



KATHOLIEKE UNIVERSITEIT
LEUVEN

ILT



Lexicographers' 'have-tos' in the electronic dictionary age

Serge Verlinde

Leuven Language Learning

K.U.Leuven

(e-)lexicography: where do we stand?

Lexicography at a Crossroads

(Bergenholtz, Nielsen & Tarp 2009)

eLexicography in the 21st century: new challenges

(Granger & Paquot 2010)

e-Lexicography: ... Digital initiatives ...

(Fuertes-Olivera & Bergenholtz 2011)

Towards a new destiny

(Gouws, ibidem)

eLEX 2011: new applications for new users

The real potential of e-dictionaries is still unexploited and undefined.

(Sánchez & Cantos, ibidem)

- Past:
 (very concise and simplified)
 historical overview of e-lexicography

- Present:
 data access: customisation and usability

- Future:
 dynamic interaction: inter-active process



Past: (...) historical overview of e-lexicography

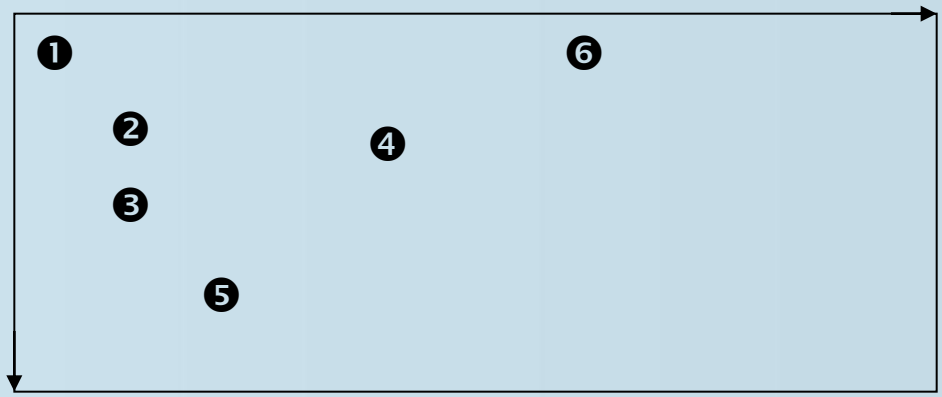
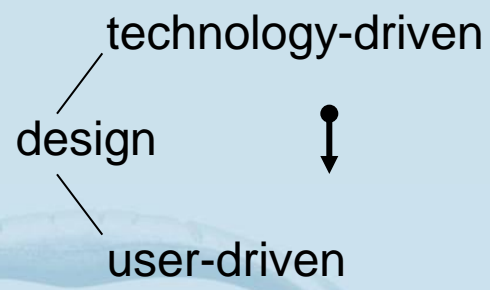
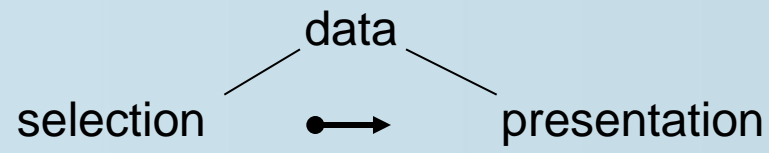
1st generation

p-dictionary

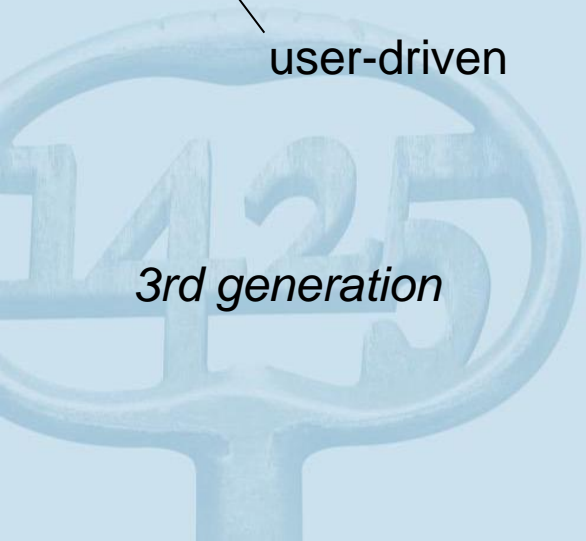


e-dictionary

2nd generation



3rd generation



① (Web) concordancers



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② Parallel corpora



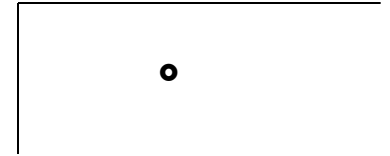
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③ Dicouèbe



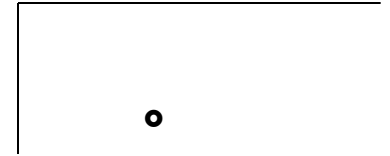
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④ TLF informatisé



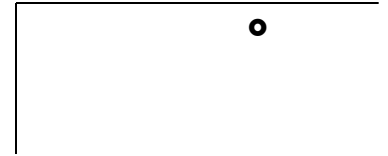
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⑤ DiCoInfo



