types and Traditions

Unit 3

Method of Using Dictionary



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Introduction to Block 1

The first Block of deals with **‘Dictionary and Lexicography : Concept and Dimensions’**. Dictionary and Lexicography are related to words and the meaning etc. contained in them. Lexicography is the science of dictionary making formation. Dictionary making building is called ‘art’. But, the process of making a dictionary is not an ‘art’ but a ‘science’ because the concept of making a dictionary requires a scientific approach. This is the reason why considering the art of dictionary making as a ‘science, it is called ‘Lexicography’. Thus, lexicography is concerned with the theoretical knowledge of the method and process of making dictionary. Under Lexicography, all the theoretical information related to dictionary making is given. The reality is that dictionary and lexicology is a distinct concept and has many dimensions. In this block, while clarifying their concept and dimensions, various aspects of their utility etc. have been highlighted.

There are three units in this block.

Unit-1 relates to **‘Dictionary and Lexicography : Concept and Relevance’**. In this block, first of all, the meaning and nature of dictionary and lexicography has been clarified. Along with this, the difference between ‘dictionary’ and ‘glossary’ has been considered and the relation of lexicography with other disciplines has been clarified. Due to misconceptions regarding lexicography, it is also considered as ‘Lexicology’. Therefore, in this unit the meaning and nature of lexicology has also been highlighted and its difference with lexicography has been clarified. The need and importance of lexicography and the interrelationship between lexicography and translation have also been underlined at the end of the unit.

Unit 2 **‘Dictionaries : Types and Traditions’** first discusses the main criteria for classification of dictionaries. After this, in the light of these grounds, examples of different types of dictionaries have been discussed. And at the end of the unit, the tradition of Hindi lexicon making has been discussed. This contemplation has been done in the light of the historical development of Hindi language. It is meant to say that this development has been explained in the context of Sanskrit → Pali → Prakrit → Apabhramsha → Hindi in the context of dictionary making. In Hindi, making of dictionary has also been further discussed in the context of ancient, medieval and modern period. Thus, we can say that the tradition of Hindi lexicography has been systematically presented in this unit.

Unit 3 deals with **‘Method of Using Dictionary’**, in which an attempt has been made to explain in detail about the technique of dictionary use. In this context, the role and importance of sign system in dictionary use has been explained and the symbols used in dictionaries have been classified. At the end of the unit, how to look up words in the dictionary has been highlighted. You are requested to practice extensively in arranging the words in appropriate alphabetical order in the light of the dictionary using technique explained in this unit.

Unit 1 Dictionary and Lexicography : Concept and Relevance

Structure

- 1.0 Objectives
- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Dictionary : Meaning and Nature
- 1.3 Dictionaries and Glossaries
- 1.4 Need and Importance of Dictionaries
- 1.5 Lexicography : Meaning and Dimensions
 - 1.5.1 Lexicography : Meaning and Nature
 - 1.5.2 Relationship of Lexicography with other disciplines
- 1.6 Lexicography and Lexicology
 - 1.6.1 Lexicology : Meaning and Nature
 - 1.6.2 Difference between Lexicography and Lexicology
- 1.7 Inter-relationship Between Lexicography and Translation
- 1.8 Let Us Sum Up
- 1.10 Exercises
- 1.11 Suggested Readings

1.0 Objective

After reading this unit you should be able to:

- know the meaning and nature of the dictionary,
- get acquainted with the need and importance of dictionaries,
- understand the difference between dictionary and lexicography,
- be familiar with the difference between lexicography and lexicology and their areas of application; and
- know the relationship between lexicography and translation.

1.1 Introduction

This is the first unit of MTT-017 course on 'Lexicography, Technical Terminology and Translation' of Master 's Degree Programme in Translation Studies. In this unit, we will learn about the meaning and nature of dictionary as well as the relevance of dictionaries. Also, this unit will also explain the difference between dictionary and glossary. Apart from this, you will also be introduced to lexicography and its difference with lexicology. The interrelationship between lexicography and translation will be outlined at the end of the unit. The areas of application of lexicography and lexicology will also be highlighted. The study of this unit will not only give you an idea of the concept of dictionary and its associated dimensions, but also you will be able to understand the basis of the role of dictionaries in the field of translation which is very useful and emerging as an industry in the present times.

1.2 Dictionary : Meaning and Nature

With the establishment of civilizations, man has been feeling the need of translation. Man has been translating oral and written literature according to his need in different expressions and feelings. Since then man has made a lot of progress and development. Translation has played a special role in this development of human civilization. Along with this development, there have also been translations of literature written in different languages and in different genres. Today, in the age of 21st century and globalization has blurred the boundaries, the role of translation has become all the more important to know another society and its culture. But in order to properly establish this importance, translators have to resort to different types of dictionaries as per the requirement. These dictionaries prove to be useful tools for translators. Due to the increasing importance of translation, the need and dependence on the tools and equipment used in translation has also increased a lot. Among the many tools of translation, the most important tool is the 'dictionary'.

For 'dictionary', the use of the word 'kosha' in Indian literature is very ancient. This word appears many times in the Rigveda. For 'kosh' both the spellings 'koś' and 'koṣ' have been used. The ancient Hindi meaning of kosha is 'pipa (cask)', 'katora (bowl)', 'myaan (sheath)', 'dhakkan (lid)', 'khol (shell)', 'sandook (box)' etc. That is, the word 'kosha' refers to an object in which something can be kept. The meaning of the dictionary is basically the same. It means such an object in which words and their different meanings are kept. From this the word 'kosh' evolved and started being used in the meaning of 'treasury', 'store' etc.

The concept of 'Kosh' is very ancient for India. In ancient texts, the word '*Nighantu*' has been used for the dictionary. The word '*Nighantu*' is still used for 'dictionary' in major Dravidian languages like Malayalam, Tamil and Telugu.

Apart from '*Nighantu*', another word '*Abhidhan*' is also used for 'kosha'. This '*abhidhan*' word of Sanskrit is used even today for the word 'kosh' in Odia. Apart from this, there are other words used for the dictionary - '*Shabdharth Kaustubh*', '*Shabd Sagar*', '*Shabd Sangrah*', '*Shabd Ratnakar*' etc.

In English the word 'dictionary' is used for Hindi word 'kosh'. The word 'dictionary' originally derived from the Latin word 'dicere', which means to say or speak. The word derived from this is 'diction', from which the word 'dictionary' originated. Thus, in etymological context it can be said that 'collection of spoken words' is called 'dictionary'.

In English the word 'lexicon' is also used for 'dictionary'. It is from this word 'lexicon' the words like 'Lexicography' and 'Lexicology' have been derived, which we will discuss in the later sections of this unit.

Now, let us, consider the definition of 'kosha'.

Definition of 'Dictionary' (Kosh)

In 'Encyclopædia Britannica' the word 'Dictionary' is defined in the following terms - "Dictionary, a book listing words of a language, with their meaning in the same or another

language usually in alphabetical order, often with data regarding pronunciation, origin and usage.”

Similarly, according to 'Wikipedia', the word 'dictionary' means - 'A **dictionary**, also called a **lexicon**, **wordbook**, or **vocabulary**, is a collection of words in one or more specific languages, often listed alphabetically, with usage information, definitions, etymologies, phonetics, pronunciations, and other information, or a book of words in one language with their equivalents in another, also known as a lexicon.

Dr. B.N. Tiwari in his book entitled 'Kosh Vigyan' defining 'Dictionary is called a reference book which contains a collection of language-specific words, or with a collection of their meanings, synonyms, usages or antonyms, in the same or other or both languages, or interpretation of entries on specific or different subjects, introduction of names (places, persons etc.), or compilation of statements etc. should be in a systematic form.' (p.12)

In the light of the above definitions, it can be said that any dictionary, whether it is monolingual, bilingual or multilingual - it is mandatory for all of them to have a common feature of words in alphabetical order. Dictionaries not only contain words and their meanings, but they may also include information on etymology, grammatical category, usage, similar meaning, opposite meaning, etc. On this basis, in a nutshell it can be said that dictionary is a collection of words of one language with meaning, etymology, pronunciation and other related information in the same language or any other language.

As it is clear from the definition of the dictionary, it includes the meaning, etymology, pronunciation and other related information of the words of one language in the same language or in another language. Due to the inclusion of different types of information, we get to see different types of dictionaries. These can be language-based dictionaries as well as other than language-based dictionaries. Due to their various types, we have to take some basis and classify them so that they can be understood properly. We will discuss these different bases and different types of dictionaries in detail in the next unit.

1.3 Dictionaries and Glossaries

In common parlance, 'koshas' are also called 'dictionaries'. But there is a difference between the two. While pointing out this, Dr. Bholanath Tiwari has made a comprehensive comment, which is as follows:

‘Various scholars have given the definition of ‘dictionary’ in the name of 'kosh' in their books and articles, which is as follows: Kosh is a book in which words and their meanings are given alphabetically. It goes without saying that this is not an all-inclusive definition of the dictionary. It is to be noted that 'Dictionary' contains the meanings of words, idioms, proverbs etc., 'Dictionary of Antonyms (*Viloma Kosh*)' contain antonyms, 'Dictionary of Synonyms (*Paryaya Kosh*)' contains synonyms of words, subject-specific dictionaries explained the subject-related topic through words or entries; more and more topics are explained in Encyclopaedias by different types of entries; personal or geographical names are introduced

in Dictionary of names; and 'dictionary of quotations' are the compilation of quotations.' (p. 12)

It is clear that the meaning of 'Kosh' is that reference book in which the meaning, synonyms, antonyms etc. of words etc. have been given. The term 'Kosha' itself is a comprehensive which includes all types of dictionaries. Like, dictionary, dictionary of synonym, dictionary of antonym, name dictionary, encyclopaedia, dictionary of idioms-proverbs etc. While '*Shabdkosh* (dictionary)' refers to a dictionary in which different meanings etc. of a word are given. Brief information is also given about the gender, number, root-word etc. of the word presented in the dictionary. As we know that dictionaries can be monolingual, bilingual and multilingual. In this way, if the difference between 'kosha' and the 'shabdkosh' (dictionary) is to be expressed in a nutshell, it can be said that the 'shabdkosh' is just one of the different types of 'koshas'.

In the light of this view, we have to keep in mind the difference between 'kosha' and 'shabdkosh (dictionary)'. As far as the meaning and nature of 'shabdkosh' is concerned, while considering it, it has been clarified in Section 1.2 of this unit that dictionary is basically a collection of words. Such questions arise that if 'dictionary' is a collection of words, then why separate discussion on 'word-collection'? Are these two words synonymous with each other or is there some difference between them?

While considering this question, first of all we want to indicate here that the words 'dictionary (shabdkosh)' and 'glossary (Shabd-sangrah)' used here have a definitional meaning. That is, even though both the words are similar, they have special meaning in a particular context. Let us discuss these two words and their concepts in detail and find out the difference between them.

Dictionary: As it has been explained in Section 1.3 that the word 'kosh' has been used basically for 'store'. After the process of standardization of Hindi, the word 'Kosh' (कोश) has been fixed for 'Dictionary' and 'Kosh' (कोष) for the word 'Store (*Bhandar*)'. If you read the definition of 'dictionary' again, then you will remember that dictionary means that book in which the meaning of words of one language, their derivation, pronunciation, usage and other related information is given alphabetically in the same or other language. It is clear that words, their meanings and other information related to them are also provided in the dictionary. This type of information included in the dictionary can be helpful in resolving many problems experienced by the reader or translator. For example, they can learn the meaning of a particular word, its etymology, its different synonyms, how it is pronounced, and so on. Dictionaries basically provide general information related to words.

Having learned about 'Dictionary', let us now consider the term 'Glossary', as the concept of Glossary is somewhat different from that of Dictionary.

Glossary: The 'glossary' is also known as 'word-list'. The English word 'glossary' is derived from the Latin word 'glossarium' which means collection of words from a specific field of knowledge. In other words, we can say that the 'glossary' is only a compilation of words from a specific area. In this, instead of compiling the general meaning of the words, the

words of the specific field of knowledge are compiled; no other information would have been given in the 'glossary' except the meanings of the words. Glossary is also called 'word list' because it gives the meaning and explanation of technical terms of a particular subject. Area-specific words, their meaning and their explanation are given in the glossary. In glossary, information about etymology, pronunciation etc. of words is not provided like dictionaries.

