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Dictionaries and Translation

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Dictionaries and Translation, A textbook on translation and dictionaries (second year/ second term) intended for learners of English, Department of Translation.

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Chapter One

By way of introduction

The term "dictionary" came into the English language from the Latin word "dictionarium" whose origin in Latin is "diction" which means "a saying" from Latin "dicere" which in turn means to speak.

Noah Webster defined the term dictionary as "a book containing the words of a language arranged in alphabetical order, with definitions, etymologies, pronunciations and other information". Webster added that in bilingual dictionaries the equivalent could be in another language. It could also be used in any science, art or other branches of knowledge or work or by any class of people.

A dictionary, according to the Franklin electronic Encyclopedia, is a published list, in alphabetical order, of the words of a language, explaining and defining them, or, in the case of a bilingual dictionary, translating them into another languages.

Modern dictionaries also provide hyphenation, synonyms, derived forms, and etymology. The modern dictionary is often prescriptive, attempting to establish certain forms as preferable.

In the 20th century American dictionary makers began to adopt criteria of use rather than of etymological purity, somewhat in advance of similar developments in linguistics.

Dictionaries were produced in China, Greece, the Islamic world and other complex early cultures. The first modern examples of lexicography, however, are thought to be the Nathan Bailey's Universal Etymological English Dictionary (1721) and his larger Dictionarium Britannicum (1730) which served Samuel Johnson in preparing his Dictionary of the English Language (1755) which is considered to be the first dictionary standard work in English.

The next great lexicographer was an American, Noah Webster, whose immensely popular Spelling Book, first appeared in 1783, followed by his Compendious Dictionary

of the English Language (1806). Webster's American Dictionary of the English Language (1828) has been skillfully revised and abridged over the year, thereby retaining its popularity. A six-volume American Encyclopedic dictionary, The Century Dictionary, was completed in 1891.

British lexicographers from the 19th century on began to collect and organize examples of usage. In 1857, the philological society began collecting dated examples of usage, culminating in the publication of the unrivaled lexicon known as the New English Dictionary, the Oxford English Dictionary (OED), or Murray's Dictionary (for sir James A. H. Murry, one of the editors (1928) and a second edition 1989 of such a dictionary, two major shorter editions exist: "The Concise Oxford Dictionary of current English, and the shorter Oxford English Dictionary.

Other advances in lexicography are reflected in the frequently revised Collegiate or Desk dictionary, an up-to-date abridgement of a larger work, such as the Webster's

New Collegiate Dictionary, based on Webster's 3rd New International Dictionary 1966.

The major concern of a dictionary is to give the meaning(s) of the entries it includes. If a dictionary is bilingual those meanings are to be given in the target language taking into consideration linguistic and cultural aspects of meaning.

This is a painful process on the part of a dictionary maker: especially if the use of language in linguistic and non-linguistic environments and in real life situations are to be taken into consideration.

If, for instance, a particular entry belongs to more than one part of speech, its occurrence in all these cases has to be explained and exemplified.

Some dictionaries indicate the field or discipline to which a particular entry belongs to: science, medicine, law, religion, literature, etc. Dictionaries might also indicate the origin of entries. If the language in question is English, a dictionary

might specify that such a word is an Anglo-Saxon, Greek, Latin or Arabic origin.

As far as the specific meaning of a word is concerned, a dictionary mono- or bilingual could give a list of possible meanings. The number of meanings of a particular entry depends on the different contexts it can be used or it can occur in. A dictionary compiler has to investigate all the possible instances in which a particular entry has or had occurred and then list all these possible meanings. The compiler of a bilingual dictionary is usually expected to exert a double effort. If he restricts himself to a translation of the meaning(s) given to a particular entry on their face value without an investigation of the samples, examples, cases, occasions or contexts these entries were used in, the exact meaning is not easily transferable to the target language.

Due to cultural and historical developmental difference between any two languages (e.g. English and Arabic) giving the exact meaning of a particular entry cannot always be perfect. The context in which a particular entry is

used sheds light and conveys its exact meaning. That is why stating examples form different sources and different contexts in which a particular entry is used will relay the safest, closest and most natural and dynamic equivalence of a particular entry into another language.

Since language penetrates into every aspect of human life, these different aspects have their own worlds or fields of words. Economics, politics, law, medicine, health, science with its fields, humanities with all the fields and sub-fields comprising them have specific terminology. A compiler of a dictionary is not expected to be an expert in all disciplines and worlds of academia. In his compiling of a dictionary, he usually resorts to dictionaries compiled for each field i.e. "specialized dictionaries".

There are for instance dictionaries for medical, economic, diplomatic, artistic, literary, political and other academic, practical intellectual terms, fields and activities in human life.

A dictionary compiler is expected to include such classification and specification of the entries used in his or her work.

No single dictionary can be so rich and comprehensive to include in between its covers all the terms, or entries making up the field and sub-fields of knowledge mentioned above.

Based on that a translator frequently finds himself resorting to specialized dictionaries in order to arrive at the closest natural dynamic and exact meaning of a particular entry.

Dictionaries are always arranged alphabetically; some dictionaries, however, classify their entries into families of words or according to the subject matter at hand. These families include synonyms and related antonyms. Such dictionaries are called thesaurus. Ordinary dictionaries may have some of the features characterizing a thesaurus when they classify entries into families, groups or classes giving symbols to each group or class. Such a process is a painful one. It might be considered many dictionaries in one.

Dictionaries included thousands of words. All of which are known to some speakers of the language. But no dictionary can list all possible words since it is possible to add to the vocabulary of a language in many ways. There are always gaps in the lexicon- these are words that are not in the dictionary but that can be added. Some of the gaps as Frankin and Rodman 1998 said is due to the fact that a permissible sound sequence has no meaning attached to it like: "blick" slarm or "krobe". There are words that come into a particular language because of certain cultural events, states or technical developments, "intifadah" "modem" "sim". Such terms take time to get into a dictionary- if they have a chance.

Dictionaries have also to be distinguished from lexicons. It is well-known that the meaning of a word is inherent in it in a subtle way that is difficult to specify. However, the use of a word is a matter of record; it exists in sentences that have been uttered. Modern dictionaries, as stated earlier, do not restrict their job to listing words and their meanings adjacent to them; they simply indicate the ways in which words are used. Modern editors of dictionaries generally do

not sit down, select a word, and ask what it means. Instead, they glean sentences in which that word occurs from the literature of the language, sort the sentences into groups in which the word appears to be used in the same way, and select the best paraphrases to characterize each usage. From sentences of record, some sort of intended meaning is inferred, and this meaning is further described through paraphrases. Thus, a good dictionary will give at least one example of each "meaning" of a word; the chosen example was actually used (among many others) to establish that "meaning".

If we consider the sample dictionary entries cited in this book, we would find that in addition to examples of usage, entries provide other helpful information, such as syllabication, pronunciation, part of speech, and, sometimes, linguistic history, colloquial usage and synonyms.

Dictionaries, then, provide not only semantic information about entries but phonological morpho-syntactic and socio-linguistic information.

Linguists deal with the lexicon. Much of the above information is incorporated by them in the lexicon, which is a specialized dictionary.

The basic differences between dictionaries and the lexicons are as follows: dictionaries tend to provide a linguistic history of the word, synonyms, and examples of sentences in which the word is used. Furthermore, they sometimes distinguish among standard, colloquial, archaic and other usages of a word. Lexicons on the other hand are arranged according to semantic content or phonological content rather than spelling. Lexicons may also provide information about the possible logical relations assumed by an item. For example, the verb "BUY" assumes four nouns related to it: a buyer, a seller, some goods that are bought, and the money used to obtain the goods. Finally most of the time, we notice that lexicons listing units other than words, namely affixes and idioms, some of which may be listed in dictionaries.

Items or entries in a dictionary are listed and arranged alphabetically. In a lexicon, however, the question is how

items are stored. One, however, should be cautious when using the metaphor of physical storage in describing the lexicon; how lexical items are actually stored in the mind is a major issue in psycholinguistics.

Lexical items might be organized in two major ways:

- according to their phonological content or
- according to their semantic content.

As an example of the first method, consider the noun BANK. It is possible to list at least three basic definitions for this term, as follows:

بنك BANK1: a place of storage for money or other valuables

ضفة BANK2: land that rises from the edge of a body of water

صف BANK3: a row of objects

The lexicon might list all three of these definitions under the form bænk. This scheme is an oversimplified approximation of the method employed by traditional dictionaries, which would group the three definitions under a single from spelled b-a-n-k. Lexical items may also be

grouped according to their semantic, rather than their phonological similarity. BANK1 would then be grouped with such items as SAFE and VAVLT because all three terms have similar meanings.

Another problem in lexical representation is the multiplicity of meanings of certain common words such as GOOD and EAT. "Eat" is cited as an example in the next chapter however one could add to that "eat his heart out " يموت غيظا " eat his words" يلتهم . As for "Good", for instance, we notice that in expressions like "good government" حكومة جيدة good apples تفاح طيب, "good times"أوقات سعيدة and "good upbringing"تربية صالحة, the meaning of "good" varies with the noun it modifies.

All what is said about dictionaries in this book takes into consideration a translator and the process of translation in general.

Those who compile dictionaries do not always have in mind translators or interpreters. This is the case of mono-lingual dictionary compilers even bilingual dictionary compilers do

not always have the translator in mind. Both have in mind a target audience, namely somebody developing knowledge about a language or two languages not necessarily for the purpose of translation.

In this academic field "translation" dictionaries are studied with translations and the translation process in mind. It has to be said, however, that the moment a translator can do without a dictionary is a great moment of perfect bilingualism. Unfortunately this is not attainable; that is where there have to be dictionaries mono-and bilingual; and there have to be books on dictionaries. And that is why there is such a book.

This book is made up of two parts: the first one includes two chapters. One presents introductory remarks on dictionaries, their definition concern and kinds. The second looks into the knowledge of words a dictionary is supposed to reflect. Such knowledge includes phonological, morpho-syntactic and semantic.

The second part of the book has six chapters.

Chapter Two

Knowledge of Words (Dictionary word information)

The best dictionary is one that reflects a native speaker's knowledge of his or her words phonetically, orthographically, morpho-syntactically, semantically and stylistically. This is supposedly the case of mono-lingual dictionaries and when it comes to bilingual dictionaries, this knowledge has to be doubled. In addition to all the branches of knowledge, that have to be activated in compiling a mono- or bilingual dictionary, the cultural dimension of language in general and use of words in particular is quite essential.

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1. Orthography and Syllabication

A dictionary includes the spelling of every entry in a particular language. Some dictionaries provide the spelling of derived items from the base entries comprising the crux of a dictionary. If there are different spellings of a particular entry, as is the case in some American and British spelling of certain words, a dictionary is expected to point that out.

Examples:

American English	British English
Labor	Labour
Color	colour
Behavior	behaviour
Center	centre
Neighbor	neighbour
Program	programme
Honor	honour

There are certain dictionaries interested in language's historical dimension. Such dictionaries would provide the original spelling of a particular entry. And they would indicate the original spelling: Old English, Middle English,

or even Latin, Greek or French spelling if the word has its origin in such languages.

As for syllabication, some dictionaries tend to parse a word or divide it into the basic syllables it is made up of if it is multi-syllabic. Such examples can be seen in some of the samples copied from dictionaries that implement such a pattern.

Such a process would simplify and clarify another phonological process, namely stress placement on words. Dictionary editors or compilers vary in their approaches to syllabication and stress placement of multi-syllabic words. Some provide spaces in between the syllables a multi-syllabic word is made up of, and they assign different degrees of stress to each word. Others do not subject a word to syllabication, but assign a primary stress on the major syllable of a word.

In English, for instance, there are four degrees of stress: primary, tertiary, secondary and weak (or no stress).

Dictionary editors make use of the first one to mark the major accent or stress of a multi-syllabic word. Others use two degrees, primary and secondary. The symbols used vary from a dictionary to another but the most common is | ˈ | others would use something like a comma | ' |. The comma or | ˈ | in bold type mark the primary stress when they are light the stress is tertiary or secondary.

You can check the samples copied from various dictionaries.

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2. Phonetic Transcription

A good dictionary, mono- or bilingual, is expected to provide a guide for pronouncing words in addition to a phonemic or even phonetic transcription of the entries included. The transcription is usually provided for the base or root of an entry not for the derived items unless a change in spelling or stress placement takes place: appear/ apparent, example/ exemplify.

It is well known that there is no one to one relationship between the letters comprising or making up a word and the sounds through which it is produced. English is a language where such a situation is quite apparent; this is the language we are exemplifying here.

This lack of matching is so frequent in the case of vowels. A vowel letter in spelling may be pronounced in many ways.

The vowel letter (a) may have a number of different vowel sounds:

The "a" of "fat" is pronounced /æ/

The "a" of "fate" is pronounced /ei/

The "a" of "far" is pronounced /a:/

The "a" of "fall" is pronounced / ɔ:/

The opposite is true; i.e. a vowel sound may have a number of vowel letters. The vowel sound / i:/ could be orthographically "ea" as in "eat" or "eo" as in "people", "ei" as in deceive or "ie" as in "believe", etc.

(the role for the order of i + e in English is:

i before e when the pronunciation is i: except after c. the only exception is the word seize). Examples:

ceiling, receive, conceive, deceit, conceit,

field, believe, relieve,

The International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) has an inventory of symbols that can stand for any sound in language. Even sounds that are not part of the sound inventory of a particular language, can be found in the (IPA). There are variations among users of such symbols.

A dictionary editor can use whichever combination he/she likes or sees fit on condition that he/she would remain consistent throughout the whole work.

A good dictionary is one that provides whatever phonetic or orthographic information needed or required, so that any user would benefit from such information, especially when language is a relationship between sounds/ letters and meanings.

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3. Morpho- syntactic information

A dictionary is expected to provide the necessary morpho-syntactic information about an entry.

With regard to morphological information, a dictionary user is not expected to be an expert on morphology which is the study of morphemes or words which are the meaning-bearing units in language. Basics, however, are a must. Morphemes are divided into two types, bound and free. The first is a dependent element that cannot stand alone and the latter is independent which can also be called a word.

Bound morphemes are the affixes (prefixes, infixes and suffixes) added to free morphemes for inflection or derivation. Inflectional morphemes are the affixes that may or may not change the part of speech of a word. They indicate certain grammatical properties associated with nouns, verbs and adjectives such as gender (hero, heroin), number (boy, boys), case (he, him) and tense (shave, shaves, shaved)

Those that do not change the part of speech in English are:

- 3rd person /s/ on verbs: write, write(s)

- /s/ on the plural of nouns: cat, cat(s)

- ed of the verb past or past participle forms: walk, walk(ed)

- ing, the verb progressive marker: … is walk(ing).

There are suffixes, however, that change the part of speech; these are called derivational suffixes:

- tion	hesitate (v)	hesitation (n)
- dom	free (adj)	freedom (n)
- ness	happy (adj)	happiness (n)

Prefixes can also be classified as derivational morphemes:

Ambitious	unambitious
Determines	predetermines

(see the chapter on word formation processes).

In the above two examples the part of speech classification has not changed. However, the meaning has changed in a significant way. In contrast, the addition of –ness to happy or –tion to hesitate, although has changed the part of speech classification, it has little effect on the meanings of the words they are attached to.

hat happens to words regarding inflection and derivation especially when the meaning of a particular entry changes should be taken into consideration and pointed out in a dictionary. Such information is essential with regard to knowledge of words in a language.

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4. Semantic information

The main concern of a dictionary is to supply the semantic information about words. This information is of two types: word properties and word relations. Properties have to do with the sense, reference or use of a particular entry, through a process of explaining, defining or exemplifying. Word relations and word meanings can be stated in terms of their association with each other.

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Properties:

The head of a native speaker of a particular language is filled with words and their meanings. The knowledge of the meanings of words permits a native speaker to use words appropriately in sentences and to understand them when heard without stopping and asking oneself what a certain word like "mean" means.

In general, a word will have at least one special semantic "defining" property. The word "mare" for example has all the semantic properties of "horse" [horseness, four-legged, an animal and so on] + the meaning [female]. Some semantic properties are common to many words; [female as a scientific property or feature is not just a part of the meaning of [mare] but of "doe", "ewe", "vixen", "woman", "bitch", "girl", "maiden", "witch", "spinster" and so on. Some of the mentioned words have the semantic feature or property [human] along with words like "boy", "man", "professor", "waiter" etc. The latter words have the feature [male]. All the examples mentioned so far have the feature or semantic property [animate]. Words like "freedom", "rock", "book", "street", "tree" do not have such a feature.

Not only nouns have semantic features but verbs as well. Verbs like "beautify", "kill", "lengthen", have the semantic feature "cause".

Semantic properties are not independent of each other. Certain pairs of semantic properties are mutually exclusive. If the word has the feature [male], it is automatically not female. The same thing can be said about [abstract] and [concrete]. Some semantic properties are predictable given the presence of other semantic properties. For instance, if a word has the feature [human], it is predictably and automatically [animate]; it is redundant to add to it the latter feature.

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B. Relations

The meanings of words can also be seen through an understanding of their relations to each other.

(1) homonymy and polysemy:

When different words are pronounced the same but have different meanings, we have a case of homonymy. A word like "bear" refers to an animal and it also means "to tolerate"

The case of polysemy is even more complicated; the literal meaning of a word like "eat" in a dictionary is "taking food", other meanings for such a term may be provided: "use up", "corrode", i.e. three different meanings. We can also distinguish between "eating soup" and "eating meat". We can also talk about "drinking soup" as well as eating it. In one of its senses, then, "eat" corresponds to "drink".

A word like "flight" is treated by a dictionary as a single polysemic word with at least five homonyms each with a different meaning.

Flight:

- Passing through the air

- Power of flying
- Air journey
- Unit of the air force
- Volley
- Digression
- Series of steps.

A dictionary-maker has to decide to treat terms like "flight", "lead", "bank", "bear" each as one entry with many meanings or as separate entries. There are also cases under this heading where we have two words with the same pronunciation, different spellings and different meanings; (sight, site), (sun, son), (ate, eight), (night, knight)

Even we may find three or four words in certain cases;
(rite, write, right).
Bear: "an animal", and Bear: "to tolerate" are considered homophonic and homographic homonyms but sight and site are just homonyms.

Finally, a word which is polysemic will naturally have a variety of synonyms each corresponding to one of its

meanings. It will often have a set of antonyms. A word like "fair" would be used with hair, skin, weather, sky, and judgment. The antonyms would be dark hair, dark skin, foul weather, cloudy sky, and unfair judgment.

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2. Hyponymy

Such a relationship among words refers to the principle of INCLUSION. It is a matter of class membership. The term (animal), for example, includes "elephant", "hyena", "cow", "lion", etc. The term (craftsman) includes or covers a variety of professions; under such a heading one may include (colour terms) and (kinship terms).

[See the chapter on the Semantic Domains)

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(3) Synonymy

This is a relationship of sameness or similarity in meaning. Although dictionaries seldom rely on synonymy but on descriptive explanatory and defining details the synonymy semantic relations among words are essential for understanding word meaning when it is available.

It is well known that English is a hybrid language. That made it rich in synonyms for certain historical reasons related to the impact other languages had on it. At different historical eras there was a huge influx of Greek, Latin, and French vocabulary into English. For such reasons sometimes you find not only two but three or four words referring to the same thing. Look at these pairs of words:

- Brotherly fraternal
- buy purchase
- world universe
- wide broad

Sometimes there are triples:

Kingly, royal, regal

It is said, however, that there are no perfect synonyms in a language. There are many ways in which synonyms might differ:

- some sets of synonyms belong to different dialects of a language:

fall : American English

Autumn: British English.

Elevator: American English

Lift: British English

*One can find hundreds of examples like this [see Bilingual Dictionaries Chapter]

*[try to find examples from Arabic]

- Variation because of stylistic reasons

"gentleman" and "chap"

"pass away", "die" , "kick the bucket" and "pop off"

- Words may differ in their emotive or evaluative meanings:

"politician" "statesman"

"hide" "conceal"

"liberty" "freedom"

Each implying approval or disapproval.

- Some words are collocationally restricted

Two words may be perfect synonyms except for the company they keep: We can say "deep well" but not "profound well"

- Many words are close in meaning i.e. their meanings overlap. In them there is a loose sense of synonymy. This is the kind of synonymy exploited by dictionary makers.

The possible synonyms for a word like (mature) are "adult", "ripe", "perfect" and "due"

The possible synonyms for a word like (govern) are "direct", "control", "determine", and "require".

"loose" would even have a larger set:

"inexact", "free", "relaxed", "vogue", "lax", "unbound", "inattentive".

If each of the possible synonyms given is to be checked, we will have a further set for each getting further and further away from the meaning of the original word.

Dictionaries, except large professional ones, tell us little about the precise connections between words and their defining synonyms or between/ among synonyms themselves.

4. Antonyms:

The term refers to oppositeness of meaning. It is a regular and natural feature of language. Dictionaries, however, do not give a proper place for antonyms. They are of different types:

- grading, as in age and size

(big x small) → bigger x smaller

(old x young) → older x younger

- complementary, this deals with incompatible terms:

male x female

married x single

dead x alive

Some pairs of antonyms are not symmetrically reversible. The more and less relationship does not apply to them. "stupid" is an antonym of "brilliant" but "less stupid" does not mean "brilliant"

→ Relational opposites

These are words like

Buy x sell

Lend x borrow

Give x receive

Husband x wife

Parent x child

Debtor x creditor

Among special opposites, one may mention:

Above x below

Come x go

Kinship terms can be considered also under the umbrella of relational opposites:

Father x mother

Son x daughter

Uncle x aunt

Brother x sister

Learning a word by a dictionary user involves learning the set of relationships into which it enters with other words in the language such as the relations mentioned above.

Finally, dictionaries provide a user basically with phonological, morphological syntactic and semantic information. Stylistic cultural and historical information about words is rarely obtainable from ordinary dictionaries.

Dictionaries solely based on use and the use of language are the ones specialized in these things. Such information is obtainable more from reading books on a particular culture.

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Chapter Three

Word Formation processes

Since English is the language of this book and from which and into which translation-in our case - takes place, it is worth knowing that this language is a hybrid language. Almost all world languages contributed to the make up of its bank of vocabulary.

The English words of Anglo-Saxon origin do not constitute more than twenty to thirty percent of today's English. The rest are borrowed from other languages. Borrowed words are not the concern of this section. What is of concern here is a specific process of word formation in English, namely affixation.

This process of word formation does not just involve adding a suffix to an already existing word so that a noun, an adjective, a verb or an adverb is derived. English borrowed and used suffixes and bases from both Latin and Greek to generate tens of thousands of words that constitute over fifty percent of English word today.

Following is a list of the suffixes from Latin origin together with the meaning they give to the term they are attached to :

- ((-able, -ible, -ile)) "be able to" or able to be
- ((-acious, -id, -itious, -ive, -ory, -ulous, -vous)) "tending to"
- ((-ory, -orium)) "place for"
- ((-acity)) "quality of being inclined to"
- ((-acy)) "quality of being or having"
- ((-(u)lence, -(o)lence)) "state or quality of being full of "
- ((-ial, -eal, -ane, -an, -ar, -ary, -ic, -tic, -ile, -il, -ine)) "pertaining to"
- ((-ance, -ancy, -ence, -ency, -itude, -ity, -ety, -ty, -(i)mony, -y)) "quality of...."
- ((-ate)) "possessing"
- ((-cule, -cle, -el, -il, -ole, -ule, -le)) "little"
- ((-esce)) "to begin"
- ((-(i)fic, -fy, -igate, -egate)) "making, to make"

- ((-ion)) "act of"
- ((-men, -ment)) "result of"
- ((-or)) "one who does"
- ((-or,(our))) "state of"
- ((-ose, -iose, -eous, -ous)) "full of"

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- Exercise

Find word that end with such suffixes and translate them into Arabic.

You will not only find a real difference sometimes between the root or base term and the derived term by the suffix, but most of the time you might need more than one word to give the meaning of the derived term .

If you dig down deep into Arabic, you will definitely find one term for each entry.

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Now if we look at the list of bases English got from Latin, we will realize how much Latin had influence on English vocabulary wise. Each one of the following bases has tens or hundreds of elements attached to it so that words had been generated .

The bases from Latin are listed along with the basic meaning of each base:

acr-, ac(u)	; sharp
ag-, ig-, act-	: to do, to drive
am-	:to love
anim-	:mind, feeling, life
ann(u)-, enni-	:year
aqu(a)-	:water
art-	:art, skill
aud-, audit-	:to hear
bell-	:war
bene-	:well, good
Benign-	:kind
bi-, bin-	:tow, twice
cad-, cid-, cas-	:to fall, to befall
calc-	:limestone

cap-, cip-, capt-, cept-, ceiv- :to take, to seize

capit-, cipit-, :head

carn- :flesh

ced-, cess- :to go, to yield

celer- :swift

cent- :hundred

cern-, cret- :to separate, to distinguish

cid-, cis- to kill, to cut

clud-, clus, clos- :to shut

cord- :heart

corpor-, corp, corpus- :body

cre-, cresc-, cret- :to grow

cred-, credit :to believe

cruc- :across

culp- :blame, fault

cumb-, cub- :to lie down

cur(r)-, curs-, cours- :to run, to go

de-, div- :a god

deci, decim- :tenth

dic-, dict- :to say

doc-, doct- :to teatch

du- :two

duc-, duct-	:to lead
equi-	:equal
err-	:to wander
fa-, fat-	:to speak
fac-, (fic-), facl-, fect -	:to do, to make
fall-, fals-	:to deceive
fer-	:to bear, to carry
fid-	:faith
fin-	:end, limit
firm-	:firm, strong
flect-, flex-	:to bend
flor-	:flower
flu-, flux-	:to flow
fotit-	:strong
frang-, fring-, fract-	:to break
fund-, fus-	:to pour, to melt
gen-, genit-	:to produce, to give birth to
gener-, gen-	:race, kind
ger-, gest-	:to carry, to produce
grad, gress-	:to step, to go
grand-	:great
grat-	:pleasing, grateful

grav-	:heavy
greg-	:flock, herd
her-, hes-	:to stick
i-, it-	:to go
jac-, ject-	:to throw
join-, junct-	:to join
judic-	:judgment
jur-	:to swear
lat-	:to bear, to carry
later-	:side
leg-, lig-, lect-	:to choose, to pick out, to read
lev-	:light
line-	:line
liter-	:letter, literature
loc-	:place
loqu-, locut-	:to speak
luc-	:light, to shine
lud-, lus-	:to play, to mock
lumin-	:light
magn-	:great
mal(E)-, malign-	:bad
man(u)-	:hand

matr-, matern-	:mother
medi-	:middle
milit-	:soldier
mill-	:thousand
minor-, minus, minut-	:small, smaller
misc-	:to mix
mit-	:mild, soft
mit(t)-, mis(s)-	:to send, to let go
moll-	:mild, soft
mon-, monit-	:to warn, to advise
mort-	:death
mov-, mot-	:to move
mult-	:many
mut-	:to change
nasc-, nat-	:to be born
neg-	:to deny
nomen-, nomin-	:name, noun
nul(l) -	:nothing
nunci-(-nounce)	:to announce
oct-	:eight
octav-	:eighth
omn-	:all

ordin-	:order
part-	:part
patern, patr-	:father
pati-, pass-	:to endure, to suffer
ped-	:foot
pel-, puls-	:to drive, to push
pend-, pens-	:to hang, to weigh, to pay
pet-, petit-	:to seek
plac-	:to please, to appease
ple-, plet-	:to fill
plen-	:full
plic-, plicit, plex-, ply-	:to fold, to interweave
pon-, posit-, (pound-), (pase)	:to place, to put
port-	:to carry
pot-	:to have power
press-	:to press
prim-	:first
propri-	:one's own, fitting
quadr(u) -	:four
quart-	:fourth
quint-	:fifth
quir-, quist-, quest-	:to ask, to seek

radic- :root

rect- :right, straight

rect-, reg-, rig- :to straighten, to rule

rog- :to ask

rupt- :to break

sar-(secr-) :sacred

sanct- :holy

sati(s) - :enough

sci- :to know

scrib-, script- :to write

sec-, (seg-), sect- :to cut

sed-, sid-, sess- :to sit, to settle

semi- :half, partly

sen- :old

sens-, sent- :to feel, to think

sept-, septem- :seven

sequ-, secut- :to follow

serv- :to serve, to save

sext- :sixth, six

simil-, simul- :like

sol- :alone

solv, solut- :to loosen, to free

son-	:sound
spec-, spic-,	:to look
spir-	:to breath
st(A)-, slat-	:to stand
string-, strict-, strain-	:to draw tight
stru-, struct-	:to build
tang-, ting-, tact-	:to touch
tempor-	:time
ten-, tin-, tent-, tain-	:to hold
tend-, tens-, tent-	:to stretch, to strive
tenu-	:thin
termin-	:boundary, end
tract-	:to drag, to draw
tri-	:three
trit-	:to rub, to wear
un-	:one
und-, (ound-)	:wave
val-, vail-	:to be strong
ven-, vent-	:to come
ver-	:true
verb-	:word, verb
vest-, vers-	:to turn

vest-	:garment
vi-	:way, road
vinc-, vict-	:to conquer
vir-	:poison
viv-	:to live
voc-	:voice, to call
vol-	:to wish
volv-, volut-	:to roll
vor-	:to devour
vulg-	:common

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Next there are lists of suffixes and bases of Greek origin. If they are put together with the Latin bases and affixes, one world understand the huge influx of Greek and Latin terms into the English vocabulary which constitutes as we said earlier over fifty percent of the total English bank of vocabulary

That is to say a Latin suffix could be attached to a Greek base and vice versa and the result would be a huge number of words.