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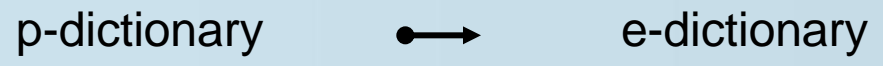
⑥ CNRTL - Proxémie



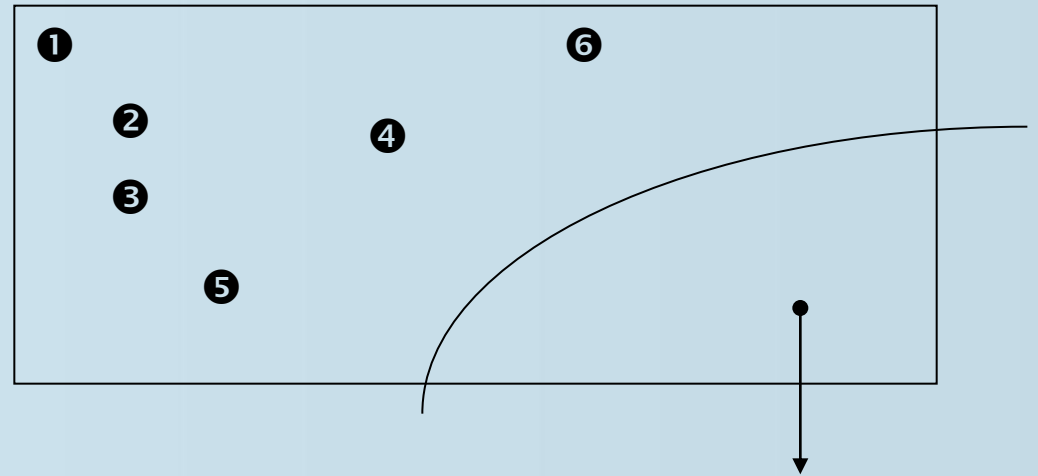
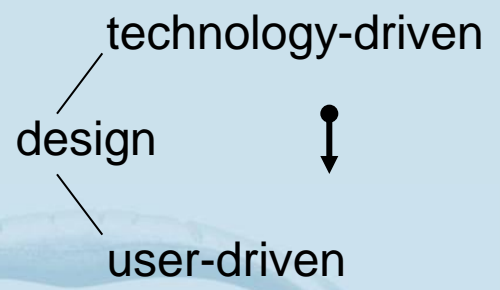
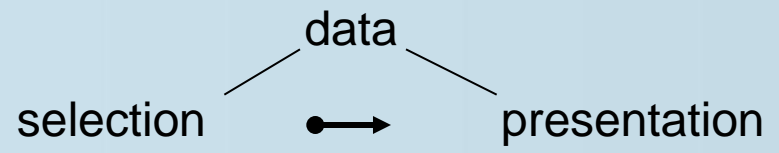
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Past: (...) historical overview of e-lexicography

1st generation

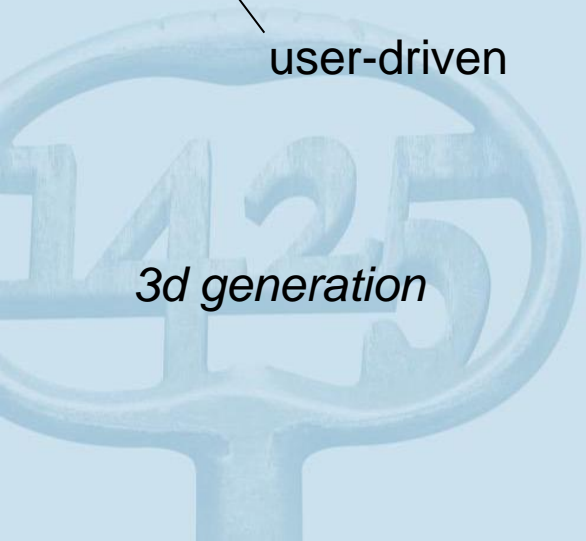


2d generation



customisation and individualisation

3d generation



external information

lexicographer

from logfiles

from user

format

- show less/more ①

fixed >< flexible

- users' needs ②
- > monofunctional dictionaries ③

content

- personal profile
 - language proficiency
 - users' disciplinary background (> keynote S. Granger)
 - look-up situation?

① Macmillan Dictionary

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② Dictionary of fixed expressions (Dk)

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3 Base lexicale du français (BLF)

HOME

WIE IS WIE ORGANIGRAM CONTACT INTRANET ENGLISH

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Over K.U.Leuven | Onderwijs | Onderzoek | Toekomstige studenten | Studenten | Alumni | Faciliteiten | Bibliotheken | Faculteiten & Departementen | Internationaal

Leuven Language
Institute

Lexical Database for French (Base lexicale du français - BLF) - new site

(Almost) everything you always wanted to know about... French words

Find information on

- a **word**
Meaning, gender, use of prepositions, translation, ...
- a **word combination/expression**
lors de, une ambiance règne, à tout prix, ...

