

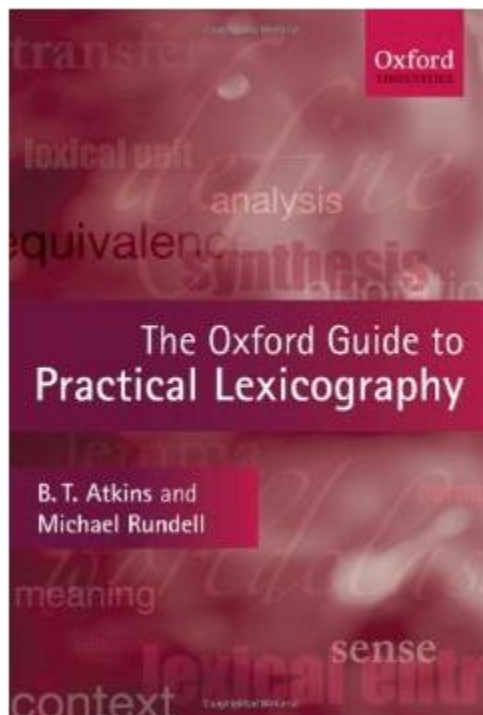
**Adapting the dictionary entry structure and DWS configuration for creating a dictionary aimed to be published on paper, online and as electronic dictionary software for PC and mobile**

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presented by Anna Rubinshteyn



# Lexicography now: new technologies, new tasks

- Today one can hardly imagine a dictionary project where the final result is only to appear as a printed volume.
- Dictionaries are now created and edited using professional dictionary writing software, making it possible to publish the results on paper, online, and on electronic media.
- With the advent of new dictionary making and publishing technologies, lexicographers are facing new challenges.



**Atkins, B.T.S. & Rundell, M. (2008).  
The Oxford Guide  
to Practical Lexicography.  
Oxford: Oxford University Press.**