1.4 Need and Importance of Dictionaries

The memory of any person is not so capable that he can remember all the words of one or more than one language with their meaning, their etymology etc. From this point of view, the dictionary is very important. Dictionaries are equally important for all including lexicographers, readers and translators.

Today, when the whole world is turning into a global village and our desire to learn new is becoming equally strong, then dictionaries play an important role in knowing and understanding other languages.

In fact, the need and importance of dictionaries cannot be separated from the type of dictionaries. Considering the usefulness of dictionaries, Dr. B.N. Tiwari has written in the book 'Kosh Vigyan' that the question of 'utility is also closely related to the 'type of dictionaries'. Broadly speaking, it can be said that from the point of view of etymology, standard spelling, grammatical category, standard pronunciation, meaning, standard usage, introduction, synonymy, ambiguity and antonyms of words of one language in other languages etc. to make 'known' to 'unknown', to make 'completely known' to 'half-known' and to solve doubts. It means, different types of dictionaries have different uses. That is, there is one use of the dictionary, another of the encyclopaedia, subject encyclopaedia (such as economics dictionary, linguistics dictionary, psychology dictionary etc.), and the third of dictionary of usage. Similarly, if there is one use of the definitional dictionary, then there is another use of dictionary of synonym and dictionary of quotations, or if there is one use of dictionary of etymology, then something else of dictionary of pronunciation'. (p. 13)

In this way it can be said that for solving different types of textual problems, we need different types of dictionaries. These different types of dictionaries and their need will be discussed in detail in Unit 2, but here it will not be inappropriate to briefly discuss the need and importance of different types of dictionaries based on different contexts.

- While reading the text, many times the reader or translator is introduced to some words whose meaning he/she does not know. In this situation, a bilingual dictionary helps them.
- It seems to us that we are well versed in the source language and we cannot face semantic problems in the source language. But while reading the text, we may also come across such words whose meaning we know, but that meaning does not seem appropriate in the specific context. In such a situation, monolingual dictionaries prove helpful for us in knowing other synonyms of those words.
- Some words are also such that we are not aware of them despite being in our language. In fact, there are many words that get left behind with the process of language development,

that is, they do not come into use. Such words gradually disappear from our memory. While reading the contemporary literature, such words come in front of us in the form of a problem. 'Dictionary of History' like 'Mythological dictionary' etc. proves to be very helpful for the solution of such words.

- On the basis of its concept, translation seems to be just a presentation of the text of one language in another language. But at the time of translation, it does not remain only a business of language, but through it there is also an exchange of cultures. In such a situation, it is not only necessary for the translator to have knowledge of the target language along with the source language, but it is also necessary to know the culture of that language. Culture resides not only in standard language but also in vernaculars, dialects etc. Words from those dialects cannot be translated by keeping standard words only. It is necessary for the reader-translator to go to those dialects and find the meaning of those words. In such a situation, there is a need for a 'dictionary of dialect'.
- There are many words in our language that are completely different from the standard language. They are called 'slang'. Creative writers also use these types of words. But it is not necessary for the text or the translator to know about them. Ordinary dictionaries do not prove helpful for such words. To know the meaning of such slang or current language words, dictionaries of slangs prepared in the source language prove helpful.
- We are living in a global culture. Many objects, concepts available around us are foreign. Many products, many names etc. are beyond our own culture. In such a situation, the problem of their correct pronunciation arises. Generally, along with the meanings of the words, their pronunciations etc. are also given in the general dictionary. But in the context of names, this problem cannot be solved by ordinary dictionaries. In such a situation, the dictionary of pronunciation is of special help. Through international phonetic symbols, these dictionaries tell us the correct pronunciation of words.
- Encyclopaedias are another important dictionary. Encyclopaedia solves our other than linguistic problems. Now you must be wondering what is meant by 'other than linguistic problem'. As already mentioned, translation is not just the translation of literature from one language into another. But through translation we get acquainted with another culture. In this way, the translation of cultures also takes place. In such a situation, the problem faced by the translator or the reader is also of non-linguistic nature. Like the culture, religion, philosophy, literature or art etc. of a society. Readers or translators take the help of encyclopaedias to resolve such problems. Encyclopaedias provide complete and systematic information on subjects and concepts.
- Technical Terminology/Glossary is another type of dictionary. In technical terminological dictionary/glossary, like any general dictionary, information related to different meanings, pronunciation, etymology etc. of particular words is not given, but they are subject-centred. Only equivalent words are given in them. In technical and professional subjects, technical terminologies prove to be important for the translator. Where the reader or translator gets confused in finding the correct meaning in a general dictionary, technical

terminologies prove to be a means of providing the exact meaning of words in that context and they solve half their problem.

Apart from this, various dictionaries like dictionary of names, definitional dictionary, thesaurus, multi-lingual dictionaries etc. are proved to be very helpful in translation. In the context of the need and importance of dictionaries, it can be said in a nutshell that no person can be omniscient. Dictionaries play an important role in increasing their knowledge and correcting the available knowledge.

1.5 Lexicography : Meaning and Dimensions

On the basis of the study done so far, you must have become clear about the meaning and nature of 'dictionary' etc. It is clear from the definitions given by various dictionaries etc. that the meaning of dictionary is storage. In this section of the unit we will discuss what is 'lexicography'?

1.5.1 Lexicography : Meaning and Nature

'Lexicography' is actually the science of dictionary making. We know that the dictionary contains detailed information about the given words. But gathering such a variety of information and keeping them together in a systematic manner is a complex task, which requires specific arrangements to be made. Lexicography is the science of doing this complex work of dictionary-making.

Dr. B.N. Tiwari in his book 'Kosh Vigyan' has mentioned the English equivalent of the word 'Lexicology' for 'Kosh Vigyan' and the 'Lexicography' or dictionary-making. Whereas, in Volume-II of the 'Brihat Paribhashik Shabd Sangrah' (Manviki) published by the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology (CSTT), Hindi equivalents of the word 'Lexicography' have been given as 'Kosh Vigyan' and 'Shabdkosh Vigyan' and for 'Lexicology' (1) '*Shabdaarth Vigyan*'; and (2) '*koshkala*' are given. On this basis, we can accept the Hindi equivalent of the word 'Lexicography' as '*Kosh Vigyan*' and '*Shabdaarth Vigyan*' for 'Lexicology'. In this course we will use these terms only.

As the name suggests, 'lexicography' is concerned with the science of making dictionaries. Lexicography has all the theoretical information related to dictionary making. The art of dictionary making is considered a science because the concept of dictionary making requires a scientific approach. In fact, the creation process of the dictionary is not an 'art' but a 'science'. That's why it is given the noun of 'lexicography'. Dr. B.N. Tiwari, in his book 'Kosh Vigyan', while expressing his views on its process, has written that in lexicology, 'there is a theoretical discussion of how to collect the material to make the dictionary, which entries to choose from the compiled material; which of the entries should be considered as the main/primary entry and set aside, and which should be considered as secondary entries, i.e. under the head of the main entry (such as 'Post Office' under 'Post', or 'Storyteller' under 'Story'); in which level of dictionary to give pronunciation and etymology and in which not to give, and in which to give, how to give; how much and how to give grammatical information; in giving meaning, where to work by giving synonyms, where to give only explanation and where to take help of both; along with this, what should be the order of meaning or

interpretation etc. in the descriptive dictionary (single period) and in the historical dictionary, along with which entries should be given pictures and how to give and where to use or quote etc. In this way, all the theoretical information related to dictionary-making is available in lexicography.' (p. 24)

In this way, it can be said that in lexicography, the etymology of the word, its meaning, how to give grammatical information, what kind of entries should be there in the dictionary, where to give pictures, how much to explain, what kind of words to choose. There is a theoretical explanation of what should be done etc. Lexicography is the science of dictionary-making, which is not concerned with any one language or dictionary, but with the theoretical knowledge of the methodology and process of making dictionary.

Lexicography is basically accepted as a branch of Applied Linguistics. It is notable that this branch of linguistics takes different types of help from all other branches of linguistics.

Lexicography is basically the theoretical science of the art of making a dictionary. The rules given in lexicography are not limited to any one particular language or type, but there is a theoretical explanation of the method of creating a dictionary.

The subjects which are studied under lexicography are : dictionary material collection science, entry-selection science, spelling science, etymology, pronunciation science, word-formation science, dictionary-meaning science etc. It is clear that all the types of knowledge related to a word in lexicography are studied in detail in lexicography.

Some scholars have also used the word '*Kosh Kala*' in place of the word '*Kosh Vigyan*'. But these two words are not synonymous. In '*Kosh Vigyan*', where there is a theoretical discussion of the techniques of making a dictionary, there is talk of practical use of the techniques of making a dictionary under '*Kosh Kala*'. In other words it can be said that the art of making dictionaries is called '*Kosh Kala*'. According to Dr. B.N.Tiwari, 'On the basis of the principles presented by lexicography, making a dictionary of a language is *Kosh Kala*.' (Kosh Vigyan, p. 25)

1.5.2 Relationship of Lexicography with other disciplines

From the study done so far it is clear to you that lexicography is a branch of Applied Linguistics. Being a branch of Linguistics, lexicography takes help from many branches of Linguistics from time to time. The use of these different branches of Linguistics is discussed in detail in lexicography. It is clear that these different branches of Linguistics (Phonetics, Morphology, Stylistics, Semantics) in dictionary making are especially helpful in the complete explanation of words.

Dictionaries are comprehensive stores of knowledge relating to the words of one or more languages. As soon as we search for the word in the dictionary, various problems related to it are solved there itself. In this sense, the dictionary suggests solutions to many of our questions at once. But to find solutions to these problems, the lexicographer has to work hard. Dictionary provides us various information related to word. For example, in addition to information related to linguistics, grammatical information, sociological information of language or word etc.

In the dictionary, along with the words, its grammatical information is also given, for which the help of grammar is taken in it. Similarly, in making literature dictionary, historical dictionary, period-specific dictionary etc. not only knowledge of word or meaning is required, but for that comprehensive knowledge of literature is also necessary. In this way, literature, grammar, sociology etc. are also very useful in dictionary making. All these topics are also discussed in lexicography.

1.6 Lexicology and Semantics

From the study done till now, it must have become clear to you that the English equivalent of 'Kosh Vigyan' is 'Lexicography' and the English equivalent of 'Shabdaarth Vigyan (Semantic Science)' is 'Lexicology'. Lexicography is basically a part of Lexicology. It can also be called 'Applied Lexicology'.

'Lexicology' and 'Lexicography' are derived from the Greek word 'Lexico' which means - speaking, way of speaking or words. Both are related to 'word' or 'lexical unit'. Lexicology means semantic science, where it is the 'science of semantics', whereas 'Lexicography' talks about the use of words. Lexicology or semantic science is a comprehensive science and lexicology is its part. There is a close relationship between lexicography and lexicology. But before considering this relation, it would be appropriate to discuss about the meaning and nature of Lexicology.

1.6.1 Lexicology : Meaning and Nature

A detailed study of words is done in Lexicology. Lexicology is the science of words and meaning; the form and meaning of words are studied in it. The number of words in a language is infinite. All these words together form the word repository of a language. These words are of different types. On the surface, it may seem that there is no correlation between these words. They are disorganized and do not have any relationship among themselves. But in reality it is not so. Dr. Ram Adhar Singh has written in his book 'Kosh Vigyan: Siddhant Evam Prayog' that 'even a little attention will come to know that the words of the language are not random. They are related to each other in an administrative manner. Every word has its own power, its own existence and from this point of view that word is an independent unit. This unit is not separate from other units but is combined with them. It is a part of the linguistic system.' (p.1)

Despite being an independent unit, the word is a part of the language. Therefore, Lexicology also studies the word by keeping it with various related subjects. Each word has its own special meaning, its own special sound arrangement and its own grammatical function. Thus a word is a meaning-oriented, sound-oriented and grammatical unit. Lexicology, studies words in these different contexts. Words and their meanings keep changing according to time and circumstances. Lexicology studies the words used in a language on the basis of their etymology, development, usage etc.

As we know that language is directly related to society. Along with the change in the society, the meaning of the words contained in the language also changes. Therefore, in the study of Lexicology, sociolinguistics also studies deeply with other units of language.

It is clear that since the word is an integral part of the language and phonetics, morphology, semantics, grammar etc. are studied in the making of the language, therefore, these different branches of linguistics are studied for the complete study of words in Lexicology goes.

1.6.2 Difference between Lexicology and Lexicography

Lexicography is basically the science of making dictionaries. While Lexicology makes a detailed study of words on the one hand, Lexicography is the science of practical use of words.