Find the translation of

- a **word to**
- a **word combination/expression to**
een vraag stellen, ask a question, hacer una pregunta > ? une question

Check

- the **use** of a (sequence of) word(s)
What would you use? *apparaître (à or sur) l'écran? espérer (de or -) faire ...* - check on the web
- whether a **translation** is correct
salarie > salaried person?

Help me

- **understand** a text
"Beta" version: work in progress
- **translate** a text
Coming soon...
- **write** a text
Coming soon...

Learn

- how to **express an idea**
Something starts, something is intense, a large amount of something, words and word combinations about economics, ...
- how to **combine words** to form sentences
salary > to earn
- how to **avoid co**
- Use of prepositi

Do exercises

- on **all aspects of French vocabulary**
On verb forms, gender, use of prepositions, word combinations, ...

Interface

- in English
Coming soon
- en français
- in het Nederlands

Help us improve this tool

- Did you find the information you needed?

yes no

- Why not?

- Suggestions?

Accented letters and special characters

- á é í ó ú
- à è ì ò ù
- â ê î ô û
- ã õ ï õ ù
- ç
- œ
- ñ
- ß
- à

Find information on...
this word:

Find which words to use with it

Find which words frequently appear in the same sentence

Present: data access - usability studies

usability = effectiveness
 efficiency
 user satisfaction
 (Heid 2011 and ISO 9241-11)

“healthy convergence between two research paradigms
 (research into dictionary use and usability studies)”

(Lew 2011)



Present:

data access – examples of usability studies

- Pastor & Alcina (2010)
- Bergenholtz (2011)
- Bank (2010)

“The search for *c’est une question de vie ou de mort* in BLF was not very successful [...] The users spent3.28..... minutes (on average) on this task.” (Heid 2011)

“Anzumerken sei, dass viele Testpersonen an dieser Stelle einen Vergleich zu dem Online-Wörterbuch www.leo.org zogen, indem sie die Gebrauchstauglichkeit von www.leo.org als sehr gut bewerteten und als Maßstab für die BLF nahmen.” (Bank 2010:103)

Present: data access - efficient search functions

“It takes time to get accustomed to new ways of finding information, it may even require formal training.” (Trap-Jensen 2010)

“[...] task-specific data presentation may be a good device for specific and well-circumscribed tasks, while search functions for less focused tasks may need to be kept as simple as possible.” (Heid 2011)



Present: data access - efficient search functions

- conformity with user expectations:
 - cf. search engines:
 - one input field
 - common and proper nouns
 - word combinations, MWE
 - sentences, texts

- error tolerance:
 - spelling
 - specific search habits
 - error prevention
 - error handling



Demo: Interactive Language Toolbox

- search function





Interactive Language Toolbox

(Almost) everything you always wanted to know about... texts, words and word combinations in Dutch, English and French

[Dictionary look-up and text analysis](#) | [Discover vocabulary](#) | [Exercises](#)

Step 1. Enter / Paste

Enter or paste **one or more words** in any existing form (suggestions will appear) or a **text** (a sentence, a paragraph or a full text).

Enter or paste one or more words in any existing form or a text.

Step 2. Select

Select the **source language**.

- Dutch
 English
 French

Step 3. Find

Find:
definitions, examples, pronunciation, ...
for words and word combinations (*on behalf of, to ask a question*)

Help me:

- understand, translate, write a text; evaluate its **difficulty**
- compare the **use** of words/word combinations

Advanced search options

Use:

- %
as a wildcard: e.g. *thin%*
Note that the wildcard will not be accepted by all websites and in all positions. You will get the best results if the wildcard is used at the end of a word.
- _
in a multiword expression: e.g. *in_order_to*
- /
between words whose use you want to compare: e.g. *tell/say, I can't say// cannot say*

Interface

- [in English](#)
- [en français](#)
- [in het Nederlands](#)

Need help?

[click here](#)

Personal database

[click here](#)

Tip

Words combine together.
Discover how.

Accented letters and special characters

á é í ó ú
à è ì ò ù
ä ë ï ö ü
â ê î ô û
ç œ ñ ß å



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question-begging [en]
 question-beggings > question-begging [en]
 question-beggings > question-begging [en]
 A question [en]
 question [fr]
 U question > (il n'en est) pas question! [fr]
 question > aborder une question [fr]
 question > c'est une question de vie ou de mort [fr]
 question > en question [fr]
 question > être hors de question [fr]
 question > être question de quelque chose [fr]
 question > il n'est pas question de [+ infinitif] [fr]
 question > la question (est) de savoir {si, comment} [+ proposition] [fr]
 question > la remise en question de quelque chose [fr]
 question > poser une question [fr]
 question > régler une question [fr]

Step 2. Select

Select the **source language**.

- Dutch
 English
 French

Step 3. Find

Click on a button

-
- words with the same meaning
- words with opposite meaning
- words with more general meaning
- words with more specific meaning
- related words

- all words commonly used with this word
- only the
 - verbs
 - nouns
 - adjectives
 - adverbs

Interface

-
-
-

Need help?