Make such combinations and see what words you may come up with. Then translate these words into Arabic.

List of suffixes and combining forms (Greek)

Suffix meaning

- (-al, -an, -ian, -ic, -ac, -tic :pertaining to, like having the character of, concerned with
- (-arch :one who rules
- (-archy, -cracy :rule by

- (-arium, -arion :little
- (-ast, st :one who does
- (-crat :one who advocates rule by
- (-ectomy :surgical removal of
- (-emia :condition of the blood
- (-gram :thing written
- (-graph, graphy :writing
- (-iasis :diseased condition
- (-ician :specialist in
- (-ics, -tics :art, science, study of
- (-idium, -ion, -ium, -isk,-iscus :little
- (-in, -ine :chemical substance
- (-ism :belief in
- (-ist :one who believes in
- (-ite :one connected with
- (-logy, -nomy :science of
- (-ma, -m, -me :result of
- (-mania :madness about
- (-meter :measure
- (-metry :science of measuring
- (-oma :tumor

- (-osis :diseased condition of
- (-ous, ious :full of, pertaining to, like
- (-pathy :disease of
- (-phobe :one who fears or hates
- (-phobia :abnormal fear of
- (-scope :instrument for viewing
- (-sis, -se, -sia, -sy :act of
- (-t, -te :he who
- (-therapy :treatment of
- (-tomy :surgical operation on
- (-y, -ia :quality of

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List of bases (Greek)

Base	meaning	Example
acou- acu	to hear.	"acoustic", "parcusia"
acr-	highest	"acrobat"
actin-	ray, radiating, structure	actinobiology
aden-	gland	adenoid
aesthe-, esthe-	to feel, to perceive	anesthetic
agon-	struggle, contest	protagonist
alg-	pain	neuralgia
all-	other	parallel
andr-	man, male	androgenous
angle-	messenger, message	angelic
anthrop-	human being, man	anthropology
archa(e)-	ancient	archaeology
aut-	self	automatic, automobile
bar-	weight, pressure	barometer
bi-	life	biology, biography
brady-	slow	bradycardia
cac-	bad	cacogenics
cal(l)-,kal(l)	beauty	calisthenics

canon-	a rule	
cardi-	heart	cardiology
cau-, caus-	to burn	cauterize
centr-	center	
cephal	head	mesocephalic
chir-, cheir	hand	cheropractor
chlor-	green, chlorine	chlorophyll
chore-	dance	chorus
chron-	time	chronic, chronicles
cla-	to break	iconoclast
clys-	to wash	
cosm-	universe, order	cosmic, cosmetic
cra-	to mix	
cri-	to judge, to decide	criterion, criticism
cycl-	circle, wheel	cyclic
Dec(A)	ten	decaliter
derm-, dermat-	skin	dermatologist
deuter-	second	
di-	twice	
didactic	to teach	didactic
do-	to give	dose
dox-, dog-	opinion, teaching	dogma, orthodox

dyn-, dynam-	force, power	dynasty, dynamic
enter-	intestine	dysentery, archenterons
er-, erot-	love	erotic
erg-, urg-	work	energy
ethn-	race	ethnography
gram-	marriage	polygamy
gastr	stomach	gastric
ge-	earth	geography
gen(e)-, gon-	to be produced	hydrogen
	to originate	genesis
gen(e)-	kind, race	genocide, geneology
ger-, geront-	old age, old people	gerontocracy
gloss-	tongue	glossary
gno-	to know	agnostic, diagnosis
gyn(e)	woman, female	gynarchy, gynecology
hect-	a hundred	hectometer
hegemon-	leader	hegemony

heli-	sun	helium
hem-	blood	hemotecrete,
hemoglobin		
hemi-	half	hemisphere

The rest of the bases will be just cited and students or readers are advised to provide examples and translate them into Arabic.

hepat-	liver
hept-	seven
heter-	other, different
hex-	six
hipp-	horse
hol-	whole
hom-	same
hydr-	water
hygr-	wet
iatr-	physician, medicine
icon-	image
ide-	idea, thought
idi-	one's own, peculiar
is-	equal

kilo-	one thousand
lab-, lep-	to take, to seize
lat(e)r-	to worship
leuc-, leuk	white
lip-	fat
lith-, lite	stone
log-, logue	speech, word
log(ue, lect	to speak, to choose
marc-	large
manc-, mant	to divide by means of
mast-, maz-	breast
mega-, megal-	large, a million
melan-	black, dark
mer-	part
mes-	middle
micr-	small
mim-	to imitate
mis-	hatred
mon-	one
morph-	form, shape
naut-	sailor
ne-	new

necr	the dead
nes-	island
neur-	nerve
oct(a)-	eight
od-	song, poem
od-, hod-	way, road
olig-	few
oo-	egg
op-, opt	eye, to see
ora-	to see
orth-	straight, correct
ot-	ear
pan-, pant-	all, every
path-	to feel, to suffer, disease
part-	family, father, clan
ped-	child
pent-	five
pha-	to show, to appear
phag-	to eat
phil-	to love
phon-	sound, voice
phot-	light

phra-	to speak
phy-	to grow
physi-	nature
phyll-	leaf
plas(t)	to form
pleg-	paralysis
pod-	foot
pol-	city, state
polem-	war
poly-	many, much
prot-	first, original, primitive
pseud-	false
psych-	mind
pyr-	fine
rhin-	nose
schiz-, schis-	to split
som-, somat-	body
sta-	to stand, to stop
soph-	wise
stere-	solid
stol-, staf-, stle-	to send, to draw
stom-, stomat-	mouth

tachy-	swift
tach-	speed
tact-, tax-	to arrange, to put in order
taph-	tomb
techn-	are, skill, craft
tele-	afar, operation at distance
tetr (a)-	four
the-	to place
the-	god
therm-	heat
tom-	to cut
top-	place
tox-	poison
tri-	three
trop-	to turn
ur-	urine
ur-	tail
xen-	stranger, foreigner
zo-	animal

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Combining bases and affixes in Latin and Greek will result in a huge number of English words in frequent use in all fields especially academic ones, sciences, humanities and others.

When a translator masters these combinations, a great deal of the English vocabulary becomes part of his repertoire. There are affixes of Anglo- Saxon Origin. If these are added to the ones from Latin and Greek, word formation processes through affixation becomes somehow comprehensive. Other word formation processes include:

- al (makes abstract nouns from verbs) burial, denial, rehearsal
- dom (makes abstract nouns from adjectives and nouns) freedom, wisdom, martyrdom
- ed (makes adjectives from nouns) bearded, interested, privileged
- en1 (makes verbs from adjectives and nouns) broaden, threaten
- en2 (makes adjectives from nouns of material) golden, wooden

- en3 (makes participles of certain verbs used as adjectives) drunken, mistaken
- er (makes nouns of agent or instrument from certain verbs \ nouns meaning inhabitant from certain nouns and adjectives) announcer, islander, New Yorker, Londoner, Eastender, bus-driver
- ess (makes feminine nouns from other nouns) actress, governess
- ful1 (makes nouns of measurements from other nouns) armful, handful, mouthful
- ful2 (makes adjectives from nouns and verbs)cheerful, graceful, mournful
- hood (makes abstract nouns from nouns and adjectives) childhood, falsehood, motherhood
- ing (makes adjectives and nouns from various sources) absorbing, gathering, opening
- ish (makes adjectives from various sources) devilish, yellowish, five-o'clockish, book warmish
- less (makes adjectives, mostly from nouns) bottomless, penniless, hopeless

- ly1 (makes adjectives mostly from nouns) friendly, weekly, cowardly,
- ly2 (makes adverbs from adjectives) completely, similarly,
- ness (makes abstract nouns from adjectives) consciousness, exactness, thoroughness
- ship (makes abstract nouns from adjectives and nouns) censorship, scholarship
- some (makes adjectives from various sources) quarrelsome, burdensome
- wise (makes adverbs from nouns) clockwise, businesswise, translationwise
- y1 (makes adjectives mostly from nouns) hungry, silky
- y2 (makes nouns mostly from other nouns) ministry, smithy
- y3 (alternating in spelling with i.e., it forms diminutives) cookie, dolly, kitty, mommy
- ic (make adjectives some of which are also nouns) academic, automatic, dynamic
- ics (in nouns which indicate field of study) acoustics, linguistics, economics

• ify, efy (in a large class of verbs) amplify, exemplify, liquefy

• ion (in thousands of abstract nouns) adoption, communion, intention

• ish (in a small number of verbs) impoverish, extinguish, vanish

• itude (in certain abstract nouns) longitude, solicitude

• ity (in a large number of abstract nouns) absurdity, complexity, notoriety.

- mostly from French

• aire (nouns and adjectives from other sources) millionaire, doctrinaire

• ee (makes nouns from adjectives, nouns and verbs) absentee, nominee, refugee, employee

• eer, ier (makes nouns which indicate persons) auctioneer, engineer

• ese (makes nouns and adjectives of nationality) Japanese, Vietnamese, Sudanese

• eur, euse (makes nouns designing people) chauffeur, masseuse

- ique (in a few nouns and adjectives) antique, critique, physique, technique, unique
- oon (in noun) baboon, cartoon

If a translator is equipped with such a knowledge about words, the use of the dictionary decreases noticeability; that would be effort and time saving for a translator.

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Chapter Four

Dictionaries and the Semantic Domains

The basic task of a dictionary whether it is a mono- or bilingual is to give the meanings of words and register all possible items related to them semantically. There are dictionaries specialized in listing all the possible synonyms of a word or all the words that belong to a particular semantic field.

Such a dictionary is called Thesaurus after the name of the first person who compiled it. Others worked on such dictionaries and kept the name of Thesaurus in honour of that man.

A thesaurus can be small or large in size. The one from which examples will be taken in this book is the revised and expanded *MARCH'S THESAURUS and DICTIONARY of the English Language*. It is over than thirteen hundred pages compiled under the editorial supervision of Norman Cousins, 1980.

This thesaurus or dictionary takes an entry like "Border" and lists all its possible meanings: brim, brink, brow, edge, margin, rim, skirt and verge. All the above items belong to the same part of speech the first entry belongs to i.e. they are all nouns.

The thesaurus then lists the meanings of the entry when it is an adjective: (labial) "having edges or lips", (labiated) "provided with edges or lips", (marginal) "pertaining to the margin", (marginated) and (skirting). It also gives the denotative meanings of the term: "(chaps or chops)" which is "the fleshy parts about the jaws". (coast) "the land bordering upon the ocean" along with terms like: (frame), (frill), (fringe), (portal), (trimming) or (valence).

If one looks into another entry in the thesaurus like "Bravery", one will find it associated with its antonym "cowardice". The two terms are treated as headings with all possible meanings and words related to them are listed. Under "Bravery" we may read related words with their meanings:

Audacity: excessive tendency to venture.

Backbone: firmness

Boldness: readiness to meet danger

Chivalry: conduct becoming a night.

Confidence: trust in oneself or another

Daring: eagerness to encounter danger

Gallantry: spirited and adventurous courage with gaiety.

The list goes on to state words like heroism, intrepidity, manhood, nerve, pluck, prowess (which is bravery combined with skill) resoluteness, spirit, valor, and virtue. With regard to the antonym (cowardice), the thesaurus lists almost a similar number of entries with their meanings:

Baseness: dishonorableness

Fear: feeling aroused by the expectation of danger

Funk: cowardly fright

Poltroonery: mean-spirited cowardliness

Timidity: disposition of being afraid of offending others

Thesaurus also lists the denotations of the term "cowardice"; among them we read:

Alarmist, costrel, dastard, pessimist, recreant, sneak. In addition to that the figurative use of the term can be listed

which is part of the slang language: "white-liver" means coward.

If we take another entry like "law", we find that it is associated with its antonym "lawless". The thesaurus first lists all the possible meanings of the term with an explanation of each like: (charter), (code), (decree), (enactment), (equity), (form), (formula), (institution), (legality), (legitimacy), (ordinance), (regulation), (statute), The nouns associated with the entry "law" are then listed along with their meanings: (arm of the law), (codification), (jurisprudence), (legislation).

Then we find a list of adjectives pertaining to the entry: (according to law), (chartered), (Constitutional), (Law-abiding), (lawful), (legal), (legislative).

As for the antonym, the thesaurus lists all the possible terms that are within the semantic domain of "lawlessness": (antinomy), (arbitrariness), (breach of law), (brute force), (club law), (drumhead law), (illegality), (lawbreaker),

marshal law), mob law), (outlawry), (poaching), (violation of law).

We could also read a list of adjectives pertaining to the same semantic domain of lawlessness:
(a dead letter), (contraband), (despotic), (extra judicial), (illegitimate), (in-judicial), null and void), (prohibited), (unaccountable), (unwarrantable), (unwarranted) ....
This thesaurus, unlike other editions, is accompanied by a dictionary.

Whatever entry that does not occur under any of the registered headings is included.

Immediately after the two entries "law" and "lawlessness", we notice a mention of terms like: (law-abiding), (law-breaker), (law-giver), (law-maker), (law-monger),. With that there would be a comprehensive treatment of any entry that may be encountered by a translator or a reader.

Exercise

Following are pages from March's thesaurus; try to find the meanings in Arabic of each of the entries included: "HEART", "HEAT" "COLD"

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HEARING—Verbs—*Continued.*

Hist. To hear; hearken.
Listen. To pay close attention; to harken.
Listen with both ears. To listen closely; sharply.
Meet the ear. To be heard.
Overhear. To hear words not intended for the hearer.
Prick up one's ears. To endeavor to hear.
Reach the ear. To be heard.
Ring in the ears, etc. To resound, etc. See RESOUNDING.

HEARING—*Adjectives.*

Acoustic. Pertaining to the sense of hearing.
Auditory. Relating to hearing.
Auricular. Aural; pertaining to the ear.
Hearing, etc. Pertaining to the sense of hearing. See *Verbs.*

HEARING—*Adverbs.*

Aurecti auribus [L.]. With pricked up ears, with attentive ears.
Earwise. Through the ear; by hearing.

HEARING—*Interjections.*

Hark! hark yet hear! Attend! Oyez! oyez! A call commanding attention to a proclamation.

heart'-say". Common talk. TRIBUNE-MYSTERY.
hearse. A vehicle for carrying the dead to the grave. CONVEYANCE-VESSEL.
heart. Courage; love; the essential or vital part of anything; the seat of the affections and passions. AFFECTIONS, AMATORY, BRAVERY-COWARDICE, CENTER, CONSEQUENCE-INSIGNIFICANCE, LOVE-HATE, MIND-IMBECILITY, OUTSIDE-INSIDE, READINESS-RELUCTANCE, SUBJECTIVENESS-OBJECTIVENESS; at heart, AFFECTIONS, EMOTION; beating heart, EMOTION, EXCITATION; break the heart, PLEASURABLENESS-PAINFULNESS; by heart, REMEMBRANCE-FORGETFULNESS; do one's heart good, AFFECTIONS, PLEASURABLENESS-PAINFULNESS; from bottom of heart, TRUTHFULNESS-FALSEHOOD; go to one's heart, EXCITATION; have a place in the heart, LOVE-HATE; heart and soul, AFFECTIONS, DETERMINATION-VACILLATION, EMOTION, ENTIRETY-DEFICIENCY, READINESS-RELUCTANCE, TOIL-RELAXATION; heart bleeding for, COMPASSION-RUTHLESSNESS; heart expanding, EMOTION; heart failing one, LIGHTHEARTEDNESS-DEJECTION, SANGUINENESS-TIMIDITY; heart in hand, READINESS-RELUCTANCE; heart in the right place, CHARITABLENESS-MALEVOLENCE; heart leaping into one's mouth, EXCITATION; heart leaping with joy, JUBILATION-LAMENTATION, PLEASURE-PAIN; heart of grass, SANGUINENESS-HOPELESSNESS; heart of hearts, PLEASURABLENESS-PAINFULNESS; heart of oak, BRAVERY-COWARDICE, HARDNESS-SOFTNESS, STRENGTH-WEAKNESS; heart of stone, EXCITATION, FAVORITE-QUARRELSOMENESS; heart's core, AFFECTIONS, MIND-IMBECILITY; heart sinking, SANGUINENESS-TIMIDITY; heart swelling, EMOTION, EXCITATION; in good heart, SANGUINENESS-HOPELESSNESS; know by heart, KNOWLEDGE-IGNORANCE, REMEMBRANCE-FORGETFULNESS; lay to heart, LIGHTHEARTEDNESS-DEJECTION; learn by heart, EDUCATION-MISTEACHING; lift up the heart, DEVOTION-IDOLATRY; lose heart, LIGHTHEARTEDNESS-DEJECTION; lose one's heart, LOVE-HATE; man after one's own heart, AMITY-HOSTILITY; nearest to one's heart, LOVE-HATE; not find it in one's heart, READINESS-RELUCTANCE; put one's heart into, DETERMINATION-VACILLATION; set one's heart upon, DESIRE-DISLIKE, DETERMINATION-VACILLATION; take heart, BRAVERY-COWARDICE, CONTENTEDNESS-DISCONTENTMENT, SANGUINENESS-HOPELESSNESS; take to heart, CONTENTEDNESS-DISCONTENTMENT, FAVORITE-ANGER, LIGHTHEARTEDNESS-DEJECTION, SENSITIVENESS-APATHY; to one's heart's content, CONTENTEDNESS-DISCONTENTMENT, ENOUGH, READINESS-RELUCTANCE; warm heart, SENSITIVENESS; wind around the heart, LOVE-HATE; with a heavy heart, READINESS-RELUCTANCE; with all one's heart, EARNESTNESS-RELUCTANCE.
heart'-ache". Mental anguish. PLEASURE-PAIN
heart'-break"-ing. Extremely distressing. EMOTION, PLEASURABLENESS-PAINFULNESS.
heart'-brok"-en. Deeply affected. PLEASURE-PAIN.
heart'-burn"-ing. Discontent; secret enmity. AMITY-HOSTILITY, CONTENTEDNESS-DISCONTENTMENT, CONTENTEDNESS-REGRET, FAVORITE-ANGER.
heart'-eat-ing". Affecting by injurious influences. PLEASURABLENESS-PAINFULNESS.
heart'-felt". Very sincere. EMOTION, PLEASURABLENESS-PAINFULNESS.
heart'-ret"-ting. Preying on the feelings. PLEASURABLENESS-PAINFULNESS.
hearth. A fireplace; the home. DWELLER-HABITATION, OVER-REFRIGERATOR.
hearth'-stone". A stone laid to form a hearth. DWELLER-HABITATION.
heart'-i-ly. With the whole heart. EMOTION.
heart'-i-ness. Cordiality. EMOTION, SOCIABILITY-PRIVACY.
heart'-less. Destitute of sympathy; pitiless. SENSITIVENESS-APATHY, VIRTUE-VICE.
heart'-quake". Nervousness from fear. SANGUINENESS-TIMIDITY.
heart'-rend"-ing. Very distressing. PLEASURABLENESS-PAINFULNESS.
hearts'-ease". The pansy. CONTENTEDNESS-DISCONTENTMENT.
heart'-shaped". Like the heart in form. CURVATURE-RECTILINEARITY.
heart'-sick". Sick of; deeply grieved. DESIRE-DISTASTE, DESIRE-REPLETION.
heart'-sick"-en-ing. Causing deep grief. PLEASURABLENESS-PAINFULNESS.
heart'-sick"-ing. Depression of mind. SANGUINENESS-TIMIDITY.
heart'-some". Merry. SANGUINENESS-TIMIDITY.
heart'-stricken". Overwhelmed with grief. PLEASURE-PAIN.
heart'-strings". tear the. To lacerate the feelings. PLEASURABLENESS-PAINFULNESS.
heart'-swell"-ing. Causing the heart to swell. FAVORITE-ANGER.
heart'-wound"-ing. Affecting the feelings. PLEASURABLENESS-PAINFULNESS.
heart'-y. Cordial; full of health. AMITY-HOSTILITY, EMOTION, HEALTH-SICKNESS, LIGHTHEARTEDNESS-DEJECTION, READINESS-RELUCTANCE; hearty laugh, JUBILATION-LAMENTATION; hearty meal, NOURISHMENT-EXCRETION; hearty reception, SOCIABILITY-PRIVACY.
heat. A form of energy manifested by a rise of temperature; a single course of a race; excitement; to make hot. EXCITATION, EXCITABILITY-INEXCITABILITY, HEAT-COLD, HEATING-COOLING, STRIFE-PEACE; dead heat, EQUALITY-INEQUALITY; heat of passion, FAVORITE-ANGER.

HEAT—COLD.

Africa heat. Great heat, like that in Africa.
Bengal heat. Great heat, like that in Bengal.
Blood-heat. Heat equal to the temperature of human blood, or about 98°.
Calidity. Hotness; state of warmth.
Cold, Coldness, } Moderately deprive of substance.
Chill. To produce a feeling of heat or warmth.
Coldness, etc. The state or quality of being cold, etc. See *Adjectives.*

HEAT—COLD—*Continued.*

Calorescence. A kind of generation of heat.
Calorie. A general term for heat.
Fever. Excessive warmth; heat.
Fever. A diseased condition marked by increased heat.
Flush. A rush of blood to the face.
Glow. White or red heat.
Heat. A form of energy manifested by a rise of temperature and expansion.
Hectic. Fever heat.
Incalescence. Increasing heat.
Incandescence. White heat.
Summer heat. The heat of the warmest part of the year.
Temperature. Degree of heat or cold.
Tropical heat. Heat characteristic of tropical regions.
Warmth. The state of possessing gentle heat.
White heat. The heat given off by anything heated to whiteness.

HEAT—*Scientific Names.*

Diathermancy. The supposed principle of inflammability.
Pyrology. A treatise on heat.
Pyrotechny. The art of making fireworks.
Thermology. A treatise on heat.
Thermometer, etc. An instrument to measure rise or fall of temperature, etc. See THERMOMETER.
Thermotics. The science of heat.

HEAT—*Means of Cause.*

Baking, etc. The act of cooking in a dry heat. See ROASTING.
Blaze. Intense direct light accompanied with heat.
Bonfire. A large fire built in the open air; a glad fire.
Boiling pan. A receptacle in which so much heat comes from the sun as to cause to boil things.
Browning shovel. Fire.
Fire. The evolution of light and heat in the combustion of bodies.
Firework. A device for producing a display of light, or figures in colored fire, by the combustion of materials that burn in a peculiar manner.
Flame. A stream of burning vapor or gas, emitting light and heat.
Flash. A sudden burst of light.
Insolation. The process of exposing to the rays of the sun for the purpose of *drying*.
Leaping flame. A flame playing lightly on the surface.
Scintillation. A spark or flash.
Sheet of fire. } Fire that covers in thin broad portions.
Sheet of flame. }
Simoom. A hot, dry wind that blows in Arabia and Syria and the neighboring countries.
Sirocco. A hot, oppressive wind blowing from the Libyan deserts.
Spark. A flash of fire.
Summer. The warmest portion of the year.
Sun. The universe's source of light and heat.
Warming, etc. The act of heating gradually. See ROASTING.
Wildfire. A composition of inflammable materials which when kindled is very hard to quench.

HEAT—*Verbs.*

Bake. To be in cooled warmth.
Baking, etc. To be in a state of heat, etc. See *Adjectives*.
Blaze. To burn with a bright flame.
Boil. To heat a liquid until it bubbles and vaporizes.
Broil. To cook by being placed directly over hot coals.
Bronze. To consume with fire.
Calcine. To burn so as to cause disintegration.
Char. To make or become red and glowing.
Chafe. To excite or throw off vapor.
Blow. To puff or emit electric.
Glow. To shine with intense heat.
Heat, etc. To cause to become hot, etc. See HEATING.
Heave. To beat or throb with unnatural violence.
Incede. To burn or dry up the surface of.
Incend. To smear: emit a warm, moist vapor.
Kindle. To be hot; boil.
Kindle. To boil gently.
Kindle. To emit a visible vapor as a result of combustion.
Kindle. To burn by slow combustion.
Roar. To boil shortly.
Sweat. To exercise moisture from the pores of the skin, to perspire.
Swelter. To be faint with heat.
Thaw. To melt.

HEAT—*Adjectives.*

Ablaze. On fire.
Afire. Burning.
Fervent [lit.]. A mild and refreshing state of air.
Frigidity. The condition or quality of lacking warmth.
Inclemency. Severe coldness; want of warmth.

COLD—*Synonyms.*

Chattering of teeth. Noise made by collision of the teeth in shivering.
Depth of winter. The coldest part of the year.
Fall of snow. Descent of snow.
Fine-hoar. A large mass of floating ice.
Frost. Freezing dew.
Glacier. A large field or stream of ice.
Goose-skin. A roughness of the skin produced by cold.
Hail. Frozen rain.
Hailstone. A single particle of ice falling from a cloud.
Hard frost. Very thick frost.
Hard winter. A winter of severe cold.
Heavy fall. Fall of much snow.
Hoarfrost. The white particles formed by the freezing of dew.
Horripilation. A bristling of the hair resulting from chilliness.
Ice. Water reduced to a solid state by cold.
Iceberg. A large mass of ice floating in the ocean
Ice-floe. A mass of floating ice.
Iciele. A pendent mass of ice formed by the freezing of dripping water.
Needle [N.]. The upper part of a glacier.
New Zembla. Two islands in the Arctic Ocean, north of Russia
Rigor. A mass of chilliness, with contraction of the skin.
Rime. Frozen dew or vapor.
Serac [N.]. A large block into which a glacier breaks.
Sharp frost. A severe frost.
Shivering. A trembling or shaking from cold.
Siberia. A country of Northern Russia in Asia, noticed for its extreme coldness.
Sleet. Hail or snow, mingled and driven by the wind.
Snow. Watery particles frozen into white or transparent crystals in the air.
Snow-crystal. A single particle of snow.
Snow-drift. A bank of drifted snow.
Snowflake. A small fleecy mass of snow.
Thick-ribbed ice. Thick ice. "Thick-ribbed ice," etc. [*Measure for Measure*, III., 1.]
White frost. Hoarfrost.
Winter. The coldest season of the year.

COLD—*Verbs.*

Be cold, etc. To be deprived of warmth, etc. See *Adjectives*.
Chill, etc. To affect with cold, etc. See HEATING-CHILLING.
Dither. To shiver with cold.
Perish with cold. To die of cold.
Quake. To tremble with cold.
Quiver. To shake with cold.
Shake. To tremble with cold.
Shiver. To shake with cold.
Shudder. To tremble or quake.
Starve. To perish or die with cold.
Tremble. To shake or shiver

COLD—*Adjectives.*

Agelid. Somewhat cold.
Algid. Very cold.
Arctic. Cold; frigid; pertaining to the northern regions.
Biting. Sharp; severe.
Bitter. Characterized by severity.
Bleak. Cold and swinging.
Boreal. Pertaining to the north or north wind.
Brumal. Pertaining to the winter.
Chilly. Moderately cold.
Chilly. Disagreeably cold.
Clay-cold. Cold as clay or earth
Cold. Deprived of heat; frigid; not warm.
Cold as a frog. }
Cold as a stone. }
Cold as stupidity. }
Cold as Christmas. } Very cold.
Cold as lead. }
Cold as iron. }
Cold as marble. }
Cool. Moderately cold.
Cool as a cucumber. } Expressions for moderate coldness.
Cool as a custard. }
Quaking. Chilling.
Freezing. Becoming congealed by cold.

Other dictionaries however follow in the footsteps of a thesaurus but in a modern way by arranging their entries in a more organized and effective way that could help a reader or a translator a great deal in understanding meaning very well. A case in point is a Longman dictionary called *Essential Activator*.

