





Strategic Dictionary Use and soft skill development

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- 1. What is strategic dictionary use?
- 2. What are Dictionary Use Strategies?
- 3. What are soft skills and why are they important?
- 4. How strategic dictionary use cultivates soft skills
- 5. How can we train students to become strategic Dictionary users: The Greek case



What is strategic dictionary use?



- "Strategic dictionary use is a 'smart' strategy-based lookup.
 It is also:
- Purposeful: Smart look-ups are driven by a specific purpose or goal, such as clarifying the meaning of a word, finding synonyms, or verifying spelling. Users have a clear intention when consulting a dictionary.
- Contextual: Users consider the context in which they need the information. They take into account the sentence, paragraph, or conversation they are in to ensure that the dictionary entry aligns with the context.
- **Efficient**: Users do not spend excessive time searching through the dictionary but quickly find the information they need.



What is strategic dictionary use?



- Selective: Users select the most relevant information from the dictionary entry. They focus on the definitions, examples, or usage notes that are pertinent to their current task or question.
- Adaptive: Smart look-ups adapt to the user's level of knowledge. They may involve seeking simpler explanations for beginners or more detailed information for advanced users.
- Minimizing Disruption: Users aim to minimize disruption to their reading or conversation by conducting the lookup swiftly and seamlessly.



What is strategic dictionary use?



- Promoting Learning: Users see smart look-ups as an opportunity to learn and expand their vocabulary. They actively engage with the information in the dictionary to retain it for future use.
- Applicability: Information obtained from a smart look-up is immediately applicable to the task at hand, whether it's writing, reading, or participating in a discussion.
- Strategic: Smart look-ups involve the use of various strategies, such as using context clues, inferring meaning, or cross-referencing, to locate information efficiently.
- Technology-Aided: With the advent of digital dictionaries and online resources, smart look-ups can be enhanced by using features like search functions, pronunciation guides, and bookmarking for future reference.

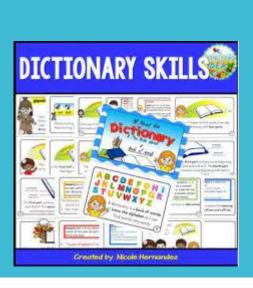
Dictionary use strategies

- Dictionary use strategies (DUS) are techniques used by the effective dictionary users, in order to decide whether to use or not an appropriate type of dictionary and make a quick and successful search in it. (Gavriilidou, 2013)
- The development of dictionary culture and strategic dictionary use can be achieved when dictionary pedagogy and dictionary routines are introduced in everyday classroom activities in a systematic way in order to bridge the gap between lexicographers and users (Gavriilidou & Konstandinidou, 2021).

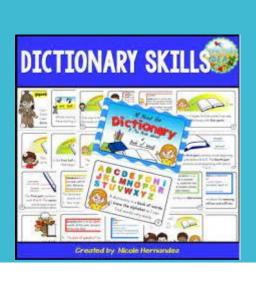
DUS can be classified

(1) Dictionary awareness strategies

- which refer to the critical awareness of the value and shortcomings of the dictionary that lead to the decision to use a dictionary, in order to solve a specific problem, encountered during the process of learning, either within or outside the classroom.
- They examine the extent to which the user is familiar with the circumstances of using a dictionary and knows when and for what reason one can resort to using a dictionary.



• (2) Dictionary selection strategies which allow the choice of an appropriate dictionary depending on the problem to be solved and guarantee the familiarity with one's own dictionary



- (3) Lemmatization strategies which help dictionary users find the citation form of inflected forms found in the text by relying on morphological indices (stems, prefixes, suffixes, inflectional morphemes) of the unknown word they come across in the/a text in order to make hypotheses about the look-up form of that word.
- Lemmatization strategies also include skills in alphabetical sequencing, otherwise lemmatization is not possible,
- Of course this is relevant to paper dictionaries



• (4) Look-up strategies, which control and facilitate the localization of the correct section of the entry where different meanings of the same polysemous word form are included.

Dictionaries in the new e-era (Mavrommatidou et al. 2019)



- Navigation strategies: refer to the technical skills required for informatic literacy.
- They may include use of hyperlinks, etc.

Dictionaries in the new e-era (Mavrommatidou et al. 2019)



- Look-up strategies in the new electronic environments: refer to the methods and techniques individuals employ to search for and retrieve specific information or resources within digital or online platforms, databases, websites, or applications.
- These include wildcard use, Boolean search, sound search, incremental search, etc