[click here](#)

Personal database

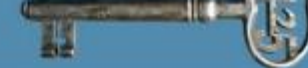
[click here](#)

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 â ê î ô û
 ç ø ñ ß å



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(Almost) everything you always wanted to know about... texts, words and word combinations in Dutch, English and French

Need help? [click here](#)

[home](#) > dictionary article

code

Find information according to your level:

- intermediate/advanced level
 - **Dictionnaire d'apprentissage du français langue étrangère ou seconde (DAFLES)**
-->> Website currently under construction, some links may not work properly. <<--
 - **Larousse**, click [here](#)
- advanced level/research
 - **Centre National de Ressources Textuelles et Lexicales** (Trésor de la langue française), click [here](#)

DAFLES

code

part of speech

nom

frequency

***** | **** | *** | ** | * | très peu fréquent

word combinations (all meanings)

click [here](#)

word forms

masculin | féminin | masculin | féminin

singulier singulier pluriel pluriel

code | | codes |

meaning(s)

[1a](#) ensemble de règles

[1b](#) livre de règles

[2a](#) combinaison d'accès

[2b](#) combinaison secrète



Interactive Language Toolbox

(Almost) everything you always wanted to know about... texts, words and word combinations in Dutch, English and French

[Dictionary look-up and text analysis](#) | [Discover vocabulary](#) | [Exercises](#)

Step 1. Enter / Paste

Enter or paste **one or more words** in any existing form (suggestions will appear) or a **text** (a sentence, a paragraph or a full text).

question vie

Step 2. Select

Select the **source language**.

- Dutch
 English
 French

Step 3. Find

from the web

Advanced search options

use:

- %
as a wildcard: e.g. *thin%*
Note that the wildcard will not be accepted by all websites and in all positions. You will get the best results if the wildcard is used at the end of a word.
- _
in a multiword expression: e.g. *in_order_to*
- /
between words whose use you want to compare: e.g. *tell/say, I can't say/I cannot say*

Interface

-
-
-

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ç œ ñ ß å

Interactive Language Toolbox

(Almost) everything you always wanted to know about... texts, words and word combinations in Dutch, English and French

Need
click

[home](#) > definition

question vie

- Dictionary of general language
 - **Dictionnaire d'apprentissage du français langue étrangère ou seconde (DAFLES)**
- Business French dictionary
 - **Dictionnaire d'apprentissage du français des affaires (DAFA)**
- Technical language dictionary
 - Le **Grand dictionnaire terminologique**, click [here](#)

DAFLES

c'est une **question de vie** ou de mort

= s'emploie pour indiquer qu'il faut agir, décider tout de suite, sans hésiter

être

mort

la mort est l'état d'une personne, d'un animal qui n'est plus en vie

ou

question

une question est un problème qui se pose, un sujet de discussion

vie

la vie est la caractéristique d'une plante, d'un animal, d'un être humain de pouvoir se développer, de pouvoir changer



Interactive Language Toolbox

(Almost) everything you always wanted to know about... texts, words and word combinations in Dutch, English and French

Dictionary look-up and text analysis | [Discover vocabulary](#) | [Exercises](#)

Step 1. Enter / Paste

Enter or paste **one or more words** in any existing form (suggestions will appear) or a **text** (a sentence, a paragraph or a full text).

yeux

yeux > oeil [fr]
 yeux > (qqch.) coûter les yeux de la tête [fr]
 yeux > aux yeux de l'opinion [fr]
 yeux > avoir les larmes aux yeux [fr]
 yeux > avoir les yeux bleus [fr]
 yeux > à {mes, tes, ses, etc.} yeux [fr]
 yeux > coûter les yeux de la tête [fr]
 yeux > faire les yeux doux à quelqu'un [fr]
 yeux > fermer les yeux sur quelque chose [fr]
 yeux > jeter de la poudre aux yeux [fr]
 yeux > les yeux brillants de quelqu'un [fr]
 yeux > les yeux fermés [fr]
 yeux > les yeux rivés sur {quelque chose, quelqu'un} [fr]
 yeux > lever les yeux [fr]
 yeux > ne pas avoir froid aux yeux [fr]
 yeux > ne pas avoir les yeux dans sa poche [fr]

Step 2. Select

Select the source language.

- Dutch
 English
 French

Step 3. Find

Click on a button

dictionary entry

translation into

Dutch

English

meaning

- definition
- words with the same meaning
 - words with opposite meaning
 - words with more general meaning
 - words with more specific meaning
 - related words

word combinations

- all words commonly used with this word
- only the
 - verbs
 - nouns
 - adjectives
 - adverbs

gender: le/la, de/het

Interface

- in English
- en français
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Interactive Language Toolbox

(Almost) everything you always wanted to know about... texts, words and word combinations in Dutch, English and French

Dictionary look-up and text analysis | [Discover vocabulary](#) | [Exercises](#)

Step 1. Enter / Paste

Enter or paste **one or more words** in any existing form (suggestions will appear) or a **text** (a sentence, a paragraph or a full text).

define:

define [en]
 defined > define [en]
 defined > define [en]
 definement [en]
 A
 U
 definements > definement [en]
 definements > definement [en]
 definer [en]
 definers > definer [en]
 definers > definer [en]
 defines > define [en]
 defines > define [en]

Step 2. Select

Select the **source language**.

