Outer Texts in Bilingual Dictionaries[*]

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Abstract: Dictionaries often display a central list bias with little or no attention to the use of outer texts. This article focuses on dictionaries as text compounds and carriers of different text types. Utilising either a partial or a complete frame structure, a variety of outer text types can be used to enhance the data distribution structure of a dictionary and to ensure a better information retrieval by the intended target user. A distinction is made between primary frame structures and secondary frame structures and attention is drawn to the use of complex outer texts and the need of an extended complex outer text with its own table of contents to guide the user to the relevant texts in the complex outer text. It is emphasised that outer texts need to be planned in a meticulous way and that they should participate in the lexicographic functions of the specific dictionary, both knowledge-orientated and communication-orientated functions, to ensure a transtextual functional approach.

Keywords: BACK MATTER, CENTRAL LIST, COMMUNICATION-ORIENTATED FUNCTIONS, COMPLEX TEXT, CULTURAL DATA, EXTENDED COMPLEX TEXT, EXTENDED TEXTS, FRONT MATTER, FRAME STRUCTURE, KNOWLEDGE-ORIENTATED FUNCTIONS, LEXICOGRAPHIC FUNCTIONS, OUTER TEXTS, PRIMARY FRAME, SECONDARY FRAME

Opsomming: Buitetekste in tweetalige woordeboeke. Woordeboeke vertoon dikwels 'n partydigheid ten gunste van die sentrale lys met min of geen aandag aan die buitetekste nie. Hierdie artikel fokus op woordeboeke as tekssamestellings en draers van verskillende tekssoorte. Met die benutting van óf 'n gedeeltelike óf 'n volledige raamstruktuur kan 'n verskeidenheid buitetekste aangewend word om die dataverspreidingstruktuur van 'n woordeboek te verbeter en om 'n beter herwinning van inligting deur die teikengebruiker te verseker. 'n Onderskeid word gemaak tussen primêre en sekondêre raamstrukture en die aandag word gevestig op komplekse buitetekste en die behoefte aan 'n uitgebreide komplekse buiteteks met sy eie inhoudsopgawe wat die gebruiker kan lei na die relevante tekste binne die komplekse buiteteks. Dit word benadruk dat buitetekste sorgvuldig beplan moet word en dat hulle deel moet hê aan die leksikografiese funksies van die betrokke woordeboek, sowel die kennis- as die kommunikasiegerigte funksies, om 'n transtekstuele funksionele benadering te verseker.

Sleutelwoorde: AGTERTEKSTE, BUITETEKSTE, KENNISGERIGTE FUNKSIES, KOMMUNIKASIEGERIGTE FUNKSIES, KOMPLEKSE TEKS, KULTURELE DATA, LEKSIKOGRAFIESE FUNKSIES, PRIMÊRE RAAM, RAAMSTRUKTUUR, SEKONDÊRE RAAM, SENTRALE LYS, UITGEBREIDE KOMPLEKSE TEKS, UITGEBREIDE TEKSTE, VOORTEKSTE

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[*] This article was presented as a keynote address at the Eighth International Conference of the African Association for Lexicography, organised by the Department of Germanic and Romance Languages, University of Namibia, Windhoek, Namibia, 7–9 July 2003.

Introduction

The average dictionary user does not judge a book, even a dictionary, by its cover. To these users the success of a dictionary is not determined primarily by its extent, the lay-out or the quality of the printing but rather by the way in which they manage to achieve a successful procedure of dictionary consultation by retrieving from the dictionary the kind of information they need and have been looking for. The lack of a dictionary culture among the majority of dictionary users leads to a situation where these users do not realise that the success of a dictionary consultation procedure does not only depend on the relevant data being included in the dictionary. Access to the data is a prerequisite for a successful retrieval of information. Not only the data included in a dictionary but also the structuring of the dictionary and the positioning of the data as entries determine the quality of the dictionary as a utility instrument. When evaluating a dictionary as a container of knowledge one has to focus on both the container and the knowledge. In the past, lexicographers, dictionary users and dictionary critics too often only looked at the contents of the dictionary. This bias was detrimental to the study, the development and the use of the structure of a dictionary and the different structural components. A stronger structure-directed approach puts the focus on both the container and the contained data.
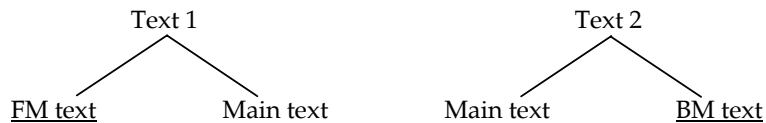
The compilation of a dictionary is only part of the overall lexicographic process and is preceded by the planning phase during which the dictionary conceptualisation plan is formulated and a sound theoretical basis is established. The compilation process should adhere to the dictionary conceptualisation plan. Dictionaries are compiled for real users and intended to be used as utility instruments. A user-driven lexicography compels lexicographers to plan their dictionaries in such a way that their target users can achieve an optimal retrieval of information. Consequently the dictionary plan should involve more than an account of the data types to be included in the treatment of the lemmata. It has to reflect on the dictionary as a carrier of text types and the positioning of these texts in the different textual venues.

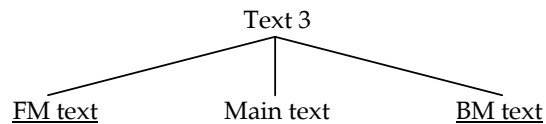## The frame structure and the structure of outer texts

The traditional bias towards the contents of dictionary articles as the main field of interest for dictionary users, lexicographers and metalexicographers has resulted in the narrowing of the focus on dictionaries to a mere study of the central list. Recent metalexicographic research rather switched the interest to the structure of dictionaries. This deviates the attention from the central list towards a more inclusive structural approach with the assumption that the central list can be complemented by front and/or back matter texts functioning as outer texts. In a dictionary the central list as well as any text occurring in the front or back matter can be extended and this extension can be complete or par-

tial. A partial extension leads to a given text being complemented by either front or back matter texts whereas a complete extension results in a text complemented by both front and back matter texts.