If the thesaurus dictionary highlights the semantic relations and properties of words in terms of synonymy and antonymy, this dictionary goes into more semantic and grammatical properties of words.

If we take an entry like "Angry" copied in the next pages, we notice that the dictionary has stated the following facts about such a term:

1. It directs the user to go to the entry "calm" if what is intended is the opposite of "angry". And with that the dictionary expressed an antonomy relationship of the entry at hand with other terms. And this is a genuinely helpful cross referencing which can be found in all entries throughout the dictionary.

2. It implements language use as the major driving force behind investigating the registered entries in the dictionary.

The entries usages are divided into seven and each is supported by natural corpus-based examples that give the appropriate context of use:

Feeling angry

First an explanation of such usage is given

Second it is supported by an example

"I was so angry that I could hardly speak"

Third the different prepositions used with such a term like with and about. For the purpose of appropriate use, the dictionary also tells us that "with" is used with people and "about" with things.

What comes next is a registration of all possible items or terms or entries that would come under such a heading (feeling angry). And those would be synonyms of the main entry "ANGRY".

The dictionary lists: (mad), (annoyed), (furious), (livid), (offended), (cross), (fed up with) and (sick of).

As far as these synonyms are concerned, the dictionary tells you whether one is used by American speakers of English (American English) or by British speakers of English (British English). For instance, "mad" is American. Furthermore, it tells us that such a term is informal; and it is more frequently used in spoken English rather than the written one:

For example, Come on Maria,

What are you so mad about?

Highlighting and illustrating collocating prepositions and grammar patterns can be found with every entry in the dictionary. For example, the prepositions that collocate with "furious" which is one of the synonyms of "angry" are "with", "at" and "about" with each one being exemplified. Potential errors are also highlighted along with avoidance or remedy strategies. The dictionary, for instance tells: "Don't say (very furious; say absolutely furious)

Formality or informality is clearly indicated. For instance "fed up with" and "sick of something" are informal.

"become angry" is used in written form, but in frequently daily use the term used is "get angry" or "get mad" which are the usual expressions.

The other six headings that explain the entry "angry"

- to become angry, with the following subheadings:

* get angry
* get mad
* lose ones temper
* throw a tantrum

- behaving in an angry unfriendly way with the following subheadings:

- bad tempered
- be in a bad mood
- grumpy/ grouch (informal)
- moody
- irritable
- touchy
- sulky

- someone or something that makes you angry

- annoying
- irritating
- frustrating
- be a nuisance (spoken)

- to make someone angry:
  - annoy
  - irritate
  - offend
  - get on somebody's nerves (informal)
  - drive somebody crazy (British informal spoken)
  - Provoke
- angry feelings
  - anger
  - rage
  - frustration
- to talk angrily to someone because they have done something wrong:
  - tell somebody off (a phrasal verb)
  - yell at somebody (American English)

Each one of these subheadings i.e. meanings is followed by an example of the language used in real life situations. That makes a reader or a translator get exactly the intended meaning in a text spoken or written.

The entry "ANGRY' can be fully seen in the following pages as it was laid out in the dictionary.

Damascus University

quantity /'kwɒntɪti||'kwɑn-/ [n C] a number of things – use this especially to talk about things that are being sold, stored, or carried
a quantity of A man was loading a quantity of TV sets onto the back of a truck.
a large quantity *Customs officers discovered a large quantity of cigarettes in his baggage.*

⚠ Quantity can be used in the plural with the same meaning: 'large quantities of weapons' means the same as 'a large quantity of weapons'.

100 pounds' worth/ten dollars' worth etc /(£100 etc) wɜːθ/ a number of things that together are worth £100, $10 etc: *Police seized over a million pounds' worth of stolen diamonds at London Heathrow Airport yesterday.*
+ **of** *$100,000 worth of rugs were destroyed in the fire.*

a number that is compared with another number

percentage /pə'sentɪdʒ/ [n C usually singular] a number or amount that is calculated as part of a total of 100, and is shown using a % sign
+ **of** *The percentage of women students at the university has increased steadily.* | *a slight fall in the percentage of nitrogen in the air*
a high/large percentage *a country where a high percentage of the population lives in poverty.*
a low/small percentage *The disease is serious, and in a small percentage of cases it can be fatal.*

proportion /prə'pɔːʃən/ [n singular] the number or amount of something, compared with the whole number or amount that exists
+ **of** *a program to increase the proportion of women and black people in the police service*
a high/low/large/small proportion *Part-time workers now make up a high proportion of jobs.*

ratio /'reɪʃiəʊ||'reɪʃoʊ/ [n singular] a set of numbers, such as '20:1' or '5:1', that shows how much larger one quantity is than another
the ratio of sth to sth *a school where the ratio of students to teachers is about 5:1*

⚠ Don't confuse ratio and rate

rate /reɪt/ [n C] a measurement showing the number of times that something happens during a particular period, which is used especially for talking about social changes or problems
the crime/divorce/suicide/murder etc rate *the city that has the highest murder rate in the US*

fraction /'frækʃən/ [n singular] a very small part of an amount of number: *Computers can now do the same job at a fraction of the cost.* | *The disease affects only a tiny fraction of the population.*

ANGRY

➡ if you mean 'not angry or upset', go to CALM

feeling angry

angry /'æŋgri/ [adj] if you are **angry**, you feel a strong emotion, for example about someone who has treated you badly or about something that you think is wrong or unfair: *I was so angry that I could hardly speak.* | *A crowd of angry demonstrators gathered outside the embassy.* | *After the programme, the TV station received hundreds of angry phone calls.*
+ **with** *She was angry with him because he had lied to her.*
+ **about** *Don't you feel angry about the way you've been treated?*
+ **that** *Local people are angry that they weren't consulted about plans to expand the airport.*

⚠ Use **angry with** about people: *I was really angry with him.* Use **angry about** about things: *I was really angry about it.*

angry – angrier – angriest
angrily [adv] *Rachel slammed the door angrily on her way out.*

mad /mæd/ [adj] not before noun] INFORMAL, ESPECIALLY AMERICAN angry: *Tom will be real mad when he sees what you've done to his car.*



+ **at** *She used to get mad at Harry because he was always changing his mind.*
+ **about** *Come on, Maria – what are you so mad about?*

mad – madder – maddest

annoyed /ə'nɔɪd/ [adj not before noun] a little angry, but not very angry: *I'll be annoyed if he's forgotten to deliver my message.*
+ **with** *Joe was annoyed with her for making him miss the film.* | *I was annoyed with myself for playing so badly.*
+ **at/by** *Kay was clearly annoyed at John's remark.*

furious /'fjʊərɪəs/ [adj] very angry: *I've never been so furious in all my life.* | *a furious argument* (=when people shout at each other in an angry way)
+ **with** *She'd be furious with me if she knew I was reading her diary.*
+ **at/about** *He came home furious at something his boss had said.*

⚠ Don't say 'very furious'. Say absolutely furious.

furiously [adv] *"Stop it," shouted Ralph furiously.*

livid /'lɪvɪd/ [adj] so angry that it is difficult for you to speak properly or think clearly: *"Was he angry when you got in so late?" "Angry? He was livid!"* | *I know I shouldn't have spoken to her like that, but I was absolutely livid.*

⚠ Don't say 'very livid'. Say absolutely livid or just livid.

offended /ə'fendɪd/ [adj] angry and upset because someone has said or done something rude or has insulted you: *A lot of Muslims were offended when the book came out.* | *I hope you won't be offended if I leave early.*
+ **by** *Many readers were offended by the newspaper's anti-Irish comments.*

cross /krɒs||krɔːs/ [adj] BRITISH, ESPECIALLY SPOKEN angry – used especially by children or when you are talking to children: *Do you think Dad will be cross when he finds out what happened?*
+ **with** *Are you cross with me?*

fed up with sth/sick of sth /ˌfed 'ʌp wɪθ (sth), ˌsɪk ɒv (sth)/ INFORMAL to be annoyed because something bad has been happening for a long time and you want it to stop: *I'm really fed up with this awful weather.* | *Joe was getting sick of Carol's stupid comments.* | *I left the job because I got fed up with being treated like a servant.*

2 to become angry

get angry/get mad /ˌget 'æŋgri, ˌget 'mæd/ to become angry: *He tends to get angry if he loses at tennis.*
+ **at** *Just calm down. There's no need to get mad at me.*

⚠ Don't say 'become angry' except in fairly formal written English. Get angry and get mad are the usual expressions.

lose your temper /ˌluːz jɔː 'tempə'/ to suddenly become very angry, especially after you have been trying not to: *Donald doesn't have much patience – he often loses his temper.* | *"I've told you already," said Kathryn, trying hard not to lose her temper.*
+ **with** *Whatever you do, don't lose your temper with the students – you'll only make things worse.*

throw a tantrum /ˌθrəʊ ə 'tæntrəm/ to shout and cry angrily, especially because you cannot have what you want – use this especially about children: *Josie threw a tantrum in the supermarket again today.*

3 behaving in an angry unfriendly way

bad-tempered /ˌbæd 'tempə'd/ [adj] someone who is **bad-tempered** behaves in an angry and unfriendly way: *Our teacher was a bad-tempered old woman.* | *Pressure at work was making her more and more bad-tempered.*

be in a bad mood /bi ɪn ə ˌbæd 'muːd/ if someone is **in a bad mood**, they are annoyed and upset about something, and this makes them behave in an unfriendly way: *Why's Jenny in such a bad mood this morning?*
put sb in a bad mood (=make someone annoyed) *I missed the bus, which put me in a bad mood for the rest of the day.*

grumpy/grouchy /ˈgrʌmpi, ˈgraʊtʃi/ [adj] INFORMAL someone who is **grumpy** or **grouchy** is angry and unfriendly, and complains a lot: *a grumpy old man* | *Her illness made her grumpy and impatient.* | *Dan is always tired and grouchy in the mornings.*

grumpy – grumpier – grumpiest

grouchy – grouchier – grouchiest

moody /ˈmuːdi/ [adj] someone who is **moody** often becomes annoyed or unhappy, even though there does not seem to be a good reason for feeling that way: *moody teenagers* | *Tara had been moody and difficult all day.*

moody – moodier – moodiest

irritable /ˈɪrɪtəbəl/ [adj] someone who is **irritable** easily gets annoyed by things that are not important: *The heat was making me irritable.* | *Zoe hadn't had much sleep and was feeling tired and irritable.*

touchy /ˈtʌtʃi/ [adj] If someone is **touchy**, they easily get offended, so you have to be careful what you say to them: *She always gets a little touchy when you ask her about her parents.*

♦ **about** *Don't say anything about his bald patch – he's a little touchy about it.*

touchy – touchier – touchiest

sulky /ˈsʌlki/ [adj] someone who is **sulky** has an angry, unhappy look on their face and does not talk much, especially because they think they have been treated unfairly: *a sulky little boy who refused to play with the other children*

sulky – sulkier – sulkiest

sulkily [adv] *She just sat in the corner and stared sulkily at the floor.*

4 someone or something that makes you angry

annoying /əˈnɔɪ-ɪŋ/ [adj] an **annoying** person, fact, or situation makes you feel annoyed or impatient: *Henry's the most annoying person I have ever met.* | *Just as I got into the shower the phone rang. It was so annoying.*

irritating /ˈɪrɪteɪtɪŋ/ [adj] something that is **irritating** is very annoying and it keeps happening: *Steve has an irritating habit of leaving the fridge door open.* | *I do find it irritating when people keep interrupting me.*

frustrating /frʌˈstreɪtɪŋ/ [adj] a **frustrating** situation makes you feel annoyed because it stops you from doing what you want to do: *It's so frustrating when you're in a hurry and the traffic isn't moving.* | *Learning a new language can be a frustrating experience.*

be a nuisance /biː ə ˈnjuːsəns/ ESPECIALLY SPOKEN someone or something that is a **nuisance** is annoying because they cause problems or inconvenience for you: *My car's broken down again. It's a nuisance, isn't it?*

what a nuisance! SPOKEN *She can't babysit tonight because she has to go and see her mother. What a nuisance!*

infuriating /ɪnˈfjʊərieɪtɪŋ/ [adj] something that is **infuriating** makes you very angry, especially because there is nothing you can do to stop it: *He always pretends he doesn't understand what I'm saying. It's absolutely infuriating.* | *infuriating delays*

5 to make someone angry

make sb angry/make sb mad ESPECIALLY AMERICAN /ˌmeɪk (sb) ˈæŋgri, ˌmeɪk (sb) ˌmæd/ *Sophie tried not to do anything that would make Henry angry.*

It makes sb angry/mad when *It always makes me mad when people drive up behind me and start flashing their lights.*

annoy /əˈnɔɪ/ [v T] to make someone feel annoyed: *The only reason she went out with him was to annoy her parents.* | *Are you doing that just to annoy me?*

It annoys sb that/when *It annoys me that Kim never returns the books she borrows.*

irritate /ˈɪrɪteɪt/ [v T] to annoy someone – use this about things that keep happening or things that people keep doing: *That silly smile of hers always irritated him.* | *After a while, the loud ticking of the clock began to irritate me.*

offend /əˈfend/ [v T] to make someone feel angry and upset by doing or saying something rude or insulting: *I'm sorry if I offended you.* | *Some people were offended by Leary's racist jokes.*

get on sb's nerves /ˌget ɒn (sb's) 'nɜːvz/ INFORMAL If someone or something **gets on your nerves**, they make you feel more and more annoyed, especially because they keep saying or doing something that you do not like: *The noise from the apartment upstairs was beginning to get on my nerves.* | *I hope Diane isn't going to be there – she really gets on my nerves.*

drive sb crazy/drive sb mad BRITISH /ˌdraɪv (sb) 'kreɪzi, ˌdraɪv (sb) 'mæd/ INFORMAL, ESPECIALLY SPOKEN If someone or something **drives you crazy** or **drives you mad**, they annoy you so much that you cannot feel calm or think clearly: *Turn that music down – it's driving me mad!* | *Being alone all day with three small kids is enough to drive anyone crazy.*

provoke /prə'vəʊk/ [v T] to deliberately try to make someone angry: *She would never have hit you if you hadn't provoked her.*
provoke sb into doing sth *Charlie was trying to provoke him into losing his temper.*

6 angry feelings

anger /'æŋgə^{r}/ [n U] an angry feeling: *He was finding it difficult to control his growing anger.* | *Her heart was filled with sadness more than anger.*
with anger (=because of anger) *His face went bright red with anger.*

rage /reɪdʒ/ [n U] a very strong feeling of anger that often makes you feel violent as well
with rage (=because of rage) *By now Samuel was white in the face and absolutely shaking with rage.*
a fit of rage (=when someone suddenly feels very angry) *Verlaine shot Rimbaud in a fit of jealous rage.*

frustration /frʌ'streɪʃən/ [n U] a feeling of being annoyed and impatient because you cannot do what you want to do or you cannot change a bad situation
in/with frustration (=because of frustration) *Jess stared out of the window, almost crying with frustration.* | *Roy stamped her foot in frustration and marched out of the room.*

7 to talk angrily to someone because they have done something wrong

tell sb off /ˌtel (sb) 'ɒf]-ˌɔːf/ [phrasal verb T] to talk to someone, especially a child, in an angry way because they have done something wrong: *She's always telling her kids off or shouting at them.*
+ for *He's upset because the teacher told him off for talking in class.*
get told off SPOKEN *I got told off by my dad when I got home.*

yell at sb /jel ət (sb)/ [phrasal verb T] ESPECIALLY AMERICAN to shout or talk angrily to someone because they have done something wrong or annoying: *It was so embarrassing – he just started yelling at his wife.*
get yelled at SPOKEN *I got yelled at at school because I was wearing the wrong shirt.*

This is another example; students are advised to translate the examples given for each use or meaning for the entry. FRIEND and what is collocated with it.

Damascus University

FRIEND

➡ see also FRIENDLY/UNFRIENDLY, GIRLFRIEND/BOYFRIEND, RELATIONSHIP

1 a friend

friend /frend/ [n C] someone who you know well and enjoy spending time with, but who is not a member of your family: *Martha went to London with some friends.*

a friend of mine (=one of my friends) *I'm going out for a drink with a friend of mine.*

good/close friend (=someone you know very well and like very much) *Rob is one of my closest friends.*

best friend *Even my best friend didn't know my secret.*

old friend (=someone you have known well for a long time) *We spent the weekend with our old friends, Bill and Judy.*

mate BRITISH **buddy** AMERICAN /meɪt, 'bʌdi/ [n C] INFORMAL a friend: *I always go to the pub with my mates on Friday night.*

a mate/buddy of mine (=one of my friends) *Terry's an old buddy of mine.*

plural **buddies**

acquaintance /ə'kweɪntəns/ [n C] someone that you know and sometimes see, but who is not one of your close friends: *She's just an acquaintance – I sometimes see her at aerobics.*

2 a group of friends

circle of friends /sɜːkl əv 'frendz/ [n singular] all the people that you know well and often meet in social situations: *In New York, Marcia introduced him to her large circle of friends.*

the gang /ðə 'gæŋ/ [n singular] SPOKEN a small group of close friends who often do things together – used especially by young people: *I usually go out with the gang on Saturday nights.*

the boys/the girls /ðə 'bɔɪz, ðə 'gɜːlz/ [n plural] SPOKEN a group of male or female friends who often do things together: *Sally's having a night out with the girls from the office.*

3 to be someone's friend

be friends /biː 'frendz/ if two people **are friends**, they like each other and they enjoy doing things together: *Bill and I used to be good friends but we don't see each other much now.*

+ **with** *I've been friends with Andrea for about 10 years.*

get along (also **get on** BRITISH) /get ə'lɒŋ, get 'ɒn-ə'lɒŋ, -'ɑːn/ [phrasal verb I] if two or more people **get along** or **get on**, they find it easy to talk and agree with each other, and so they feel relaxed when they spend time together

+ **with** *I used to argue a lot with my parents, but now we get along very well. I I like Julie, but I don't really get on with her brother. I He's a nice boy – very easy to get along with.*

be friendly with sb /biː 'frendli wɪð (sb)/ to have a good relationship with someone, even though you may not spend a lot of time together: *We're quite friendly with our neighbours, Mr and Mrs Webb. I I used to be very friendly with a girl from Boston.*

4 to become someone's friend

make friends /meɪk 'frendz/ to start to be someone's friend, especially when you make an effort to do this: *Caroline didn't find it easy to make friends.*

+ **with** *The children soon made friends with the kids next door.*

become friends /bɪ'kʌm 'frendz/ if two people **become friends**, they begin to be friends, often after knowing each other for a long time: *I'd known Nancy for years but we only became friends when we joined the same company.*

hit it off /hɪt ɪt 'ɒf-'ɔːf/ INFORMAL if two people hit it off, they immediately become friends when they meet for the first time: *I knew you and Mark would hit it off!*

5 a friendly relationship with someone

friendship /'frendʃɪp/ [n C/U] *They first met when they were at college, and it was the start of a long friendship.*

FRIEND continues on page 306

For an entry like "SORRY" this dictionary draw the reader's attention to see also terms like (apologizing), (embarrassed), (ashamed) and (guilty)

Damascus University

SORRY

➡ look here for ...
- feel sorry because you have done something bad or stupid
- feel sad for someone because they are in a bad situation



1 to tell someone you are sorry you did something

say you are sorry /ˌseɪ juː ɑː ˈsɒri|-ˈsɔːri/ to tell someone you are sorry because you have upset them or done something that causes problems for them: *Sometimes it's not easy to say you are sorry.*
+ **(that)** *She finally arrived, and said she was sorry we had been kept waiting.*

say sorry /ˌseɪ ˈsɒri|-ˈsɔːri/ ESPECIALLY SPOKEN to tell someone, especially a member of your family or close friend, that you are sorry because you have upset them or done something bad: *She says she won't see him again unless he says sorry.*
+ **to** *Go and say sorry to your mother, Andrew.*

apologize (also **apologise** BRITISH) /əˈpɒlədʒaɪz|əˈpɑːl-/ (v I) to tell someone you are sorry, especially in a formal or official situation: *The hotel manager apologized and agreed to give us our money back.*
+ **for** *British Airways apologizes for the late arrival of flight BA297.*
+ **to** *The US has apologized to Britain for an accident in which two British soldiers were killed.*
apologize for doing sth *She apologized for causing us so much inconvenience.*

⚠ Don't say 'I apologized her'. Say **I apologized to her.**

apology /əˈpɒlədʒi|əˈpɑːl-/ (n C) something that you say or write to tell someone that you are sorry: *The story was full of lies, and the paper had to print an apology.*
accept sb's apology/apologies *I hope you will accept our sincere apologies.*
demand an apology *Blake was wrongfully arrested and is now demanding an apology from the police.*
plural **apologies**

2 what you say to tell someone you are sorry

sorry/I'm sorry /ˈsɒri, aɪm ˈsɒri|-ˈsɔːri/ SPOKEN say this to tell someone you are sorry that you upset them or caused problems for them; you can also say this as a polite way of excusing yourself for a small mistake: *I'm sorry, I didn't mean to be rude.* | *Sorry, did I step on your foot?* **I'm very/really/terribly sorry** *I'm really sorry, Joanna. I've broken one of your glasses.*
+ **(that)** *I'm sorry that I shouted at you.* | *Sorry we're late, Shelley.*
+ **about** *Sorry about all the noise.*
sorry to do sth *I'm sorry to bother you, but I need to discuss my essay.*

⚠ Sorry is more informal than I'm sorry.

excuse me /ɪkˈskjuːz miː/ SPOKEN, ESPECIALLY AMERICAN say this to tell someone you are sorry because you accidentally touched them or made a small or embarrassing mistake: *Oh, excuse me, is that your bag I just stood on?* | *Excuse me – I didn't realize there was anyone in here.*

I beg your pardon /aɪ ˌbeg jɔː ˈpɑːdn/ SPOKEN FORMAL say this when you make a small mistake and you want to say sorry politely: *"That's my pen." "Oh, I beg your pardon – I thought it was mine."*

3 to feel sorry about something you have done

be sorry/feel sorry /biː ˈsɒri, fiːl ˈsɒri|-ˈsɔːri/ to feel sad, embarrassed, or annoyed about something bad or stupid that you have done, and wish you had not done it
+ **(that)** *Now she felt sorry that she had never written to her parents.* | *I didn't enjoy myself and I was sorry I ever agreed to go with them.*
be/feel sorry for sth (=sorry for something bad you have done) *I hope you're sorry for the trouble you have caused.*

There are certain entries the dictionary treats as BANK words. One such example is "newspapers and magazines". The dictionary registers the following main headings to explain them:

- general terms: (paper), (local paper), (the press), (magazine), (the media), (tabloid), (the popular press), (comic)
- parts of a newspaper or magazine (headline), (fashion, sports paper), (letter page) etc.
- what is written
- people who work for newspaper and magazine
- readers

The following pages illustrate that thoroughly:

Students are advised to translate whatever is in bald type into Arabic together with the examples stated.

Damascus University

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

1 newspapers and magazines

newspaper/paper /'nju:speipə', 'peipə'| 'nu:-/ [n C] a set of large folded sheets of paper containing news, articles, pictures etc, which is printed and sold every day or every week: *Can I have a look at your newspaper, please?* | *It says in the paper that they're getting divorced.*

⚠ Don't confuse **newspaper** and **journal**. A **journal** is a serious magazine on a particular subject, containing articles by university teachers, scientists, doctors etc: *the British Medical Journal* | *Their research was published in a scientific journal.*

Sunday paper /sʌndi 'peipə'/ [n C] a paper that is sold every Sunday, and is usually bigger than papers sold on other days: *I like to sit in bed and read the Sunday papers.*

local paper /ˌləʊkəl 'peipə'/ [n C] a newspaper that gives news mainly about the town or area where it is printed: *Did you see Dave's picture in the local paper?*

magazine /ˌmægə'zi:n|'mægəzi:n/ [n C] a large, thin book with a paper cover, often printed on shiny paper, which contains stories, articles, photographs, and sometimes also news: *I bought some magazines for the journey – Cosmopolitan and Vanity Fair.* | *a photography magazine* | *a magazine for people interested in gardening.*

women's magazine (=a magazine intended especially for women)

the press /ðə 'pres/ [n singular] newspapers and the people who write for them: *Do you think the press has too much influence on politics.* | *Princess Diana is followed by the press wherever she goes.*

the media /ðə 'mi:diə/ [n singular] all the organizations that are involved in providing information to the public, especially newspapers, television, and radio: *The letter must have been leaked to the media by a White House official.* | *The judge is worried that comments in the media might affect the result of the trial.*

tabloid /'tæbloid/ [n C] a newspaper that does not contain much serious news, but has stories about famous people, sport, sex etc – use this especially about newspapers that you think are silly and not serious enough: *She claimed that she had had an affair with the President, and sold her story to one of the tabloids.*

the popular press /ðə ˌpɒpjʊlə' 'pres| -ˌpɑ:-/ [n singular] newspapers that are read by a lot of people and generally contain articles that are entertaining rather than serious, for example stories about people on television and in sport: *Smith strongly denies reports in the popular press that he is addicted to cocaine.*

comic (also **comic book** AMERICAN) /'kɒmik, 'kɒmik ˌbʊk|'kɑ:-/ [n C] a magazine, especially for children, that consists of funny or exciting stories which are told using a series of pictures: *comic book characters such as Spiderman and Superman*

2 parts of a newspaper or magazine

headline /'hedlaɪn/ [n C] the words in big letters at the top of a newspaper report that tell you what the report is about: *The headline read: "SPACE ALIENS MEET WITH PRESIDENT'S CAT"*

letters page /'letə'z peɪdʒ/ [n C] a page in a newspaper where letters from members of the public are printed

TV/sport/business/fashion page /ˌti: vi:, 'spɔ:t, 'bɪznɪs, 'fæʃən ˌpeɪdʒ/ [n C] a page in a newspaper that tells you about television, sport, business, or fashion

listings /'lɪstɪŋz/ [n plural] lists of films, plays, and other events, with details of the times, dates, and places where they will happen

TV listings /ˌti: vi: 'lɪstɪŋz/ [n plural] lists of programmes that are on the television and the times that they are on

3 what is written in newspapers and magazines

article /'ɑ:tɪkəl/ [n C] a piece of writing in a newspaper or magazine about a particular subject

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

+ on/about *Did you read that article about O J Simpson?*

story /stɔri/ [n C] a report in a newspaper about a recent event: *a front-page story in the New York Times*
+ about *Open any newspaper and you'll see many stories about shootings and muggings.*
run a story (=report an event) *The Post is running a story about one of the President's advisors being arrested for taking drugs.*

feature /fiːtʃə/ [n C] a special report in a newspaper or magazine about an interesting subject, place, or person: *a special feature about the lives of homeless people*

scoop /skuːp/ [n C] an important or exciting news story that is printed in one newspaper before any of the others know about it: *Read our latest Royal Diary scoop!*

editorial /ˌedɪˈtɔːriəl/ [n C] a piece of writing in a newspaper that gives the personal opinion of the editor about something that is in the news: *Their editorials always criticize the government, whatever the government does.*

exclusive /ɪkˈskluːsɪv/ [n C] a news story that is printed by one newspaper before any of the others know about it: *a New York Times exclusive about a secret arms deal between a US company and Iraq*
exclusive [adj] *an exclusive interview with ex-President Bush*

coverage /ˈkʌvərɪdʒ/ [n U] when something is reported in newspapers or magazines, or on television or radio, and the way in which it is reported: *The release of Nelson Mandela was given massive coverage throughout the world*
+ of *The Daily Star's coverage of the election was very biased.*

people who work for newspapers or magazines

reporter /rɪˈpɔːtə/ [n C] someone whose job is to find out about news stories and write about them: *She works as a junior reporter on a local paper.* | *A crowd of reporters were waiting outside the house all night.*

journalist /ˈdʒɜːnəlɪst/ [n C] someone who writes for a newspaper or magazine, or who appears on news programmes on television or radio: *Cronkite's career as a journalist lasted over 30 years.*

journalism /ˈdʒɜːnəlɪzəm/ [n U] the work of being a journalist

correspondent /ˌkɒrɪˈspɒndənt|ˌkɔːrɪˈspɑːn-, ˌkɒr-/ [n C] someone who writes about or talks about a particular subject, especially a serious one, for a newspaper or a news programme
political/foreign/education etc correspondent (=someone who reports news stories about politics, what is happening in other countries, education etc) *'Schools in Crisis', by our education correspondent Nick Bacon.* | *Martin Bell worked for many years as the BBC's war correspondent covering conflicts all over the world.*

editor /ˈedɪtə/ [n C] the person in charge of a newspaper or magazine, whose job is to decide what should be written about: *She's the editor of Cosmopolitan.*

fashion/sports/political editor etc [n C] the person who is in charge of a particular part of a newspaper or magazine, and who decides what should be written about fashion, sport, politics etc: *the chief political editor of The Times* | *Morrison is the paper's senior business editor.*

hack /hæk/ [n C] INFORMAL a news reporter or journalist – use this about people you disapprove of or who you think produce bad quality writing: *The editor sent one of his hacks to interview the murderer's girlfriend.*

to write for a newspaper or magazine

write /raɪt/ [v I/T] to write news reports or other articles for a newspaper or magazine: *She writes articles about health for a women's magazine.*
+ for *He's been writing for the Evening News ever since he left college.*