- Dutch
 English
 French

Step 3. Find

Click on a button

dictionary entry

De pagina op it.kuleuven.be says:

If you want the definition of a word: enter this word (without 'define:'), select the language and click on the definition button

OK

- meaning
- definition
 - words with the same meaning
 - words with opposite meaning
 - words with more general meaning
 - words with more specific meaning
 - related words
- word combinations
- all words commonly used with this word
 - only the
 - verbs
 - nouns
 - adjectives
 - adverbs

gender: *le/la, de/het*

Interface

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Need help?

[click here](#)

Personal database

[click here](#)

Tip

Words combine together.
ow.

Letters and characters

à é ì ó ù
 â ê ï ô û
 ç œ ñ ß à

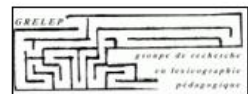


Interactive Language Toolbox

(Almost) everything you always wanted to know about... texts, words and word combinations in Dutch, English and French

Need help?

[click here](#)



[home](#) >

demande

- Translations in dictionaries
 - **Reverso**, click [here](#)
 - **WordReference**, click [here](#)
 - **Larousse**, click [here](#)
- Translations in context (parallel corpora - aligned sentences)
 - **Linguee**, click [here](#)

- **Opus**, click [here](#)

Tip!

Try to translate sequences of words. If you find a translation for such a sequence of words, it will be more reliable than the combination of translations of single words.

Check the context!

If you found a translation, check its use in context. No "" needed for a search on multiple words.

check occurrence of

on

- Google News (newspaper texts written by native speakers of the language: click [here](#))
- Google Scholar (texts written by scholars and scientists): click [here](#)
- the web:
 - Google: click [here](#)
 - WebAsCorpus website: click [here](#)

No translation found?

- Submit your problem to a **translation forum**
 - [WordReference.com](#)
 - [en-anglais.com](#)
- If the word refers to an **object**:
 - Try to find sites of companies that manufacture or sell this type of object.
 - Check whether their website is available in different languages.
- If the word is a **technical term**:
 - IATE database (European Union): click [here](#)

e-lexicography:

high potential >< low satisfaction

customising e-dictionaries

search functions

higher complexity
-> lower efficiency

if user-driven
-> lexicographer-driven

lower complexity
-> higher efficiency ?

1st generation p-dictionary

2d generation “salad-bar” style

3d generation “melting-pot” style – mash-up era

“[...] lexicography has to be redefined through the looking-glass of modern information science and technology.” (Leroyer 2011, see also Hartmann 2008)



Future: new destiny for e-lexicography?

- by embedding lexicographical data ❶
 into other applications ❷

- by combining lexicographical data
 with grammar
 with NLP techniques
 with CALL
 with other reference resources
 ...



1 Google Dictionary

Google Dictionary (by Google) + TOEV. AAN CHROME

★★★★★ (3108) | [Productiviteit](#) | van [Google](#) | 700.892 gebruikers

OVERZICHT | **DETAILS** | **RECENSIES** +1

Stretch computer.[5][6] It is a respelling of bite to avoid accidental mutation to bit.[1]

Early computers were designed for 4-bit BCD code (binary coded decimal) or 6-bit code for printable "graphics set", which included 26 alphabetic characters (only uppercase), 10 Numerical digits, and from 11 to 25 special graphic characters. New digital devices to communicate with each other required a larger set of information such as written language, and lowercase characters. The byte character set (ASCII) was developed in the late 1960s. Since with just only one bit more an eight-bit byte allows to store more information with binary coded decimal, the eight-bit EBCDIC character set was promulgated as a standard by the IBM in the late 1960s.

byte

A group of binary digits or bits (usually eight) operated on as a unit [More »](#)

The size of a byte was at first selected to be a multiple of existing teletypewriter codes, particularly the 5-bit codes used by the U.S. Army (Fielddata) and Navy.[citation needed]

In 1963, to end the use of incompatible teleprinter codes by different branches of the U.S. government, a 7-bit code, was adopted as a Federal Information Processing Standard, making 6-bit bytes commercially obsolete. In the early 1960s, AT&T introduced digital telephony first on long-distance trunk lines. These used 8-bit μ -law encoding. This large investment promised to reduce transmission costs for 8-bit data. The use of 8-bit codes for digital telephony also caused 8-bit data "octets" to be adopted as the basic data unit of the early Internet.[citation needed]

In the late 1970s, microprocessors such as the Intel 8008 (the direct predecessor of the 8080, and then the 8085)

View definitions easily as you browse the web.

With this extension, you can:

- 1) Double-click any word to view its definition in a small pop-up bubble.
- 2) View the complete definition of any word or phrase using the toolbar dictionary.

Foreign words are automatically translated to your language of choice.

IMPORTANT: The pop-up bubble will not work in tabs that were open prior to installation; such tabs must be refreshed. Also, note that all extensions are disabled on Chrome Web Store pages (including this page).