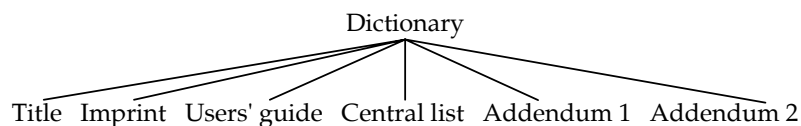
Partially extended texts

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            Text 1                              Text 2
           /      \                            /      \
      FM text    Main text              Main text    BM text
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Completely extended text

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                    Text 3
                  /   |   \
             FM text  Main text  BM text
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According to Kammerer and Wiegand (1998), a dictionary with a central text, and front and back matter texts constitutes a frame structure. The employment of a frame structure gives the lexicographer a much wider range of possibilities when it comes to decisions regarding the distribution of the data to be included in the dictionary and, if used with the necessary care, enhances the access of the user to a more comprehensive data selection. A user-dominated approach should have a distinct influence on the frame structure of modern dictionaries. This applies to the contents and the structure of the texts presented in the frame. As a carrier of text types a dictionary can be regarded as a so-called "big text" or a text compound. Hausmann and Wiegand (1989: 330) argue that the front matter as a whole is not a functional part of a dictionary but rather an arbitrary set of functional text parts. Kammerer and Wiegand (1998: 228) take this line of argument further by saying that the front and back matter are textual parts but not textual constituents because textual constituents should always be functional textual parts. To illustrate this: the user's guide text included in the front matter of a dictionary is not a user's guide to the front matter but a user's guide to the dictionary as a whole. It is a functional component of the dictionary and not of the front matter and therefore it is a textual constituent.

```
                        Dictionary
          /      /      /      |      \        \
       Title  Imprint  Users' guide  Central list  Addendum 1  Addendum 2
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Gouws (2001: 526) introduces the notion of an extended outer text not only to reflect the situation where a central list is complemented by an outer text but also to make provision for an outer text with its own outer text(s). A typical example of an extended outer text could be found in a dictionary with one or more complex outer texts, i.e. an outer text consisting of a number of subtexts, where this complex text is extended to include its own table of contents as a secondary outer text which enhances the access to the different subtexts. The German learner's dictionary *Wörterbuch Deutsch als Fremdsprache* has a frame structure which hosts a variety of outer texts. In the back matter section of this dictionary there is a complex outer text, indicated by the table of contents in the front matter functioning as a primary outer text as *Wortfelder* (Word fields). This complex outer text comprises a number of subtexts representing different words included in the central list which refers to specific semantic fields, i.e. man, environment, artefacts, religion, time, etc. No less than twelve subtexts are included in this complex outer text.

Complex outer text

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                        Word fields

    Man   Environment   Artefacts   Religion   Time
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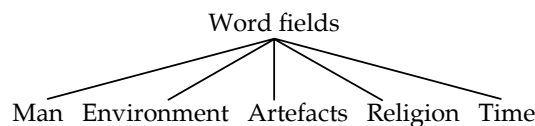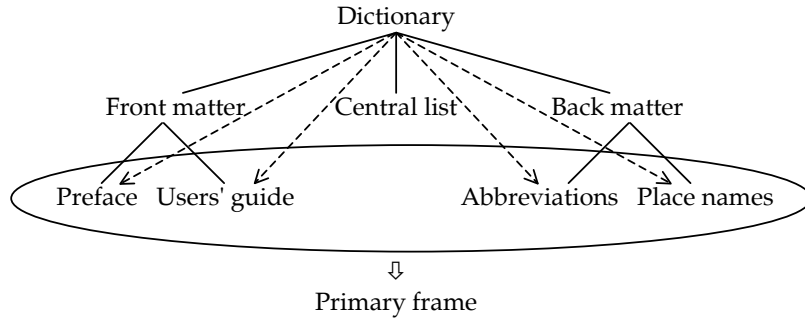
To ensure rapid access to the different subtexts this outer text has been extended to display its own table of contents. This table of contents only has the outer text *Wortfelder* in its scope. It is a functional textual constituent but directed at a single outer text.

Extended complex outer text

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                        Word fields

    Table of contents   Man   Environment   Artefacts
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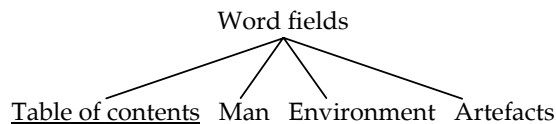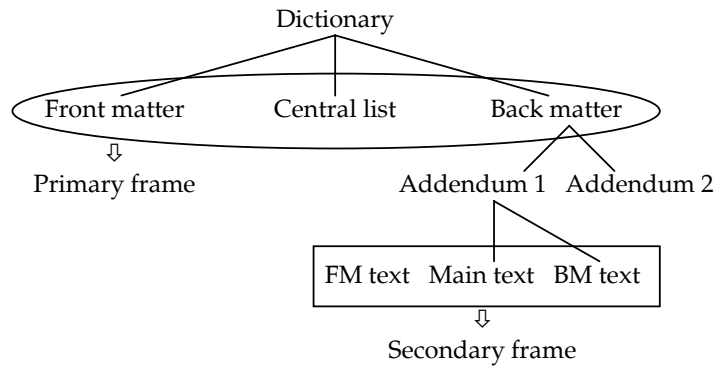
A text which is partially extended constitutes a partial frame, whereas a complete extension results in a text being the core of a frame structure with its own front and back matter texts. Gouws (2001: 527) makes a distinction between a primary and a secondary frame structure. Outer texts functioning as functional constituents of the dictionary as a text compound, i.e. those texts framing the central list of the dictionary, form the primary outer texts and in combination with the central list they constitute the primary frame structure.