Strategy Group	Representative Strategy		Definition
Dictionary awareness strategies	Dictionary use to find semantic information	Dictionary use to find the meaning	Deciding to use the dictionary to look up an unknown word
		Dictionary use to find synonyms	Deciding to use a dictionary to look up a synonym of a word you need to complete a vocabulary exercise or find an appropriate synonym while writing
		Dictionary use to find antonyms	Deciding to use a dictionary to look up an antonym of a word you need to complete a vocabulary exercise or find an appropriate antonym while writing
		Dictionary use to find word families	Grouping and classifying words according to their semantic attributes
		Dictionary use to find the meaning of phraseology	Deciding to use the dictionary to look up word phraseologies
	Dictionary use to find grammatical information	Dictionary use to find the syntax of a word	Deciding to use the dictionary during productive dictionary use to look up how a word is used in a sentence
		Dictionary use to find inflection/the derivatives of a word	Deciding to use the dictionary to find derivatives of a word or verify how a word is inflected
		Dictionary use to find the spelling of a word	Deciding to use the dictionary to find the spelling of a word
	Dictionary use to find the etymology of a word		Deciding to use a dictionary to find the etymology of a word
	Receptive dictionary use		Deciding to use the dictionary during text comprehension tasks
	Productive dictionary use		Deciding to use the dictionary during text production tasks
	Dictionary use for pragmatic reasons (register)		Deciding to use dictionary labels for accessing pragmatic information
	Dictionary use at home		Deciding to use the dictionary at home for receptive or productive language skills
	Dictionary use for translation		Deciding to use the dictionary during translation tasks
Dictionary selection strategies	Recognizing different types of dictionaries and the type of information they include	Selecting to use an etymological dictionary	Being aware of the content and form of an etymological dictionary and identifying the tasks that require the use of it
		Selecting to use a general/learners' dictionary	Be aware of the content and form of a general or learner's dictionary and identifying the tasks that require its use
		Selecting to use a bilingual dictionary	Being aware of the content and form of a bilingual dictionary and identifying the tasks that require its use
		Selecting to use a dictionary of technical terms	Being aware of the content and form of a dictionary of technical terms and identifying the tasks that require its use
	Self-reflection on one's needs		Deciding in advance which are the basic learning needs a dictionary can satisfy
	Key dictionary purchasing criteria	Decision to purchase considering the macrostructure and microstructure	Using key purchasing criteria to make a dictionary selection
		Decision to purchase considering the type of information included	Using content criteria to make a dictionary selection

Strategy Group	Representative Strategy		Definition
Strategies for lemmatization and acquaintance with dictionary conventions	Inferencing	Inferencing of the citation form	Using available information to predict the citation form
		Inferencing of the word spelling	Using available information to guess the spelling of a word
	Self-monitoring		Monitoring the success of a word look-up and readjusting it
			Monitoring the success of a proverb look-up
			and readjusting it
	Functional planning	Acquaintance with the Introduction of the dictionary	Planning to use the information from a dictionary introduction in order to find out how the entries are arrange
		Abbreviation awareness	Planning to get acquainted with the abbreviation list in order to learn what the abbreviations stand for
		Label awareness	Planning for getting acquainted with the labels used to better navigate in the entries
Look-up strategies	Alphabetization		Using previous knowledge on alphabetical order to locate a word in dictionary
	Memorization	Memorization of the word to look up	Retrieving a word from memory during word searches
		Memorization of the initial letter of the word to look up	Use mnemonics to remember the initial letter of the word to be looked up so that to effectuate a successful alphabetizing
		Selecting the appropriate meaning of a word assisted by the example sentences	Using example sentences as clues for selecting the appropriate meaning of a polysemous word
	Self-evaluation during receptive use	Using the context to evaluate how successful was the look-up	Checking the outcomes of the look-up by returning to the text to confirm that the word matches the context
	Self-management during productive use	Selection of the appropriate grammatical form	Understanding the importance of grammatical information for the successful use of the word

DUS are

- Problem-oriented
- Action-based
- Non-observable
- Their choice depends on variables such as gender, motivation, learning style, educational and proficiency level, school type, purpose of the task to be accomplished, career orientation and general reference skills (Gavriilidou et al., 2020; Chatzipappa et al. 2020).





Soft skills: definition



- Soft skills, also known as interpersonal or people skills, are non-technical, personal attributes and qualities that enable individuals to effectively interact and collaborate with others, both in personal and professional settings. These skills are typically related to one's emotional intelligence, social abilities, and personality traits.
- They complement 'hard skills' (academic knowledge), providing flexibility and adaptability to them.

Types



- Social
- Communication
- Leadership
- Interpersonal
- Individual
- Professional
- Creative

Communication
Problem solving
Critical thinking
Decision making,
Self regulation,
Conflict management
Time management
Self control

Why are they important?



- Effective Communication: Soft skills like active listening, empathy, and clear communication are crucial for conveying ideas, understanding others, and avoiding misunderstandings. Effective communication is vital in all aspects of life, from personal relationships to the workplace.
- Teamwork: Collaboration is a fundamental part of most professional environments. Soft skills like teamwork, cooperation, and conflict resolution are essential for working harmoniously with colleagues to achieve common goals.
- Leadership: Leadership skills such as decision-making, delegation, and motivation are valuable not only for formal leadership roles but also for guiding and influencing others in various contexts.

Effective communication



- Words are the building blocks of language and, consequently, communication. A robust vocabulary empowers individuals to articulate their thoughts with clarity and precision. It enables them to express complex ideas, emotions, and concepts effectively.
 When used strategically, dictionaries can play a pivotal role in vocabulary expansion.
- Effective communication is not just about the volume of words used; it's about using the right words in the right context. Precision in language choice is vital for conveying messages accurately and avoiding misunderstandings.

Effective communication



- By consulting a dictionary, individuals can ensure that they are using words in a manner consistent with their intended meaning, preventing miscommunication.
- Nuanced Meanings Many words have multiple meanings or nuances that can significantly impact the message's interpretation. Dictionaries help individuals navigate these subtleties, ensuring their communication remains precise.
- Precise language minimizes the risk of misinterpretation, reducing conflicts and misunderstandings in both personal and professional relationships.
- Improved Problem-Solving Clear and precise communication is essential for effective problem-solving. When individuals can convey their ideas accurately, they are better equipped to collaborate and find solutions.

Why are they important?



- Problem-Solving: Soft skills like critical thinking, creativity, and problem-solving enable individuals to analyze complex situations, make informed decisions, and develop innovative solutions to challenges.
- Employers increasingly value soft skills when hiring, as they contribute to a productive and harmonious workplace and can lead to better job performance and career success.