**Linguistic  
theory**



**Dictionary  
user's  
needs**

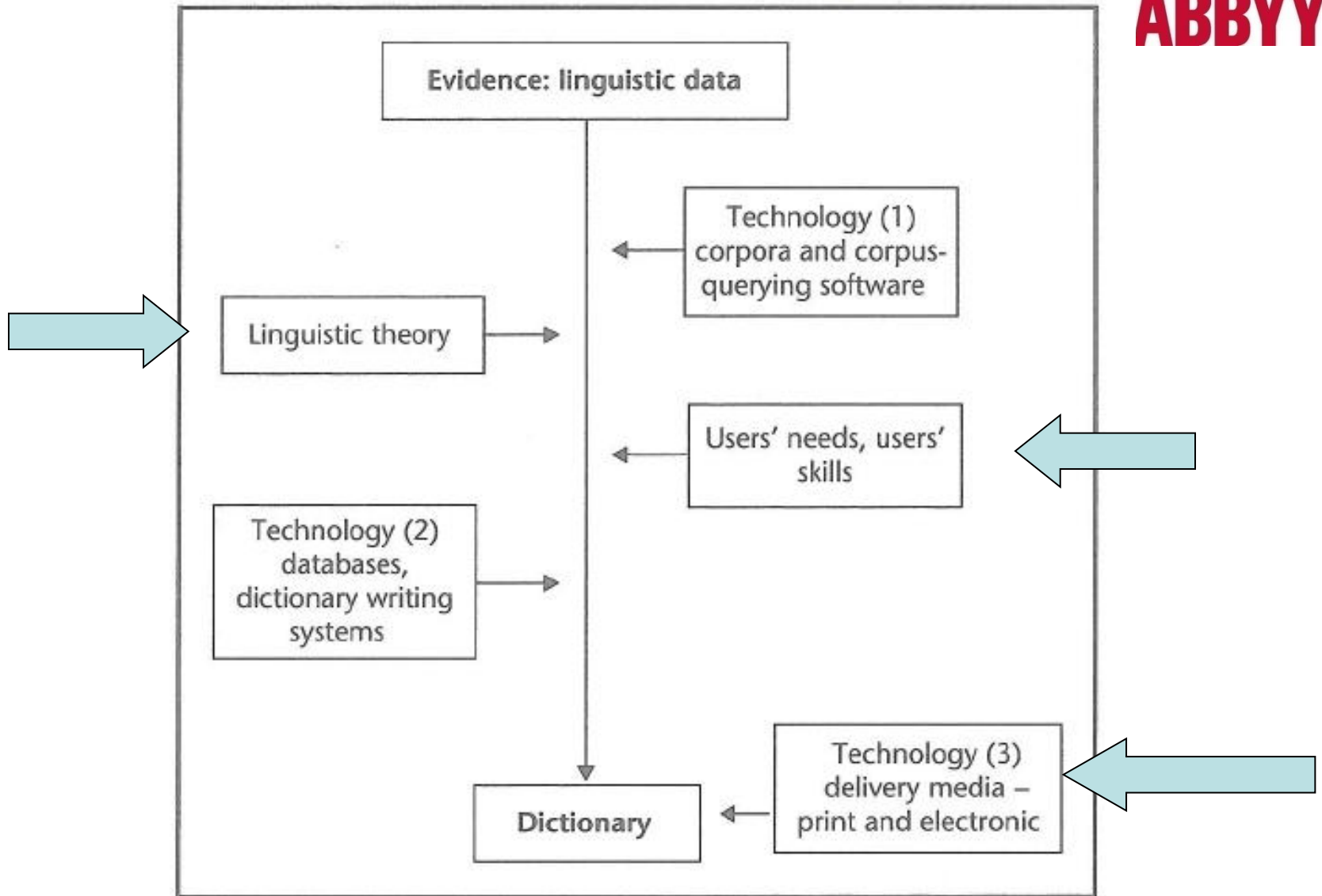


Fig 1.1 From data to dictionary

# Publishing formats influence dictionary making process

The type of media on which the dictionary is intended to be published affect every aspect of the lexicographic work and plays an important role in a dictionary Style Guide creation process.

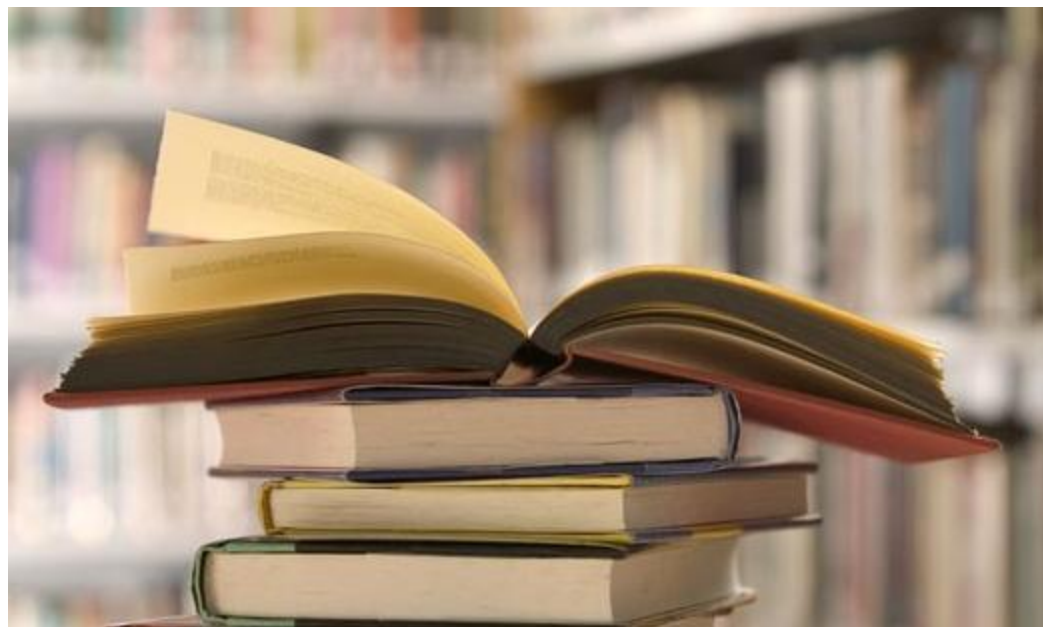
The type of media the dictionary will be published on must be taken into account on the very first stages of developing the dictionary concept, the Style Guide and defining the entry structure.