Primary frame

Dictionary

Front matter   Central list   Back matter

Preface   Users' guide   Abbreviations   Place names
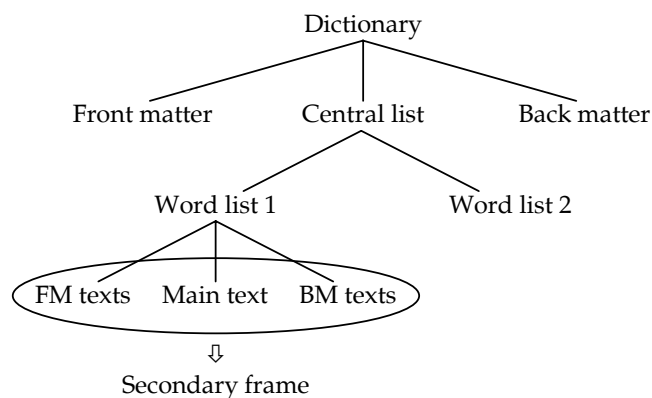
⇩

Primary frame

Where an outer text displays its own complete extension resulting in a frame structure it represents a secondary frame structure. A secondary frame structure typically applies to outer texts but it can also prevail in dictionaries with more than one word list, e.g. a bilingual dictionary with a biscopal character (cf. Hausmann and Werner 1991), where more than one of the word lists could display a frame structure with these outer texts directed at the specific word list and not at the dictionary as a whole. An example of this kind of outer texts can be found in the Afrikaans–English bilingual dictionary *Tweetalige Woordeboek/Bilingual Dictionary* (henceforth abbreviated as BD). It is a biscopal dictionary with the central list containing two major components, i.e. the section Afrikaans–English and the section English–Afrikaans to form a word list series.

Secondary frame

Dictionary

Front matter   Central list   Back matter

⇩   Addendum 1   Addendum 2

Primary frame

FM text   Main text   BM text

⇩

Secondary frame

Dictionary

Front matter   Central list   Back matter

Word list 1   Word list 2

FM texts   Main text   BM texts

⇩

Secondary frame

In the BD each component in the word list series displays a frame structure which functions as secondary frame. As a textual compound this dictionary contains primary front matter texts followed by the word list series. The final text in the BD is a back matter text but it is not a primary back matter text. It is rather directed at the last member of the word list series. The BD is an example of a dictionary with secondary frame structures but without a primary frame structure. On the first level of text extension, this dictionary displays a partial primary frame. This reveals that a primary frame structure is not a prerequisite for the use of a secondary frame structure.

The planning of outer texts

The planning of the outer texts and the selection of data to be included in these texts should form an integral part of the dictionary conceptualisation plan. Therefore the data distribution programme should be worked out with meticulous care to ensure a functional data distribution structure. Bergenholtz, Tarp and Wiegand (1999) make a distinction between integrated and unintegrated outer texts. This is based on the relation between an outer text and the genuine purpose of a specific dictionary. Unintegrated outer texts complement the central list and are not needed to retrieve the information presented in the articles of the central list, neither do they add to the treatment of the subject matter of the dictionary. Integrated outer texts function in co-ordination with the central list and are aids in ensuring an optimal and full retrieval of information and an accomplishment of the genuine purpose.

The front matter of a dictionary could contain a text in which the lexicographer expresses his/her gratitude to people or institutions for their assistance with the dictionary project. Although this text is important it does not play a pivotal role in conveying data regarding the treatment units or the subject matter of the dictionary to its potential users. This is an example of an unintegrated outer text.

Grammatical data entries can be allocated to different texts. One possibility is that each article could include an extensive account of the grammatical aspects of the lemma sign. As an alternative the lexicographer could restrict the presentation of grammatical data in an article and include an outer text with a comprehensive and systematic discussion of grammatical aspects or a clearly marked table with a cryptic indication of some relevant grammatical categories. Users can be referred from the article to a specific section in the relevant outer text. The *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* offers scant grammatical data in the articles of the central list. The verb *refine* is marked as a verb and this entry is followed by an entry giving the code [T1]. The knowledgeable dictionary user will interpret this code as a cross-reference entry directing the user to a back matter text. The final back matter text in this dictionary is the *Table of codes* which gives all the grammatical codes used in the dictionary along with an explanation. The code [T] refers to a transitive verb with one object and the code [1] indicates that the specific word is followed by one or more nouns or pronouns. The user can then deduce that [T1] indicates that *refine* is a transitive verb which is followed by one or more nouns or pronouns.

An outer text like the *Table of codes* does not only complement the central list but constitutes a functional part of the lexicographic treatment of the lemmata. This would be an example of an integrated outer text.

A lexicographer may decide to exclude all idioms from the articles in the central list and phase them out to a separate outer text in the back matter of the dictionary. In this text, the idioms are included as treatment units and their treatment constitute part of the overall lexicographic treatment given as part of the assignment of the lexicographer towards the user. Yet again, such a text does not merely complement the central list as a nice-to-have addition but it falls directly within the scope of the lexicographic presentation a user expects from the given dictionary. Consequently it has to be regarded as an integrated outer text. Gouws (2002) argues:

> The different texts included in a dictionary can individually contribute to the successful achievement of the genuine purpose of a dictionary. These texts belong either to the class of so-called "help texts" with the function to assist the user with a more successful dictionary consultation procedure or, in as far as they contain a part of the lexicographic data presented in the dictionary, they are integrated texts from which the user can retrieve information regarding the subject matter of the dictionary. Both these types of outer texts stand in a relation with the genuine purpose of the dictionary. They either serve (as help texts) to explain the use of the dictionary to the user or they are, as a result of an integration into the dictionary internal data distribution, directly integrated into the genuine purpose of the dictionary.