Combinations



Some of the skills mentioned above are fundamental and function supportively for the development of others (e.g., self-control). For example, critical thinking, problem-solving, and decision-making in some studies are considered a construct and are jointly measured as interdependent skills, since critical thinking is regarded as the foundation for the development of the other two skills.



Strategic Dictionary Use and soft skills



- Can they be taught? Yes! Development depends on the teaching approach (learner-centered learning) and content. According to the literature, the most appropriate methodology for teaching soft skills is their integration into the teaching of other cognitive subjects (Al-Mamun, 2012; Tang et al., 2014), so that soft skills become part of the process of acquiring formal academic knowledge (Kembel, Leung, and Rosa, 2007).
- The use of a dictionary in the classroom during language lessons cultivates vocabulary concurrently with soft skills.

Dictionary and soft skills

- Vocabulary Expansion: A rich vocabulary enables more precise and nuanced communication. The more words we know, the better we can express our thoughts, feelings, and ideas. A dictionary can serve as a daily source of new words, helping people gradually build a robust vocabulary.
- Word Choice: Soft skills, such as empathy and active listening, rely heavily on choosing the right words. A dictionary can provide synonyms and antonyms, helping select words that convey the exact tone and meaning we intend.

Dictionaries and soft skills

- Pronunciation and Articulation: Effective communication also depends on clear pronunciation and articulation. Many dictionaries offer pronunciation guides, enabling people to refine their spoken language skills.
- Contextual Learning: Dictionaries provide examples of words used in sentences, helping users understand their practical usage. This contextual learning is invaluable for mastering soft skills, which often require situational awareness.

Critical thinking



- Critical thinking is the ability to think clearly and rationally, understanding the logical connection between ideas. It involves being open-minded, analyzing information, evaluating arguments and evidence, and making reasoned judgments.
- It is a mental process of perception, application, analysis, synthesis, and evaluation of information derived from observation, experience, reflection, reasoning, or communication which lead to action.
- Critical thinking goes beyond memorization and rote learning; it encourages individuals to question, reflect, and engage in deeper levels of understanding.
- To improve students' critical thinking, teaching methods that activate higher-order thinking skills should be used instead of traditional teaching methods that focus on memorization of facts (Snyder & Snyder, 2008).>Dictionary use activities may cultivate CT>Let's see how!

Critical thinking



- When students encounter an unfamiliar word in a text, they must apply critical thinking to determine whether they can infer the meaning from available contextual clues or if they should look it up in a dictionary.
- When students have to select the most appropriate definition for a given context, they need to engage in critical thinking to discern the nuances of word meanings and make informed choices.
- As they practice, they gradually become more critical thinkers

Problem solving



- Problem solving is the process of finding solutions to difficult or complex issues or challenges. It involves identifying a problem, analyzing its components, generating possible solutions, evaluating those solutions, and selecting the most appropriate one to implement. Problem solving is a fundamental cognitive skill that is applied in various aspects of life, including personal, academic, professional, and social situations.
- **Problem solving:** The entire process begins with identifying problematic situations and concludes with students gathering and processing data under the guidance of the educator.
- Let's see how each path is connected with Strategic dictionary use

Dictionary use and Problem solving steps I



- 1. Identifying the Problem: Clearly define the issue or challenge that needs to be addressed. This step involves understanding the context, gathering relevant information, and specifying the goals and constraints.>Understand the linguistic task (synonyms? Essay writing?) Problem: You come across an unfamiliar word while reading or listening. Define the issue: You need to understand the meaning of the word. Decide the dictionary you'll use
- 2. Analyzing the Problem: Break down the problem into its constituent parts or elements. Analyze the factors contributing to the problem and understand the relationships between them.>Why I have to look up the word? Break down the problem: Examine the word's structure, including prefixes, root words, and suffixes. Analyze the factors: Consider any clues in the context in which you encountered the word. Where will you look it up?
- **3. Generating Solutions:** Brainstorm and create a list of potential solutions or strategies to address the problem. Encourage creativity and divergent thinking during this stage. Chose the correct entry and subentry

Dictionary use and Problem solving steps II



4. Evaluating Solutions: Assess the strengths and weaknesses of each solution. Consider the feasibility, potential risks, and benefits associated with each option. Determine which definition makes the most sense in the context of the sentence or passage where you found the word.

5. Selecting a Solution: Choose the most appropriate solution based on the evaluation. The selected solution should align with the goals and constraints identified earlier.

6. Implementing the Solution: Put the chosen solution into action. This may involve creating a plan, allocating resources, and taking necessary steps to resolve the problem. Solve the task. Use the word and practice