Supported dictionaries:

- Chinese, Simplified (中文 - 简体)
- Chinese, Traditional (中文 - 繁體)
- Czech (Český)
- Dutch (Nederlands)
- English
- French (Français)
- German (Deutsch)
- Italian (Italiano)
- Korean (한국어)
- Russian (Русский)
- Spanish (Español)

② Leo - Textmodus

DE->EN ▾ Fachgebiete

Im *Textmodus* können Sie Texte in das oben stehende Textfeld **eintragen** und Wörter oder Wortfolgen per Mausklick zur Übersetzung an das Wörterbuch schicken. Der *Textmodus* stellt somit eine bequeme Möglichkeit dar, Wörter eines Dokuments nachzuschlagen, ohne sie einzeln in die Eingabemaske übertragen zu müssen. - Der *Textmodus* liefert **keine maschinelle Übersetzung!**

🔍	Englisch	Deutsch	🔍
Speichern	Speichern im Trainer	37Treffer	
Unmittelbare Treffer			
	Verben		
<input type="checkbox"/> ⌂ ⓘ	to bring so. sth. <i>brought, brought</i>	jmdm. etw. ^{Akk.} eintragen <i>trug ein, eingetragen</i>	ⓘ ⌂
<input type="checkbox"/> ⌂ ⓘ	to chart sth.	etw. ^{Akk.} eintragen <i>trug ein, eingetragen</i>	ⓘ ⌂
<input type="checkbox"/> ⌂ ⓘ	to earn so. sth.	jmdm. etw. ^{Akk.} eintragen <i>trug ein, eingetragen</i>	ⓘ ⌂
<input type="checkbox"/> ⌂ ⓘ	to enlist	sich ^{Akk.} eintragen <i>trug ein, eingetragen</i>	ⓘ ⌂
<input type="checkbox"/> ⌂ ⓘ	to enregister so./sth.	jmdn./etw. eintragen <i>trug ein, eingetragen</i>	ⓘ ⌂
<input type="checkbox"/> ⌂ ⓘ	to enroll ^{espAE} / enroll ^{espBE}	sich ^{Akk.} eintragen <i>trug ein, eingetragen</i>	ⓘ ⌂
<input type="checkbox"/> ⌂ ⓘ	to enter sth. (in sth.)	etw. (in etw.) eintragen <i>trug ein, eingetragen</i>	ⓘ ⌂
<input type="checkbox"/> ⌂ ⓘ	to inscribe sth. <i>inscribed, inscribed</i>	etw. ^{Akk.} eintragen <i>trug ein, eingetragen</i>	ⓘ ⌂
<input type="checkbox"/> ⌂ ⓘ	to insert sth. [textil.]	etw. ^{Akk.} eintragen [<i>Weberei</i>] <i>trug ein, eingetragen</i>	ⓘ ⌂
<input type="checkbox"/> ⌂ ⓘ	to plot sth.	etw. ^{Akk.} eintragen <i>trug ein, eingetragen</i>	ⓘ ⌂
<input type="checkbox"/> ⌂ ⓘ	to record sth.	etw. ^{Akk.} eintragen <i>trug ein, eingetragen</i>	ⓘ ⌂
<input type="checkbox"/> ⌂ ⓘ	to register	sich eintragen <i>trug ein, eingetragen</i>	ⓘ ⌂
<input type="checkbox"/> ⌂ ⓘ	to register so./sth.	jmdn./etw. eintragen <i>trug ein, eingetragen</i>	ⓘ ⌂
<input type="checkbox"/> ⌂ ⓘ	to sign in	sich ^{Akk.} eintragen <i>trug ein, eingetragen</i>	ⓘ ⌂
<input type="checkbox"/> ⌂ ⓘ	to win so. sth. <i>won, won</i>	jmdm. etw. ^{Akk.} eintragen <i>trug ein, eingetragen</i>	ⓘ ⌂
Weitere Treffer			
	Verben		
<input type="checkbox"/> ⌂ ⓘ	to incorporate	als Aktiengesellschaft eintragen	ⓘ ⌂
<input type="checkbox"/> ⌂ ⓘ	to diarize ^{AE} diarise ^{BE} , also: diarize ^{BE}	in den Kalender eintragen	ⓘ ⌂
<input type="checkbox"/> ⌂ ⓘ	to journalize ^{AE} journalise ^{BE} , also: journalize ^{BE}	in ein Tagebuch eintragen	ⓘ ⌂

Demo: Interactive Language Toolbox

- input: text
 - > writing assistant
 - L2: French
 - spelling
 - grammar
 - vocabulary
 - L1: Ac. Dutch
 - vocabulary
 - style characteristics
 - content
- usability study for French (ongoing)
 - > testing effectiveness and efficiency
 - > 202 first year students in Economics



Interactive Language Toolbox

(Almost) everything you always wanted to know about... texts, words and word combinations in Dutch, English and French

[Dictionary look-up and text analysis](#) | [Discover vocabulary](#) | [Exercises](#)

Step 1. Enter / Paste

Enter or paste **one or more words** in any existing form (suggestions will appear) or a **text** (a sentence, a paragraph or a full text).

```
L'article raconte un fait divers.  
Jean Dubois était en vacances à Nice. Le  
dernier jour de son séjour, il a été heurté  
par une voiture. A l'hôpital, le médecin l'a  
examiné. Après deux jours d'observation, Jean  
Dubois a pu rentrer à la maison. Le médecin  
lui a encore prescrit une semaine de repos  
pour regagner ses forces.
```

Step 2. Select

Select the **source language**.