In Lexicology, words are studied under a system, whereas in Lexicography, words are not part of any system but come as independent units.

As it has been said earlier that Lexicology is the theoretical science of the complete study of the word. Therefore, in Lexicology the detailed study of the word is done in the context of different units of linguistics. On the other hand, in lexicography, the process of making a dictionary is in the centre, so the words come in their practical context in the centre of the thought of the lexicographer. To put it more clearly, Lexicology is limited to theory in the subject of lexicography. The lexicographer, while having a detailed knowledge of Lexicology, is bound by his/her objective of making the dictionary. Despite having all the knowledge of Lexicology, he/she uses only that much knowledge which is necessary to make a dictionary.

The study of words in Lexicology is objective and focuses solely on the theory of words and meaning formation. The knower of Lexicology is completely neutral here. On the other hand, lexicographers put a lot of such information in the dictionary without wanting it, which comes in the scope of their personal knowledge.

It is clear that the work of the lexicographer is practical rather than purely theoretical. Lexicology focuses on theory and Lexicography talks about the practical application of these principles. In this process, the role of the lexicographer becomes more important and his own knowledge and opinion also becomes important.

It is clear that where Lexicology is the broad theoretical knowledge of words, lexicography is the practical side of the work done by Lexicology.

For more information about lexicography, you can have a look at some of the major dictionaries and their introductions in particular. The work of lexicographer and lexicography can be understood better only by seeing the dictionary.

1.7 Inter-relationship Between Lexicography and Translation

In the previous section of this unit, we understood the concept of Lexicology and Lexicography in detail. Along with this, we also learned that what is the difference between them. In this section of the unit, we shall discuss the inter-relationship between Lexicography and Translation.

As we have discussed earlier, Lexicography is the science of dictionary making. The dictionary-maker undergoes a very complex process in dictionary making. Lexicography and translation both are interdependent activities. A successful lexicographer must also be a good

translator. In other words, it is necessary for the lexicographer to have a detailed knowledge of the languages in which s/he is making the dictionary. You know that dictionaries are monolingual, bilingual and multilingual. In such a situation, it is necessary for the lexicographer to have a detailed knowledge of all those languages. And this knowledge should not only be of linguistic level but should also be of socio-cultural level. Although the lexicographer has to face such problems less in a monolingual dictionary, it is a more complex problem in a bilingual or multilingual dictionary. That is why we see that mostly more than one person is involved in the work of dictionary making.

The biggest reason behind the dictionary-making is to remove the difficulty of understanding the meaning. Ordinary readers or translators take the help of the dictionary to find the correct meaning. In such a situation the role of the lexicographer becomes very important. The achievement of exact or equivalent meaning is also one of the important factors required for a good translator. A language stores many meanings within itself. Only a good translator or a good reader can reach that true meaning and the dictionary helps us to reach that meaning. Thus lexicography and translation are closely related to each other.

Another important similarity between lexicography and translation is that both these disciplines are directly or indirectly branches of linguistics. Just as linguistics studies each unit of language in detail and deeply, in the same way each unit of linguistics is deeply contemplated in lexicography. The translator also faces many problems of language while translating. But both these branches of linguistics, despite being a part of linguistics, are not completely theoretical. It means that both these disciplines provide freedom to the lexicographer and the translator respectively. Both these disciplines are more practical than linguistics, where the personal knowledge and experience of the lexicographer and translator is also important.

Lexicography and translation are complementary to each other, as lexicography and translation help each other in the making-process. For example, a translator frequently takes the help of a dictionary while doing translation work. With the help of the dictionary, he finds the equivalent word of the source language in the target language. Many times the meaning is found with the help of dictionaries, but the equivalent word is not found in the particular context. In such a situation, the translator looks for equivalents with the help of his personal experiences. These new equivalents of given words in the dictionary are added to the list of equivalents of that word in the future. Thus both these processes play an important role in enriching each other.

There has always been a question regarding translation whether translation is an art, a craft or a science? If we look at lexicography as an essential part of translation, then science also has an important role in translation. Lexicography is a complete science in which material collection, entry selection, arrangement of entries is a complete science.

In short, it would not be wrong to say that there is a close relationship between lexicography and translation. There is a need for more in-depth work on subjects like lexicography and translation together.

1.8 Let Us Sum Up

In the present unit, we studied the concept of dictionary and lexicography in detail. In the process of clarifying the meaning of the dictionary, the need and importance of dictionaries are highlighted. The difference between dictionary and glossary is also highlighted. In addition, lexicography, lexicology and lexicography and translation are discussed in detail. We hope that after going through this unit you have come to understand the basic concepts related to dictionary. While considering the need and importance of dictionaries, you have come to know that there can be many types of dictionaries, which have special importance for the reader, writer and translator. 'Types of dictionaries' are such a topic which requires detailed discussion. Therefore, in the next unit of this course, in-depth information will be given about the types of dictionaries and also you will be introduced to the Hindi dictionary making tradition.

1.10 Exercises

1. What do you understand by dictionary? Explaining the difference between 'Koś' and 'Koṣ', throw light on the need and importance of Kosha.
2. Explaining the meaning and nature of lexicography, explain the relation of lexicography with other sciences.
3. What do you understand by lexicology and highlight its difference from lexicography.
4. Write an essay on the interrelationship between lexicography and translation.

1.11 Suggested Readings

- Tiwari, B.N., 1987. Lexicography, Shabdkar, Delhi.
- Singh, Ram Adhar, 1990. Lexicography: Principles and Applications, Institute of Higher Education and Research, Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras (TN).
- Katre, Sumitra Mangesh, (Tr. Sharma, Sarojini). Kosh Vigyan, Central Institute Hindi, Agra (UP).
- Kumar, Satish (ed.). Kosh Vigyan: Siddhant Evam Mulyaankan, Central Institute of Hindi, Agra.

Research Journals

- 'Gaveshana' (special issue on Lexicography in India). Issue 93, January-March 2009, Central Institute of Hindi, Agra (UP).
- 'Anuvad' (Dictionary Special Issue), Issue 94-95, January-March 1998, Bhartiya Anuvad Parishad, New Delhi.

UNIT 2 TYPES AND TRADITIONS OF DICTIONARIES

Structure

- 2.0 Objectives
- 2.1 Introduction
- 2.2 Criteria for Classification of Dictionaries
 - 2.2.1 Objectives
 - 2.2.2 Language
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 - 2.4.4 Language-variant/Dialect Dictionary
 - 2.4.5 Dictionary of Slangs
- 2.5 Types of Dictionaries on the Basis of Entry
 - 2.5.1 Dictionary of Quotations or Aphoristic Sentences
 - 2.5.2 Dictionary of Idioms and Proverbs
- 2.6 Types of Dictionary Based on Period
 - 2.6.1 Synchronic Dictionary
 - 2.6.2 Historical Dictionary
- 2.7 Types of Dictionaries on the Basis of Meanings
- 2.8 Types of Dictionaries Based on the Specific Approaches
 - 2.8.1 Definitional Dictionary
 - 2.8.2 Thesaurus
 - 2.8.3 Writers' and Works Dictionary
 - 2.8.4 Dictionary of Legends and Myths
 - 2.8.5 Encyclopaedia
- 2.9 Types of dictionaries on the Basis of Use
 - 2.9.1 Printed Dictionaries
 - 2.9.2 Computer Dictionaries
 - 2.9.3 Online Dictionaries

- 2.10 Tradition of Dictionary-making
 - 2.10.1 Tradition of Sanskrit Dictionary-making
 - 2.10.2 Tradition of Dictionary-making in Pali, Prakrit, Apabhraṃś
 - 2.10.3 Tradition of Hindi Dictionary-making
- 2.11 Let Us Sum Up
- 2.12 Exercises
- 2.13 Suggested Readings

2.0 Objectives

After reading this unit you should be able to:

- understand the main bases of classification of dictionaries;
- on the basis of classifications of Dictionaries, learn about the different types of dictionaries and get their introduction; and
- will be able to get acquainted with the dictionary-making tradition.

2.1 Introduction

In Unit 1 of this course, you have learned about the concept and utility of dictionaries and lexicography. After reading this it has become clear to you what are dictionaries and what is lexicography. In that unit we have also tried to explain the difference between ‘glossary and dictionary’ and ‘lexicography and lexicology’. You have also understood why dictionaries are needed and what is their importance. At the end of this unit, we have thrown light on lexicography and translation.

This unit can be roughly divided into two parts. One of these is related to the types of dictionaries and the other with the dictionary-making tradition. Let us consider the first part first. After getting the basic knowledge about lexicon/dictionary and lexicography, you must be thinking that there are many types of dictionaries, how can people involved in translation develop a basic understanding about all of them. To know about the different types of dictionaries in a systematic way, it is appropriate to see in a classified manner. But for this, some base-vision has to be adopted. Therefore, first of all, it is necessary to know what are the main bases of classification of dictionaries. We can classify dictionaries on the basis of purpose, entry, period, specific approach etc. On these main grounds, different types of dictionaries can be known.

The second part of the unit focuses on the dictionary-making tradition. In this section, we are focusing on the historical development of the dictionaries making. Although, the tradition of dictionary-making can be observed on a language-wise basis, but in the present unit we are restricting ourselves to Hindi dictionary-making.

2.2 Criteria for Classification of Dictionaries

Dictionaries are mainly reference books in which information about the meaning, pronunciation, grammatical category, etymology, usage, synonyms etc. of language-specific

words is given as per the requirement. According to their entries, complete information is given in some dictionaries and less in some. In fact, the dictionary is such a repository that expresses both traditional and modern forms of the word and its various uses. From this point of view, different forms of dictionaries are developed.

Due to such developed and wide forms of dictionaries, it is necessary to categorize them to understand the whole concept. In fact, the basis of classification is the basic element which clarifies the vision of the dictionary. After knowing this point of view, the scholar or the translator can easily reach his goal that which dictionary would be suitable for him to see the meaning, etymology or history of such a word. Apart from this, the reason for the classification of dictionaries is that the whole process of dictionary-making is based on the type of dictionaries. (we will study the process of dictionary-making in detail in Unit 4 of Block 2 of this MTT-017 course.) Therefore, the basis of classification of dictionaries has its own special importance from the point of view of both the scholar and the lexicographer.

Many aspects can be seen in the bases related to classification of dictionaries. For example, we can classify dictionaries on the basis of purpose, on the basis of language, on the basis of time and on the basis of specific approach. In this context, Dr.B.N.Tiwari took the initiative and discussed the above-mentioned bases and determined different types of dictionaries keeping in mind their bases. While considering the classification of dictionaries and their types, other scholars have indirectly kept Dr. Tiwari's bases in mind.

Let's consider some of these key grounds.

2.2.1 On the basis of Objectives

As you know that behind every deed that happens in human life, there is definitely some purpose or purpose behind it. It has also been said that the work of a person who has lost his intellectual balance or is insane is also not aimless. Then how can a labour-intensive, intellectual and systematic work like a dictionary be without any purpose?

The making of dictionary is a process in which entries are created by collecting material according to the demand or requirement. During the creation of dictionaries, a person does not forget his purpose even for a moment. That's why variations are seen in the dictionaries depending on the purpose of the dictionary-maker.

The purpose of special dictionary can be to give meaning, equivalent, synonym, antonym, sentence-use, derivation, interpretation, pronunciation etc. of a particular word. Sometimes the lexicographer compiles/edits the dictionary keeping in mind his comparative point of view, and sometimes the dictionary is created only for semantics. The purpose of the dictionary can be only social concern or many times the dictionary is created only to give grammatical characteristics. On the other hand, there are some dictionaries which can be seen together in meaning, grammar, pronunciation, usage etc. on the basis of any one of the above-mentioned objectives. For example, 'Hindi Shabd Sagar' is such a great dictionary which became famous due to its immense content. Therefore, depending on the purpose of the dictionary, dictionary of synonyms, antonyms, etymology, pronunciation, dialect, prefix-suffix, usage etc. can be seen.

2.2.2 Language

Dictionaries can also be classified on the basis of language. Before considering this, we would like to remind you that language is such a system of random sound symbols by which people of a particular community exchange ideas among themselves. Each language has its own separate existence and has its own specific system. It is this linguistic system that keeps the language alive. This system of language gets a shape by binding it to the discipline of its grammar. In fact, language has been considered as the basis of knowledge/science. Through this all the disciplines get a stability.