Dictionary use and Problem solving steps III



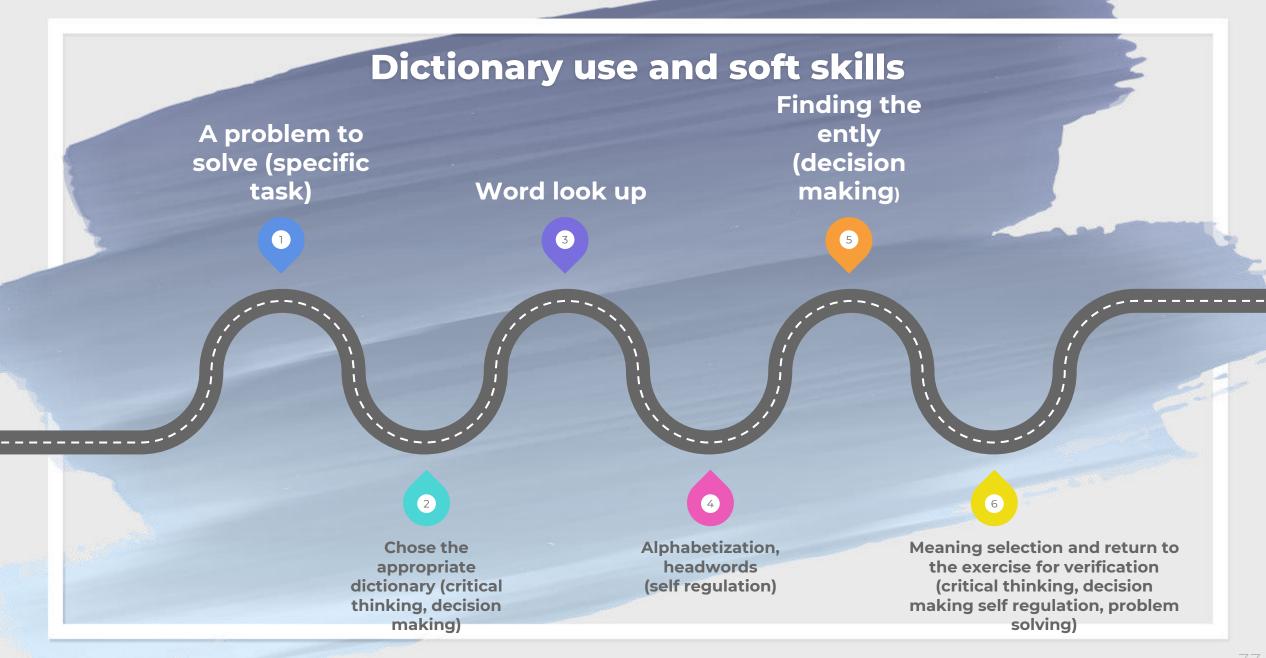
7. Monitoring and Evaluating: Continuously assess the progress of the chosen solution. Make adjustments as needed to ensure that the problem is being effectively addressed. Pay attention to how the word is used in different contexts to deepen comprehension

8. Reflecting and Learning: After the problem has been solved, take time to reflect on the process. Consider what worked well and what could be improved for future problem-solving situations. Learn the word

Decision making



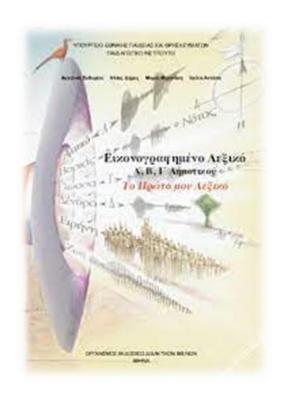
- Decision making is the process of selecting a choice or course of action from multiple alternatives. It is a cognitive process that individuals, groups, or organizations use to make judgments, solve problems, and determine the best course of action in a given situation.
- In the context of the school classroom, the incorporation of dictionary use could be utilized as a general framework for practicing decision-making (Which dictionary, Where to look? Which meaning?)



The Greek Case

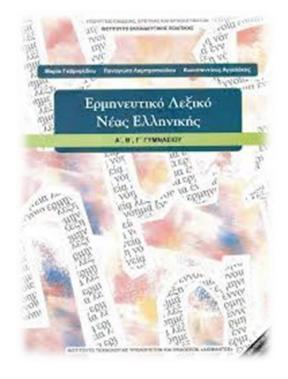


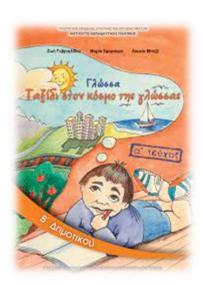
- The reformed curricula for Greek Language Teaching in elementary and secondary schools (in 2001 and 2022) in Greece, as part of the educational policy, have placed special emphasis on encouraging learners to become familiar with dictionary use, develop Dictionary Use Skills (DUSs), and foster a 'dictionary culture.'
- As a part of these reforms:
- School dictionaries were compiled.
- Specific units in textbooks were designed to train pupils in dictionary use.



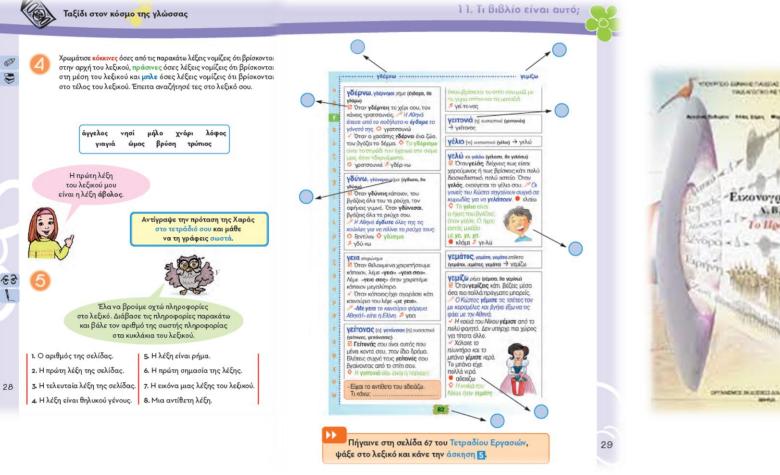
Freely distributed to each pupil.
One of them illustrated

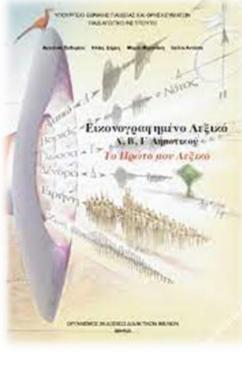












Specific units in textbooks were designed to train pupils in dictionary use

You may use your dictionary to find a synonymous word

Words are arranged in alphabetical order in a dictionary

Navigate to the search bar on the dictionary application

Page headers indicate the first letter of the words on that page

Headwords are the words listed at the beginning and end of a dictionary page.