The planning and selection of outer texts in any dictionary should not be done in a random way but it should be determined by the typological nature of the dictionary, the user and usage situation and the consequent functions of the dictionary. The data distribution structure must determine the way in which

outer texts function as either integrated or unintegrated outer texts and the nature and extent of the data to be accommodated in these texts. The frame structure is not only a means to describe the distribution of texts in a dictionary but it is primarily an instrument to assist the lexicographer in a comprehensive use of the dictionary as a carrier of different text types and to ensure the user access to the data on offer in the dictionary. Lexicographers and dictionary users should be made aware of the fact that an outer text is not only an ornamental part of a dictionary or a text included as a page-filler. Outer texts are functional textual constituents and they need to be utilised accordingly. For the lexicographer the challenge is there to use outer texts in an innovative way to help with the transfer of data relevant to the needs of the target user of the specific dictionary. Realising the possibilities of outer texts demands a wholly new approach to the data distribution programme.

Bilingual dictionaries

When considering the use of outer texts during the planning phase of any dictionary, a lexicographer should work with the suggestion made by Hausmann and Wiegand (1989) that a dictionary should include two compulsory texts, i.e. the central list and a text, usually presented in the front matter, which includes the users' guidelines to ensure a successful use of the dictionary. Besides this compulsory outer text, a dictionary would typically also have front matter texts like the title page and the imprint. Another front matter text which is frequently used but often not to its full potential is the table of contents. The role of this type of outer text will be discussed in more detail in a subsequent section of this article.

Where front matter texts have a limited occurrence in dictionaries, back matter texts are employed even less frequently. This is also the situation in bilingual dictionaries. Many bilingual dictionaries have been compiled without a prior consideration of the function of the dictionary or a knowledge of the use of outer texts. Within a theory of lexicographic functions different functions are identified and distinguished to fulfil the needs of different dictionary users in different situations of dictionary use. On practical grounds the compilation of a series of four to eight monofunctional dictionaries for a given language pair (cf. Hausmann 1977, Kromann et al. 1984), could be a too expensive endeavour. Consequently Wiegand (1996) argues in favour of the compilation of multifunctional dictionaries. The nature and extent of the functions of any given dictionary should play a decisive role in the selection and presentation of its outer texts. In this regard lexicographers should pay the necessary attention to the needs of their users in terms of communication-orientated functions like text production and text reception as well as knowledge-orientated functions (cf. Tarp 2000, Gouws and Tarp 2004 and Bergenholtz and Tarp 2003). Both these main categories of dictionary functions should have an influence on the outer texts presented in a bilingual dictionary.

Although researchers in the field of metalexicography strive towards the

formulation of a general theory of lexicography and although such a theory plays an important role in both dictionary research and the lexicographic practice, one should never underestimate the unique character of any given dictionary. Because dictionaries are compiled for very specific target users the needs of that user group will often result in criteria formulated in a general theory of lexicography being adapted or even altered. When planning a new dictionary project lexicographic theory should provide invaluable guidelines to the lexicographer but the user situation and the usage situation should eventually determine the way in which the functions of the dictionary are formulated in order to identify the genuine purpose of the dictionary. Yet again, when one looks at the outer texts given in some existing dictionaries it is hard to see how they contribute to the functions and the genuine purpose of the dictionary. This remark does not imply that unintegrated outer texts, on account of the fact that they are not integrated into the genuine purpose of the dictionary, do not contribute to achieving the functions of the dictionary. A carefully selected and well-constructed outer text, although not integrated into the genuine purpose of a dictionary, could still form part of the functions allocated to the specific dictionary. Unfortunately, although outer texts have been used in many dictionaries for many years one has the impression that the selection of these texts had often been done in an arbitrary way without negotiating the genuine purpose or the functions of the specific dictionary or the needs of the intended target user.

Functions and outer texts

Knowledge-orientated and communication-orientated functions

When consulting a dictionary a user may need data on a specific topic or on the language treated in the dictionary. To help with the provision of assistance for these situations Bergenholtz and Tarp (2003) distinguish between knowledge- and communication-orientated functions. Knowledge-orientated functions assist the user by providing

> — general cultural and encyclopaedic data,
> — special data about the subject field, and
> — data about the language.

Communication-orientated functions assist the user to solve problems related to

> — text production in the native language,
> — text production in the foreign language,
> — text reception in the native language,
> — text reception in the foreign language,

— translation of texts from the foreign to the native language, and

— translation of texts from the native to the foreign language.

The function of a dictionary is not only determined by the users but also by the usage situation. The situation in which a dictionary is used should have a definite influence on the data distribution programme and on the function of that dictionary.

Outer texts with a knowledge-orientated function

The *Everyman's Dictionary of First Names* primarily has a knowledge-orientated function which prevails in the presentation of e.g. data regarding the origin and development of first names. The back matter section of this dictionary contains four outer texts which clearly share the knowledge-orientated function of the central list. These texts are: *The top fifty first names for boys, England and Wales; The top fifty first names for girls, England and Wales; The top fifty first names for boys, USA;* and *The top fifty first names for girls, USA.* Between the central list and these back matter texts a relation of thematic progression, i.e. coherence, is established (cf. Wiegand 1998: 8). This functional coherence is ascertained by the knowledge-orientated contents of the outer texts. Looking at the subject matter of this dictionary, one can understand the motivation for the inclusion of these specific back matter texts. From a data distribution perspective it would have been difficult to present the data offered by these outer texts by means of the central list. The words occurring in these outer texts could have been marked in the central list as belonging to the respective top fifty names but the user would not have had access to these names as a group. These outer texts are therefore functional constituents which add to the thematic progression and to an efficient transfer of data.