Language has been considered to have a special place even in the context of vocabulary. Dictionaries can be made keeping in mind the language. Some dictionaries are composed in one language, while in some dictionaries words from two or more than two languages are compiled. Thus, on the basis of language, dictionaries can be monolingual, bilingual and multilingual. Monolingual dictionaries can be of both types, from general to purposeful, while the main goal of multilingual dictionaries is to replace the meaning with its equivalent in another language.

It is also to be noted here that on the basis of language, dictionaries are not only monolingual, bilingual or multilingual. The reason for this is that we get to see many forms of language. Language is first in 'spoken form'. After that, it takes the form of 'language' by passing through 'dialect'. The form of regionalism is included under the language in the form of dialect and sub-language. Apart from this, many times the unsophisticated form of language is also seen, which is known as 'slang'. The categories into which dictionaries can be divided on the basis of these different forms of language are : (1) monolingual dictionaries, (2) bilingual dictionaries, (3) multilingual dictionaries, (4) dialect or sub-language dictionaries; and (5) dictionary of slang. We will discuss these different categories of dictionaries further in Section 2.4.

2.2.3 Entry

You know that entry is of utmost importance in dictionary-making and dictionary-use. Entry means - linguistic unit. An entry is a linguistic unit from which the dictionary is used to obtain information. In other words, it can also be said that the specific information which is present in the dictionary is called 'Entry'. For example, according to the need in the dictionary, information about semantics, grammatical categories, figures of speech, aphoristic sentences, quotes, idioms-proverbs etc. is given.

While translating, many words, idioms-proverbs, aphoristic sentence etc. come in the source language which you are not familiar with. In these linguistic units, a deep insight into the beliefs of the source language, its customs, way of life etc. is intertwined. It can also be said that specific public experience and personal experiential light are present in them. Therefore, specialized dictionaries are used to provide information. The study of these special lexicons can be done on the basis of entry under dictionary-type. Some dictionaries provide general information (such as semantics, etymology, usage etc.), some can only be a compilation of quotes or aphoristic sentences, while some dictionaries are compiles-edited only to provide proverbs and idioms. Due to these forms of entry, keeping in mind the material collected, the

dictionaries can be divided into three categories on the basis of entry. These are - (1) Dictionary (2) Dictionary of Quotations or Aphoristic Sentences (3) Dictionary of Idioms-Proverbs. These different categories of dictionaries are discussed in section 2.5 of this unit.

2.2.4 Period

‘Period’ is an indicator of a special era also. Era-specific or time is variable. Many thoughts and attitudes keep appearing in their various forms from time to time. According to the thoughts, the language also changes or it can be said that it keeps on increasing. The language of every age, its words repository, the philosophical-technical terminological vocabulary used in it keeps on changing. In such a situation, when dictionaries are created keeping in mind the time, era or period, then they are called ‘time relative dictionaries’.

From time to time, several time-related dictionaries have been edited, in which the words of that particular era and the material related to them are compiled. In such dictionaries, not only semantics but etymology and pronunciation related specialties are also described.

From the point of view of time, generally two forms of dictionaries are seen - (1) synchronic dictionary; and (2) chronological or historical dictionary. The dictionaries that are edited keeping in mind any one era, ideology or time-period are called Synchronic dictionaries. While the dictionaries that compile the words prevalent in many eras and give information about their meaning, synonyms, etymology etc. are called chronological or historical dictionaries. With the help of such dictionaries, the developmental form of words or the changing forms-contexts can be tested.

2.2.5 Meaning

Meaning is the most important element of a word. Words without meaning are breathless. Meaning is derived from usage, situation and environment in various contexts. Accepting the word as God, the scholars have called it the body of the language, then the meaning contained in it has been called the soul of the language-body. Words without meaning are meaningless and useless; they have no use. In the context of the dictionary, special importance of meaning has been considered. In fact, the responsibility of dictionary-making and dictionary-editing is fulfilled by means only.

On the basis of meaning, substantial differences can be seen among the scholars in the context of dictionaries. A group of scholars consider five types of dictionaries on the basis of meaning - (a) comprehension-oriented dictionary, (b) definition-oriented dictionary, (c) translation-oriented dictionary, (d) application-oriented dictionary; and (e) introduction-oriented dictionary.

‘**Comprehension-oriented dictionaries**’ are those dictionaries which give importance to their synonyms or antonyms, interpretation and detailed description to clarify the meaning of the word. Encyclopaedias mainly fall in this category. Apart from this, the ‘Human-value Interpretation Dictionary’ in Hindi (edited by Dr. Dharampal Maini in 2009 and published in six parts) is a comprehension or insight-oriented dictionary in which general meaning of the explanation of human values has been elaborated.

Various words are explained and their definitions are given under '**Definition-oriented dictionary**'.

Third form is found in the form of a '**translation-oriented dictionary**'. Translation-oriented dictionaries are bilingual or multilingual dictionaries in which the equivalent of a word in another language is given. Such dictionaries are edited keeping translation in mind. For example, the 'English-Hindi dictionary' composed by Father Kamil Bulke is a translation-oriented dictionary, which reveals the Hindi counterpart and usage of English words.

'**Application-oriented dictionaries**' are special types of dictionaries in which the lexicographer gives complete information regarding the use of each entry. Standard, regional, stylistic, rustic, obscene, unused, ancient, scientific, philosophical forms or meanings are found in such dictionaries. Most monolingual dictionaries are actually application-oriented. For example, 'Praamanik Hindi Kosh' edited by Ramchandra Tiwari can be considered under application-oriented dictionary.

'**Introduction-oriented dictionaries**' refers to such encyclopaedias in which the lexicographer gives historical, geographical, mythological and literary introduction according to its entry and purpose. 'Hindi Sahitya Kosh' edited by Dharendra Verma can be kept in this category because it has given a complete introduction of various books, poets and various ideologies of Hindi literature.

While explaining the dictionaries, Dr. B.N. Tiwari explains all the above mentioned dictionary types under the purpose and specific approach. They and some other scholars describe synonyms, antonyms, monosyllabic, multiple meaning forms under meaning. On this basis, four forms of dictionaries are obtained – (a) Dictionary of Synonyms, (b) Dictionary of Antonyms, (c) Monosemy dictionary, (d) Plurivalence dictionary.

Dictionary of Synonyms are those dictionaries in which words giving the same meaning of a word are kept. These are also called '**synonymous dictionary**'.

Opposite or opposite meanings of a particular word are compiled in the '**Dictionary of Antonyms**'.

A '**Monosemy Dictionary**' means a dictionary in which the same meaning is given to the words collected in the same language. Very few such dictionaries have been made.

By '**Plurivalence Dictionaries**' are meant such dictionaries in which the words of a language are compiled with different meanings in the same language. These are monolingual dictionaries revealing multiple meanings of words. Now-a-days, generally such type of monolingual dictionaries are being created.

2.2.6 Insertion Order

Entry is of utmost importance in lexicography. The form and purpose of the dictionary is determined by the entry itself. An entry is a linguistic unit containing basic material that is included in the dictionary. The dictionary is often used only to know about the information contained in the entry. The material given in the dictionary is basically the entry of the

dictionary. The lexicographer is very passionate about his entry. When the scholars thought about lexicography, they found that there is a difference on the basis of the order of entry in the lexicon. If the user of the dictionary does not have complete and accurate knowledge of this order, then he will not be able to make full use of the dictionary. Lexicographers decide the order of entry in various dictionaries according to their purpose and interest. From the point of view of the order of entry, the initial alphabetic dictionary, the alphabetic dictionary, the last alphabetic dictionary, Metallurgical dictionary, subject-wise dictionary etc. - different forms can be seen.

By 'alphabetical order' means such dictionaries in which the words are compiled according to the alphabet. This tradition is followed in all the monolingual-bilingual dictionaries being prepared these days. This tradition started from the Sanskrit period itself and it is followed in most of the dictionaries today.

By 'alpha-numerical dictionary' is meant such dictionary in which the words are compiled in the order of quantity or number of alphabets. Chinese language is the language of alphabetical system, where letters have the most importance. This is the reason why dictionary-making in Chinese language is done alphabetically. Inspired by the Chinese language, a few alphabetic-numbered dictionaries have also been created in Sanskrit, in which words have been compiled on the basis of quantity.

Dr. B.N. Tiwari, in his book '*Kosh Vigyan*', while discussing the type of dictionaries, has said that in some special dictionaries of Urdu and Sanskrit, the words related to the last alphabet have been compiled. Such special dictionaries are called 'reverse dictionaries'. But the number of such dictionaries is negligible.

Sanskrit words have been developed from roots (words) only and many words have been made from each root. This is the reason why root words have a special place in Sanskrit language. On this basis, the compilation-interpretation of words has been done keeping in mind the root words order in Sanskrit dictionaries (especially various dictionaries related to Vedic words). Such dictionaries are called 'root word-ordered dictionaries'. In these dictionaries, the word made from each root and its meaning are kept within the scope of that root words.

'Subject-wise dictionaries' are special types of dictionaries in which the subject is taken care of instead of alphabetical-order. In such dictionaries, words are compiled according to the subject and its information is given according to that subject. Encyclopaedias are such types of dictionaries in which the subject is kept in sequence. In such special dictionaries, the words of different subjects are kept separately according to the order of the subject.

Thus, it is clear that even on the basis of entry order, various forms of dictionaries emerge from which the readers get various information.

2.2.7 Specific Approach

Lexicographer does the work of writing the dictionary keeping in mind the specific method or approach. For example, a lexicographer can make a dictionary keeping the word-collection at

the centre and can also compile a technical glossary. In the same way, the dictionary can be prepared by keeping linguistics in the centre and keeping in mind the poet, literature and creative writing. It is meant to say that on the basis of a special type of vision or by a specific approach, many types of dictionaries have been made. The lexicographer selects the word-compilation or entry under these major dictionaries keeping his goal or vision in the centre.

Commonly used words are compiled in the general dictionary, whereas in the technical or definitional dictionary only the words-entries related to the subject or field are compiled-edited and the lexicographer pronounces, originates, uses the words according to their need. Keeping the specific point of view at the centre, many forms of the dictionaries can be seen. For example, general dictionary, dictionary of definition, linguistic dictionary, encyclopaedia, literature dictionary, mythology and myth dictionary etc.

2.2.8 Usage

In today's era of information technology and science, the use of electronic means is continuously increasing. For the last few decades, where there has been a significant progress in the field of computers, the method of working online is also increasing. In such a situation, translation work is also now being done with human as well as mechanical help i.e. by computer and online. This special method of use has also brought a special change in the process and method of making dictionaries. Where on one hand translation work is being done by human as well as by computer and in online form, similarly the compilation of words is now being done under computer and also through online form. Therefore, from the point of view of use, three forms of dictionaries can be seen - (1) printed dictionary , (2) computer dictionary ; and (3) online dictionaries.

2.3 Types of Dictionaries Based on Objectives

It has already been mentioned in Section 2.2 of this unit that dictionaries can also be classified on the basis of their preparation for a specific purpose or purpose. The purpose of special dictionary can be to give meaning, equivalent, synonym, antonym, sentence-use, derivation, interpretation, pronunciation etc. of a particular word. Therefore, depending on the purpose of the dictionary, synonyms, antonyms, etymology, pronunciation, dialect, book, prefi-suffix, usage dictionary etc., many forms can be seen. Let us learn about some of the major types.

2.3.1 Dictionary of Etymology

Dictionary of Etymology is a etymology-concentrated dictionary. Generally, the etymology of the word is also mentioned in the dictionaries. But in Etymology dictionary, the etymological facts are described in a very detailed and descriptive form.

Grammatical form and meaning are also given briefly under etymological dictionary so that etymological and semantic purposes related to that word can be resolved. In the etymological dictionary, the dictionary keeps on giving the original forms of Praktan language as well, due to which this dictionary also takes a comparative form.

Turner's 'Nepali Dictionary', 'English Etymology Dictionary' edited by Steck, 'Hindi Vyutpatti Kosh' edited by Dr. Naresh Kumar and 'Hindi Vyutpatti Kosh' (in four parts) edited by Acharya Bachulal Awasthi are some of the distinguished etymological dictionaries.

2.3.2 Dictionary of Pronunciation

Pronunciation dictionaries are those dictionaries in which the correct pronunciation of words prevalent in a particular language is often given by 'international sound symbols'.