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES continues on the next page

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

report /rɪ'pɔ:t/ [v I/T] to find out and write about news stories for a newspaper or news programme: *We try to report events as fairly as possible.*
+ **on** *She was sent to Bangladesh to report on the floods there.*
+ **that** *The newspaper wrongly reported that he had died.*

cover /'kʌvə/ [v T] to report the details of an event or a series of events for a newspaper or news programme: *She was in New York to cover the St Patrick's Day celebrations.* ‖ *Baxter had spent three weeks covering a big murder trial.*

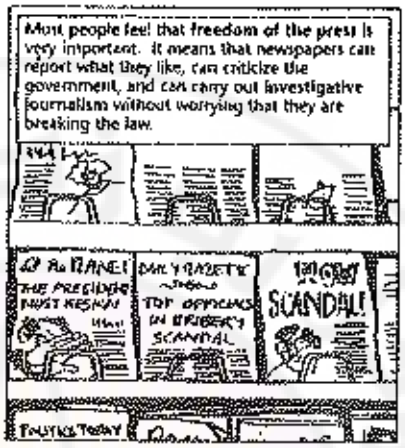
people who read newspapers and magazines

reader /'ri:də/ [n C] someone who reads a particular newspaper or magazine: *We'd like to wish all our readers a very happy Christmas!* ‖ *2000 Cosmo readers took part in a survey about student life in the nineties.*

readership /'ri:dəʃɪp/ [n U] the number of people or type of people who regularly read a particular newspaper or magazine: *The paper now has a readership of over 1.5 million.* ‖ *The paper has a mainly middle-class readership.*

circulation /sɜ:kjə'leɪʃən/ [n U] the number of copies of a newspaper or magazine that are sold in a day, a week, a month etc: *Circulation fell dramatically when the price of the magazine went up to $4.00.*

freedom of the press





vocabulary

biased /'baɪəst/ *adj* a biased report or article is unfair, because it strongly supports or strongly opposes one particular group, opinion etc, and it does not give all the facts: *a biased newspaper article about the election campaign*
+ **towards/in favour of** *Much of the British press is biased in favour of the Conservative Party.*
+ **against** *They complained that the news report was biased against the police.*

censor /'sensə/ [v T] to take out the parts of a written article, a television programme, a film etc that you do not want other people to read, see, or hear because you think the information is politically dangerous or immoral: *During the war, all newspapers and magazines were censored.*

censorship /'sensəʃɪp/ [n U] when a government or an official organization controls what people are allowed to read in newspapers, watch on television etc: *The government soon imposed strict censorship on the press.*

copy /'kɒpi/ [n C] a single newspaper: *How many copies does the New York Times sell?* ‖ *There's a copy of yesterday's Guardian around somewhere.*

freedom of the press /'fri:dəm əv ðə pres/ when newspapers are allowed to write about whatever they want, and to give whatever opinions they want, without there being any laws to stop them: *The new government has promised to allow complete freedom of the press.*

intrusive /ɪn'tru:sɪv/ [adj] affecting or concerning people's personal lives in an annoying or upsetting way: *The family found many of the questions intrusive and sometimes offensive.*

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES



investigative journalism/reporting /ɪnvestɪgətɪv ˈdʒɜːnəlɪzəm, rɪˈpɔːtɪŋ/ [U] when journalists use their skill and determination to try to discover the truth about something serious that someone else is trying to keep secret: *President Nixon resigned after some excellent investigative reporting by two Washington Post journalists.*

libel /ˈlaɪbəl/ [n U] when a newspaper or magazine writes something untrue about someone: *He's suing the magazine for libel after they accused him of being a Nazi sympathizer.* (=he is taking the magazine to a law court to prove that they are guilty of libel)

privacy /ˈprɪvəsi, ˈpraɪ-/ [n U] the idea that a person, especially an important or famous person, has the right to have a normal life with their family and friends, without newspapers telling people everything about them: *Though she's an international superstar, she says her privacy is still very important to her.*

private life /praɪvɪt ˈlaɪf/ [n C] the way you live your life and what you do with your friends and family, rather than the things you do as part of your job or official position: *I think that what politicians do in their private lives is their own business.*

propaganda /ˌprɒpəˈgændə/ [n U] the use of newspapers, television, film etc to make people believe things that are not true, for example by giving only some of the facts or by giving false information about an opponent: *Early reports of the massacre were thought to be Communist propaganda.*

sensationalism /senˈseɪʃənəlɪzəm/ [n U] a way of reporting events or stories that makes them seem as strange, exciting, or shocking as possible: *The Daily Planet was accused of sensationalism in its reporting of the trial.*

Chapter Five

Dictionaries and Idiomatic Expressions

Idiomatic expressions in any language are not only language-specific but culture-specific as well. Because they are culture-specific, they got the feature of idiomaticity. They reflect something quite peculiar to a particular language linguistically and culturally. Being language-specific means that such expressions do not lend themselves to the traditional rules, laws and norms; non-idiomatic expressions do. For example, one cannot passivise a sentence containing the expression "kick the bucket" (to die)

- He kicked the bucket (died)

Cannot be "the bucket was kicked by him"

The meaning of "kick the bucket" is one word "die" but it does not behave like one word; one cannot say "he kick the bucketed" ....

Other grammatical operations may not either have a chance of being applied to idiomatic expressions. The elements making up a phrasal verb (V + particle) which is idiomatic in English ... such elements cannot be4 separated always; if

they do, the element following the verb most of the time is a preposition not a particle: e.g. go up "climb"

- The old lady cannot go up steps.

We cannot say

- The old lady cannot go steps up.

The meaning of the individual elements comprising an idiomatic expression like "kick the bucket" does not help understand the overall meaning of the idiomatic expression "bucket" for instance has nothing to do with death, nor does "kick.

There are other ways to express the idea of death idiomatically in English.

- Pass away
- Pass over
- Pass on

All are euphemisms in English. The equivalences of such terms in Arabic are:

ينتقل إلى رحمة الله تعالى – يتوفى - يموت

The closest to "kick the bucket" in Arabic is " يفطس".

A translator from English into Arabic does not find difficulty in translating almost every verb he encounters. English, however, has generated a huge inventory of

phrasal verbs (V + particle) with a wide spectrum of meanings.

A word like "talk" with its meanings as a verb and as a noun is known but how many translators know the following meaning is not known:

- talk back يجيب بفظاظة وقلة احترام
- talk big يتبجح
- Talk down يفحم -يسكت بالحجة
- Talk out يوضح خلافات ويسويها مباشرة
- Talk over يقنعه بوجهة نظره
- Talk sense يقول كلاما منطقيا
- Talk turkey يتكلم بفظاظة
- Talk up يدافع عن -يؤيد

How often do we take for granted a verb like "take"? How many translators know the following collocations or phrasal "take" verbs without a dictionary:

- take it upon oneself يأخذ على عاتقه
- take up with يتهمك -يولع
- take up for ينحاز لـ -يؤيد
- take after يحذو حذو
- take out يخرج -يزيل

- Etc.

See if you can figure out the meaning of the following terms:

- pull away
- pull down
- pull for
- pull in
- pull out
- pull off
- pull over
- pull around
- pull through
- pull up
- pull up with /to

The Oxford Dictionary of Current Idiomatic English has thirteen pages on the entry "go" and other elements following it. Few will be selected and possible translations for this selection will be provided.

Try to give the closest natural and idiomatic equivalence of those not provided with translations.

- go under the hammer يباع بالمزاد العلني

- go to the wall ظهره للحائط –مهزوم
- go through the motion يمشي مع التيار
- go round يكفي
- (there is enough coffee to go round)
- go in for
- go into one's act
- go by
- go beyond a joke
- go beyond one's duty.

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Dictionaries of Idiomatic expressions indicate in addition to the formal standard use usages which are treated as informal. They also point out where such an idiomatic expression is used (American, British, Australian, etc.)

Example:

Talking about "go"

An idiomatic expression like:

- go to hell, which is looked at as an informal expression meaning: اذهب إلى الجحيم or in informal Arabic لجهنم .
- Another informal expression is: go off at half-cock كالذي أراد معايدة القريتين

Sometime a term from slang is included "go for a Burton" = be killed.

The following pages are on "make" and whatever follows it.

Translate the main entries into Arabic after you read the dictionaries explanations and exemplifications of each entry.

duplex the small neighbourhood shop is bound to lose out. □ *The hard way, the grind, the moral lesson, duty, all were losing out to the easy way, money, charm, a well-known name.* ASA

lose one's hold over [B2] ⇨ lose one's hold on/over.

(not) lose any sleep over [B2 emph rel] ⇨ (not) lose any sleep about/over.

lose ground (to) [B2 pass emph rel] retreat, give way, in face of pressure from. S: trade, industry; product, commodity; army. o: (overseas) pressure, competition; invader □ *We have been losing ground fast to foreign producers and we must do something to stop the rot.* T □ *Yo popular developments in music and the visual arts 'tradition' as represented by academies has everywhere lost ground.*

lose contact/touch (with) [B2 pass emph rel] no longer be closely connected (with), or in a close relationship (with). S: ship, aircraft; actor, writer; politician; teacher, parent. o: shore, base; audience, public; the masses, his origins; class, child □ *Radio contact with the lightship has been lost but will soon be restored.* □ *No one whose Dave has taught seems ever to lose touch with him.* UTN

lost in (pass [B2]) (be) filled with, (be) overwhelmed with. o: ⚠ thought; admiration, wonder □ *We were lost in admiration for his achievements.* □ passive with *be, feel, seem.*

lost on (pass [B2]) (be) wasted on sb, (be) unnoticed by sb. S: remark, comment, observation; charm, attentiveness; finesse, subtlety (of instance) □ *'It's like having a television set you never look at.' The Illustration was lost on Sir George, who had no television set.* DBM □ *This impressive display of western air power was not lost on the Russians.* MPM

lost without (pass [B2]) (informal) (be) unable to live happily, work efficiently etc, without sth. o: daily paper, sporting news, television; tobacco, whisky; conversation, companionship □ *Anna's life worked to schedule; like a nun, she would have been lost without her watch.* UTN □ *Oh, don't try and take his suffering away from him — he'd be lost without it.* LBA □ passive with *be, feel, seem.*

lounge about/around [A1 A2] (informal) lie or sit in a casual, lazy manner; loll about/around (q.v.). o: the place; sitting-room, bar □ *'Do you think that instead of lounging about you could give a hand with the dishes?'* □ *If my son wants to lounge around at home, he doesn't have to choose my favourite armchair.*

louse up [B1t pass] (slang) spoil, ruin. S: (clumsy, inconsiderate) fool, oaf. O: chance, prospects (of success); party, celebration; things, the whole thing □ *We'd just got Monica settled with a few reassuring words when you had to louse everything up by opening your big mouth!*

lull to sleep [B2 pass] send to sleep by rocking. S: (movement of) train, aircraft; mother. O: passenger; infant □ *The swaying motion of the train must have lulled me to sleep. The next thing I knew was waking with a jerk at King's Cross.*

lumber (with) [B2 pass] (informal) pass to sb else an awkward or inconvenient person, object or task. o: relative, pet animal; ugly furniture, unusable china; organizing, arrangements □ *Every Summer we get lumbered with Aunt Mabel for a fortnight.* □ *'Why lumber me with all this paperwork?'*

lump together [B1t pass] (informal) join together, treat as one. O: items, belongings; towns, states; accounts, bills □ *Their incomes are lumped together for tax purposes.* □ *They've lumped the two districts together under one administrator.*

lunch in [A1] have one's midday meal at home, at the hotel where one is staying etc. S: guest, resident □ *Non-resident students who wish to lunch in should inform the Domestic Bursar before ten o'clock.*

lunch out [A1] have one's midday meal away from home etc □ *The management will be glad to provide a packed meal for residents wishing to lunch out.*

lunge at [A2 rel] throw oneself forward at a target, as when thrusting with a sword. S: adversary, assailant □ *The intruder lunged at Stevens with a knife; Stevens snatched up a briefcase to ward off the blow.*

lure away (from) [B1t pass B2 pass emph rel] persuade sb to leave a place or person by false or genuine promises. S: manufacturer, publisher, director of research. O: executive, author, scientist □ *I've heard too many tales of bright young research workers being lured away only to find their position changed for the worse.* □ *You will need to be very seductive or very devious to lure her away from someone she is so clearly attached to.*

lust after [A2 pass] strongly desire; covet. o: woman; money; fame, glory □ *In particular, he lusted after those things which people born to money took for granted and didn't greatly desire.*

M

make no bones about [B2] not hesitate to say or do sth, act or speak about sth frankly and vigorously. o: blaming sb, accusing sb, coming to sb's defence □ *Mr Justice Danckwerts made no bones about stigmatizing its use as dishonest trading.* T □ *He made no bones about describing her in 'The Times' as an incomparable singer.* T □ object is usu the *-ing* form of a verb.

make a fuss [about/over] [B2 pass emph rel] become (extremely) excited or worried about sth, for no good reason. adj: much, a deal of, a lot of, no end of (a) □ *Jean Pierre was making a fuss about one of the translations.* UTN □ *The unexpected rise in British factory investment, about which so much fuss has been made, should be greatly welcomed.* OBS □ *They are making a lot of fuss over nothing!* ⇨ next entry.

make a song and dance (about/over) [B2 pass] (informal) become unreasonably (and absurdly) excited or worried about sth □ *Kay's*

parents made a dreadful scene and danced about her being out after midnight. □ *A tremendous song and dance was being made over the change in the licensing laws.* ⇨ previous entry.

make one's way across, along, back etc [B1ll; B2 emph rel] move, proceed, across, along, back etc. o: road; river, sea; room, corridor □ *It was an hour and a half or so later that the company made its way back to the transmitting station.* TBC □ *Armed with lengths of string and fish-hooks, we would make our way down to the river-bank in the morning.* DF

make after [A2] chase, pursue. o: quarry, prey, thief □ *The rabbit shot from its burrow and two dogs made after it at top speed.*

make at [A2] attack; move towards sb as if to attack him □ *He made at the man with a heavy ruler snatched from the table.* □ *The dog made at the postman with his teeth bared.*

make eyes at [B2] (informal) look at flirtatiously or coquettishly. o: older boy, good-looking man □ *'Stop making eyes at the waiter, Mary. We shan't get our meal any quicker!'* □ (music hall song) *Come and make eyes at me down at the old 'Bull & Bush'!* □ *There's nothing for the French boys to do but make eyes at Mariette.* DFA

make a grab (at) [B2 rel] (informal) suddenly stretch out a hand and try to grasp sth. adj: quick, sharp, sudden. o: rope, handle; hand, sleeve □ *I could do nothing more than make a wild grab at him with my arms.* BB

make a pass (at) [B2] (informal) suggest by word or gesture that one would like to make love to sb (esp used of cases where one or both persons have other commitments) □ *'If he ever makes a pass at you I'll wring his neck.'* AITC □ *'I was quite shameless, wasn't I? The owner's wife making a big pass at one of the salesmen.'* IVE □ pass may be pl, as in: *Men don't make passes at girls in glasses.*

make away/off (with) [A1 A3 pass] steal and hurry away with. o: cash, valuables, luggage □ *While we were having coffee two small boys made off with our suitcases.*

make away with oneself [A3] take one's own life, commit suicide; do away with[2] (q v) □ *'You don't think she had any motive for making away with herself, Mother?'* REW

make for[1] [A2 pass] move towards (e g to escape). s: audience, crowd; vehicle; ship. o: exit, gate; sea □ *'I can't listen to any more of this rubbish!' he said, and made for the door.* EM □ *The bar was instantly made for by the thirsty audience.* □ *The convoy made for the open sea.*

make for[2] [A2 pass] rush towards (so as to attack). s: aircraft, tank; elephant, bull □ *Two sentries made straight for him with drawn swords.*

make for[3] [A2 pass] help to make possible, to ensure. s: good management; improved motorways; enlightened teaching. o: better labour relations; safer driving; sound education □ *International football matches do not always make for better understanding between countries.* □ *A big family's a wonderful interest. It makes for the stability of marriage.* QA

make allowance(s) (for) [B2 pass emph rel] consider, allow for (q v), certain factors (when measuring, assessing or judging sth or sb). adj: some, no, (not) any, few; certain, due. o: growth, shrinkage; wind, tide; age, inexperience □ *The financing of road improvements is just as much of a burden to one place as another when allowances are made for size and revenue.* SC □ *The jury were asked to make all allowances for the age of the accused.* □ *Now that I had seen this attitude abroad, I was even less ready to make allowances for it.* AH □ allowances occasionally sing, as in: *When every allowance has been made for his inexperience....*

make amends (for) [B2 pass emph rel] ⇨ make amends (to) (for).

make a beeline for [B2 pass emph rel] (informal) hurry directly towards. o: door, exit, bar □ *He was now making a beeline for indoors to discover what Steve was doing.* SPL □ *A beeline was made for the best seats.*

make a bolt/dash for [B2] (informal) hurry (to catch a train etc, keep an appointment); suddenly escape from captivity. o: bus, train; freedom, open door; it □ *I became oblivious of the passage of time and had to make a bolt for it to get the bus.* WDM □ *The prisoners made a dash for the open window while their guards' attention was distracted.*

make a break for it [B2] (informal) escape from captivity while one's captors' attention is elsewhere □ *He was looking at her frequently, perhaps to make sure of catching her if she decided to make a break for it.* TGLY □ *I'm not so daft as to make a break for it on my long-distance rueing.* LLDR

make a long arm for [B2] (informal) stretch out to reach □ *'Would you make a long arm for my pipe? It's on the shelf behind you.'*

make a name for oneself [B2] (informal) earn oneself a reputation (in a particular field) □ *The Prime Minister favoured Goss, who had made a great name for himself in the desert.* MFM □ *He's made quite a name for himself as an after-dinner speaker.*

make s/one's play for [B2] (informal) try by some special action to secure or capture sth, or win sb's interest. o: job, vacancy; sb's attention; pretty girl □ *'Stephens has been with the company for a year now. How long do you think it'll be before he makes a play for the top job?'* □ *'Did you notice how Bill's eye lighted on the girl in the yellow dress? He'll be making his play for her in just a minute.'*

make room (for) [B2 pass passto] emph rel] make space, or time, into which sb or sth can be fitted. o: furniture, junk; passenger; activities, speaker □ *Somehow the extra children will have to be made room for.* □ *'I suppose the cells are full of my spies.' 'We can always make room for another by having a few executions.'* OMIH □ *More room will have to be made on the programme for these performers.*

make tracks (for home) [B2] (informal) leave sb's company, or house, to return home □ *'It's really time we were making tracks for home. Thank you for a delightful evening.'* □ *'Come on,' said Finn, 'let you and I be making tracks.' We had been there nearly three-quarters of an hour.* UTN

make (from)[1] [B2 pass emph rel] shape, fashion (finished product). ⇨ make (up) (from)[1].

make (from)[2] [B2 pass emph rel] fashion,

tailor (a garment). ◇ **make** (up) (from) [5].

make a dent in [B2 pass rel] (informal) make less, reduce; damage, weaken. o: savings, bank balance; reputation, credibility, authority □ *'All these bills for repairs to the house have made a big dent in our holiday money.'* □ *Stories of official corruption have made a serious dent in the government's high-minded campaign against lawlessness.*

make one's way in the world [B2] progress in one's career, make a success of one's working life □ *He hasn't the determination to make his way in the world.* □ *If he hasn't made his way in the world by now, he never will.* MM

make (into)[1] [B2 pass] shape, fashion (raw material). ◇ *make* (up) into [1].

make (into)[2] [B2 pass rel] shape, fashion (cloth). ◇ *make* (up) (into) [2].

make into [B2 pass emph rel] cause to become; transform (into) (q v). O: boy, trainee, recruit; child person; idol, hero. o: man, manager, leader; tiger, bully; flat, studio □ *He wasn't always a bully. You made him into one.* SFH □ *Many of the cinemas have been made into bowling alleys and bingo halls.*

make inroads (into) [B2 pass emph rel] absorb or consume a considerable part (of). adj: grave, extensive. o: savings, reserves, capital □ *Our recent economic difficulties have caused serious inroads to be made into our gold and currency reserves.*

make of [B2 pass emph rel] (not) understand (at all); understand, interpret, to a stated extent. O: nothing; very little, hardly anything; something. o: behaviour, character; work, art; writing, sound □ *He died very quickly, as his predecessor had prophesied, of the popular records and could make nothing of the others.* TST □ *Nothing much could be made of the scribble in his notebooks.* □ *'What did you make of the old lady?'* PP

make the best of [B2] do one's best in difficult conditions, or with limited means. o: situation; confinement, isolation; resources, gifts □ *He was sorry his talents were not greater, but he was ready to make the best of them.* □ *We must make the best we can of the few natural resources we have.*

make the best of a bad job [B2] (informal) do the best one can in unfavourable circumstances □ *Aubrey Claver, resigned to making the best of a bad job, said, 'We'll have to rehearse on the day itself.'* WDM □ *They were unhappily married, but each had determined to make the best of a bad job.*

make the best of both worlds [B2] combine the best aspects of different ways of life, philosophies etc □ *Some have tried to make the best of both worlds — the best of Indianism, the best of Christianity.* DOP □ *This device is really an invitation to make the best of both worlds, the telescopic and the microscopic, at a single glance.* HAH

make capital of [B2 pass rel] ◇ make capital (out) of (entry after how make that out).

make a clean breast of it/the whole thing [B2] make a full confession of sth □ *'If you don't make a clean breast of it to the police I shall have to give them the information.'* EM

make effective/good use of [B2 pass pass(o) emph rel] use well; put to effective/good use (q v). o: superior strength, reserve troops; spare capital, new machines □ *Effective use was made of aid sent from overseas.* □ *The composer makes good use of the augmented brass section.* □ *How can an underdeveloped country make the best use of science?* NS

make an evening/a night/weekend of it [B2] (informal) devote a whole evening etc to a party, outing, pleasurable pursuit □ *Thorkles, released from supervision by Edith's absence, had suggested that they should make a weekend of it* (i.e spend the weekend together). HD □ *'Say you'll be back by one — unless you decide to make a night of it.'* OMIH

make an example of [B2 pass pass(o) emph rel] punish sb for an offence in order to deter others from committing similar offences. o: magistrate, court; headmaster. o: offender, culprit □ *'Wasn't it high time,' said one letter, 'for an example to be made of these juvenile thugs?'* □ *Those responsible for the disturbance in the main block of the prison were made an example of* (or: *made examples of*) *by the governor.*

make an exhibition of oneself [B2] draw attention to oneself through loud, vulgar behaviour. adj: disgusting, dreadful, fearful □ *'Did you have to make such a vulgar exhibition of yourself at the party? Why must you always be the centre of attention?'* □ *'Do try to stop the children making exhibitions* (or: *an exhibition*) *of themselves in front of their grandparents!'*

make a fool of [B2 pass(o)] make sb feel foolish by leading him to expect sth which is not forthcoming □ *We were all made fools of by some door-to-door salesman.* □ *That girl has made a fool of more than one man.* □ *I wanted to laugh now; what fools we had both made of each other!* QA

make a fool of oneself [B2] make oneself appear ridiculous through clumsy or thoughtless behaviour □ *Abigail had a watchful coldness about him which almost frightened me; he looked utterly incapable of making a fool of himself.* RATT □ *There was the sort of tug-of-war between rival organizations. The result was that we both made fools of ourselves.* DS

make a friend of [B2] put oneself on close and friendly terms with sb one already knows (e g a pupil) □ *He never bothered to make a friend of his son.* □ *A probation officer best succeeds if he tries to make friends of the young people in his care.*

make fun of [B2 pass(o)] mock, ridicule; laugh (at)[2] (q v). o: sister, wife; speech, gestures; ambition, aspiration □ *We all make fun of him behind his back, of course.* OBS □ *'You're making fun of me,' she said in a low voice. 'I'm quite serious.'* RATT □ *His efforts to improve himself are constantly made fun of.*

make a fuss of [B2 pass pass(o)] give much (perhaps too much) attention, hospitality etc to sb. adj: much, a lot of; (not) any. o: guest, visitor; son □ *We were made so much fuss of by the welcoming committee.* □ *Too much fuss can be made of very young children.* □ *We made such a fuss of them. Gave them cigarettes and mugs of tea.* CSWB

make a go of [B2 pass(o)] (informal) make sth (esp a relationship) succeed. o: it; marriage,

partnership, life together; business, venture □ *Why didn't we make a go of it? Where did our love go to?* HSG □ *I think Helena and Tony will make a go of it.* NM

make a good etc job of {B2 pass pass(o) rel} (informal) perform a task well, ill etc (esp make repairs or decorations to sth well, badly etc). adj: good, excellent, satisfactory; poor, dreadful. o: car, cooker; bathroom, kitchen □ *Many machines wash, rinse, spin-dry — but the new Acme Twin-Speed Combination makes a better job of all three.* DM □ *A first-class job was made of the new extension to their kitchen.*

make a habit/practice of {B2 pass pass(o) emph rel} form, develop the habit of. o: it, this; turning up in time, greeting one's colleagues □ *'Use my telephone by all means, but don't make a habit of it.'* □ *He made a practice of doing his exercises in front of an open window.* ◇ *He made a habit of taking a nap after lunch* (cf *He made it a habit to take a nap etc*).

make a hash/mess of {B2 pass pass(o) rel} (informal) mismanage, mishandle; mess up (q v). adj: dreadful, absolute. o: arrangements; finance, account; booking, reservation □ *The travel agents made a complete hash of our bookings.* □ *A perfect mess had been made of the seating plan.*

make hay of {B2 pass(o) rel} (informal) demolish, destroy; throw into confusion (▷ throw into). o: argument, case; opposition, rival □ *He made hay of the careful arguments of opposition speakers.* □ *All your plans for a continental holiday will be made hay of if the bank won't advance the money.*

make head or tail of {B2 pass(o)} (informal) (not) understand at all. o: report, lecture, note □ *He was for some time completely unable to make head or tail of the blotted scrawl.* EM □ *She'd taken some notes, which she subsequently could not make head or tail of.* WDM □ with *can/could* + *not/hardly*.

make heavy weather of {B2 pass pass(o)} (informal) make a task seem more difficult than it really is. o: problem, sum; packing, removals; painting, repairs □ *He picked up the briefcase and began to make heavy weather of the straps to have something to do.* TT □ *You're making terribly heavy weather of a perfectly simple calculation.*

make an honest woman of {B2 pass pass(o)} (informal) marry a woman with whom one has been having an affair □ *Come on down to the church and I'll make an honest woman of you.* TOH □ *Even the silliest little shopgirl has the sense to try and get an honest woman made of herself.* ASA

make light of {B2 pass(o)} treat as slight or unimportant. o: discomfort, pain, inconvenience □ *The privations he must have suffered during his imprisonment were made light of in his talks with reporters.* □ *This he put forward as a youthful folly. In fact, he made light of the whole episode.* ASA

make a man of {B2 pass(o)} help to grow up, to reach manhood. S: travel, danger, adventure □ *Two years at sea will help to make a man of him.* □ *He was made a man of by having to take responsibility for others.* □ *The Navy intends to make men of you* (*recruits*). ▷ make into.

make a meal of it {B2} (informal) overdo sth, do sth to excess □ *'I don't mind you bringing a few friends in to play, Phil, but let's not make a meal of it.'* □ *He wasn't satisfied with saying a few words in reply. He had to make a meal of it!*

make a mental note (of) {B2 pass pass(o) rel} resolve especially not to forget. o: remark, saying; number, time □ *I made a mental note of the phrase.* RATT □ *Here is another point that ought to be made a mental note of.* ▷ make a note (of).