In an environment where multifunctional dictionaries represent the default approach, bilingual dictionaries are directed not only at the source and target languages but also at the needs of at least two user groups. These users often have different native languages and different cultures. Traditionally, and too often this tradition still prevails, bilingual dictionaries are primarily dominated by a semantic bias, i.e. a treatment directed at achieving semantic equivalence although this semantic equivalence does not necessarily lead to communicative equivalence (cf. Gouws 1989; 2000). The typical treatment presented in bilingual dictionaries focuses on the presentation of translation equivalents, sometimes accompanied by co-text and context entries, to assist the user in choosing the proper target language form for a given source language item. This illustrates a typical communication-orientated function.

Looking at the history and development of the lexicographic practice, Gallardo (1980) clearly indicates that in non-standardised language situations bilingual dictionaries but not monolingual dictionaries will exist. It often is the case in a multilingual environment that speakers rely on bilingual dictionaries as their only lexicographic resource. Such a dictionary should then not only have

a text reception and a text production function, both communication-orientated functions, but it should also display knowledge-orientated functions because users rely on such a bilingual dictionary for some general cultural and encyclopaedic data. The bilingual dictionaries by Van Dale *Groot woordenboek Engels–Nederlands* and *Groot woordenboek Nederlands–Engels* are compiled for Dutch users. The treatment allocated to the lemmata in the central list typically represents communication-orientated functions. However, the back matter contains a number of outer texts with both communication- and knowledge-orientated functions. The British and American terms used for weights and measures differ from the metric system terms used in the Netherlands. From a cultural and encyclopaedic perspective the Dutch user of this dictionary is in need of this kind of knowledge. Consequently the lexicographers have included back matter texts presenting this type of data.

Maten en gewichten

B — UK-stelsel

minim	(min)			0,059	ml
fluid drachm	(fl dr)	60	minims	3,55	ml
fluid ounce	(fl oz)	8	fluid drachms	28,41	ml
gill	(gi)	5	fluid ounces	0,142	l
pint	(pt)	4	gills	0,568	l
quart	(qt)	2	pints	1,136	l
gallon	(gal)	4	quarts	4,546	l
peck	(pk)	2	gallons	9,092	l
bushel	(bu)	4	pecks	36,369	l
hogshead	(hhd)	52½	of	238,5 of	
		54	gallons	245,5	l
quarter		8	bushels	290,94	l

C — US-stelsel

I *eenheden voor vloeistoffen*

minim	(min			0,062	ml
fluid dram	(fl dr)	60	minims	3,70	ml
fluid ounce	(fl oz)	8	fluid drams	29,57	ml
gill	(gi)	4	fluid ounces	0,118	l
pint	(liq pt)	4	gills	0,473	l
quart	(liq qt)	2	pints	0,946	l
gallon	(gal)	4	quarts	3,785	l
barrel (petroleum)					
	(oil bll)	42	gallons	158,97	l
hogshead		63	gallons	238,46	l

II *eenheden voor droge waren*

pint	(dry pt)			0,550	l
quart	(dry qt)	2	pints	1,101	l
gallon	(dry gal)	4	quarts	4,405	l
peck		2	gallons	8,809	l
bushel		4	pecks	35,238	l
barrel	(dry bll)	105	quarts	115,6	l

If it had been a bilingual dictionary with Dutch and, say, German or French as treated language pair the situation of usage would have been different. The same Dutch target user would have been confronted with a situation where the speakers of both the source and the target language use the same system of weights and measures. Such a back matter text would then not have been necessary for the needs of the specific dictionary.

A knowledge-orientated approach may also lead to the inclusion of back matter texts that transforms the dictionary from mono-accessible to poly-accessible. The *Nuovo Dizionario,* a bilingual dictionary with Italian and English as treated language pair, includes as one of its back matter texts an alphabetically ordered list of Italian words from the semantic field of motor-car terms. In this back matter text, these Italian terms are co-ordinated with their English equivalents. All these terms are also included in the central list as lemma signs and their articles contain the same equivalents provided in the back matter text along with the other microstructural data. However, the knowledge-orientated function motivates the inclusion of a back matter text with a set of terms belonging to the same semantic field and the occurrence of these terms in close proximity assists the user in retrieving the lexicon of a semantic field without being impeded by the remote appearance of these terms in the central list of the dictionary.

The *Reader's Digest Afrikaans–Engelse Woordeboek/English–Afrikaans Dictionary* (henceforth abbreviated as RD) is a bilingual dictionary which is based on the same central list as the BD but its central list has been increased by the inclusion of two additional columns on each page. These columns accommodate a more comprehensive treatment of some of the words included as lemma signs on the relevant page but also some inserted text boxes with pragmatic data. This aspect is discussed in Gouws (1996) and will not receive further attention here. Of relevance to this article is the use of outer texts in the RD.
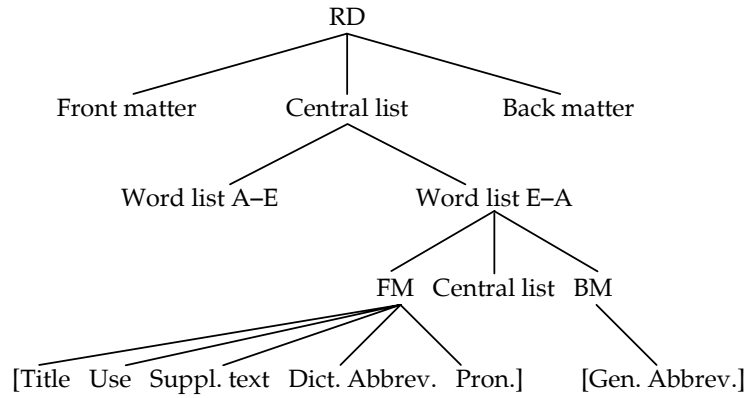
The structure of the *Reader's Digest Afrikaans–Engelse Woordeboek/English–Afrikaans Dictionary*

The RD displays both a primary and a secondary frame structure. In this regard it differs from the BD with its complete secondary frame structure but only a partial primary frame. Like the BD the central text of the RD consists of two separate word lists to provide for the Afrikaans–English and English–Afrikaans sections respectively.