Here a question may arise in your mind that translation is done in written form in which spelling has special importance. So the question of knowing about pronunciation or its importance does not arise here at all. On the other hand, if the words of the source language are also talked about, then they too get translated. In such a situation, the question of their pronunciation does not arise in translation. Even in general dictionaries, the pronunciation of the entered word is usually given. Then why create separate pronunciation dictionaries? Your opinion may be correct in the context of general words, but in the context of the name of a place, a person or a work, there is a problem of pronunciation. Especially while translating from English to Hindi, sometimes this problem takes a formidable form. The first thing is that in the spelling of English, no alternative pronunciation can be fixed. Second, many words in English have come from Latin, French, Greek etc. languages, whose written and spoken forms differ. For example, the word 'Roget' would be pronounced in Hindi as 'Roje'. Transliteration of such words should be in accordance with their original pronunciation. Similarly, we also need correct pronunciation in translation of names of works, institutions and places etc. There is a need for their correct pronunciation even in instant translation. Since these types of words are not available in the general dictionary, the dictionary of pronunciation proves to be helpful for the translator or interpreter because the basic source of getting the correct pronunciation is the dictionary of pronunciation. That's why pronunciation dictionary has its own importance.

Pronunciation dictionary has its own special importance from the point of view of linguistic studies. In these dictionaries, information about the correct pronunciation of vowel-consonants prevalent in a particular language, their alphabetic division, accentuation, regional and sociological pronunciation is also given. The special noteworthy thing in this context is that along with the various pronunciations of a particular word in the pronunciation dictionary, where the diversity of pronunciation is realized through meaning, the meaning of the word has also been given. Grammatical signs are not given in this, but a table of signs of different sounds is given at the beginning of the dictionary so that the users of the dictionary can have the exact knowledge of these signs and the sound they represent. On this basis, it can also be said that their 'introduction' or 'preface' etc. included in pronunciation dictionaries also have special importance.

'Hindi Uccharan Kosh' edited by Dr.B.N. Tiwari and 'Everyman's English Pronouncing Dictionary' by Daniel Johns are well-known pronunciation dictionaries.

2.3.3 Dictionary of Synonyms

Dictionaries of Synonym are called such dictionaries in which instead of words and their meanings, synonyms of words are compiled. Apart from this, the dictionary also clarifies the

subtle difference of meaning and usage of synonyms according to demand and entry. But in most of the synonym dictionaries only the synonyms of the words are compiled.

The form of synonymous dictionaries is often seen in two forms - (1) the sequence in the dictionary is kept according to the subject, about which specific information is given at the beginning of the dictionary itself; and (2) words and their synonyms are arranged alphabetically in synonyms.

In the dictionary of synonyms, other words are generally written as synonyms by making the more popular word the main basis. The grammatical category of words is also mentioned in this place.

In today's information technology and communication oriented modern era, the importance of synonyms is increasing manifold. As a result of its comprehensive content, Synonym dictionary is fully capable of becoming a linguistic companion of writers, linguists, teachers, administrators, scholars and language-trainees. Synonymous dictionaries are equally important for both students and intellectuals. While on the one hand the intellectual class takes the help of the synonym dictionary in choosing the right words, on the other hand, the reader class makes the word wealth accurate and contextual through these dictionaries. It is noteworthy in the context of Synonym dictionary that while using it, the user should resort to both experiment and interpretation to find out the completeness of the meaning, otherwise half-incomplete information may cause harm.

2.3.4 Dictionary of Antonyms

Dictionary of Antonyms refers to such dictionaries in which instead of semantics, grammatical category, sign, linguistic analysis, the dictionary only gives the opposite words of the words. Some words are also found in these dictionaries whose multiple antonyms can be seen. The lexicographer compiles the word in these dictionaries in alphabetical order and keeps on revealing its opposite form simultaneously. In fact, the knowledge of antonyms becomes helpful only in less contexts, because information about the antonyms of a particular word is given under most general dictionaries and also in synonyms. This is the reason why the making of antonyms dictionary is very less. Such dictionaries play an important role in increasing linguistic ability and showing the richness of vocabulary. Among synonyms available in Hindi language, 'Vyavaharik Hindi Kosh' edited by Dr. B.N. Tiwari, Mahendra Chaturvedi and O.P. Gaba is particularly notable.

Antonyms dictionaries are also helpful in translation in many situations because they also suggest the appropriate word in a particular context.

2.3.5 Other Types of Dictionaries

Etymological dictionary, Pronunciation dictionary, Synonym dictionary and Antonym dictionary, dialect dictionary and comparative dictionary are also included in the classification of dictionaries on the basis of purpose, whose description-analysis is related to 'classification of dictionaries on the basis of language'. This will be dealt with in Section 2.4 of this unit. Apart from this, dictionaries can be compiled on the basis of grammatical

categories like prefix, suffix, verb, usage etc. Despite having their own special importance, they have not been composed much.

2.4 Types of Dictionaries on the Basis of Language

As already mentioned in Section 2.2 of this unit, dictionaries can also be classified on the basis of language. Some dictionaries are prepared keeping one language at the centre and some two or more languages. Apart from this, dictionaries are also classified on the basis of different forms of the language. These different forms of language can also be seen at the level of ‘dialect’, ‘sub-language’ and also at the level of ‘dialect’ depending on the use of language in its crude form. On this basis, on the basis of language, the categories into which the dictionaries are generally divided are - (1) monolingual dictionary, (2) bilingual dictionary, (3) multilingual dictionary, (4) dialect or sub-language dictionary; and (5) slang dictionary. Let us now consider them one by one.

2.4.1 Monolingual dictionary

A monolingual dictionary means such a dictionary in which the meaning of the words of a particular language is given in that language. Under these dictionaries, entries of a particular language, i.e. word treasury, their grammatical description, proverbs-idioms, various linguistic usages etc. are collected and by arranging the included words alphabetically, various meanings and grammatical details of the particular word are given in the same language. In addition to giving semantic and grammatical categories in these dictionaries, the lexicographer also gives standard spellings, pronunciation, word-uses, quotes, idioms-proverbs etc. according to his wish or attitude.

In any good monolingual dictionary, the various meanings of the word are clarified by means of suitable quotations. In such a situation, the attention of the scholar or the reader may get distracted and there may be difficulty in understanding the meaning or taking the correct synonym. Therefore, while using this type of dictionary, it becomes the main responsibility of the reader to study the role of such dictionaries, index-table and various lists related to semantics in depth. In these signs and in an introduction of the dictionary, more and more information related to the category, nature, function, context, source, use of the particular word etc. is given. That’s why along with the word, the lists attached in the dictionary have special importance.

‘Monolingual dictionary’ is a specialized dictionary in itself through which proficiency in a particular language can be acquired. Such dictionaries are indicator of the richness of the language. The importance of monolingual dictionaries can also be seen in the context of translation. For example, if the word ‘category’ is to be translated, it’s appropriate equivalent in Hindi is ‘varg’. But if we look at the Hindi-Hindi dictionary (i.e. monolingual dictionary), we will find different shades like group of many objects of the same type, category (class); a group of substances having the character of a common religion; section, chapter; power or product of two equal digits or numbers; a square area whose length, width and all four angles are equal. Looking carefully, it becomes clear that the word ‘class’ has five different meanings and synonyms. After this, the translator can translate by selecting the correct

synonym according to the context. In this way, from the monolingual dictionary, we get multiple synonyms of the target language, due to which both translation work and language knowledge can be updated.

Monolingual dictionaries also play an important role in standard spelling and in multiple usages. Not only does the monolingual dictionary give information about the standard spelling of the word, it also gives an idea of the meanings in which a particular word is being used.

Some major monolingual dictionaries are as follows - 'Hindi Shabd Sagar' edited by Ramchandra Verma, 'Brihat Hindi Kosh' edited by Kalika Prasad, 'Maanak Hindi-Hindi Kosh' by Dr. Shiv Prasad Shastri, 'Hindi Shabdkosh' edited by Dr. Hardev Bahri, 'Chhatrakosh' edited by Prof. V.R. Jagannathan, 'Srishiti Hindi Shabdkosh' by Dr. P.C. Tandon and Dr. H.K. Sethi, 'The Concise Oxford Dictionary' edited by H.W. Fowler, 'Chamber's Twentieth Century Dictionary' edited by William Seedy etc.

2.4.2 Bilingual Dictionary

Bilingual dictionaries are such dictionaries in which the meaning, pronunciation and various uses of the words of one language are given in another language. While collecting entries in this dictionary, in the language in which the vocabulary is kept, equivalent or equivalent forms of those words are given in the target language. Two languages are required in this dictionary. To prepare such dictionaries, it is considered necessary for the lexicographer to have a perfect hand in both the languages.

Through bilingual dictionaries, the barriers of lexical or linguistic difficulty of basic concepts can be broken. Their usefulness in translation is undeniable. Either the source or the target language can be the first language of these bilingual dictionaries, whose words have different meanings and uses in the second language. For example, in the context of English-Hindi translation, English-Hindi dictionaries and Hindi-English dictionaries can be used. In this way, both these types of dictionary will come under the category of 'bilingual dictionary'. While doing translation work, we have to find synonyms of words from the source language to the target language, but during this the help of both types of dictionaries is taken.

Under the bilingual dictionary, along with the meaning-variety of the word of the source language in the target language, its grammatical category, standard spelling and pronunciation are also given. Some of the major bilingual dictionaries of English and Hindi are as follows

- English-Hindi Dictionary, Fr. Kamil Bulkeley
- English-Hindi Dictionary, Dr. Hardev Bahri
- Learner Hindi-English Dictionary, Dr. Hardev Bahri
- Adarsh Hindi-Sanskrit Dictionary, Ramswaroop Shastri
- Oxford Hindi-English Dictionary, RS McGregor
- A Practical Hindi-English Dictionary, Mahendra Chaturvedi, BN Tiwari

2.4.3 Multilingual Dictionary

More than two languages can be viewed simultaneously under multilingual dictionaries. In this dictionary, for the lexical units of one language, similar units are given in many other languages. In such dictionaries, the basic vision of the lexicographer is linguistic and instead of giving different meanings, he goes on giving synonyms in the target languages. That is why these dictionaries become comparative. These are mostly dictionaries of technical terms with little or no explanation of the meanings. In multilingual dictionaries, grammatical information about the source language words is also given.

In a multilingual dictionary, the lexicographer also gives citations according to its purpose. In a multilingual country like India where there are different local, regional and national level languages, there is a need and importance of multilingual dictionaries. The fact is that such multilingual dictionaries are also made in large quantities.

2.4.4 Language Variant/Dialect Dictionary

By language variant of 'sub-language' dictionary is meant such a dictionary in which the words of any dialect related to the standard language are compiled alphabetically with meaning and usage. Such dictionaries are also known as 'Dialect dictionaries'. Only a limited number of dialect-specific words are found in the dialect dictionary. These types of dictionaries are not only useful for any composition found in the dialect, but also in the context of the words of the dialects found in any literature written in the standard language, such dictionaries hold an important place. Such dictionaries are available in two forms - (1) those dictionaries, which are dialect specific and in which the words of a single dialect are described, (2) those dictionaries in which the words of all the dialects of a particular language are described. In such a dictionary all the dialectal details of the word are given, together with the name of the dialect in which it is found.

In dialect dictionary, such words of the standard language are also compiled, which are used in dialect form in a particular area. Such dictionaries are compiled with the help of Dialectology. Regional words are stored in the dialect dictionary, which are generally seen to be used in regional fiction. Apart from this, the use of local words related to regional customs, agriculture etc. can also be seen in non-literary subjects. This trend of using spoken words in literary and non-literary subjects not only seen in Hindi language, it is also seen in other languages. For example, even in English literature, words from Scottish and Welsh languages are found at many places.

As has been mentioned, all kinds of regional words related to regional cuisine, customs, living, agriculture etc. are compiled in the sub-language or dialect dictionary. If such regional words of the source language come in the text to be translated, the translator should take the help of a sub-language dictionary or a dialect dictionary. It becomes his basic duty that instead of guessing the meaning of such regional words according to the context, he tries to know the correct meaning by using the dialect dictionary so that his translation can become meaningful and authentic.

Joseph Wright's 'The English Dialect Dictionary', Sudhindra Kumar's 'Braj Bhasha Shabkosh', Harraj's 'Dingalnama', Rajasthan Research Institute's 'Dingal Kosh', Deenbandhu Jha's 'Maithili Bhasha Kosh' etc. are particularly noteworthy.