Apply the knowledge gained from the dictionary lookup to understand the word's meaning and use it in context as needed

New Textbooks>Signposts



How can we train students strategically use the dictionary?



Purpose: Strategic Dictionary Use (Gavriilidou & Konstandinidou 2021: 2022) a strategy based program in 5 phases

Articulation:

- (1) Preparation: students identify DUS they are already using and develop metacognitive awareness about the relation between DUS and successful look ups.
- (2) Presentation: the teacher models every DUS and explains, by using specific DUS names, how they are used, their characteristics, their effectiveness, their field of application
- (3) Practice/Scaffolding: pupils are asked to practice all the above mentioned DUS in authentic learning situations
- (4) Self-evaluation: pupils evaluate their success in look-ups
- (5) Expansion: the pupils apply their preferred DUS to new contexts



Learning outcomes



After the completion of the program, students will be able to:

Effectively use dictionaries and understand their significance as tools in writing and reading.

Know when and how to use a dictionary.

Differentiate between various types of dictionaries.

Select the appropriate type of dictionary depending on the task at hand.

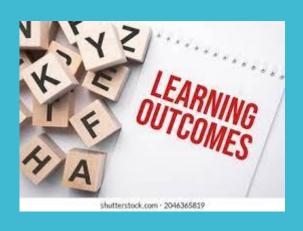
Use dictionaries to find definitions, pronunciation, spelling, parts of speech, synonyms, and antonyms.

Alphabetically organize information.

Lemmatize words using compensatory strategies or drawing conclusions.



Learning outcomes

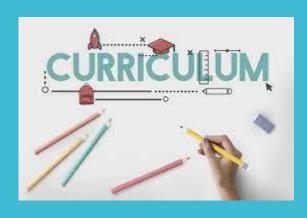


After the completion of the program, students will be able to:

- Use headwords, sentence examples, and illustrations.
- Identify synonyms and antonyms.
- Select the appropriate meaning of a polysemous word.
- Understand etymological information.
- Navigate lemmas to find information regarding phraseology.
- Locate and interpret information provided by the dictionary.
- Apply the results of searches in situations within or outside the classroom.
- Determine the outcome of a search and initiate a new search in case it was unsuccessful



Content and characteristics



12 units of targeted paper DUS instruction

4 weeks at least

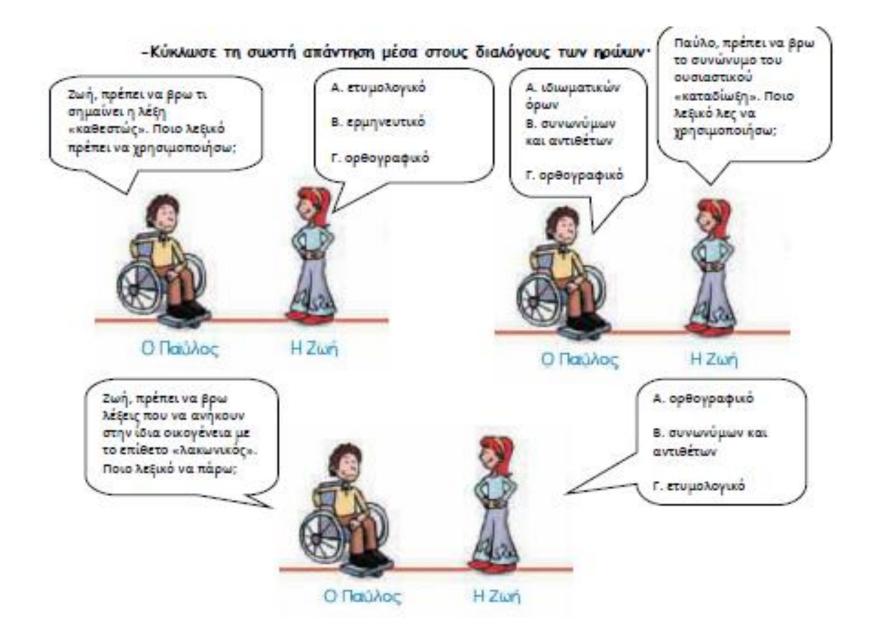
Explicit and integrated in the language (on any other) course

4 types of DUS

It complements the school textbook

It cultivates soft skills

Dictionary selection strategies



Synonyms, etymologies citation form

VEEH KEIWENOA	ΣΥΝΩΝΥΜΗ	ΕΤΥΜΟΛΟΓΙΑ
1		1





 β) Για να πραγματοποιήσεις την παραπάνω άσκηση, ποια από τα παρακάτω λεξικά θα βοηθούσαν για μια αποτελεσματικότερη αναζήτηση; (κύκλωσε)

1) ορθογραφικό λεξικό

2) λεξικό ιδιωματικών όρων

3) Ερμηνευτικό

Μα τι είναι ο λημματικός τύπος; Δεν έχω καταλάβει!