The primary frame structure of this dictionary is formed by a number of front and back matter texts, featuring both integrated and unintegrated outer texts. Following Herberg (1998: 339), Gouws (2002: 473) distinguishes between two types of outer texts, i.e. the help texts, which assist the user to achieve a more successful dictionary consultation procedure, and those outer texts containing a part of the lexicographic data to be presented to the user. The front matter texts in the RD primarily belong to the category of help texts, e.g. the

text *A new kind of bilingual dictionary*. The table of contents is a primary outer text because it guides the user to both the word lists in the central list and different texts included in the front and back matter sections. As part of the rapid outer access structure of the dictionary (cf. Hausmann and Wiegand 1989: 333), this is an integrated outer text because it assists the user in realising the genuine purpose of the dictionary by presenting an early milestone on the external search route to help the user in the proper use of the dictionary and the needed access to the different functional textual constituents. The front matter texts featuring in the secondary frame structure of the RD also show a strong help tendency, e.g. the text *How to use this dictionary.*

The structure of the RD

```
                              RD
              ┌───────────────┼───────────────┐
        Front matter     Central list     Back matter
                    ┌──────────┴──────────┐
              Word list A–E          Word list E–A
                              ┌───────────┼───────────┐
                             FM     Central list     BM
              ┌──────┬──────┼──────┬──────┐           │
         [Title  Use  Suppl. text  Dict. Abbrev.  Pron.]   [Gen. Abbrev.]
```

Primary frame of the BD

[Front matter	Central list	Back matter]
<u>Front matter</u>		<u>Back matter</u>
Pronunciation		Writing a letter
Title		Forms of address
Title +		Place names
Imprint		People's names
New kind of dictionary		See and say
Contents		Numbers and time

The lack of a dictionary culture which makes users aware of the spectrum of data on offer in all the different texts of a dictionary should compel a lexicographer to make the access to data as clear and unambiguous as possible. This assignment of the lexicographer falls within the scope of what Gouws (2003) refers to as the data exposure structure. Users should realise that outer texts are used to achieve a more comprehensive and more user-friendly data distribu-

tion. Consequently the nature and contents of the different outer texts need to be explicated. In the RD the back matter text *See and say* is a complex outer text with seven subfields. The RD is a multifunctional dictionary. In its communication-orientated approach it makes provision for text production, text reception and bidirectional translation functions. The expanded data load, compared to the BD, and the nature of this load makes this a so-called family dictionary. A wide-ranging group of users benefit from the lexicographic treatment presented in this dictionary. These users are not expecting the type of data on offer in the different outer texts. The subtexts presented in the outer text *See and say* cover different themes and consist of line-drawings in which a variety of objects have been numbered. The themes introduced in this complex outer text are: *The human body, Where you work, Where you live, Cuts of meat, The car, Sport* and *The world.*

See and say   **Sien en sê**

Where you live   **Waar jy woon**
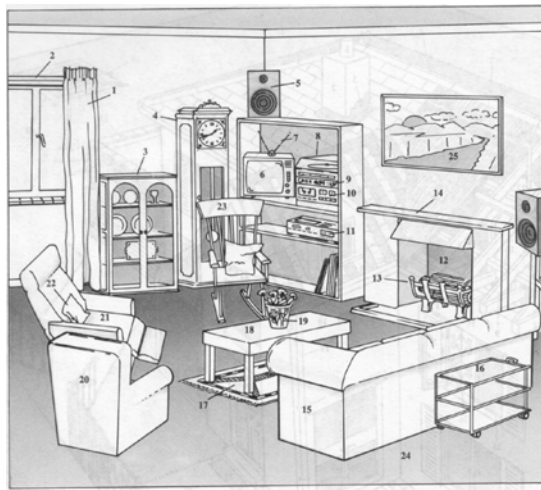
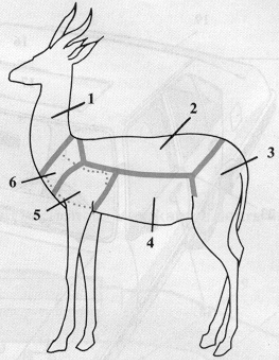| In the lounge		In die sitkamer
curtains	1	gordyne
curtainrod	2	gordynstok
display cabinet	3	toonkas, glaskas
grandfather clock	4	staanhorlosie
(loud)speaker	5	luidspreker
television set	6	televisiestel
aerial	7	lugdraad, (opvangdraad)
record player	8	platespeler
tuner/amplifier	9	instemmer/versterker
tape deck	10	bandspeler
video recorder	11	video-opnemer
fireplace	12	kaggel
firescreen		kaggelskerm
firedog		(h)erdyster, vuuryster
slow-combustion stove		smeulstoof
firegrate	13	herdrooster
mantelpiece	14	mantelrak, kaggelrak
settee	15	rusbank, sitbank
tea trolley	16	teewaentjie
Oriental rug	17	Oosterse mat
coffee table	18	koffietafel(tjie)
vase	19	blompot
easy chair	20	leun(ing)stoel, armstoel
reclining chair	21	lêstoel
cushion	22	(stoel)kussing
rocking chair	23	rystoel, skommelstoel
wall-to-wall carpet	24	volvloertapyt
picture	25	prent