2.4.5 Dictionary of Slangs

There is a standard form of language which is used by the educated and polite community in public practice. But generally illiterate or less educated people use simple language and words. They use foul language on a daily basis. Indecent uses in language are called 'Slang'.

Dictionary of slang is called such a dictionary in which the words of regional, zonal or vulgar language are compiled in an alphabetical order. This type of usage is especially visible in Mumbai's Hindi. For example, using words and phrases like 'khundak', 'bidu', 'tapori', 'pangaa lena', 'fatte marna' etc.

Sometimes even simple words of the standard language take on some other meaning in the current language. There are many similar usages in the English language that have different meanings in the standard and current languages. For example, the common meaning of 'be a beauty' is 'to be beautiful', while it has another meaning - 'a clumsy or unreliable person'. Similarly, 'chunky wood' has a general meaning - 'a piece of wood' but has an implication - 'not of any use'.

Generally speaking, cursing/slang words are not used in polite and decent language. Such experiments are only indecent. But the use of such words is found in the literature. Such words are used to describe the characters and special status of a particular class. Therefore, while translating a literary work, when the translator sees such type of language usages, it becomes his responsibility to understand their accurate meaning and maintain their effect in the target language. And this becomes possible only when the translator gets the correct meaning of such words by using 'Dictionary of Slang'. In this way, it can be said that in specific contexts, profanity is the second place in the dictionary. Eric Patridge's 'A Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English' and Tom Dalzail's 'Modern American Slang and Unconventional English' are such specialized slang dictionaries. See the following entries in this slang dictionary as examples:

2.5 Types of Dictionaries on the Basis of Entry

You have read in Section 2.2 of this unit that we can also classify dictionaries on the basis of entry. It must also be clear to you that 'entry' means the linguistic unit included in the dictionary. The specific information that exists in the dictionary is called 'Entry'. You know that this specific information can be any of aphoristic sentences, quotes, proverbs-idioms etc. Thus, keeping in view the entry, the three categories into which the dictionaries can be divided are (1) Dictionary (2) Dictionary of quotations or the aphoristic sentences; and (3) Dictionary of Idioms-Proverbs. The first of these different categories, that is 'Dictionary' has already been discussed in Section 2.4 of this unit. In fact, such a book is called a dictionary, in which information related to words, their original meaning, usage, pronunciation, derivation etc. is given in the same language or in any other language. The description of the dictionary has been done under monolingual, bilingual and multilingual dictionaries. In a

general dictionary, the compiler-editor selects the entry related to the original meaning, pronunciation, etymology, grammatical category etc. and presents it in the dictionary.

Let us now learn about the Dictionary of Quotations and the Dictionary of Idioms-Proverbs.

categories on the basis of entry. These are - (1) Dictionary (2) Dictionary of Quotations or Aphoristic Sentences (3) Dictionary of Idioms-Proverbs. These different categories of dictionaries are

2.5.1 Dictionary of Quotations or Aphoristic Sentences

‘Dictionary of Quotations’ or ‘Citation dictionary’ is a special dictionary in which a particular word or element is explained instead of semantically. Any concept can be taken in this type of dictionary and it is presented on a wide spectrum by compiling it with the opinion of various scholars. This dictionary is actually a conceptual dictionary which helps in providing clarity to that concept according to the opinion of various scholars. In citation dictionaries, words or concepts are kept in alphabetical order. A very few such dictionaries have been compiled.

This type of dictionary is used under literary translation to see the interpretation of that word in the eyes of the writer. In literary translation, these dictionaries are helpful in clarifying the basic vision of the writer. Also, with such a compilation of aphoristic sentences, specific and different thoughts related to one element can be seen at one place like a bouquet. Such bouquets of thoughts express a particular object with many dimensions. Quotations are only the medium of expression and the introduction of a special object.

2.5.2 Dictionary of Idioms and Proverbs

Dictionary of Idioms and Proverbs is a special type of dictionary in which idioms and proverbs are arranged alphabetically. They are prepared with specific purpose and use. This type of dictionary is considered to be the main basis of ‘language-based dictionary’. Under such dictionaries, the lexicographer reaches to the root of the proverbs and gives their complete description. In fact, such dimensions of expression are embedded in idioms and proverbs, which make the general statement immortal by giving it the form of a sentence. Associated with deep insight into the life-style, customs, policies, intelligence, economic and geographical condition of a particular region, these dictionaries are not only the pride of the speaker, but are pure mirrors of public life, which reflect history and time as it is.

Although proverbs and idioms are also compiled in general dictionaries, but in these dictionaries, the focus of the lexicographer remains the same on the original form of the proverb-idiom and the developed practical form. That’s why these dictionaries keep their separate place.

It can be said that the dictionaries that collect proverbs and idioms alphabetically are ‘special’ in themselves. From the study of these types of dictionaries, information of invaluable traditional and historical facts hidden in the making of proverbs can be obtained. At the same time, such dictionaries clarify the specific meaning. Proverbs and Idioms give an introduction to the ever-evolving ethnic exdictionaryence and an understanding of history, religion and culture. There are two types of dictionaries - (1) monolingual dictionary of proverbs-idioms;

and (2) bilingual dictionary of proverbs-idioms. Both these types of dictionaries make the language agile and expressive.

Idiom-proverb dictionaries are especially a boon for students as they provide a lot of in-depth material for the preparation of competitive exams. In the context of translation, a bilingual proverb-idiom dictionary is more important than a monolingual proverb-idiom dictionary. There should be proper translation of idioms and proverbs in the target language to bring aliveness and expressiveness of such uses of the source language but it is difficult to translate properly. With the help of proverb-idiom dictionary, the translation becomes more accurate and authentic.

2.6 Types of Dictionaries Based on Period

It is already mentioned Section 2.4 of this unit that dictionaries can be made keeping in mind the period or time also. From time to time, different dictionaries have been compiled on the basis of time. Sometimes dictionaries are edited keeping one period in mind and sometimes on the basis of a group of periods. That's why we have got two types of dictionaries on the basis of time. These are - (1) synchronic dictionary; and (2) Historical Dictionary. Let us now get a brief idea about both these types of dictionaries.

2.6.1 Synchronic Dictionary

Synchronic Dictionary means such a dictionary in which information about the meaning, etymological description, pronunciation etc. of the words-concepts prevailing in it is given in alphabetical order keeping in mind any one period, era or ideology. The importance of such dictionaries is not universal because the form of the word keeps changing according to time. But if we want to get information about a particular period or understand the words according to the era, then such dictionaries have their utmost importance. Along with this, such dictionaries also play an important role in understanding the expressions of the poets of a particular era. Such dictionaries are also helpful in clarifying the epigraphic study completely. Not only this, the information about the vocabulary, linguistic usage etc. of that particular period can also be easily obtained by means of a synchronic dictionary (descriptive dictionary).

2.6.2 Historical Dictionary

Historical dictionary refers to such dictionaries in which the words of a particular language and its various linguistic usages are presented chronologically by compiling them. In this, the words of not one era but of many eras are compiled along with their various contemporary meanings, contextual meanings and pronunciation-etymology information in such a way that complete historical or developmental information becomes available. This type of dictionaries are also called 'Chronological dictionaries'. In these, the editor keeps on presenting various epochal contemporary meanings to the words as per the requirement. In fact, this type of dictionary is not related to any particular period. In this, such words are compiled which have been used in different times in that language. Information related to the progressive development of words in a particular language, the new meaning incorporated, the form of the word according to the era, etc. can also be obtained from such dictionaries. Encyclopaedia produced in English, Oxford Dictionary can be called ideal historical

dictionaries. Apart from this, ‘Sanskrit dictionary’ also comes under the historical dictionary, in which both vedic and classical Sanskrit words have been compiled and analyzed.

2.7 Types of dictionaries on the Basis of Meanings

In Section 2.2.5 of this unit, the general introduction to dictionaries related to meaning has been given. As it has been explained there that on the basis of meaning we get dictionaries in four forms. These are - (1) Dictionary of Synonyms, (2) Dictionary of Antonyms, (3) Monosemy dictionary; and (4) Plurivalence dictionary. Out of these, the introduction of dictionary of synonym has already been given in Section 2.3 of this unit under ‘Dictionary of Synonyms’ and antonyms dictionary under ‘Dictionary of Antonyms’.

As far as the third type of dictionary on the basis of meaning is concerned i.e. ‘Plurivalence Dictionary’, a word of a particular language has only one (single) meaning either in the same language or in another language alphabetically, remains compiled. The compilation of single-meaning type of dictionaries has been negligible. Therefore, in this part of the unit, we are considering only in the context of ‘Plurivalence dictionary’.

Plurivalence Dictionary

In this type of dictionaries, various words are compiled alphabetically along with their origin-related information, various contextual meanings are also given. In these dictionaries only those words are compiled which have more than one contextual meaning. It is often seen that the word takes birth from grammar and passing through various disciplines, circumstances, acquires its diverse meaning. In any word, many meanings like originative, grammatical, social-philosophical, political, scientific, economic, practical etc. are included. For example, the word ‘value’ can be taken, which contains many meanings like grammatical, etymological, economic, practical, literary etc.

2.8 Types of Dictionaries Based on Specific Approaches

In Section 2.2.5, you have already read that on the basis of specific point of view, dictionaries can be divided into categories like general dictionary, definitional dictionary, linguistic dictionary, encyclopaedia, thesaurus, writers’ and works dictionary, legends and myths dictionary etc. You have also studied that there is a collection of common and popular words, as well as information about their pronunciation, origin, frequency of use etc. is included in it. That’s why we are introducing here other dictionaries classified on the basis of specific approach. Let us first consider the dictionary.

2.8.1 Definitional Dictionary

A definitional dictionary is a specialized dictionary that is related to a specific discipline of knowledge. In this type of a dictionary such specific words are collected which require any kind of explanation or definition to clarify them. This dictionary can be of both monolingual and multilingual types. According to his need, the lexicographer gives the meaning or explanation of a particular word in a monolingual dictionary, whereas in a multilingual dictionary, after compiling the word in alphabetical order, it gives a similar definition word

used for it in another language. In the definitional dictionary, not only the meaning of the particular word is given, but the concept related to it is also explained completely.

It is important to note that definitional dictionary is completely different from Technical Terminology (Glossary). Definitional dictionaries are monolingual, while glossaries are bilingual. In the dictionary of definitions, technical terms are defined and through that definition information about the concept is given. Whereas the glossary consists only of the technical term terms of the source language and their equivalents in the target language.

While translating, the translator sometimes comes across such words which appear to be common in appearance, but have a specific definitional meaning. It becomes necessary for the translator to take complete knowledge of such words and then take the help of definitional dictionaries to make accurate translation in the target language on the basis of that. For example, the Hindi word 'Akashvani' is a word of general and defining character. When used in the context of Sanskrit literature and ancient culture, 'Akashvani' is considered to mean 'Dev Vani', while in the modern context and especially when used in the context of media, it is used in the meaning of 'radio'. Translator translates the word by selecting the meaning according to the context. By compiling the meaning of the word in the monolingual definitional dictionary, complete information like pronunciation, history, meaning, usage, reference and interpretation of opinions of various scholars etc. are also kept in the same language.

2.8.2 Thesaurus

'Thesaurus' is a special dictionary. The word 'thesaurus' is originally from the Greek language, which is used in the same sense with slight changes in Roman. Thesaurus means 'chest' or 'dictionary'. Thesaurus is meant the dictionary which is presented in order by classifying and arranging the words, meanings and concepts contained in a particular language according to the subject. According to 'Oxford English Dictionary', 'Thesaurus is a treasury or storehouse of a particular language, collecting together concepts, words and phrases of every kind and register, arranged according to sense.'

In fact, 'thesaurus' is a set of family of words. Sometimes the language user or translator does not find a suitable word to express the feelings or the intended meaning. In such a situation, instead of a dictionary, thesaurus becomes our helper, in which words related to the same type of expressions are compiled in a very beautiful manner. It is a special form of dictionary whose importance is increasing today. In fact, a thesaurus is useful for native users of the language. The problem of making language comfortable can be solved through thesaurus. Thesauruses provide a vast array of material and word forms for other linguistic users. Thesaurus is also of utmost importance in making communication suitable, justified and accurate in the vast vocabulary. Sometimes the author or translator is not able to choose the appropriate word even when the intention is completely clear. In such a situation, he can select the correct word by considering the words associated with the associated concept using 'thesaurus'. Having multiple options for one word can also avoid repetition by using different words as per the requirement. The word related to the specific meaning contained in the composition can also be known by the thesaurus. In Thesaurus details about the popular and

standard words, vocabulary of the current language, the words made of initials and the idioms made of the words under discussion are also included. Hence the utility of thesaurus is unquestionable. This is especially useful in both original writing and translation work. Notable parallel encyclopaedias are “Roget’s International Thesaurus” edited by Oxford, and ‘Samantar Kosh’ (in Hindi) edited by Arvind Kumar and Kusum Kumar.