## Some features of each format

### Paper dictionary:

1. Limitation of space;
2. Headword replaced with the swung dash in the entry body;
3. Abbreviations instead of full labels;
4. Idioms and collocations often included in the entry with the main word;
5. Limited number of examples.



## Some features of each format

### Electronic dictionary:

not just the electronic representation of a paper dictionary, but “thing-in-itself”

Electronic dictionary  
is a **multifunctional instrument**  
that can be used to work with language data,  
language learning and  
knowledge acquisition.





## Some features of each format

### Electronic dictionary:

1. No space limitations;
2. Usually full headwords in the entry;
3. Labels are not abbreviated;
4. Idioms and collocations are usually the separate entries;
5. Not limited number of examples (e.g. ABBYYLingvo dictionary software is integrated with corpus);
6. Includes pictures, tables, audio, video;
7. Often includes some tools for language learning and memorizing words;
8. Often integrated with text editors, internet browsers, mail agents and other office applications;
9. Includes morphology engines.



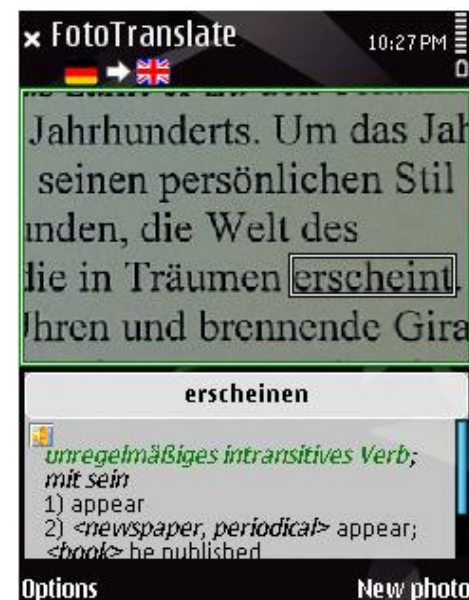
*Often the same features are relevant for the online dictionaries if these are not just the web pages with text, but based on linguistic technology.*



## Some features of each format

### Mobile dictionary:

1. Limitation of space: the screen is too small and the memory size is limited in the mobile gadgets;
2. Only short and useful information;
3. Used in situations when quick look up is needed;
4. Maximum technology convergence (ABBYY FotoTranslate).



## New dictionary writing principles

When creating a dictionary entry aimed to be published on paper, online and on handheld devices we have to think the entry structure over very thoroughly.

The lexicographers have to keep in mind the dictionary users' needs, apply linguistic theory and always think about *how the dictionary is intended to be published*.

# Dictionary Writing System adjustment

The Dictionary Writing System must be adapted for the creation of the dictionary entry that will have **different structure and visualization** in **paper** and **electronic** dictionary.

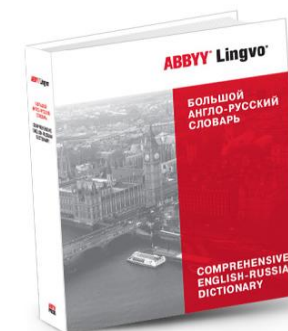
The dictionary makers and DWS developers should work together to adjust the DWS for the needs of publishing the same dictionary on different media.



It is preferable when DWS, electronic dictionary software for PC and mobile devices and online dictionary are provided by the same software developer as it reduces the time spent for negotiations and software customization.

## Research base

- Experience of creating dictionaries within our team of lexicographers and in collaboration with authors (more than 40 dictionaries created)
- Development of a professional dictionary writing system ABBYY Lingvo Content
- Development of dictionary software ABBYY Lingvo (since 1989) for PC, mobile and online.
- Publishing dictionaries on paper in ABBYY Press publishing house (since 2007)



# ABBYY Lingvo Comprehensive English-Russian Dictionary case: from PC version to paper

- Published electronically in 1990 and then permanently updated by ABBYY team of lexicographers with a new electronic version (desktop and online) published every one or two years.
- This dictionary was available on handheld devices (Pocket PC and Palm) since 2003 and on mobile phones since 2006.

And it was only in 2007 when the first paper edition has been released.

# How we work

Lexicographers, editors, DWS software engineers, ABBYY Lingvo dictionary software developers, and people from ABBYY Press publishing house work in close collaboration.