Ο λημματικός τύπος είναι η πρώτη λέξη με έντονους χαρακτήρες που περιγράφεται στον τίτλο κάθε λήμματος του λεξικού. Στο λεξικό σου, ο λημματικός τύπος για τις λέξεις που κλίνονται είναι: για τα ουσιαστικά, η ονομαστική του ενικού αριθμού (π.χ. ο άνθρωπος), για τα επίθετα, η ονομαστική του ενικού αριθμού στο αρσενικό γένος (π.χ. ο ευγενικός), και για τα ρήματα το α΄πρόσωπο του ενικού αριθμού του ενεστώτα (π.χ. τρέχω, αγαπάω/ώ κτλ.), εκτός αν το ρήμα είναι μόνο στο γ΄πρόσωπο (π.χ. πρέπει) ή μόνο στην παθητική φωνή (π.χ. αισθάνομαι). Με την παρακάτω άσκηση θα εξασκηθείς στο να βρίσκεις το σωστό λημματικό τύπο για τις λέξεις που θέλεις να αναζητήσεις στο λεξικό.

VEEH	ΒΑΣΙΚΟΣ ΛΗΜΜΑΤΙΚΟΣ ΤΥΠΟΣ	OIKOTENEIA AESEON
συναισθήματα		
φροντίζει		
μυρίζει		
διηγείται		
συνήθεια		

Για να πραγματοποιήσεις την παραπάνω άσκηση, ποιο από τα παρακάτω λεξικά θα βοηθούσε για μια αποτελεσματικότερη αναζήτηση; (κύκλωσε)

- 1) ορθογραφικό λεξικό
- 2) ερμηνευτικό λεξικό
- 3) συνωνύμων και αντιθέτων

Online dictionary look ups

VEEH	ΛΗΜΜΑΤΙΧΟΣ		-	-	40 тстарто
	ΤΥΠΟΣ	σελίδων	σελίδων	σελίδων	σελίδων
νιώθεις					
περνώ					
φτάνω					
ορμή					
να συλλογιέται					
αγωγοί					

2.a) Στο παραπάνω κείμενο εντόπισε τον υπογραμμισμένο τύπο <u>νιώθεις.</u> Αναζήτησε στο λεξικό σου τις 3 διαφορετικές σημασίες του ρήματος νιώθω και κύκλωσε τη σημασία που υπάρχει στο συγκεκριμένο κείμενο:

σημαίνει:		

Ποια σημασία υπάρχει στο κείμενο;



- 3. Αναζητώ στο ηλεκτρονικό λεξικό «Τριανταφυλλίδης online» που αντιστοιχεί στο παρακάτω σύνδεσμο http://www.greek-language.gr/greeklang/modern_greek/tools/lexica/triantatylides/index.html ή σε κάποιο άλλο ερμηνευτικό λεξικό τη λέξη «μηχανή» και γράφω τη σημασία των παρακάτω υπογραμμισμένων παγιωμένων εκφράσεων που υπάρχουν μέσα στις παρακάτω προτάσεις:
 - Παρουσιάστηκε σαν από μηχανής Θεός:

Πουλόβερ πλενμένο στη μηχαγή:



 Άνοιξε το λεξικό σου στα γράμματα που είναι παρακάτω και συμπλήρωσε τον πίνακα.

Гранна	Αριθμός σελίδας	Πρώτη λέξη	Τελευταία λέξη
Г	53	γαλαδας	γωνία
K			
P			10
Ξ			. (3
Y			
Х			
Ω			
Δ			
Е			

ΥΠΟΣΤΗΡΙΚΤΙΚΟ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ ΣΤ΄ ΤΑΞΗΣ ΣΤΗ ΓΛΩΣΣΑ

Ονοματεπώνυμο:	Τμήμα:
Ημερομηνία:	

Επανάληψη στην ενότητα : «Κατοικία», (Β.Μ. 23-38) (α΄ τεύχος)



 Αφού διαβάσω το παρακάτω κείμενο, αναζητώ τις υπογραμμισμένες λέξεις στο λεξικό μου και στη συνέχεια συμπληρώνω τον παρακάτω πίνακα, γράφοντας τους λημματικούς τύπους τους οποίους αναζήτησα στο λεξικό καθώς και μία λέξη που να ανήκει στην ίδια οικογένεια λέξεων με τις υπογραμμισμένες :

Το σπίτι του παππού μου πάντα μου προκαλούσε ιδιαίτερα συναισθήματα. Ξεχωρίζει από τα άλλα, γιατί είναι πέτρινο. Έχει χτιστεί τον περασμένο αιώνα και αποπνέει τον αέρα μιας άλλης εποχής. Το περιβάλλει μια όμορφη αυλή, στην οποία ο παππούς δουλεύει καθημερινά ακούραστος. Τα ευωδιαστά λουλούδια καλωσορίζουν τον επισκέπτη και τα πανύψηλα δέντρα του προκαλούν δέος. Η γιαγιά φροντίζει οι εσωτερικοί χώροι του σπιτιού να είναι πάντα καθαροί. Το ψηλό ταβάνι και το ξύλινο πάτωμα συνθέτουν τα κύρια χαρακτηριστικά του σπιτιού. Η ευρύχωρη κουζίνα μυρίζει πάντα φανταστικά από τα νόστιμα φαγητά που ετοιμάζει η γιαγιά. Εκεί κοντά στο άσπρο τζάκι, περνάμε μαζί τις καλύτερες ώρες της ημέρας, αφού ο παππούς μας διηγείται τα πιο περιπετειώδη παραμύθια. Αυτή είναι η πιο αγαπημένη μας συνήθεια.

Dictionary use in reading

Μα τι είναι ο λημματικός τύπος; Δεν έχω καταλάβει!