2.8.3 Writers’ and Works Dictionary

Writers’ and Works Dictionary refers to such a dictionary in which material related to a specific writer, works, literary group or era is provided. The lexicographer selects a writer or composition keeping in mind his point of view and compiles the concepts, words and opinions related to it in alphabetical order. In this type of dictionary, the vision of the lexicographer and the entry related to it have special importance. In such dictionaries, the lexicographer presents the value and usage of a particular concept using an explanatory style. Apart from this, sometimes by focusing on a composition or poet, the meaning of the words contained in it is also presented according to the composition.

Dictionaries related to writers or works remain related to literature. This is the reason why they are also given the noun of ‘Literary Dictionary’. Such dictionaries are based only on the linguistic richness of a writer. Not only the meaning of the word compiled in these dictionaries is given, but the lexicographer also gives information about where the word has come from and how that word can be interpreted etc. according to its requirement. These types of dictionaries make an important contribution in understanding the basic sensibility of the poet or litterateur.

Dictionary of Literature is also included under writers’ and works dictionaries. In these, information related to literature of multiple languages, litterateurs, various literary trends etc. is given. Such dictionaries are most useful in literary translation. Specific vocabulary or concept is used in a specific literary stream or in a literary composition. Without getting its information, the exact translation of that word cannot be done. For example, in the context of Jaishankar Prasad’s Hindi poetry, ‘Swacchandaavad’ would not be translated as ‘Romanism’, but as ‘Romanticism’ in line with Prasad’s thinking. The complete background of this word and the complete opinion related to it can be obtained only from the dictionary of Prasad literature.

Explanatory style is used under Dictionary of Literature and poet, litterateur or concept is explained with examples and views. Many such dictionaries have been made in Hindi, in which the concept, poet or litterateur has been clarified through explanatory method. ‘Hindi Sahitya Kosh’ edited in two parts by Dr. Dharendra Verma; ‘Hindi Sahityakar Kosh’ edited by Dr. Prem Narayan Tandon; ‘Hindi Upanyas Kosh’ published in two volumes by Dr. Gopal Rai is one such specialized encyclopaedia. ‘Bharatiya Sahitya Kosh’ has been edited in three volumes by Dr. Suresh Gautam and Veena Gautam in the year 2008, in which apart from Hindi language, various regional dialects, foreign language, Sanskrit language and concepts related to literature of various disciplines have been clarified. It is an explanatory dictionary in which an attempt has been made to explain various concepts.

2.8.4 Dictionary of Legends and Myths

Dictionary related to Legends and Myths means such dictionaries in which religion, spirituality and mythological-cultural information is given. In these dictionaries, personalities, concepts and opinions related to religion, culture or mythology are compiled and explained alphabetically. In this type of dictionaries, not only the information of Legends and Myths is obtained, but various beliefs and legends related to them can also be known. For example , in ‘Purana Katha Kosh’ Dr. Ram Sharan Gaur, while explaining Hindi word ‘Chandra’ (moon), has given expression to various legends and opinions related to him. Dr. Gaur writes that apart from being a planet, the moon is also a god of the Hindus, whose various mythological stories reveal its full form. It is now the responsibility of the reader or the translator to understand and translate the interpretation of ‘Chandra’ according to his context .

In the translation of literary and socio-cultural fields, mythology-myth dictionaries have been considered most useful and necessary. Narada, Vibhishan, Ram, Herculion, Bhagirath etc. are the personalities of religion-culture and the values of ‘Atma’, ‘Paramatma’, ‘Moksha’, ‘Maya’, ‘Jeevan’ etc. in cultural contexts. Religion-cultural dictionaries are beneficial in their interpretation or translation related to them. Not only this , the study of legends and myths is very important in the context of clearly understanding Indian mythology, religious heroes etc.

Some of the major dictionaries of legends and Myths are ‘Dharma and Sanskriti Kosh’ edited by Arun, ‘Puranik Kosh’ edited by Ranaprasad Sharma, ‘Purana Katha Kosh’ edited by Dr. Ram Sharan Gour, ‘Hindu Dharma Kosh’ by Rajabali Pandey, ‘Bhartiya Mithak Kosh’ by Dr. Usha Puri , Vettam Mani’s ‘Puranic Kosh’, Kamal Naseem’s ‘Greece Puran Katha Kosh’ etc.

2.8.5 Encyclopaedia

‘Encyclopaedia’ (‘Vishwa Kosh’ in Hindi) is a special dictionary, in which complete knowledge related to a specific knowledge-field is contained. It is a dictionary that includes comprehensive and diverse information related to a particular subject, not just giving the meaning of the word. In this, words etc. are included in the alphabetical order or in the order of the subject as per the requirement. The information given in the dictionary is given in explanatory form, which is written by the scholars who are the authorities of the subject. The editor’s role is most important in making an encyclopaedia and compiling its content because it is not just a compilation of common words. The editor plans the encyclopaedia according to its purpose, interest and need of the readers and selects the subjects accordingly. Subject-experts write articles on selected subjects, which are edited by the editor and compiled in the dictionary under the name of the author. In fact, the basic purpose of the encyclopaedia is to provide all kinds of information related to the subject to the present and future generations of almost every class of the world. Encyclopaedia provides complete information related to subject and concept just like literature dictionary. That’s why encyclopaedias are completely useful and informative for translation work.

Encyclopaedia has been produced in the largest quantity in English. ‘Encyclopaedia Britanica’, ‘American Encyclopaedia’, Collin's Encyclopaedia, Sociology Encyclopaedia etc.

have become so famous today that they are also kept in almost all the libraries of the country. 'Hindi Encyclopaedia' is available in five volumes by Dr. Nagendra Basu and Dr. Mahendra Kumar Mishra .

Now-a-days encyclopaedias related to subject-specific or concepts are also available. For example, 'Premchand Encyclopaedia' edited by Dr. Kamal Kishore Goenka, Prof. 'Encyclopaedia of Mass Communication' edited by Prof. Ramesh Jain etc. Similarly, 'Encyclopaedia of Human Valuable Vocabulary' in Hindi edited by Dr. Dharmapal Maini can also be mentioned.

2.9 Types of Dictionaries on the Basis of Use

You are already read in Section 2.2.8 of this unit that dictionaries can also be classified on the basis of use also. If seen on this basis, the dictionaries can be classified as (1) printed dictionary , (2) computer dictionary; and (3) online dictionaries. Let us now get a brief idea about these three types of dictionaries.

2.9.1 Printed Dictionaries

All dictionaries prepared and available in printed form are included in the category of 'printed dictionaries'. These are the dictionaries in which words are compiled in published form. All the types of dictionaries discussed so far in this unit are printed dictionaries only. Since these have already been discussed in detail, they are not being discussed here.

2.9.2 Computer Dictionaries

In today's mechanical era, the importance of computer is increasing continuously. Various types of material are easily obtained through the computer. Compilation of words available in computer in order is called computer dictionary. It is used in machine translation and, in general, in texts only. Although the concept of machine translation is very old, the work on which was done in 1933 itself by former Soviet Union engineer S. Troyansky, but its actual beginning is believed to be from 1954. The work of machine translation was first done systematically by Georgetown University in New York State of America and IBM. The company was started by mathematicians and engineers. From the 1970s, serious efforts were made in this direction.

In today's era, many works related to MT are being done. The most efficient tool for machine translation is the 'computer dictionary' . All publishers producing dictionaries in printed form are producing 'computer dictionaries'. In these dictionaries, information about the standard spelling form of the word, its general meaning, multiplicity of usage etc. is given. In this context, medical dictionary, law dictionary, legal dictionary etc. are available in large quantities these days. Apart from this, Oxford dictionary, Cambridge dictionary are also available on computer, which can be seen under 'Computer dictionary'.

2.9.3 Online Dictionaries

Today's era of information technology and computer has given a special tool for translation - online dictionary. Today the situation is such that dictionaries are also becoming available through the Internet. The word online means - availability of facility through internet. If we

talk about online dictionary, then it means that dictionary which is available through internet. Dictionaries, however, are available in print and on computers at the publisher's site etc. But as a result of development in the field of internet, information about the word and its meaning can be obtained through the internet as well.

Not only monolingual but bilingual dictionaries are also available online. Online dictionary facility can also be obtained by 'Google', 'HindKhoj' etc. There is still a lot of work left on the Hindi dictionary, but many such dictionaries are being received in English. A visit to the website is sufficient in this regard. Semantics are available in the online dictionary, but there is a lack of information about the definitional words. Therefore, if work is done in this regard, translators will be able to get more benefits. www.shabdkosh.com is a specialized online dictionary.

2.10 Tradition of Dictionary-Making

The form of the dictionary is very ancient and diverse. It is a field of knowledge whose initial form came to light from Sanskrit literature itself. Dictionary has a long tradition of its own in Hindi, which can be seen by dividing it into different parts.

2.10.1 Tradition of Sanskrit Dictionary-Making

The important primitive form of the tradition of dictionaries can be seen only in Sanskrit literature. This writing tradition is associated with Vedic literature and classical literature.

The earliest text of Sanskrit literature is the Vedas and many places in the Vedic Samhitas hold their own special importance from the point of view of the dictionary. For example, the 'Yakshma Sukta' of the Dasam Mandala of the Rigveda mentions various parts of the human body which are arranged according to the method of the dictionary. In Yajurveda, many types of years, vedic names of twelve months have been presented in sequence.

But according to the opinion of scholars, the most ancient and important dictionary of Vedic literature is 'Nighantu' by Yasak. 'Nighantu' is a dictionary containing 1767 difficult words from the Vedic Samhitas. According to Yasak, 'Nighantu' is that which has a collection of synonymous, root words, synonymous words, plurivalence words and names of Gods. The biggest feature of 'Nirukta' is that the *niruktis* mentioned in this book start a new method of knowing vedic meanings. The 'Nirukta' book by Yasak is divided into twelve chapters and each chapter has about three to seven verses. These twelve chapters of 'Nirukta' are divided into three sections - Naighantuk (1-3), Naigam (4-6), and Daivat (7-12). The main commentaries of 'Nirukta' are composed by Skandaswami, Devaraja Yajva and Durga.

After the Vedic literature, the trend of compilation of vedic words began to expand in classical literature as well. The most important dictionary of classical Sanskrit is 'Amarkosh'. This is such an important kosha of this period that this entire period was divided into three parts - (a) pre-Amarkosh period, (b) Amarkosh period; and (c) the post-Amarkosh period.

(a) In pre-Amarkosh period, some commentaries related to Amarkosh are received. The first major name in these commentaries comes from Vyadi, who had compiled synonyms and

at some places had also analyzed their interpretation. Some facts related to Buddhism have also been analyzed in this dictionary. Some scholars consider the name of this book as *Utpilani*.

After that, the book 'Trikaand' written by Bhamuri is obtained, in which there is only a compilation of synonyms. Apart from this, 'Amarmala' by Amardutt, 'Shabdarnava' by Vachaspati, 'Sansaravarta' by Vikramaditya, 'Anekārtha Manjari' by Mahakshapanak etc. are found. Synonyms of words in these dictionaries are given. In some dictionaries, the meaning is indicated by etymology; comprehensive depiction of meaning; roots-information; correct spelling and word-classification can be seen. But all these texts are unavailable today.

(b) The most important and systematic dictionary of Amarkosh period is 'Amarkosh' by Amar Singh. About 10,000 words have been compiled in this vast dictionary, which has been arranged in three different Kaandas. Amar Singh had named this kosh as 'Lingānupat', but it became famous as 'Amarkosh'. Some rules have been made in its preface, which gives knowledge of the composition method of the dictionary and special signs related to the dictionary are known. More than seventy commentaries have also been written on this dictionary.

(c) In post-Amarkosh period, the special effect of 'Amarkosh' is seen. More multi-meaning and mono-semantic dictionaries were written during this period. Shashwat composed a dictionary called 'Anekārtha Samuchaya'.