The drawings are complemented by a list of English words, referring to the numbered objects in the drawing, along with an Afrikaans translation equivalent. The subtext *Where you live* is a second level complex text with its own subtexts, i.e. *Your house, In the lounge, In the dining room, In the bedroom, In the bathroom, In the kitchen, In the garden.* The majority of the subtexts of the outer text *See and say* are both subtexts and second level complex texts, cf. the text *Cuts of meat* with its subtexts *Venison, Beef, Mutton, Pork.*
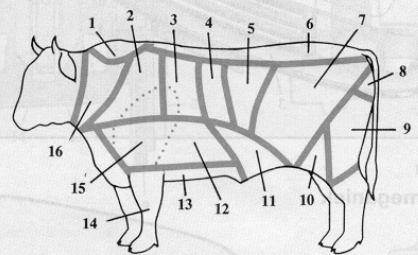
Sien en sê

Cuts of meat

Vleissnitte

Venison (Game)   Wildsvleis

neck	1	nek
loin and saddle	2	lende en saal
leg	3	boud
flank	4	lies
shoulder	5	blad
breast	6	bors

venison chops	wildstjop
venison steak	wildskyf
jugged venison	fyngestoofde wildsvleis
roast venison	gebraaide wildsvleis/ wildsbraad
venison pie	wildspastei
venison stew	wildsbredie
jointed guinea fowl	litgedeelde tarentaal
ripen game	wildsvleis laat ryp word
game biltong	wildsbiltong

Beef   Beesvleis

hump	1	blad
chuck	2	dikrib
prime rib	3	primarib
wing rib	4	voorrib
sirloin	5	beeslende
fillet	6	beeshaas, beesfilet
rump	7	kruisstuk
aitchbone	8	stertstuk, ysbeen
silverside	9	dystuk
thick flank	10	diklies
thin flank	11	dunlies
flat rib	12	platrib
brisket	13	beesbors
shin	14	skenkel
bolo	15	bolo
neck	16	nek

mince	maalvleis, gemaalde vleis (fynvleis)
rump steak	kruisskyf
topside	binneboud

The table of contents in the primary frame of the RD does give access to the back matter texts but only to the first level of a complex text. In the table of contents an entry *See and say* guides the user to this complex back matter text but no indication is given of the fact that this text contains a variety of subtexts. Looking at the table of contents, the novice users of the RD have no idea that a systematic exposition of the lexicon of thematic fields like *Cuts of meat* or the lower-level text *Pork* are accessible to them. If they do not find these texts by chance this knowledge-enriching lexicographic bonus is lost to them. A preferred additional lexicographic procedure would have been the use of the mediostructure to include cross-reference entries in the respective central-list articles guiding the user to the outer text as reference address for additional data

and the positioning of a given word within a broader semantic field. In the previously mentioned *Wörterbuch Deutsch als Fremdsprache* (henceforth abbreviated as WDF), the back matter contains two complex texts, i.e. *Wortfelder* and *Tafeln.* Like the RD the table of contents in the front matter of the primary frame only indicates the title of these complex texts.

It would have been much more user-friendly to indicate the subfields of these complex texts. The WDF does, however, improve on the system followed in the RD. In the back matter section, both these complex texts have been extended to include a table of contents.

These table of contents texts function as secondary outer texts and constitute a partial secondary frame structure. The subtexts of the complex text *Wortfelder* include a variety of lower level subtexts and the table of contents also list these texts as second level subtexts of the relevant first level subtexts.

Wortfelder
(Auswahl)
auf der Basis der im Wörterbuch erscheinenden Stichwörter

Übersicht

Wortfelder I: Der Mensch

1. Körperteile/Organe (↗ *auch* 4, 5, 6)
2. Charaktereigenschaften
3. Fähigkeiten der Sinneswahrnehmung
3.1 Gesichtssinn
3.2 Gehörsinn
3.3 Geruchssinn
3.4 Gesmackssinn
3.5 Tastsinn
4. Geistige Tätigkeiten
4.1 Denken
4.2 Urteilen/Diskutieren
4.3 Beweisen/Widerlegen/Zweifeln
4.4 Wissensdrang/Aufmerksamkeit/Sorgfalt
5. Intellektuelle Fähigkeiten
6. Psychische Prozesse
7. Körperliche Tätigkeiten
7.1 Körperliche Ruhelage
7.2 Körperliche Bewegung/Fortbewegung
    (↗ *auch* VIII, VI.1.2)
7.3 Das Bewegen eines Objekts
7.4 Sportliche Tätigkeiten/Disziplinen/Sportgeräte

Wortfelder III: Zustandsformen

1. Oberflächenform
2. Nässe/Trockenheit
3. Glätte/Stumpfheit
4. Festigkeit/Mangelnde Festigkeit
5. Intaktheit/Defekt

Wortfelder IV: Lageverhältnisse

1. hoch/tief
2. waagerecht/schräg/senkrecht
3. seitlich/hinten/vorn

Wortfelder V: Artefakte

1. Kleidung
2. Gebäude
3. Architektur (↗ *auch* II.5)
4. Möbel/Einrichtung
5. Geräte/Maschinen/Werkzeuge
6. Waffen
7. Gefäße/Behälter
8. Produktion/Erzeugung/Ware

The complex texts *See and say* and *Wortfelder* in the RD and the WDF respectively fulfil a knowledge-orientated function by presenting the data in such a way that the user can retrieve the lexicon of a specific semantic field. The RD goes one step further with the line-drawings representing a form of ostensive definition (cf. Gouws 1994). The lexicographic treatment performed in a complex text like the RD's *See and say* and the subject matter being treated put this text within the scope of the genuine purpose of the dictionary (cf. Gouws 2001a). Consequently *See and say* has to be regarded as an integrated outer text.