Ο λημματικός τύπος είναι η πρώτη λέξη με έντονους χαρακτήρες που περιγράφεται στον τίτλο κάθε λήμματος του λεξικού. Στο λεξικό σου, ο λημματικός τύπος για τις λέξεις που κλίνονται είναι: για τα ουσιαστικά, η ονομαστική του ενικού αριθμού (π.χ. ο άνθρωπος), για τα επίθετα, η ονομαστική του ενικού αριθμού στο αρσενικό γένος (π.χ. ο ευγενικός), και για τα ρήματα το α΄πρόσωπο του ενικού αριθμού του ενεστώτα (π.χ. τρέχω, αγαπάω/ώ κτλ.), εκτός αν το ρήμα είναι μόνο στο γ΄πρόσωπο (π.χ. πρέπει) ή μόνο στην παθητική φωνή (π.χ. αισθάνομαι). Με την παρακάτω άσκηση θα εξασκηθείς στο να βρίσκεις το σωστό λημματικό τύπο για τις λέξεις που θέλεις να αναζητήσεις στο λεξικό.

ΛΕΞΗ	ΒΑΣΙΚΟΣ ΛΗΜΜΑΤΙΚΟΣ ΤΥΠΟΣ	OIKOΓENEIA ΛΕΞΕΩΝ
συναισθήματα		
φροντίζει		
μυρίζει		
διηγείται		
συνήθεια		

Για να πραγματοποιήσεις την παραπάνω άσκηση, ποιο από τα παρακάτω Λεξικά θα βοηθούσε για μια αποτελεσματικότερη αναζήτηση: (κύκλωσε)

- 1) ορθογραφικό λεξικό
- 2) ερμηνευτικό λεξικό
- 3) συνωνύμων και αντιθέτων
- Αναζητώ στο λεξικό μου τις παρακάτω λέξεις και γράφω δίπλα ένα συνώνυμο και ένα αντίθετο για την κάθε μία από αυτές:

ανακαίνιση	
ανοικοδόμηση	
μετακομίζω	
συγκεντρώνω	

ιγιωι	ιένων εκφράσεων με τη λέζη <u>ύψος</u> :
	► Στάθηκε στο <u>ύψος</u> των περιστάσεων:
	►Στέκομαι στο <u>ύψος</u> μου:
	► Ή του <u>ύψους</u> ή του βάθους:

2. Αναζητώ στο λεξικό μου και βρίσκω τη σημασία των παρακάτω

3. Αναζητώ στο λεξικό μου τις παρακάτω λέξεις και γράφω δίπλα σε κάθε μία από αυτές μία συνώνυμη λέξη και μία προσδιοριζόμενη. (Αν δεν μπορέσω να τα εντοπίσω όλα, τα αναζητώ σε άλλο ερμηνευτικό λεξικό):

ΛΕΞΕΙΣ	ΣΥΝΩΝΥΜΗ	ΠΡΟΣΔΙΟΡΙΖΟΜΕΝΗ
πλούσιο		
άσχημη		
σκληρό		
κρύα		

<u>Συνταγές</u> μαγειοικής

Κάτι ωραίο μαγειρεύεται στην κουζίνα. Μάθετε τι διαβάζοντας τη συνταγή:



Μακαρόνια με κιμά

Υλικά

500 γραμμάρια μακαρόνια 500 γραμμάρια μοσχαρίσιος κιμάς 1 ποτηράκι του κρασιού λάδι 2 κρειμιύδια ξερά τριμμένα 1 πράσινη πιπεριά κομμένη σε κύβους 1 μεγάλο καρότο κομμένο σε κύβους 1 κιλό ντομάτες ξεφλουδισμένες και χοντροκομμένες

1 ποτήρι του νερού χυμό ντομάτας 1/2 ποτηράκι του κρασιού άσπρο κρασί ζάχαρη, αλάτι και πιπέρι τυρί ρεγκάτο τριμμένο

Το ουσιαστικό συντανή συμαίνει:

Εκτέλεση

Σε μια κατσαρόλα προσθέτω τον κιμά με το λάδι και το κρεμμύδι, τον ανακατεύω συνέχεια για να μη σβολιάσει και προσθέτω την πιπεριά, το καρότο, το κρασί, ζάχαρη, αλάτι και πιπέρι. Μετά ρίχνω τις ντομάτες και τον χυμό ντομάτας, προσθέτω λίγο νερό και αφήνω τον κιμά να βράσει και να μείνει με τη σάλτσα του. Βράζω τα μακαρόνια, τα σουρώνω και τα βουτυρώνω. Απλώνω σε μια πιατέλα, διαδοχικά, λίγο τυρί ρεγκάτο, τα μακαρόνια, πάλι τυρί, τον κιμά με τη σάλτσα του και τελειώνω με τυρί.

Ρένα της Φτελιάς, Συνταγές για ζυμαρικά, εκδ. Νέα Σύνορα, Αθήνα, 2000

4.α) Στον τίτλο του κειμένου εντόπισε τον υπογραμμισμένο τύπο <u>Συνταγές.</u> Αναζήτησε στο λεξικό σου τις 2 διαφορετικές σημασίες του ουσιαστικού συνταγή και κύκλωσε τη σημασία που υπάρχει στο συγκεκριμένο κείμενο:

10 000 tate of trap of planton
1
2
β) Στο κείμενο εντόπισε τον υπογραμμισμένο τύπο προσθέτω. Αναζήτησε στο λεξικό σου τις 2 διαφορετικές σημασίες του ρήματος προσθέτω και κύκλωσε τη σημασία που υπάρχει στο συγκεκριμένο κείμενο:
Το ρήμα προσθέτω σημαίνει:
1