make mention of {B2 pass pass(o) emph rel} (formal) mention, speak of; refer to ' (q v). adj: some; no, (not) any □ *Mention has already been made of the other surviving members of the family.* □ *I was sitting on one of the walls of the partially excavated bath-building of which I have made mention.* SD

make mincemeat of {B2 pass pass(o)} (informal) maul severely, demolish utterly. o: attack, opposition □ *The infantry were made mincemeat of by the artillery.* □ *A good lawyer would make mincemeat of your case.* □ *Yorkshire made mincemeat of the Surrey attack in piling up a score of 434 for 4 declared.* DM

make a mockery of {B2 pass pass(o) emph rel} bring to a low level, be a travesty of. S: behaviour; treatment, handling; trial. adj: complete, total. o: democracy, justice, free speech □ *The conduct of the elections made an absolute mockery of democratic processes.* □ *The judge's frequent interventions made a mockery of justice.*

make the most of {B2 pass pass(o) rel} get as much from experience etc as one can, exploit it to the full. o: opportunity, chance; freedom, youth □ *Make the most of your life — because life is a holiday from the dark.* HSG □ *'I never met a girl like you, so I might as well make the most of having you here.'* AITC

make much of {B2 pass pass(o) emph rel} stress, emphasize. o: factor, element; family background, old school tie □ *In conversation he makes much of his aristocratic connections.* □ *One further criticism must be mentioned because much has been made of this.* SNP □ *Running has always been made much of in our family, especially running away from the police.* LLDR

make nonsense of {B2 pass pass(o)} render worthless. S: facts, evidence. adj: complete, absolute. o: pretensions; story, account, version □ *His extravagant style of life makes nonsense of his claim to be a simple man of the people.* □ *The official statements were made nonsense of by on-the-spot reports.*

make a note (of) {B2 pass pass(o) emph rel} record in one's mind or on paper. o: size, shape, position (of a place); time, destination (of a train etc) □ *Still Charles hung back, making a note of the obviously complex traditions of the place.* HD □ *A careful note should be made of the exact dimensions of the emplacement.* ▷ make a mental note (of).

make nothing of {B2 pass(o)} overcome with ease some apparently difficult obstacle. S: athlete; boxer; student, scientist, inventor. o: obstacle, jump; opposition; problem, difficulty □ (commentary on a horse and rider jumping obstacles) *'She comes round again to take that*

fence and of course makes nothing of it.' BBCTV ⇨ **make of.**

make a nuisance of oneself [B2] irritate others by making a noise, interrupting etc; risk unpopularity by criticizing authority etc □ *The children are making confounded nuisances of themselves.* □ *If the Council continues with its plans to demolish this neighbourhood there are people who are prepared to make a nuisance of themselves by organizing protest meetings, lobbying their MP and even withholding their rents and rates.*

make a point of [B2 pass] be careful to, take particular care to. ◇ being punctual, greeting people by name; it, this □ *Do you make a point of being on time for work and social appointments?* WI □ *She makes a point of having someone around to sort things out for her.* IHOW

make a secret of [B2 pass emph rel] try to hide. adj: no, (not) any, little. ◇: plans, intentions, designs; wishes, feelings □ *Uncle Saunders had made no secret of his disapproval and disappointment.* DC □ *You knew I was doing that at the club. I never made a secret of it.* ATC

make sense of [B2 pass pass(o) emph rel] understand, interpret. adj: some, no, (not) any, little; perfect. ◇: conversation, message, language □ *I can never make sense of a word he says.* □ *The code couldn't be made sense of by our experts.*

make a success of [B2 pass pass(o) emph rel] be successful in some activity. adj: considerable, remarkable. ◇: job, task, project □ *He was given the job last year and has since made a great success of it.* □ *I rather doubt if such an ambitious scheme could be made a success of.*

make use of [B2 pass pass(o) emph rel] employ, use. adj: some; wide, extensive, frequent. ◇: techniques, processes; foreign labour, women workers □ *The chapels had ministers who were not Oxford-trained, and made wide use of lay preachers.* UL □ *The machine makes use of the principle of digital sorting.* NS

make a virtue of necessity [B2] pretend that sth which one is obliged to do or accept is good for one's character, moral development etc □ *The Churches enjoined fasting partly to allow the faithful to make a virtue of necessity and partly, too, so that the wealthy might have a taste of what their poorer brothers and sisters had to put up with.* OBS

make the worst of [B2] fail, refuse, to make any effort when faced with difficulties. ◇: situation, crisis, setback □ *Some element in her character forced her to make the worst of a bad day.* ATC □ *Dave was now changing over from making the worst of the affair to making the best of it.* UTH

make the worst of both worlds [B2] combine the worst features of two ways of life, philosophies etc □ *You want to make the worst of both worlds. You want to marry an older woman who hasn't any money.* RATT □ *Working overtime and paying extra tax on one's earnings seems very much like making the worst of both worlds.*

make demands (of/on) [B2 pass emph rel] ask for help, thus placing a burden on sb or sth. adj: excessive, heavy, repeated. ◇: staff, helpers, supporters; resources, funds □ *Dave is an old friend but he has no money. I felt perhaps I oughtn't to make demands on Dave.* UTH □ *Excessive demands have been made of the spares department: our stocks are down to rock-bottom.*

make off [A1] leave in a hurry (esp to escape from other people) □ *Suddenly Myrtle slid down from the gate and quietly made off beside the hedgerow.* SPL □ *The priest struggled up the cliff alone and made off.* RFW

make off (with) [A1, A3 pass] ⇨ make away/off (with).

make (on) [B2 pass emph rel] make a certain profit as the result of a business transaction. ◇: nothing; profit, return; pile, packet (of money). ◇: deal, transaction; investment, sale □ *John was prepared to sell me his car for what he paid for it: he wouldn't make a penny on the deal.* □ *There wasn't very much money to be made on property transactions in the London area in the years immediately following the war, as redevelopment was strictly controlled till 1954.*

make an attempt on [B2 pass] try to break or exceed. ◇: record; time, speed, distance (set up by sb) □ *A fresh attempt is being made on the land speed record later this year.* □ *The Kenyan runner made two further attempts on the 5 000 metres record that summer.*

make an attempt on sb's life [B2 pass] try to assassinate (a prominent person) □ *Last night a fresh attempt was made on the life of the Crown Prince.* □ *That was the palace where the President had never slept since the last attempt was made on his life.* OMIH □ also pl: *Further attempts have since been made on his life.*

make demands (on) [B2 pass emph rel] ⇨ make demands (of/on).

make an impression (on)[1] [B2 pass emph rel] affect in a particular way by one's appearance or behaviour. adj: favourable, good; bad, unfortunate. ◇: jury, selection board, prospective buyer □ *The Russians were clearly anxious to make a good impression (i.e on the British).* MPM □ *The right kind of impression was made on the visiting delegation.*

make an impression (on)[2] [B2 emph rel] get people to notice one, impress them. ◇: newcomer, visitor □ *'He does like to make an impression (on people), doesn't he? Notice the way he always sweeps into a room.'* □ *Tom's stock method of making an impression on anyone was to indicate that he understood them perfectly.* SPL

make a start (on) [B2 pass emph rel] begin, start (to do sth). adj: no, (not) any; fresh, new; early, belated. ◇: task, job; notes, corrections; writing a report, repairing a machine □ *There was work to do, awaiting him in his room. He had better make a start on it now.* SM □ *A start has yet to be made on building a much-needed relief road to the south of the city centre.*

make out[1] [B1t, pass adj] write; complete. ◇: cheque, application, claim □ *He won't know I've gone except when he comes to make out the pay cheques.* TC □ *Applications have to be made out in triplicate.* □ *He picked up a laundry list made out on the back of an envelope.*

make out[2] [B1th pass] claim, assert, maintain. ◇: that one is overworked, that one can cure all

[sb; themselves... to be badly treated, him... to be cleverer than he is] □ *I'd just tell them to make out that they were taking the risk themselves.* CON □ *It was not the cure everyone made it out to be.* TOLY □ *They make themselves out to be poorer than they really are.* □ *It was made out that he had no business being there.*

make out[3] [B1t] pass] manage to see, read. Or figure, face, building. A: just, barely, scarcely; in the mist, half-light, gloom □ *I could make out the expression on his face.* NM □ *The outline of the house could just be made out.* □ usu with *can/could.*

make out[4] [B1th] understand the nature or character of sb; work out [4] (q v) □ *I really can't make him out. Why does he offend the very people who try to help him?* □ usu with *can/could + not.*

make out[5] [B1Bt] understand. Or it; what he was after; how he came to be there, why he always disagreed □ *I could never make out if they wanted our help or not.* □ *I can't make it out: why doesn't he spend some of his money on a car that won't break down?* □ usu with *can/could + not.*

make out[6] [A1] (informal) progress, prosper; get on[2] (q v). S: business, firm; family, son; things □ *I wonder how John is making out in his new practice?* □ *How are you making out with Mary?* (i e How is your love-affair progressing?) □ usu in direct and indirect questions after *how.*

make out a case [B1t] pass] argue, plead (in favour of or against) □ *I can't agree with you, but I grant that you've made out a very good case.* □ *A case could be made out that it's more humane to kill off these wild animals.* TES □ *He has made out a strong case for the repeal of the law.* □ *case* may be followed by a *that*-clause, *in favour of, for* or *against.*

how make that out [B1t] how (does/did one) arrive at a particular conclusion or statement □ *'You say that we shall be making a loss for the next three years. Well, how do you make that out?'* □ *Someone from the floor asked the speaker how he made that out.* □ direct or indirect question.

make capital (out) of [B2 pass rel] use to one's own advantage, exploit (often unscrupulously). S: press, critic, opponent. adj: much, a lot of, no end of, or confession, remark; resignation, move □ *The newspapers have made capital out of his indiscreet statement on television.* □ *A good deal of capital will be made of their unwillingness to testify before the Committee*

make a mountain out of a molehill [B2 pass] greatly exaggerate a difficulty, problem etc □ *He said the Government were frightened of nothing. The real trouble was we were making a mountain out of a molehill.* MFM □ now *pj*: *'Don't make mountains out of molehills.'*

make over [B1t pass adj] convert; change, transform. Or house, room, garden; face, manner, appearance □ *The basement has been made over into a workshop.* □ *Though you say you've made over your outside in a week, no one can do that with the inside* (i e the personality). PETT

make a fuss (over) [B2 pass emph rel] ⇨*make a fuss (about/over).*

make a song and dance (over) [B2 pass] ⇨*make a song and dance (about/over).*

make over (to) [B1t pass adj] B3 pass emph rel] transfer the ownership of sth (to). Or: income, property, business, house □ *The best farming land was made over to the younger son.* □ *To avoid death duty, grandfather made over the greater part of his property as soon as he retired.* □ *To which of his partners is he making over the residue of his estate?*

make advances (to) [B2 pass emph rel] approach sb (esp a woman) in the hope of making a conquest. adj: cautious, timid, bold. or: girl, woman; smaller firm, shareholders (of a business one wishes to control) □ *'I'd be glad if you'd stop making advances to my daughter.'* □ *Tentative advances have already been made to our shareholders by a multinational company.*

make application (to) [B2 pass emph rel] (formal, official) write, apply, asking for information, a form, an allowance etc. or office, department; Registrar, Town Clerk □ *To obtain a new birth certificate for your son, make application to the Adopted Children's Register.* TO □ *Application should be made in the first instance to the local office of the Ministry.*

make a difference (to) [B2 pass emph rel] affect, influence; alter, change (things). adj: no, (not) any, (not) much; serious, considerable. or: me etc; feelings, attitude; prospects, future □ *My secret activity had made no difference at all to my friendship with Hugo.* UTN □ *It was brought up in a fashionable district. That didn't make any difference to me.* CON □ *A big difference was made to our trading position by devaluation.*

make love to [B2 pass(t) rel] kiss and caress; have sexual intercourse with. adj: ardent, passionate □ *I never wished to make love to Mrs Thompson, though I certainly wouldn't have thrown her out of my bed.* RATT

make amends (to) (for) [B2 pass emph rel] repay or compensate sb for sth one has failed to do in the past; make up for[3] (q v). adj: generous, handsome. or: (to) him etc; (for) failure, sin, crime □ *There was the College putting forth all its beauty as if to make amends to him for all it had denied.* HD □ *Whatever disappointment he had been in life, he was certainly beginning to make some amends (for it) in death.* PP

make up[1] [B1t pass] replace, make good. Or: loss, deficiency, wastage; leeway □ *Our losses will have to be made up with fresh drafts* (i e of troops). □ *There is a tremendous amount of leeway to make up if he wants to have a chance of winning this race.*

make up[2] [B1t pass adj] provide a road with a hard surface of bitumen etc to make it suitable for fast motor traffic. Or: road, street, drive, carriageway □ *Half the roads in the estate are still to be made up.* □ *There's a good made-up road from the capital to the main port.*

make up[3] [B1t pass adj] compose, invent (possibly to deceive). Or: words, tune, story; the whole thing, things, it □ *These entertainers make their stories up as they go along.* □ *You can't go around making up things about being assaulted by people who don't exist.* DC □ *There isn't any little girl called Clementine. He's just made her up.* DC

make up[4] [B1t nom pass adj] arrange type, illustrations etc, in columns or pages for printing.

O: page, column ◻ *The way the front page is made up may need to be altered several times (or: The make-up of the front page may need etc).*

make up[1] [B1H] noun pass] form, compose, constitute. B: cell, tissue, sinew; man, individual; island, atoll. O: body; tribe, nation; chain, group ◻ *What are the qualities that ideally should make up a man's character?◻ Society is made up of people with widely differing abilities.* ◻ *There are plans to change the make-up (= composition) of the Board.* ◻ *There is something in his make-up (= nature, character) that repels people.*

make up[2] [B1] pass adj] add more fuel to a fire etc. O: fire, stove, boiler ◻ *The fire needs making up.* ◻ *If the stove isn't made up, it'll go out.*

make up[3] [A1 nom B1] nom pass adj] prepare one's face, body for a performance in the theatre, or on film or television; apply cosmetics to the face to make it more attractive. S: actor, cast; woman. O: himself; face, nose, eyes ◻ *It took Laurence Olivier more than an hour to make up (or: do his make-up) for the part of 'Othello'.* ◻ *The actor applies several kinds of make-up to his face (e.g. cream, greasepaint, powder).* ◻ *Her hair is dyed platinum blonde and she is heavily made up.* DPH

make up[4] [B1] pass] prepare by mixing together various ingredients. S: chemist, druggist (US). O: medicine; tonic, cough cure; prescription ◻ *The doctor writes out a prescription and you get it made up at the chemist's.* ◻ *He made up a medicine from the juice of berries and applied it to the wound.*

make up[5] [B1] pass] prepare a bed which is not at present in use (e.g. for a patient); prepare a makeshift bed (e.g. for an unexpected guest). O: bed, cot, campbed ◻ *Sister sat down on the wire-works of the bed. I had not had time to make it up yet.* DC ◻ *I had a bed made up for me on the sofa.*

make up[6] [B1] pass] prepare a basket etc of food, esp for a journey or outing. O: (picnic) basket, hamper; sandwich lunch ◻ *The hotel will make you up a packet of sandwiches for the journey.*

make up[7] [B1] pass] (make) complete. O: (full) strength, numbers, complement; (required, total) sum, amount ◻ *Our benefactor made up the total with a cheque for £1000 (cf A cheque for £1000 made up the total).* ◻ *We recruited locally to make up our full complement of labourers (cf Local recruits made up our full complement etc).* ⇨ make up to[1].

make up a four (at bridge) [B1H] (cards) make a game of bridge possible by offering or agreeing to be the fourth player ◻ *Ask old Mr Smith if he'd mind making up a four.*

make one's/sb's mind up [B1] pass] (cause to) decide, reach a decision ◻ *'Look, I've made up my mind. I want to have the party here.'* TOH ◻ *He had been pondering the great decision. Now his mind was made up.* TQ ◻ *He wants somebody to make up his mind for him.* ◻ make one's mind up may be followed by clauses introduced by *that, what, whether, how* etc.

make up for[1] [A3 pass] outweigh; compensate (for) (q.v.). S: strong personality; hard work; inventiveness. O: unattractive appearance; lack of intelligence; shortage of natural resources ◻ *My face is a bit thinner, but the rest of me is rapidly making up for that.* AITC ◻ *Pay increases will not always make up for poor working conditions.* NS

make up for[2] [A3 pass adj] emph refl redress; repay sb for one's past failures etc; make amends (to) (for) (q.v.). S: kindness, considerate treatment, or neglect, rudeness; what sb has undergone ◻ *How could he make up for all that she had suffered because of him?◻ His display of bad manners was scarcely made up for by his subsequent behaviour.*

make up for lost time [A3] make a special effort to do sth after starting late ◻ *So, now that we are practically neighbours, we must make up for lost time. Do look us up!* ◻ *We came into this field late, so we must work hard to make up for lost time.*

make (up) (from)[1] [B1] pass B2 pass emph rel B3 pass emph rel] shape, fashion, manufacture (a finished article) from (raw material). O: brick, block; latten, joist; bracelet, locket, or rubble, slag; timber, scrap; coin, chain ◻ [B2] *We're making a bed from scrap timber.* ◻ [B3] *She wore a necklace made up from silver coins.* ⇨ make (up) [into][1].

make (up) (from)[2] [B1] pass adj] B2 pass emph rel B3 pass emph rel] fashion, tailor (a garment) from (cloth). O: suit, trousers, skirt, or material, stuff; piece, length, roll ◻ [B3] *Two full-length dresses can be made up from this piece.* ◻ [B2] *I'm having a suit made from the worsted you gave me.* ⇨ make (up) [into][2].

make (up) [into][1] [B1] pass B2 pass B3 pass] shape, fashion (raw material) into (a finished article). O: cement; powder; dough; pulp, or block; pudding; bread; paper ◻ [B3] *You can get these pieces of old gold made up into a brooch.* ◻ [B2] *In this one factory, trees are cut into pieces and pulped, and the pulp is made into paper.* ⇨ make (up) [from][1].

make (up) [into][2] [B1] pass adj] B2 pass rel B3 pass] fashion (cloth) into (a garment). O: cloth; worsted; piece, length, or coat, jacket, dress ◻ [B1] *A friend is making up the dress-length Mary bought on her holiday.* ◻ [B1] (notice outside tailor's shop) *Customers' own materials made up.* ⇨ make (up) [from][2].

make up to[1] [B3 pass] raise to, increase to (a particular level). O: mixture, liquid; sum, amount, or consistency, concentration; figure, level ◻ *You can make the lemonade up to full strength if you add more juice.* ◻ *If you contribute a few pounds, I'll make the collection (of money) up to the total required.* ⇨ make up[11].

make up to[2] [A3 pass] (informal) make oneself pleasant to sb in order to win favours, as pretty girl; employee, officer, prefect ◻ *He's not the sort of man who likes being made up to.* ◻ *On his first day at the office, he started making up to the prettiest secretary.*

make it/this up to [B3 pass] (informal) give to sb in compensation for sth he has missed or suffered ◻ *I am sorry you missed the outing. It will be made up to you at Christmas.* ◻ *When I get you home safely in the country I'll make all this up to you.* DC

make it up (with) [B1H B3] settle a quarrel,

one's differences, (with); make one's peace (with) (q v). □ *I don't know if Philip and Rosemary have made it up or not (cf I don't know if Philip has made it up with Rosemary or not).* SHOW

make with [A2] (slang) deliver; produce, create, or occupy; food; music, jokes □ *'Can't you see our tongues are hanging out? Make with the drinks!'* □ *'We need some slogans for the promotion of the new hairspray, so start making with the ideas.'*

make a deal (with) [B2 pass emph rel] agree to terms for doing business, of client, trading partner; enemy □ *'I'll make a deal with you. You can have the plans if you split the profit with us.'* DM □ *United Copper made a deal with a European consortium to share the mineral rights (cf United Copper and the consortium made a deal to share etc).*

make friends (with) [B2 rel] get on pleasant, intimate terms (with) □ *'You'll find us all wanting to make friends with you. Do you like the idea?'* PW □ *John made friends with Bill* (or: *John and Bill made friends*). □ *The letter was probably from one of the patients with whom she had made friends in the hospital.* DC

make great etc play with [B2 pass pass(o) emph rel] (in a dramatic way, and esp in argument or debate) stress, emphasize; handle, play with[1] (q v), for dramatic effect. adj: ⚠ great, much, a good deal of. o: one's achievements, privations, sufferings; figures, estimates; gold watch and chain, documents □ *She made great play with the years of work she had given to Mrs Portway.* ASA □ *She took off and put on (her spectacles) a hundred times a day, making as much play with them as a barrister in court.* AITC □ *The Prime Minister made a good deal of play with the contrast between the backward-looking Opposition and the new thinking amongst Conservatives.* OBS

make a hit (with) [B2 emph rel] (informal) impress favourably; make an impression (on)[1] (q v). s: speaker, actor, politician. o: audience, public □ *My daughter Janice asks me to send you her love — you made a big hit with her.*

make (a) peace (with) [B2 pass emph rel] end hostilities with another state, power group etc, or neighbour; aggressor □ *The elected government gave way to a caretaker regime that was prepared to make peace with the invaders at almost any cost to the nation.* □ *A more lasting peace could be made with the Unions if the restrictions on wage settlements were relaxed.*

make one's peace with [B2 emph rel] settle a quarrel, one's differences, with sb (by apologizing, agreeing to co-operate etc); make it up (with) (q v). o: church, political party; leader, father, wife □ *Johnson had no intention of making his peace with his superiors simply to give an impression of harmony within the department.* □ *'Have you made your peace with your wife yet?' 'I've certainly tried, but she refuses to talk to me.'*

make shift (with) [B2 pass(o) rel] use for lack of sth better, make do (with). o: inferior materials, poor tools □ *We can't get fresh supplies so we'll have to make shift with local substitutes.* □ *He can't afford copper, but aluminium will do as a makeshift* (= substitute). □ noun form is makeshift(e).

map out [B1t pass adj] arrange, organize (in one's mind or on paper). O: journey, route; programme, plan (of events) □ *We must get the whole expedition clearly mapped out on paper before we start to order equipment.* □ *It was a well mapped-out itinerary, taking in all the places of interest in the area.*

march on [A1] (military) enter a parade-ground formally at the start of a parade. S: battalion, company □ *At the beginning of a ceremonial parade, the Regimental Sergeant Major gives the order to march on.*

march past [A2 noun A2] (military) move ceremonially past a senior officer, who 'takes the salute'. S: troops, column, contingent, parade. o: sovereign, inspecting officer; saluting base □ *The battalion marched past their commanding officer.* □ *After the inspection, there is a march-past of all troops on parade.*

mark down[1] [B1t pass adj] note, choose, especially (as deserving punishment, or as suitable for use) □ *He was certain the man had marked him down, was out to wring his neck.* LLDR □ *I drove on to the Assia Palace, which I had marked down for my brigade headquarters.* SD

mark down[2] [B1t pass adj] indicate that the price of an article has been reduced. O: dress, suit; linen, china □ *Many household articles are marked down during summer sales at the big London stores.* cp mark up[2].

mark down[3] [B1t pass] reduce the marks awarded to a student, class etc. O: boy, pupil, form □ *The boys at the top of the form were marked down, as the gap between them and the rest did not reflect their true merits.*

mark for life [B2 pass] wound or injure sb so badly that he is permanently scarred. S: enemy, rival; experience, ordeal □ *'If I see you near my sister again, I'll mark you for life!'* □ *His experiences as a prisoner of war have left him marked for life.*

mark in [B1t pass adj] add (small) details to a map, picture etc. O: road, track, conventional sign; leaf, twig □ *The district boundaries are marked in with a fine mapping pen.*

mark off [B1t pass adj] separate one thing from another with a line or boundary. O: place, space; enclosure, car-park; period, stage □ *An area at the end of the site was marked off as a future playground.* □ *This phase in his life was marked off from the rest by the death of his father.*

mark out [B1t pass adj] draw the internal dividing lines within a space (e g places where windows are to go on a drawing of a wall). O: tennis-court, football pitch, gymnasium floor; elevation, plan □ *The sports field is marked out for an athletics meeting by the ground staff.*

mark out (for) [B1t pass B3 pass rel] decide in advance that sb will succeed. S: firm, employer. O: trainee, recruit, entrant. o: early promotion, special treatment, management training □ *He's the bosses' blue-eyed boy: you can tell he's been marked out for quick promotion.* □ *One or two of the graduate entry have been marked out as 'likely to succeed'.*

mark up[1] [B1t noun pass adj] (in retail trading) decide the selling price of sth after taking into account all the costs to oneself (charged by the manufacturer, wholesaler etc); (in overseas

Translating idiomatic expressions by a native speaker of Arabic specializing in translation is not an easy task because of the fact that such expressions as stated earlier are both linguistic and culture specific.

Due to the less exposition native speakers of English have to Arabic, such a translation would find more difficulty translating those idiomatic expressions.

The matter is not restricted to idiomatic expressions which are looked at as "pure idioms" by some, but rather to collocations of Arabic into English. The source of difficulty comes from the fact that each language collocates items the way it sees fit conventionally and traditionally over the years.

We do not know how a translator would approach the following expression:

متوقد الذهن

Dictionaries have used:

- sharp witted
- witty
- sharp
- smart

- intelligent
- bright
- brilliant

All are likely alright, but can we say for instance "with a glowing mind"?

Is it in use in English? Do native speakers use it? These are questions a translator has to investigate.

Now, how can a translator approach a term like قدر in the following contexts:

- قدر قيمة المنزل بمليون

Is قدر here estimate, assess, evaluate, value, or valuate?

- قدر الرجل حق قدره

Is it appreciate, esteem, value highly, prize, cherish?

- قدر الظرف جيدا
- قدر الوضع جيدا

Is it appreciate, understand, take into consideration/ account?

- قدر ان احدا ان يرد عليه

Is it suppose, assume, presume, think, believe, consider, guess, anticipate?

- قدر الله وقضى

Is it predetermine, predestine, foreordain?

- لا يقدر بثمن

Is it priceless, invaluable, immense, huge?

- لا قدر الله

Is it God forbid?

The terms belong to the same semantic domain implying putting one evaluative mental power into something.

Look up the entry لوحة in the bilingual dictionary as an example of Arabic.

Damascus University

Chapter Six

Dictionaries and non-standard language

Like any other language, both Arabic and English have their standard form which is the language of academic and official use. Arabic even goes beyond the classification of standard and non-standard forms. There is the so-called classical Arabic which is the language of the holly Quran and classical literature. There are also the varieties of spoken Arabic that do not only limit themselves to different Arab countries but go as far as cities or towns varieties of Arabic.

English also has its standard and non-standard varieties. The non-standard is usually referred to as the colloquial variety. It also varies from one English speaking country or city to another.

The terms of the colloquial form of language should in one way or another have their roots in the standard or common language used by a speech community. Some terms are, however, completely new. Today's colloquial or slang in

English has their roots in what is usually called the under world.

Slang developed to include words and phrases that pertain to particular professions: plumbers, businessmen, lawyers, doctors, teachers etc.

Many tend to consider the terminology used in these professions as specialized terminology not as colloquial or slang.

Translators consulting ordinary dictionaries in their work would rarely find those dictionaries to have included slang or colloquial terms.

When they encounter a particular term of this kind they are advised to resort to dictionaries specialized in slang or colloquial language: *Oxford Dictionary of Modern Slang* (1992) by John Simpson is one example. Another is *The Dictionary of Contemporary Slang* (1992) compiled and revised by Jonathan Green. A third one is *Historical Dictionary of American Slang* by J.E. Lighter (1994).

Translators, however, are advised to avoid the use of slang or colloquial language in their translation.

Dictionaries specialized in slang specify where, by whom and sometimes the history of slang items. The term "hit the road" according to *The Dictionary of Contemporary Slang* (1992) came into use in 1975. It means "to leave" or "to set out on a journey".

If it is to be translated into Arabic, one will not feel comfortable that his translation is idiomatic or natural if he uses "يغادر" or "يرتحل" , but the closest natural and dynamic equivalence of "hit the road" as a slang is the Arabic slang "يفركها".

Another term which is widely in use in Arabic for secrecy purposes is "الأخضر". If one is to translate this term into "the green" he would feel that the term "the green" is meaningless unless the conventionally agreed upon meaning by users of this term is known. The term is used to refer to "the dollar".

A slang dictionary contains such an entry but the term used is "long green" which is used in colloquial English to refer to "money" and it is the colour of dollar bills.

An expression like "مسبع الكارات" may sound to be an idiomatic expression, but in reality it is slang or colloquial. The equivalence for such an expression in English has nothing to do literally with the term in Arabic. In English it is "The Jack of all boxes" or "Jack of all trades".

Another expression like "hold your horses" has its counterpart in Arabic as "خذ على راسها" which has taken a dimension of the English expression "horse", and a horse is held from its head.

As far as the social and historical aspects of slang terms, dictionaries of slang tend to include the late, the context of use, the social strata using the term and the country/countries where the slang term is used.