- Dutch
 English
 French

Step 3. Find

Help me

- understand my text
 translate my text
 my text
 analyse word frequency

Advanced search options

Use:

- %
as a wildcard: e.g. *thin%*
Note that the wildcard will not be accepted by all websites and in all positions. You will get the best results if the wildcard is used at the end of a word.
- _
in a multiword expression: e.g. *in_order_to*
- /
between words whose use you want to compare: e.g. *tell/say, I can't say/I cannot say*

Interface

- in English
 en français
 in het Nederlands

Need help?

[click here](#)

Personal database

[click here](#)

Tip

Words combine together.
Discover how.

Accented letters and special characters

á é í ó ú
à è ì ò ù
ä ë ï ö ü
â ê î ô û
ç œ ñ ß å



SOS French

Writing assistant

[home](#) > text revision

Step 1. Language check 2 of 3

Possible errors found for these items: click on the link(s)

Les noms/substantifs

- Le genre: [masculin et féminin](#)

Les noms de pays: genre et emploi des prépositions

Les verbes

- L'emploi de [l'imparfait et du passé composé](#)
- L'emploi du [subjonctif](#)

Step 2. Check 3 of 3

[Start check 3 out of 3](#)

Instructions for use

- Click on one of the links in the menu.
- Read the feedback.
- If necessary, click on *Grammaire* for more information.
- Correct your text.




L'emploi de l'imparfait et du passé composé


était = check the use of imparfait and passé composé with the information you find on the right.

L'article raconte un divers.
Jean Dubois **était** en vacances à Nice. Le dernier jour de son séjour, il a **été** **heurté** heurté par une voiture. A l'hôpital, le médecin l'a **examiné**. Après deux jours d'observation, Jean Dubois a **pu** rentrer à la maison. Le médecin lui a encore **prescrit** une semaine de repos pour regagner ses forces.

CHECK AND, IF NECESSARY, CORRECT YOUR TEXT

Read carefully when to use the imparfait and the passé composé. The tool helps you to check if the rules were applied correctly to the verbs of your text.

 These are guidelines: it's partly matter of interpretation.

 [Examples of texts](#) with imparfait and passé composé.

• IMPARFAIT = a habit, something that happened often

ex. (D'habitude,) _____ je me *levais* tôt pour prendre le train de 7h15.

comme d'habitude... *(as usual)*

comme toujours... *(as always)*

régulièrement... *(regularly)*

tous les jours... *(all days)*

chaque (jour, mois, année, ...)... *(every day)*

* Jean Dubois **était** en vacances à Nice . Le dernier ...

[Grammaire](#): formation de l'imparfait et du passé composé

[Grammaire](#): emploi de l'imparfait et du passé composé





SOS French

Writing assistant

[home](#) > text revision

Language check 3 of 3

Possible errors found for these items: click on the link(s)

Les prépositions

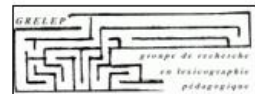
- L'emploi de prépositions [après un verbe, un substantif, un adjectif](#)

Les combinaisons de mots

- [Amélioration des combinaisons de mots](#)
- [Suggestions de combinaisons de mots](#)

Instructions for use

- ➔ Click on one of the links in the menu.
- ➔ Read the feedback.
- ➔ If necessary, click on *Grammaire* for more information.
- ➔ Correct your text.



L'emploi de prépositions après un verbe, un substantif, un adjectif

était = check certainly the preposition you used: errors are frequent for this word.

L' article raconte un fait divers.

Jean Dubois **était** en vacances à Nice. Le dernier jour de son séjour, il a **été heurté** par une voiture. A l' hôpital, le médecin l' a examiné. Après deux jours d' observation, Jean Dubois a pu **rentrer** à la maison. Le médecin lui a encore prescrit une semaine de repos pour regagner ses forces.

CHECK AND, IF NECESSARY, CORRECT YOUR TEXT

A lot of words are used with a fixed preposition (ex. penser à quelque chose, un abonnement à ce journal). Check if you used the correct preposition with the following words.

In Dutch, this words usually take another preposition than in French.

heurté > se heurter [verbe]

- [op iets stuiten]



op



à

se heurter à une difficulté, se heurter à un mur d'incompréhension

rentrer > rentrer [verbe]