2.10.2 Tradition of Dictionary-Making in Pali, Prakrit and Apabhraṃsha

Along with the tradition of Sanskrit classical literature, there was a strong tradition of Pali and after that Prakrit.

'Pali language' is mainly called the language of protection of Buddha words. 'Mahavyutpatti Kosha' is the main dictionary of Pali language, in which about nine thousand words divided into 284 episodes contain the concepts of Buddhism as well as animals, plants and diseases etc. A collection of idioms can be seen in these dictionaries. The main dictionaries of Pali are - 'Ekkhara Kosha' by Saddhammakitti, 'Dhatu Paath' by Moggalan; 'Dhatu-Mala' by Saddhaniti; 'Dhaatvatthdeepani' by Hingulbal Jinratan etc.

After Pali, Jainism is found in *Prakrit* Dictionaries. Among the Prakrit dictionaries, the oldest dictionary composed by Dhanapaal's 'Paiyelachchi Naammala' (972 AD) is mentioned, in which 279 stories have also been included by compiling the Tatsam, Tadbhava, Deshaj (indigenous) words. Apart from this, the 'Deshinamala' dictionary composed by Hemchandra is found, in which the meaning of the words collected has been given in Sanskrit and the words have been compiled on the basis of the common language Prakrit. In his dictionary, Acharya Hemchandra has mentioned scholars like Dhanapal, Devraj, Gopal, Drona etc. but these texts are often unavailable.

Apart from the dictionaries in Prakrit language, 'Churni literature' is also found. These Churni literature are basically prose stories in which etymology of words is also given along

with story compilation. ‘Aachaarang Churni’ and ‘Nishith’ by Chindasmani are the main Churni literature.

After Pali, the creation of dictionaries in Apabhramsa literature has been negligible.

2.10.3 Tradition of Hindi Dictionary-Making

From the point of view of study, the history of Hindi literature is divided into (a) the ancient period, (b) the medieval period; and (c) the modern period. We can also see the tradition of Hindi dictionary writing by classifying it on this basis.

(a) Tradition of Hindi dictionary-Making : Ancient Period

Till the early or ancient part of Hindi literature, the tradition of dictionaries is found only in the previous form. In the early period, Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit and Apabhramsh language dictionaries are found. In this period, especially Sanskrit-related dictionaries were visible. For example, ‘Abhidhan Ratnamala’ composed by Jaishankar Joshi in 850 AD, which later became known as ‘Halayudh Kosh’; ‘Vyjayanti Kosh’ composed in 1100 AD; ‘Paryaymala’ by Madhavakar (700 AD); ‘Anekartha Dhvanimanjari’ by Mahakshapanak (900 AD); ‘Shabd Chandrikaand’ (1060 AD) by Chakrapani; ‘Nammala’ by Dhananjaya (1123 AD); ‘Dharani Kosh’ by Dharanidhar (1159 AD); ‘Medini Kosh’ (1275 AD) by Medinikar etc. The development of these specialized dictionaries can be seen widely in the medieval and modern times.

(b) Tradition of Hindi Dictionary-Making : Medieval Period

During the medieval period i.e. from 13th century to 19th century many small and big dictionaries were compiled. Some major dictionaries can be seen in this period which hold an important place in the dictionary-making tradition. Some of these major dictionaries are – ‘Nammala’, ‘Anekartha Manjari’ by Nandadas; ‘Dingle Kosh’ by Narayan Singh Bhati; ‘Anbhai Prabodh’ by Garibdas; ‘Tuhfatul Hindi’ by Girja Khan; ‘Bhasha Dhatumala’ by Ratnajit; ‘Khalik Bari’ by Khusro; ‘Kriya Kosh’ by Kishan Singh; ‘Naam Chintamani’ by Naval Singh Pradhan etc. All these dictionaries have been edited under the influence of ‘Amarkosh’. Not only this, words have been compiled in these dictionaries in the same verse as in ‘Amarkosh’. Along with this, the use of alphabetical order is also found in these dictionaries. For example, Ratnajit has taken special care of alphabetical order in ‘Bhasha Dhatumala’. Apart from this, there is a definitional dictionary ‘Anbhai Prabodh’ edited by Garibdas, in which a collection of reverse flutes and symbols etc. are used in saint literature. In this series, the ‘Tuhfatul Hindi’ dictionary edited by Mirza Khan can be mentioned, which is divided into chapters and episodes by resorting to a different method.

‘Nammala’ and monosemantic dictionaries based on the method of Sanskrit can be seen in large numbers during the medieval period. For example, ‘Anekartha Nammala’ by Nandadas; ‘Anekartha Nammala’ by Bhagwati Das; ‘Anekartha Nammala’ by Vinaysagar; ‘Naam Nirupana’ by Haridas; ‘Paraspati Nammala’ by Kunwar; ‘Manmanjari Nammala’ by Badridas; ‘Ekakshari Nammala’ by Birbhan; ‘Nammala’ by Charandas; and Premi Yavan’s ‘Anekartha Nammala’ etc. Title and category information has also been given in the above mentioned dictionaries of Hindi. Medieval Hindi lexicographers consider Sanskrit’s

‘Amarkosh’ and ‘Medini Kosh’ as the main basis of word compilation in their dictionaries. ‘Lingaparayan’ koshas were not compiled in this period, but in many dictionaries the last alphabetical order has been used. Most of the dictionaries of this era give pronunciation and spelling as well as definition of the word. The synonymous form of words is also seen in these dictionaries.

Arabic-Persian dictionaries were also edited during the medieval period. Akarbul Muwarid’s ‘Lugat Ek Gujri’ is an important dictionary. In order to understand the Indian mentality, a bilingual dictionary was started by the British during this period itself. In this context, in 1772, Hadley first wrote ‘Urdu Grammar’ and wrote English-Hindustani dictionary in its appendix. Dr. B.N. Tiwari has considered it as the first bilingual dictionary of ‘Hindi-English’. After this ‘A Dictionary of the Hindustani Language English’ by J. Ferguson (1773), ‘Hindustani-English Dictionary’ by Henry Harris; ‘Oriental Linguistics’ composed by Gilchrist, a series of bilingual lexicons were formed, which started flowing continuously in various forms in modern times.

(c) Tradition of Hindi Dictionary-Making tradition: Modern period

The establishment of Fort William College in 1800 AD influenced and changed the entire Indian thinking. As a result, dictionaries influenced by language-teaching and new ideology started being created. In the modern period of Hindi literature, many dictionaries were created by the British to bring many English words and concepts to India. At the same time, Indian scholars got influenced by English thinking and started imbibing western concepts by coming out of Sanskrit thinking. In this way, from 1851 to 1947, many monolingual, multilingual, synonyms, antonyms, etymological dictionaries etc. were compiled before independence. In the Hindi dictionary tradition, this period was called the ‘early or development period’ of the modern period.

In this period of development of Hindi dictionary writing tradition, the scope and importance of the dictionary was continuously increasing. During this period, for the first time importance was given to various synonyms and definitions along with semantics. The names of some of the major dictionaries of the beginning of this period are - ‘Dictionary, English Hindustani’ by Shebak; ‘Dictionary, English and Hindi’ by Matthew Thomson; ‘A Pocket Dictionary of English and Hindustani’ by R.S. Dobby; ‘An Anglo-Hindoostanee Dictionary’ by Haenel Grave; ‘Vishwanamala’ by Sagar Poet; ‘Naamratnakar Bodh’ by Kesar Keerti; ‘Anekartha’ by Dayaram Tripathi etc. All the above mentioned dictionaries are prepared during 1850-1900 in which Indian thinkers were going through the trend of study. During this period the lexicographers were imbibing the western approach. That’s why now the boundary of the dictionary was rising from the meaning and taking a big form.

Now the lexicographers were giving utmost importance to the cultural words and were creating diverse dictionaries by coordinating the words of different languages, and on the other hand were also expanding the general knowledge. The major dictionaries in this context are as follows - ‘English-Hindi-Urdu Dictionary’ by Mathura Prasad Mishra, ‘Aglo-Hindustani Dictionary’ by Sadasukh Lal Verma, ‘English-Hindi Dictionary’ by Ram Pratap Sharma; ‘Student’s Practical Dictionary in Devanagari Characters’ by Ram Narayan Lal;

‘Mangal Kosh’ by Munshi Mangli Lal Saheb; ‘Jugal Kosh’ by Dwarkadas Chaturvedi; ‘Nalanda Vishal Shabdsagar’ by Navalji; ‘Ramayana Kosh’ by Kedarnath Bhatt; ‘Hindustani Kosh’ by Harishankar Sharma etc. Another specialty of these dictionaries is that these were not prepared as a team work but by one or two persons with hard work.

In the Hindi dictionary-Making tradition, lexicon work in a team form is seen after 1900. The post-independence period was the period leading towards the peak stage of modernity. Independent India created a new atmosphere, and new diverse sources of discipline and knowledge opened up. From administration to economic world, from politics to social system and from religion-spiritual-philosophy to materialistic thinking, new words, concepts or definitions started coming to the fore. The semantic system of the word developed and technical terminological vocabulary began to abound. It was during this period that Hindi was given the status of Official Language. Hindi became the language of cultural coordination. We have taken a step towards the new society. In such a way, many bilingual, multilingual, definitional, literary and encyclopaedias were being compiled. This period is considered to be the flourishing period of the dictionary-making tradition, in which dictionaries were made by a certain process in the form of team work. Now, with the compilation of grammar, pronunciation, spelling, picture, diagram, etymology, meaning, usage, proverbs and idioms etc. dictionaries are prepared. The encyclopaedia, knowledge dictionaries, technical terminologies, definitional dictionaries, thesaurus, encyclopaedia, synonymous dictionaries etc. started being edited in many forms. This heterogeneity of dictionaries now occupies a special place.

Differences can be seen in the dictionaries after 1950. The major dictionaries of this period are - ‘Brihat Hindi-English kosh’ by Dr. Hardev Bahri, ‘Brihat English-Hindi kosh’ by Dr. Ratna Prakash; ‘English-Hindi Dictionary’ by Father Kamil Bulke; ‘Brihat Hindi Kosh’ by Kalika Prasad; ‘Pramanik Hindi Kosh’ by Ramchandra Verma; ‘Rashtrabhasha Kosh’ by Brajkishore; ‘Sankshipt Hindi Pramanik Kosh’ by Krishna Mohan Gupta; B.N. Tiwari’s ‘Brihat Prayayvachi Kosh’; ‘Shabd Parivar Kosh’ by Badrinath Kapoor; ‘Rajasthani Kahavaten’ by Narottam Swami; ‘Adarsh Hindi-Sanskrit Kosh’ by Ram Swaroop Shastri; ‘Samanantar Kosh’ by Arvind Kumar; ‘Srishti Hindi Shabdkosh’ by Dr. P.C. Tandon and Dr. H.K. Sethi etc. At present, lexicographic work is being done in a diverse and extensive manner and various forms of dictionaries are playing an important role in the field of translation. Dictionaries related to various disciplines have been prepared and are being prepared by the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology of the Ministry of Education, which makes translation work easy.

2.7 Let Us Sum Up

After going through this unit it must be clear to you that dictionary is the name of a special art and science. By adopting many bases like purpose, language, entry, time, meaning, order of entry, specific approach and usage etc., dictionary comes in front of us in various forms or types. If the type of dictionary is considered on the basis of purpose, then it can be said that while on one hand the lexicographer keeps his special vision in the centre, on the basis of the language, the nature and number of languages are kept in mind. Materialistic thinking comes

in front of us from the entry, while on the basis of meaning, importance is given to various semantic euphemisms in dictionary forms. The boundaries of time also create dictionaries, whereas the dictionaries are edited keeping in mind the specific vision. While dictionaries are available in printed form, due to the development of information technology and especially computers, computers also become helpful in the form of computer dictionaries and online dictionaries.

The second aspect of the unit, i.e. the dictionary-making tradition, it must have become clear to you what are the specialties of this tradition. It must have become clear to you that when and how this tradition has assumed its various forms.

2.9 Exercises

1. Throw light on the various bases of classification of dictionaries.
2. Explain the types of dictionaries on the basis of purpose and language.
3. On the basis of specific approach and use, dictionaries can be classified into how many parts? Explain giving a brief introduction.
4. Briefly comment on the tradition of Sanskrit dictionary-making tradition.
5. Mention the salient features of medieval Hindi dictionary-making tradition.
6. Who had the greatest impact on the modern Hindi dictionary-making tradition? Explain.

2.8 Suggested Readings

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