The slang term "ig man" is used by blacks in the U.S. It is an abbreviated form; it means an ignorant man.

A term like "no picnic" is used in the United Kingdom and Australia to refer to an unpleasant experience. The term, to a great extent, is self-explanatory.

There are terms, however, whose individual parts, if they are made up of more than one word, or when they are individual items, cannot be self-explanatory. This is the case of the majority of slang terms.

"to have one's back teeth afloat" with its five words has nothing to do with drinking too much alcohol. It means "to be very drunk".

The closest translation for such a term is "مطفي" . If one is to translate "مطفي" into English, one will resort to some sort of fire or putting off fire and this has nothing to do with the source term.

On the other hand, the meaning of an expression like "to have one's head up on one's ass" may be deducted from the concept the expression conveys rather than from its

individual elements. The meaning is "to be completely and deliberately stupid"

A slang term like "patch" which means "arrange for brides to be paid or corrupt deals to be made" cannot be understood as an individual item because it is so distinct from the action it refers to.

There are slang terms whose meanings touch upon one semantic dimension of the term used. For instance the word "pie" is expected to be delicious, soft and tasty. It is used by U.S. university students on campuses to refer to an attractive sexually desirable female.

The following are pages from the *"Dictionary of Contemporary Slang"*. Try to:

1. translate each entry into the closest Arabic slang equivalent.
2. specify the history of each term.
3. specify the relationship between the slang term and standard terms if they exist.

Seale.

forbidden fruit n. an underage sexual partner (cf: jail bait).

for crying out loud! (euph.) for Christ's sake! *Manser.*

for days! (homosexual excl.) implies shock or amazement; fr. concept of having sex on and on for days *Stanley.*

forget it! (excl.) implies absolute dismissal of a suggestion, a concept.

forget you! (US teen. use) impossible, out of the question, no way (qv) *Pond.*

fork! (excl.) give!; thus *fork out, fork over*: to pay, to hand over money *Powis.*

fork n. (US cant) pickpocket *Neaman & Silver.*

for keeps for the duration, for a long time, for ever *Price:2.*

fork out v. to pay, to donate *Hotten.*

fork over v. to hand over, to give out *Sanders:2.*

forks fingers *Powis.*

form n. previous convictions. fr. horse-racing use (cf: previous) *Dury.*

for real honest, sincere, to be taken at face value *Junker.*

for sure (Valley Girls (qv) use) certainly, definitely, absolutely *Harper/Queen 1183.*

Fort Bushy (homosexual) the pubic hair *Maledicta.*

Forty-Deuce (US con-man use) 42nd Street fr. 8th Avenue to Times Square; the centre of New York's tourism/nightlife/underworld *Shulman.*

forty-eight (milit. use) forty-eight hour leave pass *Waterhouse.*

for yonks for ages, for a very long time; poss. fr. eons *Barr.*

foul up v. to ruin, to destroy, to blunder *Higgins:3.*

four by two n. (rhyming sl.) (derog.) Jew *Humphries.*

four-eleven-forty-four (4-11-44) n. (UK Black use) the penis *Neaman & Silver.*

four-eyes (derog.) anyone who wears glasses; overtones also of distrust of anyone 'intellectual' *Sillitoe.*

4-F useless, inferior, weak. fr. milit. specification for anyone unfit to serve *Uris.*

4-F Club Find 'em, Feel 'em, Fuck 'em and Forget 'em: the axiom for macho US youth; Mae West in *I'm No Angel* (1933) tells her maid to 'find 'em, feel 'em and forget 'em' when it comes to men *Junker.*

four-flusher n. a cheat, a scrounger, one who fails to pay due debts, fr. poker use: a real flush requires five cards of the same suit, four is merely a bluff *Higgins:4.*

four-letter man n. 1. (UK 'society' use) an unpleasant person; the four letters are perhaps s-h-i-t or t-w-a-t *Barr*; 2. (US use) both as 1., and as h-o-m-o (cf: three-letter man) *Neaman & Silver.*

four-letter words n. (euph.) obscenities, notably cunt, fuck, shit, etc.; thus six-letter . . . : bugger, and ten-letter: cocksucker, etc. (qqv)

four sisters on Hound's Street (UK Black use) masturbation (i.e. Miss Hand and Her Five Daughters) *Folb.*

fourth of July n. (rhyming sl.) lie *Wright.*

fox n. (Black use) a girl, a woman *Milner.*

foxed a. drunk *Dickson.*

foxy a. sexy, usu. Black use, but whites also *Price:2.*

FP (UK criminal use) False Pretences, fraud *LL.*

frag n. (US milit. use) (abbrev. of) fragmentation grenade *Del Vecchio.*

frag v. (US milit. use) the practice of the US morale in Vietnam by which soldiers assassinating unpopular or incompetent officers and NCOs by tossing a fragmentation grenade at them during the fight *Del Vecchio.*

frail n. girl, woman *Sharpe:1.*

frame n. (UK police use) the present situation, esp. that surrounding the suspect in a given crime (cf: the form) *Lamb.*

frame v. to trap a suspect by planned manoeuvre; by creating [illegible]

witnesses etc. (cf; frame-up) *Fretton Illus.J.*

frame-up n. the concoction of criminal guilt or charges *Performance.*

frank and fearless n. (UK 'society' use) a discussion; fr. diplomatic/journalistic hyperbole/hypocrisy *Barr.*

fratting essentially abbrev. of fraternize, but used as euph. for fucking (qv) *Rawson.*

freak n. 1. any person considered odd by the speaker; 2. an obvious user of drugs, esp. cannabis and hallucinogens; 3. (US milit. use) aka: *freq* radio frequency *Del Vecchio*; 4. (Black pimp use) anyone with eccentric sexual tastes, habits; esp. one who enjoys sex for its own sake and does not ask for cash, a perversion in pimp ethos *Shulman*; 5. similar to 4. but used generally to describe anyone (usually female) who enjoys sex and is keen to pursue it. *Ice T:1.*

freak v. (abbrev.) freak out: to worry, to disturb, to cause severe anxiety (the extent of the disturbance varies totally as to context): orig. 1960s drug/hippie use.

freak fuck n. any variation on 'straight' heterosexual intercourse *Folb.*

freaking (euph.) fucking (qv) *Wolfe:8.*

freak off v. 1. to offer sex for free, no cash required; 2. to furnish a room or apartment; 'freak' here implies one's own tastes, but in interior decoration and not sex *Milner.*

freak out n. 1. spec. any unpleasant experience caused by drug use, esp. with LSD; 2. anxiety, ranging from twinges of fear to a full nervous breakdown, varying as to context.

freak trick n. (US prostitute use) any customer who conforms out of the way sex or who attacks the girl physically *Newman & Silver.*

freaky [illegible] weird, bizarre, unnerving [illegible]

freckle n. (Aus. use) anus *Humphries.*

freckle-puncher n. homosexual; from [illegible] (fr. dung-poncher).

Freud n. (Aus. use) the average Australian (cf: *Alf*, ocker, Roy) *Wilkes.*

Fred's n. (UK 'society' use) nickname for Fortnum & Mason, the country's leading caterers, of Piccadilly, London *Burr.*

free-base v. a method of intensifying the effect of cocaine by heating it in combination with ether or other chemicals prior to inhaling it.

freebie n. 1. (prostitute use) giving one's sexual services without making a charge; 2. any free sample, free trip, esp. press tours, promotions, etc.

free for all n. (US campus use) a sexually available female *Underwood.*

freelance v. for a girl to work as a prostitute without being committed to a pimp *Morgan.*

freeload v. 1. to enjoy for free the pleasures that are made available to a celebrity or at an important event but become equally available to anyone who cares to struggle hard enough to grab them; 2. in general use to define the taking of any benefits for which one has not made due efforts to deserve *O'Brien.*

freeloader n. a parasite, esp. those who form a celebrity's entourage and enjoy the crumbs from his/her various tables *Jenkins.*

free ride n. an easy time *PT.*

free shot n. the unpaid for services of a prostitute *Klein.*

free show n. the inadvertent revelation by a woman of her body – in all or part – glimpsed by a passing male (cf: flash).

Freeway Freddie n. (US Black use) any police in a patrol car *Folb.*

freeze n. cocaine; from the effects of the drug when inhaled or rubbed on [illegible].

freeze v. to become silent, to quieten down, to refuse to answer questions or make conversation *Greenlee.*

freeze on v. to ignore, to snub, to reject *'Hill Street Blues', Thames TV, 1983.*

French a. a racial stereotype used in various contexts: the English (and thus US) belief in 'gay Paree' and its

iffy marginal, not wholly acceptable, unpalatable *Newman: 3*.

if it moves, salute it; if it don't paint it (milit. cp) supposedly the advice for a successful services career.

if you can't beat 'em, join 'em (cp) a statement of cynical resignation, not to mention the justification for a number of otherwise self-abasing acts.

if you can't do the time, don't do the crime (UK cant cp) self explanatory (cf: time) *Cole*.

ig man n. (US Black use) (abbrev.) ignorant man *Klein*.

ignant a. (US Black use) ignorant, stupid person; fr. prec.

I hear you a 'deeper' way of saying 'I understand', 'yes'; one supposedly 'hears' with every fibre of one's being *McFadden*.

ikey mo n. (derog.) a Jew; fr. Isaac Moses *Humphries*.

ill a. uncool(qv), unpleasant *Ice T:1*.

I'll be blowed! general excl. of surprise, shock, etc.

I'll eat my hat! statement of utter disbelief: if such and such is true/ happens, the . . .; the most famous instance of the phrase was uttered by a BBC commentator at the 1938 FA Cup Final who promised, 'If there's a goal now, I'll eat my hat.' There was, and to his credit, he did.

illegitimis non carborundum (cp) don't let the bastards grind you down; the 'Latin' translation is hardly accurate.

I'll freeze, Bill (US teen. use) cp: thank you, but no; a polite rejection of an offer or suggestion *Sculatti*.

illin' adv. acting in an uncool (qv) or unpleasant manner *Beastie Boys No Sleep Till Brooklyn* (1986).

ill piece n. (homosexual use) an unattractive and (therefore) unpopular homosexual *Stanley*.

illy-whacker n. (Aus. use) a professional confidence man, esp. the itinerants who follow fairs and country shows; fr. spieler (qv) *Wilkes*.

ILUVM (acro.) *I Love You Very Much*: written on envelopes of love letters (cf:BOLTOP, NORWICH, SWALK) *Partridge:5*.

in a coon's age over a very long period; fr. the lifespan of a raccoon *Runyon*.

in a jam in trouble, facing a problem *Higgins: 3*.

in a jiffy very quickly, in a moment *Performance*.

in a muckweat frightened, flustered, under tension.

in and out like a fiddler's elbow (cp) rapid and enthusastic copulation.

in and out man n. (UK criminal use) a thief who burgles a house when an opportunity arises, rather than making elaborate plans, etc. *EN 12/11/87*.

in a pickle in a mess, in difficulties *Hansen*.

in a pig's ass (excl.) completely impossible, absolutely not! *Price: 2*.

in a pig's ear see: in a pig's ass *'Minder', Thames TV 1983*.

in a pig's eye see: in a pig's ass.

in a spot in trouble, in difficulties; (abbrev.) in a spot of bother.

in a twitter nervous; worried; fr. Second World War RAF sl. *twittering ringpiece*: a state of extreme nervousness *Wodehouse: AAG*.

in bondage (US Black use) indebted to, under the control of; with a biblical inference *Klein*.

incoming n. (milit. use) hostile fire, esp. shellfire, that is aimed at and bombarding the speaker *Del Vecchio*.

Indian n. an Indian meal; often a take-out. (cf: Chinese)

Indian n. (gay use) a man who uses make-up (cf: warpaint).

Indian giver n. one who first gives, then takes way the gift *Morgan*.

Indian rug n. (gay use) a cheap wig done in braids (cf: rug).

Indian, dead as a wooden a. phr. dead.

Indians, give it back to the v. phr. said if anything fails or breaks.

Indian up v. to sneak up without alerting one's targets.

in dock out of work, out of circulation; fr. naut: dry dock where ships are laid-

up for repairs *Norman: 3.*

indoor money n. (UK criminal use) reserve cash for use in day to day life, rather than the proceeds of a given robbery *Newman: 1.*

industrial debutante n. a prostitute who specializes in attending US business conventions *Rawson.*

in clutch in trouble, out of favour *Farrell.*

info n. (abbrev.) information *rr.*

in front in advance, beforehand (cf: front, v.) *Bruce: 2.*

in hock indebted to, owing (both money and metaphorical debts) *Algren: 2.*

ink n. 1. (US Black use) cheap wine *Major*; 2. a mention in the newspapers; fr. the printers' ink used *Dunne.*

ink v. to sign a contract *Higgins: 5.*

inkled a. (Aus. use) drunk *Newman & Silver.*

inkpot inky n. (US Black use) a particularly dark American black *Major*

in the Flynn a dead certainty, esp. in terms of sexual conquest; fr. the alleged sexual prowess of the actor Errol Flynn (1909–59).

in touching (UK 'society' use) dirty fingernails, thus edging the hands, like smudging paper, in black *Barr.*

inner man n. the stomach, one's appetite (for food) *Newman & Silver.*

in one's birthday suit (euph.) naked *Newman.*

in one's corner on one's side; fr. boxing use

in one's cups a. drunk *Newman & Silver.*

in orbit a. drunk; extremely high (qv) *Dickson.*

in peg a. pregnant *N. Mitford, 'The Pursuit of Love', 1945.*

in queer Street in trouble, esp. financial *Powis*

in Rich Street in difficulties, facing problems, etc

in shtook also *in shtook*: fr. Yiddish: in trouble *'Minder', Thames TV, 1980.*

inside in prison *Lucas.*

inside man n. (UK criminal use) in a three-card monte (qv) team, one of the shills (qv) who pose as normal bettors but act only to encourage the real victims of the game *Powis.*

in spades to the greatest extent; very much, extremely – any form of intensifier; fr. card use *Runyon: 1.*

instant boot camp n. (US campus use) the act of vomiting; fr. boot (qv) and the military training 'boot camp', a notably vile environment *Bernbach.*

interior decorating n. (UK 'society' use) sexual intercourse during the day *Barr.*

international milk thief n. (UK police use) ironic term for any petty villain *Powis.*

interrupter n. (UK police use) a court interpreter *Powis.*

in the altogether a. naked *Rawson.*

in the bag a. drunk *Higgins: 4.*

in the bag certain, easy, no problem *Higgins: 3.*

in the barrel (US business use) actually fired already or likely to be fired from one's job.

in the box seat (Aus. use) in full control, in a position of dominance, power; box seat = driving seat in a (horse-driven) coach (cf: in the driving seat) *Wilkes.*

in the buff a. naked; fr. the colour of 'white' flesh *Neaman & Silver.*

in the cellar (sports use) at the bottom of a league or similar points table; Wodehouse favours 'down among the wines and spirits' (generally obs. now): miserable, feeling low, down in the dumps *Bukowski: 2.*

in the chair buying a round of drinks; fr. chairing a meeting *'Only Fools and Horses', BBC-1 TV 1983.*

in the closet 1. spec. for a homosexual to hide his sexual predelictions; 2. to hide away *Higgins: 2.*

in the club a. pregnant; the club in question is the 'pudding club'.

in the death in the end *Norman: 2.*

in the dog-house out of favour, in disgrace; supposedly consigned to the dog's kennel rather than one's hearth

of Arkansas) use) a pint of liquor *Underwood*.

percher n. (UK criminal/police use) 1. a gullible victim for a swindle or con-game; 2. a simple arrest *Powis*.

percy n. the penis *Humphries*.

perfected! (excl.) wonderful, excellent, perfect *'Hill Street Blues', Thames TV, 1983*.

perform v. (UK criminal use) to commit a given crime *LL*.

perishing a. general intensifier: *perishing cold, perishing hard*, etc. *Green:2*.

perk-up v. to improve, to cheer up.

perky a. jolly, cheerful.

perp n. (US police use) (abbrev.) perpetrator; the accused criminal *Neaman & Silver*.

persuader n. a weapon, usu. pistol or revolver, which persuades victims to its wielder's point of view *Klein*.

perv n. (abbrev.) pervert, spec. child-molester.

perv about v. to search for potential sexual conquests; the use of perv here is facetious rather than an actual reference to any sexual eccentricity.

pete-man n. (Can. prison use) safebreaker (Cf: peter 2) *Caron*.

peter n. 1. the penis *Jay & Young*; 2. safe; 3. cell *Cole*.

peter eater n. fellator, fellatrix (cf: eat, peter 1.).

Peter-Jay n. (US Black use) the police *Polb*.

peter-man n. safecracker.

Petrocelli n. (US Black use) a high fashion suit, fr. brand-name of tailors *Klein*.

petrified a. very drunk; fr. sense of being turned to stone rather than that of fear *Neaman & Silver*.

petrols n. (Aus. rhyming sl.) petrol bowsers = trousers *Humphries*.

pg (drug use) (abbrev.) paregoric; a cough medicine based on opium tinctus which heroin addicts use when no stronger drugs are available *Burroughs:1*.

PH (drug use) (acro.) Purple Hearts: amphetamine pills (cf: blues) *Keyes*.

pheasant plucker n. reverse of 'pleasant fucker', and always used ironically to attack the person so named *Dury*.

phiz n. face; fr. physiognomy *Algren*.

phlegm-cutter n. the first drink of the day, usu. that taken by an alcoholic soon after waking up (cf: eye-opener) *Higgins:5*.

Phoebe n. (gambling use) the point of five in craps dice *Algen*.

phone freak n. (pimp use) a client who arranges to phone up a prostitute and listen while she runs through a pornographic monologue and he masturbates *OUI 8/75*.

phoney n. (homosexual use) a mean or cheap client for a gay prostitute *Legman*.

phonus balonus a. rubbish, nonsense (cf: baloney) *Runyon:1*.

photo finish n. (rhyming sl.) (a pint of) Guinness (stout) *Cole*.

physics for poets (US campus use) course in basic physics for arts specialists *Birnbach*.

pi a. (abbrev.) pious, always in a derog. sense of self-righteous, unctuous, poss. hypocritical.

piano n. (US Black use) spare rib; fr. resemblance to keys *Major*.

piccolo and flute n. (rhyming sl.) suit (cf: whistle and flute) *Jones:1*.

pick n. (cant) (abbrev.) pickpocket *Neaman & Silver*.

pick a bone with v. to argue with *Klein*.

pickaninny n.(derog.) Black, Negro; spec. a black child *Dunne*.

picking up the vibrations (homosexual use) watching other men perform a sex show; all-male voyeurism; fr. hippie use, where pleasures were more cerebral *Legman*.

pickled a. drunk (cf: stewed) *Dickson*.

pick man n. (Can. prison use) one who picks locks *Caron*.

pick-me-up n. any form of drink that relieves the physical and mental state of the imbiber; esp. used for those concoctions advertised as curing

hangovers *Wodehouse:MO*.

pick up n. a casual sex partner, met and seduced without previous introduction.

pick up v. 1. to accost for possible sex *Legman*, 2. (drug use) to use narcotics *Burroughs:1*.

pick up fag-ends v. to listen in to other people's conversations and attempt to comment upon them or join in; often as in juv. admonition 'don't pick up fag-ends'.

pick up the soap for v. to permit oneself to be sodomized; from the posture necessarily adopted for both activities *Legman*.

pick up the tab v. 1. to pay a bill, usu. in a restaurant; the implication is one of treating one's fellow eaters *Wodehouse: PGM*; thus 2. to take responsibility, to accept the consequences.

picnic n. 1. (UK use) any simple, pleasurable experience; 2. (Aus. use) an unpleasant, tricky experience, fr. ironic use of 1; 3. thus (both UK/Aus.) *no picnic*: an understated description of an unpleasant experience.

piddle v. to urinate.

piddle around v. to mess about, to waste time (cf: piss around) *Thompson:1*.

piddling a. small, insignificant, irrelevant *Bukowski:2*.

pie a. easy, simple; usu. *as easy as pie* *Wodehouse:PGM*.

pie n. (US campus use) an attractive, sexually desirable female (cf: cookie pancake, etc.) *Underwood*.

piece n. (drug use) 1. a quantity of heroin, approx. 1 oz *Lerner*; 2. a quantity of cocaine, approx. 1 oz, *Maher*; 3. (abbrev.) piece of ass (qv); 4. a gun, thus; 5. the penis.

piece of ass n. a woman, girl; not derog., but dismissive *Green*, *'Book of Rock Quotes'*, *1977*.

piece of cake n. simple, easily achieved, no bother (cf: easy as pie) *McFadden*.

piece off v. to bribe, to pay off; to give out a 'piece' of cash *Goldman*.

piece of piss supremely easy.

piece of the action n. share of proceeds, esp. of a robbery *Higgins:1*.

pieces n. (US Black use) clothes (cf: leather piece) *Folb*.

pie-eater n. (Aus. prison use) small time criminal (cf: cruncher) *Neaman & Silver*.

pie-eyed a. drunk *Neaman & Silver*.

pie in the sky n. fantasies, fond hopes and illusions; fr. Joe Hill (hero of the 'Wobblies'; the Industrial Workers of the World, prototype US union) song 'The Preacher and the Slave' with its ironical line 'There'll be pie in the sky when you die'.

pig n. 1. (US horse-racing use) a slow or otherwise useless horse, not to be betted on *Bukowski:1*; 2. (US campus use) a female considered to be promiscuous and sexually available *Underwood*; 3. the police; despite 1960s radical obsession with this use, it existed at least as early as 1815; 4. any straight (qv) person, member of the Establishment or authorities *Tuff Shit Comics*.

pig brother n. (US Black use) (derog.) any Black who informs against his own people to the (white) police *Folb*.

pigeon n. 1. (abbrev.) stool pigeon (qv) *Burroughs:1*; 2. (criminal use) a sucker, a victim, a mark (qv) the opposite of rook (qv).

pigger n. (US Black use) a very fat female *Folb*.

pigging a. intensifier; euph. for fucking (qv) *Austin*.

pighead n. a stubborn, uncompromising person *Sohre*.

pig heaven n. 1. (US Black use) a police station *Folb*; 2. a fantasy paradise that would delight the gross rather than the fastidious.

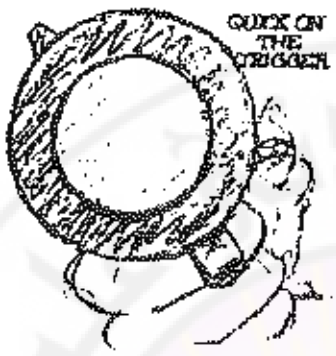
pig-ignorant a. extremely stupid.

pig it v. to live in squalor, albeit unworried by that squalor.

pig-mouth n. see pigger *Folb*.

pig out v. to overeat massively (cf: mac out) *Price:3*.

pigsl general expl. of disgust.



Q n. (US criminal/police use) (abbrev.) San Quentin Prison, California *Dunne*.

Q boat n. (UK police use) unmarked police radio car for surveillance and similar uses; fr. First World War naval vessels that masqueraded as merchant ships *Powis*.

QE v. (UK prison use) to turn Queen's Evidence, thus to inform *Obs. 1981*.

quack n. 1. (US Black use) a homosexual; who 'ducks down' for sex (?) *Klein*; 2. doctor, irrespective of abilities *Humphries*.

quail n. a girl.

qualified a. (Black pimp use) experienced, of a prostitute *Milner*.

quandong n. (Aus. use) a girl who accepts any amount of gifts but still refuses to cede her sexual favours. fr. a fruit which is soft on the outside but hard inside *Wilkes*.

quarter to two n. (rhyming sl.) a Jew *Franklyn*.

quashie n. (Jamaican use) country bumpkin, peasant, stupid person *Thelwell*.

queab n. (US teen. use) any small problem, esp. mechanical *Scudatti*.

queen n. effeminate (older) homosexual male *Performance*.

Queen's Park Ranger(s) n. (rhyming sl.) stranger(s); fr. the West London football club *Cole*.

Queen's Row (homosexual use) the Boston (Mass.) Public Gardens *Jay & Young*.

queer a. homosexual; (currently near-taboo in fashionable liberal circles, thus see gay).

queer as a nine bob note a. unusual, particularly suspicious; the phrase survives the demise of the currency *Powis*.

queerbait n. an effeminate young boy who attracts, or is supposed to attract older male homosexuals *Jay & Young*.

queer basher n. one who specializes in beating up (and usually robbing) homosexuals (cf: paki-basher) *Green:3*.

queer-bashing n. beating up (and robbing) male homosexuals; those who do this are unaffected by current rejection of queer as derog.

queer detail n. (US police use) branch of the Vice Squad specializing in homosexual crime (cf: pussy posse) *White*.

Queer Street n. any difficult situation *Hotten*.

quick n. (US Black use) instantly available money *Klein*.

quick and dirty see: quick fix *Kidder*.

quick fix n. any kind of instant remedy, poss. not the best one for long-term dependance *Safire*.

quickie n. spontaneous and brief sexual intercourse *Price:2*.

quick on the trigger a. bright, intelligent, alert *Dunne*.

quick starts n. (US campus use)

newspaper *O'Brien*; 2. (abbrev.) wet rag: a weak person *Price:1*; 3. (Valley Girls (qv) use) an unpleasant person *Pond*.

rag baby n. (US Black use) a poor, ill clothed girl who is nonetheless attractive *Klein*.

rag box n. (US Black use) the vagina *Klein*.

ragged down heavy (US Black use) exceptionally well-dressed (cf: rags) *Folb*.

ragged out a. (Valley Girls (qv) use) appalling, unattractive, etc. (cf: rag 3) *Pond*.

raggedy-ass a. poor, badly dressed, impoverished *Bruce:2*.

rag head n. (US Black use) 1. anyone who is not absolutely up to date with current information, gossip, style, etc, *Klein*; 2. Arab native of the Middle East (cf: towelhead).

raging n. a first-class degree; fr. rhy. d. raging thirst = first (cf:Pattie).

ragmop n. (US Black use) an unkempt, messy person *Major*.

rags n. (US Black use) clothes *Folb*.

rags and bones n. (US Black use) the corpse of a poor person *Klein*.

rag top n. a soft-topped motor car; a convertible *Whitcomb*.

raid the ice box v. (necrophile use) to have intercourse with a corpse.

railbird n. (gambling use) a fan or spectator who crowds round the rails that surround a big game in a casino *Alvarez*.

railroad v. 1. to arrest, try and convict without allowing the person concerned due process of law; to imprison on trumped up charges and faked evidence; to accelerate the legal process in order to ensure – through inadequate defence, legal knowledge, etc. – that a person will be found guilty and sentenced, even though their trial is ostensibly 'fair' *Scale*; 2. (US campus use) to use influence in the pursuit of personal interests *Underwood*.

railroad whiskey n. (US Black use) cheap wine; fr. Santa Fe brand, the name of a US railroad *Folb*.

rainbows n. (drug use) any form of pill in a coloured jacket *Bukowski:1*.

rainmaker n. (sporting use) in Aus. Rules football, an exceptionally high kick that 'hits the clouds' *Channel-4 TV, 1983*.

rain on v. to kill, to make suffer *Waits*.

rainy-day money n. funds set aside to deal with unforseen difficulties *Performance*.

rainy days n. (US Black use) hard times *Major*.

raise Cain v. to cause as much trouble as one can; fr. Adam's wicked son, Cain *Neaman & Silver*.

raise hell v. to cause a good deal of trouble deliberately (cf: raise Cain) *PT*.

raise sand v. (US Black use) to cause a stir; to cause commotion; to fight; fr. image of kicking sand in someone's face *Klein*.

raise up v. (US Black use) 1. to leave a place; 2. spec. to be given leave or parole to leave a prison *Klein*.

rake it in v. to make a great deal of money; poss. fr. the croupier's rake in a casino.

rally v. (US campus use) to have a good time *Underwood*.

rally v. (US campus use) to act utterly madly, drunkenly, obstreperously *Birnbach*.

ralph n. vomit, fr. the noise made while vomiting (cf: barf, boogie) *Underwood*.

ram n. (Aus. use) 1. a trickster's confederate who encourages the public to lose their money in a given con-game; fr. ramp (qv) and fr. the animal's horns, pushing at the victim *Baker*; 2. a promiscuous male (cf: stud).

ramp n. any form of swindle or fraud *Newman:1*.

ram-raid n. v. a method of stealing from shops that have erected blinds, shutters, bars, etc. – popular c.1990/91 – whereby the thief steals a car, then drives at high speed into the shopfront, smashing his way through

Chapter Seven

Dictionaries and Academic Disciplines

Specialized Dictionaries

Although a translator's main concern is language and what it means, he is supposed to know the intricacies, specifics, idiomaticities and specialized terminology implemented in the learned or academic discipline he is dealing with. Precision and clarity are of paramount importance when the translation is one of a specialized academic field.