- [gaan bij]
- [naar huis (terug)gaan]
- [botsen tegen, knallen op]
- [behoren tot]
- [tot zichzelf inkeren]



bij



dans

rentrer dans la police

naar

sans

rentrer (aussi: {je; il} rentre chez {moi; lui})

préposition

tegen, op

dans

rentrer dans un arbre/un mur

tot

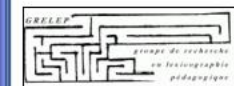
dans

rentrer dans une catégorie

tot

en

rentrer en soi-même



sens

- 1 un article est un texte complet sur un sujet déterminé qui est publié dans un journal, une revue, un livre, un dictionnaire ou une encyclopédie
- 2a un article est une partie d'un texte complet ou d'une discussion qui porte sur un sujet particulier et qui constitue une unité du point de vue du contenu
- 2b un article est une division ou une subdivision souvent numérotée d'un document officiel (une loi, une convention) qui porte sur un sujet particulier
- 3 un article est un objet d'une famille de produits qui est mis en vente dans un magasin
- 4 un article est un mot qui se met devant un nom pour le déterminer et pour en indiquer le genre et le nombre

combinaisons de mots



"FAIRE" (# + VERBE)

ART #	12
présente	
ART # traite	12
ART #	2
s'applique à quelque chose	
ART # porte sur	12
ART # parle de	12
ART # prévoit	2
ART # précise	12
ART # montre	1



DÉBUT

découvrir ART #	123
adopter ART #	2
lancer ART #	3



REPRISE

modifier ART #	12
reprendre ART #	12
#	
renvoyer ART #	123
rajouter ART #	123



AUTRES VERBES

commenter ART #	12	classer ART #	123
ART #		enrichir ART #	12
voter ART #	2	recommander	123
vérifier ART #	123	ART #	
envoyer ART #	13	développer ART #	12
publier ART #	12	#	
consulter ART #	12	ART # se trouve quelque part	123
acheter ART #	3	rédiger ART #	12
imprimer ART #	12	choisir ART #	123
évaluer ART #	123	partager ART #	3
violer ART #	2	sélectionner ART #	123
écrire ART #	12	#	
ajouter ART #	123	valider ART #	12
proposer ART #	123	signaler ART #	123
contenir ART #	3	insérer ART #	12
citer ART #	12	référencer ART #	3
lire ART #	12	conseiller ART #	123
enregistrer ART #	3	comprendre ART #	12
#		#	
compléter ART #	12	signer ART #	12
#		chercher ART #	123
rechercher ART #	123	illustrer ART #	12
#			



"FAIRE" (VERBE + #)

appliquer ART #	2
#	



CONTINUATION

conserver ART #	123
-----------------	-----




FIN

vendre ART #	3
payer ART #	3

Legende

ART
= {le, la, un, une, ce, cette, ...}


#
= woord


= frequentie van de woordcombinatie

12
= betekenissen waarvoor de woordcombinaties gebruikt worden (hier betekenissen 1 en 2)

séjour, il a été heurté par une voiture. A l'hôpital, le médecin l'a examiné. Après deux jours d'observation, Jean Dubois a pu rentrer à la maison. Le médecin lui a encore prescrit une semaine de repos pour regagner ses forces.

A lot of words combine to form fixed word combinations (ex. penser à quelque chose, un abonnement à ce journal). Click on the links to get an overview of the most relevant word combinations for a word.

 Read this information critically. Maybe you don't need it at all for some of the words you used.

• [article](#)

Language check 3 of 3

Possible errors found for these items: click on the link(s)

Les prépositions

- L'emploi de prépositions [après un verbe, un substantif, un adjectif](#)

Les combinaisons de mots

- [Amélioration des combinaisons de mots](#)
- [Suggestions de combinaisons de mots](#)

Amélioration des combinaisons de mots

forces = word probably used in a bad word combination: see at the right the suggestions for improvement

L'article raconte un fait divers.

Jean Dubois était en vacances à Nice. Le dernier jour de son séjour, il a été heurté par une voiture. A l'hôpital, le médecin l'a examiné. Après deux jours d'observation, Jean Dubois a pu rentrer à la maison. Le médecin lui a encore prescrit une semaine de repos pour regagner ses **forces**.

ilt.kuleuven.be/inlato/saf/_popup.php?x=...

ilt.kuleuven.be/inlato/saf/_popup.php?x=10&w1=reprandre&w2=forces

pourcentage des cas enregistrés		
reprandre	des forces	90.95
reprandre	ses forces	3.41
reprandre	quelques forces	2.89
reprandre	les forces	1.03
reprandre	mes forces	0.77
reprandre	leurs forces	0.63
reprandre	vos forces	0.31

CHECK AND, IF NEEDED

A lot of words combine to form fixed word combinations (ex. penser à quelque chose, un abonnement à ce journal). Hereafter you will find some suggestions, alternatives for word combinations which seem not really correct.



Read this information critically. Maybe you don't need it at all for some of the words you used.

Word combinations are given by frequency order. Words in red highlight very typical word combinations.

forces



regagner

pour exprimer **la reprise, le fait que quelque chose recommence avec forces** choisissez un autre verbe:

- reprandre**
- retrouver
- redonner
- refaire
- retour
- rendre
- repousser

Conclusion

future: interactivity

e-lexicography:

high potential >< low satisfaction

customising e-dictionaries

search functions

reducing distance e-tool/user
-> interaction e-tool/user

Conclusion

“We have to produce innovative reference tools including lexicographical data.” (Gouws 2011)

= “back to basics” approach

data access: search function
page layout
word combinations

= “breaking the barriers” approach

+ usability studies