First, the key features of each version of the dictionary were identified, which led us the following list of questions:

- What is the optimal size of dictionary entries (space is crucial)?
- How can we make the layout more user-friendly?
- How will users interact with dictionaries in different formats?
- What opportunities does each publishing format provide?

In answering the above questions, we developed different sets of styles and export settings for each entry section.

# Styles and Export settings in DWS

The following choices are made for each entry section that is described in the Style Guide. These choices affect how the corresponding section is displayed in the various formats and how entries are exported from the dictionary writing system.

- How the name of the section will be displayed
- How section levels will be numbered
- How the sections will appear on-screen and on the printed page (fonts, line breaks, colours)
- How many same-level sections will be allowed
- Which sections will make it into each version of the dictionary
- How headwords will be displayed in the body of the entries
- How headword alternatives will be handled
- How labels will be displayed
- Which entries will make it into each version



# Styles and Export settings in DWS: electronic version

Once the appropriate settings are selected for each entry section, the styles and export settings are selected to suit the output format.

The screenshot displays the ABBYY Lingvo Content Server interface. The main window shows the entry 'antique' with its linguistic data and XML-style markup. The interface is divided into several panels:

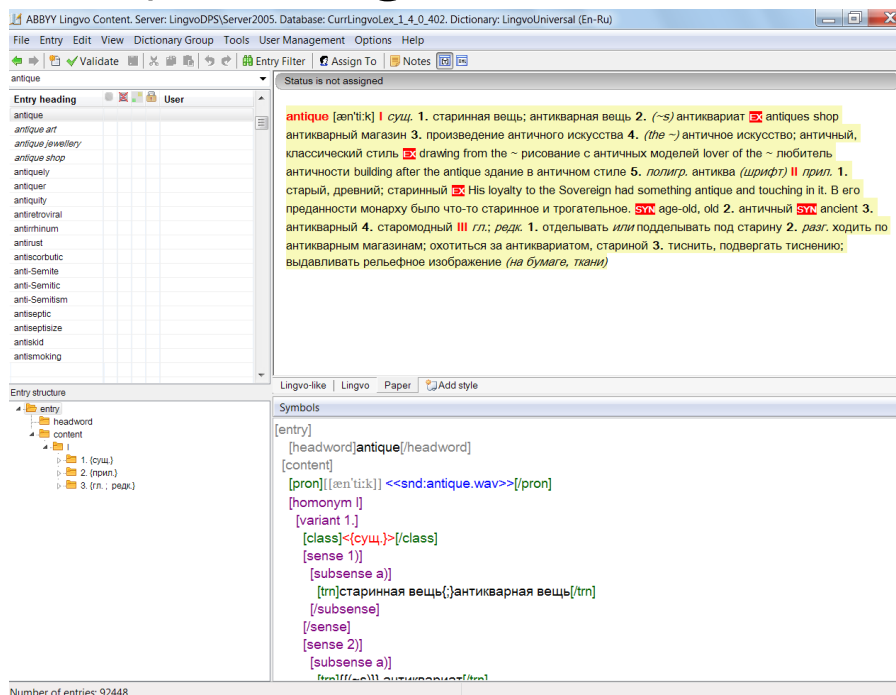
- Entry heading:** A list of entries including 'antique', 'antique art', 'antique jewellery', 'antique shop', 'antiquely', 'antiquer', 'antiquity', 'antiretroviral', 'antirrhinum', 'antitrust', 'antiscorbic', 'anti-Semite', 'anti-Semitic', 'anti-Semitism', 'antiseptic', 'antiseptize', 'antiskid', and 'antismoking'.
- Entry structure:** A tree view showing the structure of the entry, including 'entry', 'headword', 'content', and '1. (сущ.)', '2. (прил.)', '3. (гл.; редк.)'.
- Entry content:** The main content area showing the entry 'antique' with its phonetic transcription '[ænˈti:k]', audio file 'antique.wav', and five numbered senses in Russian. Sense 1 is 'старинная вещь; антикварная вещь', sense 2 is '(~s) антиквариат', sense 3 is 'произведение античного искусства', sense 4 is 'античное искусство; античный, классический стиль', and sense 5 is 'антиква (Шрифт)'. The entry also includes a definition for 'antiquely' and a sentence: 'His loyalty to the Sovereign had something antique and touching in it. — В его преданности монарху было что-то'.
- Symbols:** A panel showing the XML-style markup for the entry, including tags for '[entry]', '[headword]', '[content]', '[pron]', '[homonym]', '[variant]', '[class]', '[sense]', '[subsense]', and '[trn]'. The markup is as follows:
 

```
[entry]
[headword]antique[/headword]
[content]
[pron][[ænˈti:k]] <<snd:antique.wav>>[/pron]
[homonym ]
[variant 1.]
[class]<{сущ.}>[/class]
[sense 1]
[subsense a]
[trn]старинная вещь(;);антикварная вещь[/trn]
[/subsense]
[/sense]
[sense 2]
[subsense a]
[trn]((с)) антиква[/trn]
```