If a translator encounters the following sentence:

"... a field withdrawn from the jurisdiction of international law"

The political and legal terminology in this text has to be precisely rendered. The word "field" in this particular context is not حقل because such a word has to be idiomatically rendered in accordance with the discipline it is being used in. The more appropriate term for "field" in this particular context is مجال . A term like "withdraw" which can be taken for granted by a translator has to be

rendered appropriately. It is not مسحب , or مسحوب , or متراجع , but in this particular context it is "لا يخضع".

The one that constitutes a real problem probably is the term "jurisdiction" which plainly means "قوة القانون". But if the translator uses the term "قوة" here, it will sound odd, especially if we investigate the occurrence of the term in a context like:

"The matter falls within his exclusive jurisdiction"
we cannot say
"الأمر يقع في قوة قانونه المطلقة".
"jurisdiction" in the previous sentence means "سلطان" ; the sentence would best be rendered as " مجال لا يخضع لسلطات ... القانون الدولي" and the second sentence is not " يقع في قوة ... قانونه المطلقة" but rather "يدخل الأمر في اختصاصه وحده" .
In a phrase like "... one of the hot beds of rebellion", the problem for a translator is not the possibility of resorting to a literal translation for a term like "hot bed" which is taken for granted as something known, and rendered as "سرير داظى" ". The problem is in the term "rebellion". Is it "ثورة", "تمرد" or "عصيان"?. First when the two terms "hotbed" and

rebellion collocate, "hotbed" cannot be "سرير دافئ", but most probably "وكر", and the phrase cannot be "وكر الثورة", or "وكر العصيان". The best would be "وكر التمرد".

The following pages are taken from a trilingual dictionary, Dictionary of Modern Political Idioms (English, Arabic and French) compiled by Majdi Wahbi and Wajdi Ghali, 1978. See if you can come up with better translations than the ones given in the dictionary.

Damascus University

O

object *(v.)*

6003 To object to this tendency to undermine the principle of ...

Protester contre ces velléités d'atteinte au principe de ...

يُعارض هذا الميلَ إلى تَقويضِ أو تَقويضِ مبدأ

object *(n.)*

6004 Novation by change of objects.

La novation par changement d'objet.

التجديدُ بتغيير الموضوعات.

6005 To elicit (be an object of) sharp criticism.

Être l'objet de vives critiques.

– يُعرِّض نفسَه لنقد لاذع.

– يثير نقدًا حادًا.

6006 ... with this object in view.

— ... *dans ce but.*

— ... *à cette fin.*

... وهذا الغرضَ نُصْبَ أعينهم.

objection *(n.)*

6007 Objections to the procedure adopted were voiced by certain countries.

Certains pays ont exposé des objections contre la procédure adoptée.

عبَّرت بعضُ البلاد عن اعتراضاتها على الإجراءات التي تقرَّر الأخذُ بها.

6008 To confine their objections within the narrowest limits.

Restreindre leurs objections dans les limites les plus étroites.

يضعون اعتراضاتهم في أضيق الحدود.

objection, raise an

6009 It is only with some reluctance that the government has felt compelled to raise an objection on the ground that ...

Ce n'est qu'à contrecœur que le gouvernement s'est senti dans l'obligation de soulever des objections pour des raisons de ...

قد اضطُرَّت الحكومة على كُرْه منها أن تعترض على أساس ...

6010 Our delegation has no objection to raise.

Notre délégation n'a aucune objection à soulever.

ليس لدَى وفدِنا اعتراضٌ.

objection, take ~ to

6011 The only objection that can be taken to your plan is that ...

Le seul grief qu'on puisse faire à votre projet, c'est que ...

إن الاعتراضَ الوحيد الذي يمكن أن يُوجَّهَ الى خطَّتك هو أن ...

objective *(n.)*

6012 The basic objectives of foreign policy.

Les objectifs fondamentaux de la politique étrangère.

الأهدافُ الرئيسيةُ للسياسة الخارجيةِ.

6013 A complete identity of views between the two countries concerning the objectives and means for the settlement of the problem.

Une identité de vues complète entre les deux pays au sujet du buts et des moyens concernant le règlement du problème.

اتفاقٌ تامٌ في الآراء بين البلدين بشأن الأهداف والوسائل الخاصة بتسوية المشكلة.

6014 Mr. A thinks that he can reconcile these two objectives by pursuing a policy of ...

Mr. A pense qu'il peut concilier ces deux objectifs en poursuivant une politique de ...

يعتقدُ السيدُ ا أنه يستطيعُ ... يستطيعُ التوافقَ بين هذين الهدفين.

6015 A reappraisal of policies and objectives.

Une nouvelle évaluation des objectifs et des lignes politiques.

إعادةُ النظر في السياسات والأهداف.

6016 A speech setting out the purposes and objectives of the conference.

Un discours exposant les objectifs de la conférence.

خطبة توضح أغراض المؤتمر وأهدافه.

6017 Strictly military objectives.

Des objectifs strictement militaires.

أهدافٌ عسكريةٌ بحتة.

6018 There is broad agreement on the main objectives.

Il y a une large mesure d'accord quant aux objectifs principaux.

هناك اتفاقٌ واسعُ المدى على الأهداف الرئيسية.

6019 The use of force or the threat of force to obtain his objectives.

L'emploi de la force ou de la menace pour atteindre ses objectifs.

استخدامُ القوة أو التهديدُ بها للحصول على أغراضه.

objective *(adj.)*

6020 An objective nation-wide poll gives A 54 per cent of the vote to B's 38 per cent.

Un sondage d'opinion objectif répandu par tout le pays attribuerait 54 pour cent des votes à A contre 38 pour cent à B.

استفتاءٌ موضوعيٌ على نطاق الأمة يُعطي ا ٥٤ بالمئة من الأصوات ضدَّ ٣٨ بالمئة لـ ب.

obligation *(n.)*

6021 Anxious to ensure respect for solemn obligations and international undertakings ...

Avec le souci d'assurer le respect des obligations solennelles et des engagements internationaux ...

مع إيلاء الرغبة الأكيدة لضمان احترام الالتزامات الراسخة والتعهدات الدولية ...

6022 A convention of reciprocal obligations.

Les obligations qui résultent des traités en vigueur.

اتفاقٌ مُلزمٌ للطرفين.

6023 Existing treaty obligations.

Les obligations qui résultent des traités en vigueur.

الالتزامات المنصَّة في المعاهدات القائمة.

6024 Obligations which are at variance with the universally recognized principles of international law.

Des obligations en contradiction avec les principes universellement reconnus du droit international.

التزامات مُنافية لمبادىء القانون الدولي المُعترف بها عالمياً.

6025 Reparation for breaking an international obligation.

La réparation due pour la rupture d'un engagement international.

التعويض (الواجبُ) عن خَرق التزام دولي.

6026 To discharge his obligations.

Exécuter ses obligations.

يقوم بالتزاماته.

6027 To fail to meet one's obligations.

Manquer à ses engagements.

لا يَفي بالتزاماته.

6028 To fulfil one's world-wide obligations.

Remplir ses obligations mondiales.

يفي بالتزاماته العالمية.

6029 To give rise to a contractual obligation.

Entraîner une obligation contractuelle.

يُنشيء التزاماً تعاقدياً.

6030 To guarantee the discharge (fulfilment) of this obligation.

Garantir l'accomplissement (l'exécution) de cette obligation.

يضمن أداء هذا الالتزام؛

6031 To refrain from acts inconsistent with treaty obligations.

S'abstenir de commettre des actes incompatibles avec les obligations découlant du traité.

يمتنع عن أي عمل لا يتفق مع التزامات المعاهدة.

oblige *(v.)*

6032 In that event my government will be obliged to consider her own interests and to claim a free hand.

Le cas advenant, mon gouvernement serait obligé de prendre ses propres intérêts en considération et de revendiquer sa pleine liberté d'action.

ستضطر حكومتي في تلك الحالة إلى مراعاة مصالحها الخاصة والتمسك بحقها في حرية التصرف.

obscure *(v.)*

6033 To obscure the issue.

Embrouiller l'écheveau.

يُبهم الأمر.

obscure *(adj.)*

6034 The situation remains obscure in certain provinces.

La situation reste trouble dans certaines provinces.

تظل الحالة غامضة في أقاليم (محافظات) معينة.

observation *(n.)*

6035 To set up observation posts in sensitive areas.

Installer des postes d'observation dans les régions névralgiques.

يقيم مراكز مراقبة في المناطق الحساسة.

observe *(v.)*

6036 To observe the laws and customs of war.

Observer les lois et coutumes de la guerre.

يراعي قوانين الحرب وعرفها.

6037 When asked about this matter, the spokesman for ... merely observed that ...

Interrogé à ce sujet le porte-parole de ... s'est borné à répondre que ...

وعندما سُئل الناطق بلسان ... عن هذا الموضوع أبدى مجرد ملاحظته بأن ...

observer *(n.)*

6038 He only agreed to attend the meeting as an observer.

Il n'a accepté d'assister à la réunion qu'à titre d'observateur.

لم يوافق أن يحضر الاجتماع الا بصفته مراقباً فقط.

6039 In the view of some observers ...

A l'avis de certains observateurs ...

في نظر بعض المراقبين ...

6040 Many observers have warned us against jumping to conclusions.

Plusieurs observateurs nous ont mis en garde contre des conclusions trop hâtives.

قد حذرنا مراقبون عديدون من التسرع في الاستنتاجات (أكثر من اللازم).

6041 Observers here drew this interpretation from a passage of president A's speech.

Des observateurs ici tirèrent cette interprétation d'un passage du discours du président A.

إستخلص المراقبون هنا هذا التفسير (التأويل) من فقرة من خطاب الرئيس ا.

6042 Observers here think that ...

Des observateurs ici estiment que ...

يظن المراقبون هنا أن ...

6043 Two observers then took the floor.

Deux observateurs ont ensuite pris la parole.

أعطيت الكلمة بعدئذ لاثنين من المراقبين.

obtain *(v.)*

6044 B is canvassing to obtain the seat held by A.

A brigué le siège occupé par A.

يَسْعَى ب للحصول على مُقْعَد ا ·

6045 An hour and a half of arduous (tough) discussion to obtain a unanimous vote.

Une heure et demie de délibérations ardues pour obtenir un vote unanime.

مُناقَشات شاقّة لمدة ساعة ونصف للوصول إلى تصويت بالإجماع·

6046 To obtain a settlement more in keeping with his views.

Obtenir un règlement plus conforme à ses vues.

يصل إلى تَسْوية أكثر اتفاقاً مع آرائه·

6047 To obtain by force.

Arracher par la force.

يَسْتَوْلِي بالقوّة·

6048 To obtain diplomatic and political support.

Obtenir un appui diplomatique et politique.

يحصل على تأييد دبلوماسي وسياسي·

6049 An unanimous agreement obtained through bilateral and multilateral conversations.

Un accord unanime obtenu par des conversations bilatérales et multilatérales.

اتفاق بالإجماع تمّ التوصّلُ إليه نتيجةَ مُحادَثات ثُنائيّة ومُتعدّدة الأطراف·

6050 The use of force or the threat of force to obtain his objectives.

L'emploi de la force ou de la menace pour atteindre ses objectifs.

استخدامُ القوّة أو التهديدُ بها للحصول على أغراضه·

obvious *(adj.)*

6051 In spite of the obvious progress which ... has already caused democracy to accomplish ...

En dépit des progrès évidents que ... a d'ores et déjà fait réaliser à la démocratie ...

بِرَغْم التقدُّم الواضح الذي حقّقه ... من قِبَلُ للديمقراطية ...

occasion *(n.)*

6052 As occasion requires.

Quand les circonstances la demandent.

كما تتطلّب الظروفُ·

6053 ..., declared Mr. A in a speech delivered on the occasion of ...

..., a notamment déclaré M. A dans un discours prononcé à l'occasion de ...

كما أعلَنَ السيدُ ا في خطاب ألقاه بمُناسبة ...

6054 Equal to the occasion.

A la hauteur des circonstances.

كُفْءٌ لهذا الظَّرْف·

6055 The place (venue) of the next meeting is on each occasion determined by agreement at the conference.

Le lieu de la réunion suivante sera chaque fois fixé à la conférence par accord mutuel.

مكان الاجتماع التالي يحدد في كل مناسبة باتفاق الآراء في المؤتمر·

6056 ... sends his fraternal greetings and best wishes of success on the occasion of ...

... adresse ses salutations fraternelles et ses vœux de succès à l'occasion de ...

يبعث ... بتحيّاته الأخويّة وأطيب تمنّياته بالتوفيق·

6057 Should the occasion arise ...

Le cas échéant ...

إذا استلزم الأمرُ ...

6058 To give an occasion for misunderstanding.

Donner prise à une équivoque.

يُوجِد فرصةً لإساءة الفَهْم·

6059 To rise to the occasion.

Se montrer à la hauteur de l'occasion.

يَرْتَفِع إلى مُستوى الأحداث·

occupation *(n.)*

6060 To liberate (free) one's country from foreign occupation.

Libérer son pays de l'emprise étrangère.

يُحرِّر بلده من الاحتلال الأجنبي·

Another specialized dictionary is one on linguistics and phonetics compiled by David Crystal, first published 1980. It constitutes a comprehensive lexicographical survey of terminology on linguistics and phonetics.

In compiling any ordinary dictionary mono- or bilingual, one could use the techniques which have provided dictionaries of excellence such as the Oxford English Dictionary or Webster's. The process involves the routine scrutiny of texts from a range of contexts, the recording of new words and senses, and the systematic correlation of these as a preliminary to representing patterns of usage. Such a process can be applied for a specialized dictionary, but it will lack a great deal of specialization, especially with the endless flow of terminology in a particular discipline (such as linguistics in this case).

The specialized field of linguistics is no longer the interest of linguists, but the latter group is outnumbered by those who for private or professional reasons have developed more than an incidental interest in the subject. Translators probably are the ones most in need for such a specialized

dictionary. No one knows how true is the statement that says that the best translators are linguists, especially when they have developed a high degree of sensitivity towards language.

This popular demand has come from those for whom a conscious awareness of language is an integral part of the exercise of a profession, and upon whom the influence of linguistics has been making itself increasingly felt in recent years. (David Crystal, page 2, a first dictionary on Linguistics and Phonetics).

The editor himself said that not all linguistic terminology is included in his dictionary because it cannot all prove to be attractive to readers in linguistics or those interested in the field. Words like MORPHOLOGY, COMPETENCE, STRUCTURALISM cannot for instance be excluded because they turn up so often in students' early experience in the field. However, terms like ANTHROPOPHONICS, ALLOG, HYPERPLEXON, and PARAPHONOLOGY are unlikely to cause any problems because they cannot be encountered early by students or readers of linguistics.

The selection of material in the dictionary is simplified. At the same time, the editor did not find it necessary to include terms like the ALPHABET, ABBERVIATION, or ACRONYM because these are terms whose general sense any good dictionary would handle routinely. Words that have developed special senses due to their use in specific ways by linguists are included: "feature", "accent", "word" and "sentence".

Words related to the traditional approach of analyzing language, ones which are considered to be essential for grammatical descriptions are not included: "masculine", "feminine", "neuter", "definite", "indefinite", etc...

The dictionary does not either include items that belong to other disciplines unless linguistics or phonetics has introduced a special sense or a fresh dimension to their use- for instance, terms belonging to the logical or philosophical analysis of language.

The definitional parts of the entries by themselves were less illuminating than expected in a dictionary like this. The

editor, however, followed a more discursive approach with similar illustrations to capture the significance of particular items.

The entries accordingly contain encyclopedic information about such matters as the historical context in which a term was used (See following pages from the dictionary).

Each entry in the dictionary is self-contained with no obligatory cross references to other entries to complete the exposition of a sense. The editor preferred to work to work on the principle that, as most dictionary-users open the dictionary with a single problematic term in mind, they will be given a satisfactory account of that term as immediately as possible. The terms COMPETENCE is explained under COMPETENCE and PERFORMANCE under PERFORMANCE and so on without any cross referencing or problem causing for a reader or a translator in our case. A dictionary in his opinion cannot be treated or used or looked at as a textbook.

Within each entry of the dictionary, the main terms being defined are printed in bald face (along with their main inflection variants). Any other terms, less central to the exposition of the headword, are printed between quotation marks. Almost each entry is supplied by a specialized reference for further information if one is interested.

The following few pages contain terms used linguistically in a technical specialized meaning such as FAMILY, FEATURE, and FEEDBACK, MODE, SUPPLETION, etc. Try to find equivalent terms for them in Arabic.

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F

factitive A term used in GRAMMATICAL description to refer to a CONSTRUCTION or FORM (usually a VERB) denoting an action in which a cause produces a result, e.g. *make, kill, choose, elect* could be called 'factitive verbs'. In CASE grammar, the term has special status, where it refers to the SEMANTIC case of the entity resulting from the verb's action, or understood as part of the verb's meaning, and is contrasted with AGENTIVE, DATIVE, etc. See Lyons 1977b: Ch. 12; Bolinger 1975: Ch. 15.

factive (factivity) A term used in the CLASSIFICATION of VERBS, referring to a verb which takes a COMPLEMENT CLAUSE, and where the speaker PRESUPPOSES the truth of the PROPOSITION expressed in that clause. For example, *know, agree, realise*, etc. are 'factive verbs': in *he knows that the cat is in the garden*, the speaker presupposes that the cat is in the garden. 'Factive predicators' may involve other classes than verbs: ADJECTIVES and NOUN CONSTRUCTIONS, for example, may display 'factivity', as in *it's surprising that he came, it's a shame that he came*. By contrast, non-factive constructions do not commit the speaker to the truth of the proposition expressed in the complement-clause, e.g. *believe, think*, as in *he thinks that the cat is in the garden*. Contra-factive constructions presuppose the falsity of the proposition expressed in the complement clause, e.g. *wish, hope*, as in *I'd hoped the cat was in the garden*. See Lyons 1977b: Chs. 14, 17.

falling/fall (1) A term used in classifying the linguistic uses of PITCH, referring to a movement from relatively high to relatively low. Falling tones of various kinds (e.g. 'high/low falling', 'falling-rising') may be encountered in the study of INTONATION systems and of TONE LANGUAGES. See Bolinger 1975: Ch. 3.

(2) A term used in a two-way classification of DIPHTHONGS (opposed to RISING), referring to cases where the first ELEMENT of the diphthong receives the maximum PROMINENCE. See Gimson 1970: Ch. 7.

family A term used in HISTORICAL LINGUISTIC studies to characterize a genetic MODEL of the relationships between LANGUAGES. A 'family' of languages is the set of languages deriving from a common ancestor, or 'parent', e.g. the Indo-European family consists of the 'daughter' languages Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, etc. which all developed out of Proto-Indo-European. The family tree is a representation of these relationships devised by COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGISTS in the 19th century. See Bolinger 1975: Ch. 13; Robins 1971: Ch. 8.

favourite (non-) A term used by some LINGUISTS in the CLASSIFICATION of SENTENCE types to refer to the most PRODUCTIVE sentence pattern in a LANGUAGE. In English, the SUBJECT + PREDICATE (NP + VP) pattern is the favourite (or MAJOR) type, other types being referred to as non-favourite (or MINOR). See Quirk *et al* 1972: Ch. 2.

feature A term used in LINGUISTICS and PHONETICS to refer to any typical or noticeable property of spoken or written LANGUAGE. Features are classified in terms of the various LEVELS of linguistic analysis, e.g. 'PHONETIC/PHONOLOGICAL/GRAMMATICAL features' or in terms of a dimension of DESCRIPTION, e.g. 'ACOUSTIC/ARTICULATORY/AUDITORY features'. At the most general level, features may be classified as linguistic (or 'intralinguistic') as opposed to 'non-linguistic' (EXTRA-LINGUISTIC or METALINGUISTIC). At the most specific level, certain types of feature may be set up as the minimal UNITS of a theory, as in distinctive feature theories of phonology. In GENERATIVE grammatical analysis, the term has come to be associated with the way in which words are classified in the LEXICON in terms of their grammatical properties, such as [animate], [common], [masculine], [countable]. Such features are usually considered to be BINARY, as were phonological features, and analysed as [+animate], [−animate], etc. SEMANTIC features, likewise, can be handled in binary terms, as in the analysis of *spinster* as [+human], [+adult], [+never married] and [+female] (or, perhaps, [−male]). Features are sometimes referred to as COMPONENTS, especially in semantic analysis. See Lyons 1968: Ch. 7; Hyman 1975: Ch. 2.

feedback An extension of the technical use of this term in COMMUNICATION theory, referring to the process whereby the sender of a message obtains a reaction from his receiver which enables him to check on the efficiency of his communication. More specifically, some LINGUISTS have suggested it as a defining property of human LANGUAGE (contrasting with the properties of other SEMIOTIC SYSTEMS), whereby speakers are able to monitor their own PERFORMANCE (both by

metrics The traditional sense of this term – the study of versification – is interpreted in LINGUISTICS as the analysis of metrical structure using the whole range of linguistic techniques, especially those belonging to SEGMENTAL and SUPRASEGMENTAL PHONOLOGY. See Robins 1971: Ch. 9.

microlinguistic(s) A term used by some linguists, especially in the 1950s, to refer to the main areas of LINGUISTICS, especially PHONOLOGY, MORPHOLOGY and SYNTAX, these being seen as constituting a sharply defined field of study differentiable from PRELINGUISTICS and METALINGUISTICS. In this frame of reference, it was seen as a branch of MACROLINGUISTICS. More broadly, the term can be used to distinguish complementary views of a subject, one being strictly linguistic, the other being broader, e.g. a study of MEANING which concentrates on DENOTATIVE meaning and does not take SOCIOLINGUISTIC, etc. factors into account might be called 'microlinguistic' (as opposed to 'macrolinguistic') semantics.

The term 'microlinguistic' is sometimes used outside this framework in a general sense, to refer to any analysis of linguistic data involving a maximum depth of detail. Likewise, the term 'microsociolinguistic' (opposed to 'macro-') is sometimes found. See Crystal 1969: Ch. 2; Lyons 1977b: Ch. 14.

mid A term used in the three-fold PHONETIC classification of vertical TONGUE movement in VOWEL sounds, the others being 'high' and 'low'. It refers to vowels made in the middle area of ARTICULATION, as in *get*, *say*, *go* or *got*. See Gimson 1970: Ch. 4; Catford 1977: Ch. 9.

minimal-distance principle (MDP) A term used in PSYCHOLINGUISTICS, referring to a principle assumed to be generally applicable in the analysis of COMPLEMENT structures of the type *John wants Jim to go*, where the SUBJECT of the complement CLAUSE is *Jim*, i.e. the nearest NOUN PHRASE to the left of the complement VERB. Most complement-taking verbs conform to this principle (e.g. *like*, *hope*, *make*), which is used especially in child language studies to explain apparent anomalies in the ACQUISITION of complements and other similar types of STRUCTURE. For example, in *John promised Jim to go*, the subject of *go* is *John*: this breaks the minimal-distance principle, and it is hypothesised that children will have greater difficulty learning structures involving such verbs, since they constitute exceptions to the general rule. See Clark & Clark 1977: Ch. 9.

minimal free form A term introduced into LINGUISTICS by the American linguist Leonard BLOOMFIELD as part of his definition of

WORD. The phrase can be glossed as 'the smallest linguistic FORM which can stand on its own as an UTTERANCE'. See Lyons 1968: Ch. 5.

minimal pair (test) One of the DISCOVERY PROCEDURES used in PHONOLOGY to determine which sounds belong to the same class, or PHONEME. Two words which differ in only one sound are referred to as a 'minimal pair', e.g. *pin* vs. *bin*, *cat* vs. *cut*. A group of words differentiated by each having only one sound different from all others, e.g. *big, pig, rig* . . . is sometimes called a 'minimal set'. See Hyman 1975: Ch. 3; Bolinger 1975: Ch. 3.

minor A term used by some LINGUISTS in the classification of SENTENCE types to refer to a sentence (a **minor sentence**) with limited PRODUCTIVITY (e.g. *Please, Sorry*) or one which lacks some of the CONSTITUENTS of the LANGUAGE's MAJOR (or FAVOURITE) sentence type (e.g. VOCATIVES, ELLIPTICAL CONSTRUCTIONS). See Quirk *et al* 1972: Ch. 7.

misderivation A term used by some PSYCHOLINGUISTS to refer to a type of TONGUE-SLIP where the wrong AFFIX is attached to a WORD, as in *kingness* for *kingship*. See Clark & Clark 1977: Ch. 7; Bolinger 1975: Ch. 12.

MIT The abbreviation for Massachusetts Institute of Technology, used in LINGUISTICS as a label characterising GENERATIVE linguistic theory and method. The 'MIT school' is so called because of the influence of the work of Noam CHOMSKY and his associates at MIT since the late 1950s. See Bolinger 1975: Ch. 15.

MLU The usual abbreviation for MEAN LENGTH OF UTTERANCE.

modal(ity) A term used in GRAMMATICAL and SEMANTIC analysis to refer to contrasts in MOOD-signalled by the VERB and associated categories. In English, modal contrasts are primarily expressed by a sub-class of AUXILIARY verbs, e.g. *may, will, can*. This sub-class is symbolised as M in the PHRASE-STRUCTURE RULES of a GENERATIVE grammar. In CASE grammar, modality refers to one of the two major CONSTITUENTS of a sentence's DEEP STRUCTURE, the other being PROPOSITION. See Lyons 1968: Ch. 7; Quirk *et al* 1972: Ch. 3.

mode (1) A term used in the HALLIDAYAN classification of LANGUAGE VARIETIES, referring to the MEDIUM of the language activity which determines the role played by the language in a situation. Mode (more fully, mode of discourse) primarily includes the choice of speech vs. writing (along with other possible sub-divisions, such as reading

known as a SUPERSTRATUM. See Robins 1971: Ch. 8; Trudgill 1974: Ch. 3.

suction One of the features of sound set up by CHOMSKY & Halle in their DISTINCTIVE FEATURE theory of PHONOLOGY, under the heading of SUPPLEMENTARY MOVEMENTS, to handle variations in MANNER OF ARTICULATION. It refers to articulatory movements of the GLOTTIS or velum (cf. VELAR) where the air flow is directed inwards, as in IMPLOSIVES and CLICKS. See Ladefoged 1975: Ch. 11; Hyman 1975: Ch. 2.

suffix(-ing/-ation) A term used in MORPHOLOGY referring to an AFFIX which is added following a ROOT or STEM. The process of suffixation or suffixing is common in English, both for the DERIVATIONAL formation of new LEXICAL items (e.g. *-ize*, *-tion*) and for expressing GRAMMATICAL relationships (INFLECTIONAL endings such as *-s*, *-ed*, *-ing*). See Robins 1971: Ch. 5; Matthews 1974: Ch. 7.

superfix/suprafix A term used in PHONETICS and PHONOLOGY to refer to a vocal effect which extends over more than one sound SEGMENT in an UTTERANCE, such as a PITCH, STRESS, or JUNCTURE pattern, particularly when this is seen in the context of a specific GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURE. The term SUPRASEGMENTAL is however now widely used instead. See Bolinger 1975: Ch. 3.

superlative A term used in the three-way GRAMMATICAL description of ADJECTIVES and ADVERBS into DEGREES, specifying the extent of their application. The superlative form is used to express a comparison between more than two entities, and contrasts with COMPARATIVE, where only two entities are involved, and POSITIVE, where no comparison is implied. In English there is both an INFLECTION (*-est*) and a PERIPHRASTIC construction (*most*) to express this notion (e.g. *biggest*, *most interesting*). See Quirk *et al* 1972: Ch. 5.

superstratum A term used in SOCIOLINGUISTIC and HISTORICAL LANGUAGE studies to refer to a LINGUISTIC VARIETY or set of FORMS which has influenced the STRUCTURE or use of a less dominant variety or language within a community. A linguistic superstratum is usually the result of political, economic or cultural dominance, as illustrated by the influence of English, French, Arabic, etc. on the languages of the world at various periods in history. One of the most noticeable features of superstratal influence is the increased use of LOAN words. See Trudgill 1974: Ch. 8.

supplementary movements One of the types of sound feature set up by CHOMSKY & Halle in their DISTINCTIVE FEATURE theory of PHONOLOGY, to handle variations in MANNER OF ARTICULATION. They are sub-divided into SUCTION and PRESSURE types, a distinction made on the basis of the GLOTTAL or VELAR movement involved in sounds with two simultaneous CLOSURES, as in EJECTIVES and CLICKS. See Ladefoged 1975: Ch. 11; Hyman 1975: Ch. 2.

suppletion (suppletive) A term used in MORPHOLOGY to refer to cases where it is not possible to show a relationship between MORPHEMES through a general RULE, because the forms involved have different ROOTS. A **suppletive** is the grammar's use of an unrelated FORM (i.e. with a different root) to complete a PARADIGM, as in the present~past TENSE relationship of *go* ~ *went*, or the COMPARATIVE form *better* in relation to *good*. See Robins 1971: Ch. 5.

supraglottal A general term used in PHONETICS to refer to the whole area of the VOCAL TRACT above the GLOTTIS. See Ladefoged 1975: Ch. 1.

suprasegmental A term used in PHONETICS and PHONOLOGY to refer to a vocal effect which extends over more than one sound SEGMENT in an UTTERANCE, such as a PITCH, STRESS, or JUNCTURE pattern. In its contrast with 'segmental', it is seen as one of two main classes into which phonological UNITS can be divided. In American STRUCTURALIST theories, suprasegmentals were analysed as PHONEMES, and sequences of such features as MORPHEMES, but not all phonologists analyse these features in EMIC terms. Alternative terms are PLURISEGMENTAL, non-segmental and SUPERFIX. See Ladefoged 1975: Ch. 10; Bolinger 1975: Ch. 3; Hyman 1975: Ch. 6.

surface structure/grammar A central theoretical term in GENERATIVE GRAMMAR, opposed to DEEP STRUCTURE. The 'surface structure' (or 'surface grammar') of a sentence is the final stage in the SYNTACTIC REPRESENTATION of a sentence, which provides the input to the PHONOLOGICAL COMPONENT of the grammar, and which thus most closely corresponds to the structure of the sentence we articulate and hear. Analysing a surface STRING of MORPHEMES through CONSTITUENT analysis is a universal procedure which indicates many important facts about LINGUISTIC structure; but it by no means indicates everything, e.g. it cannot explain how we recognise AMBIGUOUS sentences, or how we INTUITIVELY relate sentences which have different surface FORMS but the same basic MEANING (e.g. *cats chase mice* and *mice are chased by cats*). For such reasons, linguists in the late 1950s postulated a deep

Chapter Eight

Bilingual Dictionaries

(Arabic- English and English – Arabic)

The most popular dictionary in the first half of the twentieth century is the Arabic- English/ English- Arabic Modern Dictionary by Elias Anton Elias. That work was so dominant to the extent that any other attempt on writing such dictionaries did not have much success.