ΥΠΟΣΤΗΡΙΚΤΙΚΟ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ ΣΤ΄ ΤΑΞΗΣ ΣΤΗ ΓΛΩΣΣΑ

Ονοματεπώνυμο:	Τμήμα:
Ημερομηνία:	

Επανάληψη στην ενότητα 6 : «Η ζωή σε άλλους τόπους» (Β.Μ. σελ.79-94) (α΄ τεύχος)

 Διαβάζω προσεκτικά το παρακάτω κείμενο, εντοπίζω τις υπογραμμισμένες λέξεις του κειμένου στο λεξικό μου, γράφω τον λημματικό τύπο με τον οποίο τις αναζήτησα και σημειώνω σε ποιο τέταρτο των σελίδων του λεξικού μου τις εντόπισα:

Ωραία καλοκαιριάτικη μέρα, γυρίζω στα χαριτωμένα στενά δρομάκια του Ητον, μπαίνω στην κοσμοζάκουστη σχολή, όπου σπουδάζει από το Δημοτικό ως το Γυμνάσιο, η αριστοκρατία της Αγγλίας.

Ανεβαίνω παλιές σαρακοφαγωμένες σκάλες, μπαίνω στις αίθουσες, ρίχνω μια ματιά στα κελιά, όπου μένουν οι εσωτερικοί μαθητές, παίρνω μακριούς σκοτεινούς διαδρόμους, σαν να βρίσκομαι σε μοναστήρι. Μα τα καλογεράκια εδώ φορούν υποχρεωτικά από το Δημοτικό σχολείο φράκο κι αψηλό καπέλο. Αυτό είναι το ράσο τους.

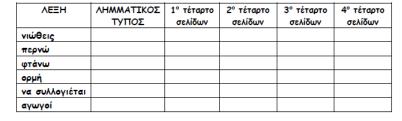
[...] Νιώθεις πως εδώ, στη μικρή τούτη φημισμένη πολιτεία, όπου αναθρέφεται η εγγλέζικη αριστοκρατία, το ελληνικό πνεύμα, φωτεινό, τολμηρό κι ισορροπημένο, συνεχίζει εξόριστο στην υπερβόρεια ομίχλη το εξαίσιο έργο του.

Περνώ ένα μικρό γιοφυράκι ποταμού, φτάνω στον ανοιχτό χώρο, όπου οι μεγάλοι μαθητές με τα ουρανιά και τ' άσπρα κασκέτα παίζουν γκολφ. Ωραία λιγνά κορμιά, χάρη και δύναμη, πειθαρχημένη ορμή, χαρά στο μάτι να βλέπει και στον νου να συλλογιέται πως με την άσκηση τα κορμιά τούτα γίνουνται καλοί αγωγοί για να περνάει το πνεύμα.

Νίκος Καζαντζάκης, Αγγλία

submeanings

Different



2.α) Στο παραπάνω κείμενο εντόπισε τον υπογραμμισμένο τύπο νιώθεις. Αναζήτησε στο λεξικό σου τις 3 διαφορετικές σημασίες του ρήματος νιώθω και κύκλωσε τη σημασία που υπάρχει στο συγκεκριμένο κείμενο:

Ποια σημασία υπάρχει στο κείμενο;



β) Στο παραπάνω κείμενο εντόπισε τον υπογραμμισμένο τύπο <u>φτάνω.</u> Αναζήτησε στο λεξικό σου τις 6 διαφορετικές σημασίες του ρήματος φτάνω και κύκλωσε τη σημασία που υπάρχει στο συγκεκριμένο κείμενο:

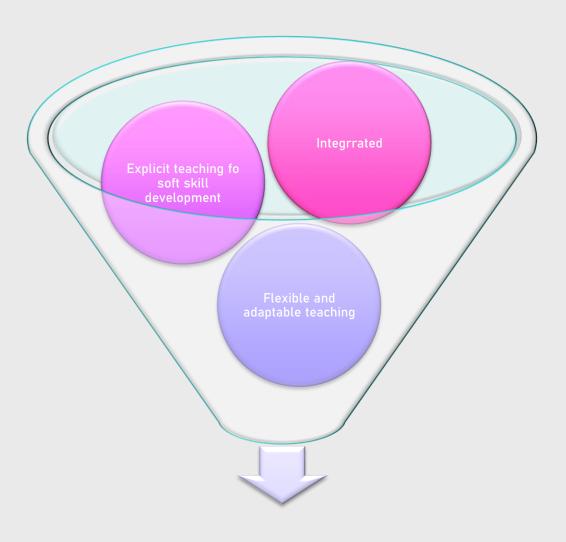
Το ρήμα φτάνω σημαίνει:

Το ρήμα νιώθω σημαίνει:

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	







Real world applications and ideas for future research

We know that:

- Academic Excellence Students who strategically use dictionaries for vocabulary building often perform better in their studies, demonstrating improved writing and speaking skills.
- It would be interesting to investigate if:
- Professional Growth Professionals who strategically use dictionaries to invest in vocabulary development and language precision excel in their careers, securing promotions, leadership roles, and greater job satisfaction.
- Cross-Cultural Communication Individuals working in diverse environments benefit from strategic dictionary use to bridge language gaps and foster effective cross-cultural communication.



- The strategic use of a dictionary can be a potent catalyst for soft skill development.
- The majority of the Euralex family is involved in dictionary compilation. My work, however, centers on training people to use dictionaries more effectively. Because, after all, without strategic and proficient dictionary users, there would be no demand for dictionaries.

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