At the bottom left, the text 'Number of entries: 92448' is visible.

# Styles and Export settings in DWS: paper version

Once the appropriate settings are selected for each entry section, the styles and export settings are selected to suit the output format.



Thus, the lexicographer can easily see how an entry will appear in the various formats while still working on the dictionary.

# Electronic and paper dictionary

Export results:

antique (En-Ru)

**antique** [æn'ti:k] *брум.* / *амер.*

1. *суц.*  
 1) старинная вещь; антикварная вещь  
 2) (*antiques*) антиквариат  
 antiques shop — антикварный магазин  
 3) произведение античного искусства  
 4) (*the antique*) античное искусство; античный, классический стиль  
 drawing from the antique — рисование с античных моделей  
 lover of the antique — любитель античности  
 building after the antique — здание в античном стиле

5) *полигр.* антиква (*шрифт*)

2. *прил.*  
 1) старый, древний; старинный  
 His loyalty to the Sovereign had something antique and touching in it. — В его преданности монарху было что-то старинное и трогательное.  
 Syn: age-old, old  
 2) античный  
 Syn: ancient  
 3) антикварный  
 4) старомодный

3. *гл. ; редк.*  
 1) отделявать *или* подделывать под старину  
 2) *разг.* ходить по антикварным магазинам; охотиться за антиквариатом, стариной  
 3) тиснить, подвергать тиснению; выдавливать рельефное изображение (*на бумаге, ткани*)

Найдено в словарях:

**Локальные словари:**  
 LingvoUniversal (En-Ru)  
 Learning (En-Ru)  
 OxfordAmericanDictionary  
 CollinsCobuild (En-En)  
 HoverDictionary (En-Ru)  
 OxfordDictionary (En-En)  
 LingvoScience (En-Ru)  
 AmericanEnglish (En-Ru)

**Статьи онлайн >>**  
**Искать еще:**  
 В ABBYY Lingvo  
 В Lingvo.Pro  
 В Интернете  
 В Википедии

**antique** [æn'ti:k] I *n* 1. старинная вещь; антикварная вещь 2. (-s) *pl* антиквариат; -s shop антикварный магазин 3. произведение античного искусства 4. (the -) античное искусство; античный, классический стиль; building after the - здание в античном стиле; drawing from the - рисунок с античной модели; lover of the - любитель античности 5. *полигр* антиква (*шрифт*)

II *adj* 1. старый, древний; старинный **SYN** age-old, old 2. античный **SYN** ancient 3. антикварный 4. старомодный **EX** His loyalty to the Sovereign had something - and touching in it. В его преданности монарху было что-то старомодное и трогательное.

III *v редк* 1. отделявать *или* подделывать под старину 2. *разг* ходить по антикварным магазинам; охотиться за антиквариатом, стариной 3. тиснить, подвергать тиснению; выдавливать рельефное изображение (*на бумаге, ткани*)

## Conclusion

A new century is posing new tasks for the lexicographers and new software technologies come to help the lexicographers in their everyday work.

The collaboration between practicing lexicographers and software developers is very fruitful and helps both parties to facilitate their work and move further to new creative tasks.

Thus the collaboration between ABBYY lexicographic team, ABBYY Lingvo Content software developers, ABBYY Lingvo desktop, mobile and online dictionary developers and ABBYY Press publishing house helped to develop new DWS features and a new methodology of dictionary creation.

**Thank you!**

**Questions?**