Cultural and encyclopaedic data

The frame structure plays an important role in the accommodation of cultural and encyclopaedic data (cf. Gouws 2003). It is part of the knowledge-orientated

function of a dictionary to provide this kind of data and consequently it should also prevail in the outer texts. In this regard *The Greater Dictionary of Xhosa* sets a good example with its back-matter addenda containing anthropological material. Yet again it should be emphasised that the users of a bilingual dictionary often come from different cultural and educational backgrounds. The central list should treat some of these knowledge-orientated issues by means of complex articles which contain more data than the default single article (cf. Gouws Forthcoming). The back matter texts may and should be employed to give a more comprehensive account of this material. Putting the data exposure structure to proper use could result in the back matter containing texts which guide the users to some of the complex articles where an enhanced transfer of cultural or encyclopaedic data is possible.

Cultural data in a bilingual dictionary also includes everyday lexical items like the names of the days of the week and the months of the year. Even in dictionaries where these items are not included in the central list a lexicographer will do well to include them in back matter texts dealing with this type of thematic presentation. In the biscopal *Oxford-Duden German Dictionary* with German and English as the treated language pair, a so-called cultural calendar has been included as a front matter text. This complex text has two subtexts to reflect on the traditions, festivals and holidays of the English and German communities respectively. In the central text, data of this nature can hardly be presented in a coherent way.

Calendar of traditions, festivals, and holidays

Januar

1	8	15	22	29
2	9	16	23	30
3	10	17	24	31
4	11	18	25	
5	12	19	26	
6	13	20	27	
7	14	21	28	

1 Jan – **Neujahr** New Year's Day
6 Jan – **Heilige Drei Könige, Epiphanias** Epiphany. *Public holiday in Austria and in parts of Germany*

Februar

1	8	15	22
2	9	16	23
3	10	17	24
4	11	18	25
5	12	19	26
6	13	20	27
7	14	21	28

2 Feb. – **Mariä Lichtmess, Lichtmess** Candlemas. In the Catholic Church, a festival marked by the blessing of candles and by candlelight processions. According to weather lore, if the bear sees its shadow when emerging from hibernation on this day – i.e. if the weather is sunny it will creep back into its den, indicating six more weeks of wintry weather
14 Feb – **Valentinstag** St. Valentine's Day

März

1	8	15	22	29
2	9	16	23	30
3	10	17	24	31
4	11	18	25	
5	12	19	26	
6	13	20	27	
7	14	21	28	

19 March – **Josephstag** *Holiday in parts of S*
25 March – **Mariä Verk** Annunciation

By giving this data in an outer text, the lexicographer ensures the user of a knowledge-enriching experience which falls within the scope of the kind of information a user would like to retrieve from a source of reference co-ordinating his/her native language with a foreign language.

Communication-orientated functions

The average user of a dictionary regards a dictionary as a source of linguistic knowledge. If he/she needs to know something about language this average member of a speech community will not go to the 400 shelf in a library but to THE dictionary. In a bilingual dictionary, the users want to find a target language form for a given source language item but they also want to know how and where to use that item. Not only text reception but also text production is at the core of the communication-orientated functions of a bilingual dictionary. The central list can assist the user in various ways with text production. This is primarily done by means of co-text entries and by referring the user to an integrated outer text in which grammatical patterns and typical word order issues are discussed. Here an interactive relation between central list and outer text is of extreme importance.

However, as a wide-ranging aid in text production a dictionary, especially a multifunctional bilingual dictionary, should endeavour to assist the target users in a more comprehensive way than the mere giving of translation equivalents or even the contextualisation and co-textualisation of these equivalents. Unfortunately such comprehensive assistance can hardly be given with regard to the use of individual lexical items. Looking not only at the user situation but also at the usage situation, lexicographers could try to help with some typical text production efforts relevant to everyday situations of usage. One such a situation of usage is the writing of letters, especially formal correspondence.

One of the primary back matter texts in the RD is a bilingual text *Writing a letter in Afrikaans/Die skryf van 'n brief in Engels.* Dictionary users get advice regarding the writing of letters in both the treated languages. A text in which some conventions are explained is complemented by further texts in which examples of different types of letters are given. This unintegrated complex back matter text has an undisputed communication-orientated function and complements the central text in its text production goals. Likewise the back matter text *Forms of address* assists the user and complements the communication-orientated function of the central text. Unfortunately the RD does not extend the complex text dealing with the writing of letters to include a table of contents in which the ten types of letters given in the subtexts are listed.

The *Oxford-Duden German Dictionary* also has outer texts dealing with text production. A section *German correspondence* and its equivalent section *Englische Musterbriefe* contain texts such as an invitation to a wedding, good wishes for the new year, renting a holiday house, applying for a job as au pair, resigning from a post, and cancelling a hotel booking. This complex text is extended by

the inclusion of a secondary front matter text giving a table of contents for this complex text. Another extended complex text with its own table of contents is the *Useful phrases according to function.*

Useful phrases according to function / Formulierungshilfen für verschiedene Situationen

In English and German, users are helped with phrases to express greetings, congratulations, condolences, advice, approval and disapproval, etc. Once again it is illustrated that cultural differences between different language groups imply that a phrase in one language cannot merely be translated on a word by word basis to produce a valid target language phrase.

For the user to utilise the outer texts of a dictionary to the full he/she should be familiar with the lexicographic functions decided on by the lexicographer. The same functions should also prevail in the outer texts. A transtextual functional approach is needed.

In conclusion

The proper use of outer texts in bilingual dictionaries can improve the quality of the information transfer. However, the construction of outer texts must be done in a scientific way and the lexicographers should be familiar with the

underlying theoretical motivations. A dictionary culture should be established where dictionary users know that outer texts are just as much part of the dictionary as the translation equivalents given for a source language lemma. That may lead to a situation where the dictionary user while consulting the central list will realise: the truth is out there.

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