The problem that encountered whoever worked on English – Arabic dictionaries was to find the equivalents for the influx of technical terms in English. Arabic is one of the richest world languages. English coined terms for the technical and scientific discoveries, inventions and other developments in all field depending on Greek and Latin roots. And some say that these roots have their roots originally in Arabic.

(See section on bases and affixes from Latin and Greek … With little knowledge of ancient Arabic you will notice the similarity even identicalness).

Bilingual dictionaries are primarily concerned with giving equivalents, but they are not mere translations of the entries compiled in a dictionary of the source language. A compiler of an Arabic- English or English- Arabic dictionary does not only have to dig for the closest equivalent from the source language into the target language, he has to take into consideration the variation in cultural and thought patterns reflected in the languages at hand. If we take words like " أبحر، بحر، بخري، بحرية، بحر السنة، بحرة، بحيرة، تبحر" in Arabic, could the same root be the base for giving their equivalence in English? Does "تبحر في الموضوع الفلاني" have anything to do with "بحر", or sea? What English words could stand for the many names of the Arabic words أسد، سيف، صحراء، صادق، شهم، كريم?

Words in bilingual dictionaries should be contextualized to reflect the vast rainbow of the senses a particular entry can have.

Those who combine dictionaries go through highly complicated process of selection, investigation, and analysis. This job is close to impossible to accomplish.

The process is so painful; it is like an unending maze... That is in mono-lingual dictionaries because the number of words in any language is almost infinite: which of this huge number of words to include and what are the suitable meanings to be used? The job becomes more complex in the case of bilingual dictionaries. That who compiles such a dictionary should not only be linguistically bilingual but almost bi-cultural, so that his/her work would be reliable, adequate and competent.

Dictionaries, mono or bi-lingual, are essential tools for a translator. A compiler of a bilingual dictionary (English – Arabic for instance) sometimes resorts to a monolingual dictionary (English- English, or Arabic – Arabic) to clarify a certain point he is making. A translator goes through the same process. That is why in translating we need to go to a monolingual dictionary in order to understand the nature of a particular term.

One of the bilingual English- Arabic dictionaries which is in the possession of almost every Arab studying English is ALMAWRED (المورد). This great work in which Muneer

Al- Balabaki must have spent sleepless nights and years of pain is not looked at as it deserves by critics of dictionaries for reasons we are not aware of. M. Enani supposedly a competent and well-established scholar says that "المورد" is the worst among such English- Arabic dictionaries; it is "very poor on usage and confused on definition. Its major flaw is due to the fact that in inception, it was an awkward translation of the Webster's Collegiate Dictionary: in subsequent editions accretions were heaped up without any guidance on usage. It is especially disastrous to use if the translator is a beginner who has not acquired adequate knowledge of the various contexts in which a word may be used. An experienced translator may consult it only if accompanied by other English dictionaries..."

Not in defense of Almawrid, but the points raised by Enani against the dictionary lack a great deal of objectivity of truth. First with regard to poverty on usage, how do we explain Almawrid's inclusion of the big number of meanings given to each entry? No entry could have ten to fifteen synonyms so that the dictionary editor or compiler would include. Take for instance an entry like "gauge" ;

first, the part of speech is specified: (noun) and (transitive verb), then the different meanings are listed:

١. (أ) قياس

(ب) سعة، مدى، حجم

٢. معيار، مقياس

٣. موقع السفينة النسبي بالقياس إلى سفينة أخرى وإلى الريح

٤. (أ) عرض السكة الحديدية

(ب) المسافة بين دولابين على محور

٥. (أ) سماكة صفيحة معدنية

(ب) قطر الشريط الخ

٦. (أ) يقيس، يعاير،

(ب) يعين سعة شيء

(ج) يقدر

٧. يمزج (الملاط) بنسب معينة

(المورد: ١٩٩١، ٣٨١)

May be if Almawrid had said:

محمود يمزج الملاط بنسب معينة

would have been rich on usage.

These are the general contexts in which the term is used. Specific contexts are automatically included and cannot divert from the usages included.

Definitions in Almawrid are not confused, the editor, Muneer Al-Balbaki spent thirty full years as a full time translator of not less than seventy books from English into Arabic. While translating these works, AlBalbaki consulted- as mentioned in the introduction to the 1992 edition of his Mawrid- many of the available dictionaries then. Those could not provide him with appropriate explanations or definitions for the terms or idiomatic expressions he encountered in the book he was translating. He used to register, on the margins of the dictionaries he used, the different terms or idiomatic expressions in use in such English works he was working on.

AlBalbaki did not think of writing a dictionary to add to what he described as "the golden valuable chain of available dictionaries (English – Arabic). He just wanted to make a special personal collection of terms, expressions and idioms Sa'ada, Elias and Madhar did not include in their English –Arabic dictionary available before AlMawrid.

Al-Mawrid cannot be a mere translation of Webster's dictionary as Enani claimed. It is so comprehensive to the extent that if you find yourself continuously consulting a specialized dictionary or an English- English dictionary when translating a text from a specific academic or scientific discipline, you find yourself satisfied with what Almarid provides you with on that particular field.

The entries in AlMawrid exceed one hundred thousand. The entries in the Webster, Enani talked about, do not exceed eighty thousand. This means that even if AlBalbaki relied heavily on Webster or even translated it, he must have made use of other sources, British, American mono-lingual dictionaries along with other specialized dictionaries.

The following two pages include the English dictionaries AlMawrid used along with abbreviations indicating the discipline, field, subject or area of study or science a certain term belongs to. These are around one hundred. And one can get around one hundred glossaries or dictionaries on different fields from Muneer Balbaki's AlMawrid.

المختصرات المعتمدة

١ . المختصرات الفردية

آ	آلات
آثا	علم الآثار
أج	علم الأجنة
أح	علم الأحياء
احص	علم الاحصاء
اق	علم الاقتصاد
أر	علم الأرصاد
اس	الإسلام
اسك	اسكتلندية ؛ بلغة اسكتلندة .
اع	علم الاجتماع
ارق	استعمال قديم
اكث	أسماك كثيرة
الك	الكترونيات
ام	استعمال عسكري
انن	استعمال نادر
بح	بحرية
بر	بريطانية ؛ بلغة الانكليز خاصة .
بص	علم البصريات
بك	علم البكتريا
بل	علم البلاغة
بلو	بلورات
ت	علم التشريح
تا	تاريخ
تأ	تأمين
تج	تجارة
تر	علم التربية
تلف	التلفزيون
جب	علم الجبر
جر	
جغ	جغرافية
جن	جنينية
جو	علم الجيولوجيا
ح	علم الحيوان
حر	حراثة
حش	حشرات
دب	دبلوماسية
ر	رياضيات
را	راديو
رار	رادار
رب	رياضة بدنية
رد	راديو
رم	رسم
ز	زراعة
سن	سينما
سي	سيارات
ص	صناعة
صح	صحافة
صخ	علم الصخور
صو	صوتيات
صي	صيدلة
ض	علم الضوء
ط	علم الطب
طا	طائر
طبخ	مطبخ
طبع	طباعة
طي	طيران
ع	عامية
عا	عامية أميركية
عب	عامية بريطانية
عد	عادة
عر	علم العروض
عم	فن العمارة
فا	اسم الفاعل من . .
فج	فنون جميلة
فز	علم الفيزياء
فزن	فيزياء نووية
فس	علم الفسيولوجيا
فف	الفاسفة
فل	علم الفلك
فو	فوتوغرافيا أو تصوير فوتوغرافي
ق	قانون
قا	قابل ، القابل

مفتاح اللفظ

إن الفاصلة العليا الغليظة (ˈ) كما في كلمة courtroom [kôrtˈrōōm] تفيد أن المقطع الذي يسبقها يُلفظ بنبرة شديدة.
أما الفاصلة العليا الرفيعة (ˈ) فتفيد أن المقطع الذي يسبقها يُلفظ بنبرة مخففة*.

ă	at; map
ā	date; mate
â	aware; care
ä	car; part
á	à bas; aperitif
b	bad; rib
ch	cheek; beach
d	dim; dice
ĕ	egg; end
ē	ease; me
f	fill; cliff
g	god; big
h	hill; holy
ĭ	in; give
ī	bite; like
j	jar; edge
k	kill; mark
kh	تُلفظ كما في كلمة buch (بوخ) الألمانية.
l	land ; bell
m	mile; loom
n	no; in
ng	king; sing
ŏ	bond; lot
ō	bone; old
ô	orphan; ball
œ	تُلفظ كما في كلمة feu الفرنسية.
oi	boil; boy
o͝o	look; good
o͞o	boot; cool
ou	out; found
p	paper; crop
r	red; try
s	sea; ass
sh	shall; dash
t	tell; net
th	thing; bath
t͟h	this; brother
ŭ	under; love
ū	unity; acute
û	urgent; turn
v	victory; give
w	were; away
y	yellow; yet
ÿ	تُلفظ كما في كلمة u الفرنسية.
z	zinc; lazy
zh	vision; pleasure
ə	تُلفظ كما تُلفظ:
	a في كلمة alone
	e في كلمة system
	i في كلمة easily
	o في كلمة gallop
	u في كلمة circus

* اعتمدنا في تحقيق اللفظ على معجم وبستر وسمجم وفي امريكان كولدج ديكشنري The American College Dictionary

One would wish that M. Enani could provide Arabs interested or concerned with English with a better dictionary than the one he considers a disaster.

Here are few pages from Al-Mawrid in which some of the abbreviations indicating different disciplines are underlined. And to attest to the comprehensibility on the same pages there is a layout of the word "STAND" which is presented in such a rich way that can only be found in a specialized dictionary for idiomatic expressions in English.

Damascus University

stager [stēj'ur] *(n.)* المتمرّس ؛ المتمرّس (~ an old ~).

stage set *(n.)* إعداد المسرح : ترتيب الأثاث والستائر المسرحية لتهيئة مكان معيّن من مشاهد التمثيلية .

stagestruck [stēj'struk'] *(adj.)* : مسحور بالمسرح ؛ ومتعلّقة : عبارة عن رغبة لا تقاوم في أن يصبح ممثلاً .

stage whisper *(n.)* (١) الهمسة المسرحية : همسة عالية تصدر عن الممثل فيسمعها المتفرّجون ولكن من المفروض أن لا يسمعها الممثلون الآخرون (٢) همسة مسموعة .

stagflation *(n.)* تضخّم مصحوب بركود اقتصادي .

stagger [stāg'ur] *(v.; n.)* (١) يترنّح ؛ يتأرجح . (٢) يتمايل بشدّة . (٣) يروّع . ×(٤) يُذهل ؛ يتمثّل (٥) يُرتّب ؛ يجعله يترنّح (٦) وقت يترتّب فيه نجم ما . وب، يتنظّم في سلسلة من المواعيد المتداخلة أو المتعاقبة §(٧) لغو : دوّار الخيل والقلبة الخ. (٨) ترنّح ؛ تمايل ؛ تمايُل (٩) نظام أو ترتيب شجريّ الشكل §(١٠) تداخل الترتيب ؛ تعاقبي الترتيب .

staggering [stāg'a ring] *(adj.)* مُذهل ؛ مُروّع ؛ صاعق .

staggery [stāg'a ri] *(adj.)* مترنّح ؛ متمايل ؛ متقلقل .

staghound *(n.)* كلب الأيائل : كلب يستخدم في صيد الأيائل

stagily [stā'jil.li] *(adv.)* بطريقة مسرحية ؛ على نحو مسرحي .

staging [stā'jing] *(n.)* (١) ممثلات ؛ مجموعة ممثلات (في مسرحية) (ب. بشبّاك) (٢) وقت تسيير مركبات السكّة (ب. stagecoach) .

وضع الارتحال في مركبة سكّة (٣) الإخراج المسرحي .

staging area *(n.)* منطقة التواصل : منطقة تجمّع فيها القوات العسكرية وتعدّ للقتال قبل تحليقها بمهمة جديدة .

stagnancy [stāg'nan si] *(n.)* ركود ؛ جمود .

stagnant [stāg'nant] *(adj.)* راكد (ب. pond) .

stagnate [-nēt] *(vi.; t.)* (١) يركد ؛ يركّد : يجعله راكداً . ×(٢) يركّد

stagy [stā'jī] *(adj.)* (١) مسرحي (٢) متكلّف ؛ مصطنع .

staid [stād] *(adj.)* —**staidness** *(n.)* رزين ؛ رصين . —

staid [stād] *past and past part. of stay.*

stain [stān] *(vt.; i.; n.)* (١) يلطّخ ؛ يدنّس ؛ يلوّث (٢) يتلوّن ؛ يصبغ ؛ يصبّغ ؛ يصبغ (٣) لطخة ؛ بقعة ؛ وصمة (٤) صباغ ؛ صبغ .

—**stainless** *(adj.)*

stained [stānd] *(adj.)* (١) ملطّخ ؛ مدنّس (٢) ملوّن . ب، ملوّن

stainer [stā'nur] *(n.)* وظيفة ؛ مهنة : الصابغ . ب، صبّاغ

stainless steel *(n.)* الفولاذ الصامد ؛ فولاذ لا يصدأ .

stair [stār] *(n.)* (١) سلّم (٢) درجة (في سلّم) .

staircase [stār'kēs'] *(n.)* (١) بيت السلّم (٢) سلّم . درج .

stairway [stār'wā'] *(n.)* سلّم ؛ درج .

stairwell [stār'wēl'] *(n.)* بئر السلّم ؛ بيت السلّم .

stake [stēk] *(n.; vt.)* (١) وتد ؛ وتيد . ب، يتاد (للخيام الخ.) . (٢) وتد خازوق (يُشدّ إليه المحكوم عليه بالموت حرقاً) . ب، الإعدام حرقاً بالشدّ إلى خازوق ؛ (٣) وتد رهان ؛ مالٌ يُراهَن به . ب، جائزة سباقٍ أو مباراة . ج، حصة في مشاريع تجارية (٤) الوتيد المدبّب : واحد من سلسلة أوتاد مغروسة في جانب السكة أو مؤخرها لاحتجاز العجلات (٥) سهم مجهود شهد بالوتد (٦) يشدّ (سجيناً) إلى وتد (٧) يميت حرقاً (بالشدّ إلى خازوق) (٨) يراهن ؛ يخاطر (٩) يستند عليه أو صوّب أو يساند (١٠) يدعم مالياً .

stake body *(n.)* البدن الوتدي : بدن سيارة مطرح مؤلف من منصفر فُرِسَت حول جوانبها أوتاد تحجز الحمل .

stakeholder [stēk'hōl'dur] *(n.)* مستلم الرهان : مَن يودَع عنده الرهان ريثما تُسوّى الشجرة .

stake truck *(n.)* الشاحنة الوتدية : شاحنة أو سيارة شحن ذات بدن مُوتَّد (ب. stake body) .

Stakhanovite [sta khan'a vīt] *(Russ.)* : عامل من مصانع الاتحاد السوفياتي منحت الدولة ملاوات وامتيازات خاصة مكافأة له على تخطّيه النسبة السوية في الإنتاج .



A. stalactite
B. stalagmite

stalactite [sta lāk'tīt] *(L.)* الهابط ؛ الصاعد : رواسب كلسية متدلّية من سقوف المغاور (جي) .

stalag [stā'lag] *(G.)* المعتقل : معسكر احتجاز ألماني لجنود وضباط الحلفاء .

stalagmite [sta lag'-] *(L.)* الصاعد ؛ الهابط : رواسب كلسية تتشكّل في قرار المغاور (جي) .

stale [stēl] *(adj.; vt.; i.; n.)* (١) ذكيّ (للخادم) ليقيد . ب، (٢) مبتذل ؛ بالٍ ؛ بايخ (joke ~ ~) (٣) مسنّ : فاقد قوّته المرهفة بحكم مرور الزمن (debt ~ ~) (٤) مؤهّن ؛ مُجيّد §(٥) يجعله ذكياً أو مبتذلاً الخ . ×(٦) يصبح ذكياً الخ . (٧) يبول البعير أو القرص §(٨) بول البهيمة .

stalemate [stēl'mēt'] *(n.; vt.)* (١) إحراج الشاه : موقف في الشطرنج يعدّ فيه الإنسان بحركة ما من غير إعلان الشاه (٢) ورطة ؛ مأزق §(٣) يستدرج الشاه (٤) يورّط في ورطة أو مأزق .

Stalinism [stā'la niz am] *(n.)* الستالينية : نظرية في الشيوعية طوّرها ستالين من الماركسية اللينينية وهي تتسم بالدكتاتورية البوليسية ، والإرهاب الشامل ، والتركيز على القومية الروسية .

stalk [stōk] *(n.; vt.; i.)* (١) ساق (نبات) . ب، (٢) ساقة . ب، ساق (إنسان) . ج، جهاز الإبصار (لب) (٣) وجيهة ؛ ذُنيب (ج) (٤) مشية متثاقلة الخ . §(٥) يطارد خلسةً (٦) يمشي ببطء أو بتصلّب أو بتشامخ (٧) يغشى (الداء) بمشية واغتراء ×(٨) يطوف بقلق ما بحثاً عن الطرائد .

stalking-horse [stōk'ing hōrs'] *(n.)* (١) فريسة ؛ الحياد (٢) حصان ؛ جواد أو شيء على صورة جواد يستتر به الصائد ليتخيّل الطرائد (٣) قناع ؛ ذريعة (٤) المرشّح الدعويّ : مرشّح يُراد به ترشيح منافسه الأقوى أو حرمان المرشّح المنافس من عدد من الأصوات الانتخابية .

stall [stōl] *(n.; vt.; i.)* (١) داء المرابط : مربط الجواد أو الثور الخ . في إسطبل أو حظيرة . ب، (٢) الموقف المعلّم : قطعة معلمة تتسع لسيارة واحدة (في ساحة لإيقاف السيارات) (٣) داء مقعد في مطبخ الكنيسة . ب، مقعد خشبيّ طويل من مقاعد مدينة صغيرة في كنيسة . ج، مقعد أمامي (في مسرح) (٤) كشك الخ . (لعرض السلع للبيع) (٥) قسم الإصبع : غطاء واقٍ للإصبع (٦) صنجيرة (~ a shower ~) (٧) الأعيار (طب) (٨) مزيرة ؛ حيلة ؛ خدعة §(٩) يضع في مربط أو موقف معلّم (١٠) يوقف (١١) يؤخّر أو يؤجّل بالمراوغة أو الحيلة . ×(١٢) يتوقف (المحرك الخ.) فجأة (١٣) تعثار (الطائرة) .

stall-feed [stōl'fēd'] *(vt.)* يسمّن في مَربط (بقية التسعين) .

stalling angle *(n.)* زاوية الانعيار (طي) .

stalling speed *(n.)* سرعة الانعيار (طي) .

ā as; ă ăsk; ä ăsk; a mass; ē ēve; e ĕvent; ī īce; i ĭll; o ōver; ō ŏdd; ô ôrder; oo wood; ōō wōod; ou out; u ŭp; ū ūse; ŭ ŭrge; ûr ûrge; ch chain; g gift; ĥ ĥat; j jet; ng sing; s sit; sh shine; th thing; zh vision; ə = a in about, e in system, i in unity, o in gallop, u in circus.

stallion [stăl'yən] *(n.)* الفحل ؛ حصان غير مُتخصِّي (للاستيلاء) .

stalwart [stôl'wərt] *(adj.; n.)* (١) قوي البنية ؛ طويل موفور العضل (٢) باسل شهم . ‹ ‹ واسع الإيمان (a ~ supporter) (٣) شخص قوي البنية الخ . (٤) نصير واسع الإيمان .

stamen [stā'mən] *(L.)* pl. **-mens** or **-mina** السَّداة : العضو المذكر في الزهرة (نب) .

stamina- *or* **staminal-** بادئة معناها : سداة (نب) .

staminate [stăm'ə nət] *(L.)* ذو سداة ؛ مذكر (نب) .

staminiferous [stăm'ə nĭf'ər əs] *(adj.)* مُتَّصِف بالسَّداة أو مؤلَّف منها .

staminody [stăm'ə nō dē] *(adj.)* مُسَدِّي : واقع سداة أو السَّداة . ‹ ‹ ذو سُدَّية ولكن ليس له يد كذلك (نب) .

stammer [stăm'ər] *(vi.; t.; n.)* (١) يتمتم ؛ يتلعثم . ‹ ‹ (٢) يقول متلعثماً (~ out that he was...) ×(٣) تمتمة ؛ تلعثم الخ .

stamp [stămp] *(vt.; i.; n.)* (١) يدوس أو يدعس بقدمه أو آلة ؛ (٢) يضرب (شيئاً) بالمِدَقّ لتسوية . ‹ ‹ يدوس بقوة . ‹ ‹ يطقطق . ‹ ‹ يُصيد ؛ يضع (ختماً) (٣) يُسَهِّر ؛ يختم . ‹ ‹ يلصق طابعاً بريدياً على (١) يأكل بتكلُّف بالغ أو كالكبش . ‹ ‹ يملك السيطرة أو الشيات (٥) يطبع ؛ يطبع ؛ يميز . ‹ ‹ يدل على أنه (his speech ~s him as a man of letters.) ذو صفة خاصة (٦) يرتطم ؛ يصطك (٧) يحتقر (٨) علامة ؛ طابعة ؛ بصمة ؛ دمغة (٩) طابع أو صفة مميزة (١٠) الطراز ؛ طراز (٣) (men of that ~) (١١) يأ، طابع أميري . ‹ ‹ طابع بريدي .

stampede [stăm pēd'] *(n.; vt.; i.)* (١) تشتُّتٌ (أو فرار) مفاجئ ؛ التطيح (مواشٍ أو خيل) مذعورة (٢) فرارٌ جماعي (٣) يحمل على الفرار مذعوراً ×(٤) يفرّ مذعوراً .

stamp duty *(n.)* = **stamp tax.**

stamper [stăm'pər] *(n.)* (١) الطَّبَّام (٢) = **stamp S** (١) موظف يختم الطوابع الصمغية على الرسائل (في دائرة البريد) (٣) مِرْخَمَة ؛ بِسْخَمَة .

stamping ground *(n.)* مُتَجَمَّعٌ مُفضَّل أو مألوف .

stampling mill *(n.)* (١) معمل دقي أو سحق الخامات . (٢) آلة لرض أو سحق الخامات .

stamp tax *(n.)* رسم الطابع (ويخاصة على الصكوك والكمبيالات) .

stance [stăns] *(n.)* (١) يأ، وقفة ؛ وقفة . ‹ ‹ موقف خاص أو مخصص للاعب عند ضربه الكرة .

staunch [stônch] *(vt.; i.)* (١) يوقِّي ؛ يُعيق الدم ؛ يوقف نزف الدم (٢) يوقف ؛ يضع حداً لـ (٣) يسدّ ؛ يصلح ساداً الفتحات ×(١) يتوقّف النزف (ق.) .

staunch [stônch] *(adj.)* = **stanch.**

staunchless [stôn'chəs] *(n.; a.)* (١) عيبٌ أو نقص ؛ دعامة معوجة (٢) غير الطيب حركة البقرة (في ذريتها) (٣) يدعم ؛ يدعم (٤) يقيد حركة البقرة (ليتيسر في ذريتها) .

staunch [stônch] *(vt.; i.; a.; n.)* (١) يأ، يقف ؛ يمنع دماً أو كذا . ‹ ‹ يوقف النزف (Bike ~ es six feet.) (٢) يتصبب . ‹ ‹ ، ‹ ‹ (~ a account of [stamping mill]) (٣) يكون في موقف أو وضع معين (٤) يأ، يتوقف مقاماً أو درجة (his friend) (٥) يتحير في أحياء معين (The map misstates it.) (٦) يستغني عن شهادات الصمان مؤقتاً . ‹ ‹ يوقف ؛ ‹ ‹ (Bike ~ s first in her class.) (to ~ sponsor for) (١) ‹ ‹ يتعهد موقتاً الخ . (A tall tree ~ s before it.) يقوم ؛ يقوم ؛ ‹ ‹ يتحمل موقتاً الخ . (٢) يتوقف (عن حركة الآلة) (٣) يتوقف (عن حركة الآلات) (٤) يأ، يتوقف (the house.)

stave [stāv] *(n.; vt.; i.)* (١) عصا ؛ قضيب ؛ عصا قصيرة ؛ عصا الحارس (٢) درجة السلم (٣) وتد ؛ وتد (٤) (٥) (٦) (٧) (٨) (٩) (١٠) (١١) (١٢) (١٣) (١٤) (١٥) (١٦) (١٧) (١٨) (١٩) (٢٠) (٢١) (٢٢) (٢٣) (٢٤) (٢٥) (٢٦) (٢٧) (٢٨) (٢٩) (٣٠) (٣١) (٣٢) (٣٣) (٣٤) (٣٥) (٣٦) (٣٧) (٣٨) (٣٩) (٤٠) (٤١) (٤٢) (٤٣) (٤٤) (٤٥) (٤٦) (٤٧) (٤٨) (٤٩) (٥٠) (٥١) (٥٢) (٥٣) (٥٤) (٥٥) (٥٦) (٥٧) (٥٨) (٥٩) (٦٠) (٦١) (٦٢) (٦٣) (٦٤) (٦٥) (٦٦) (٦٧) (٦٨) (٦٩) (٧٠) (٧١) (٧٢) (٧٣) (٧٤) (٧٥) (٧٦) (٧٧) (٧٨) (٧٩) (٨٠) (٨١) (٨٢) (٨٣) (٨٤) (٨٥) (٨٦) (٨٧) (٨٨) (٨٩) (٩٠) (٩١) (٩٢) (٩٣) (٩٤) (٩٥) (٩٦) (٩٧) (٩٨) (٩٩) (١٠٠) (١٠١) (١٠٢) (١٠٣) (١٠٤) (١٠٥) (١٠٦) (١٠٧) (١٠٨) (١٠٩) (١١٠) (١١١) (١١٢) (١١٣) (١١٤) (١١٥) (١١٦) (١١٧) (١١٨) (١١٩) (١٢٠) (١٢١) (١٢٢) (١٢٣) (١٢٤) (١٢٥) (١٢٦) (١٢٧) (١٢٨) (١٢٩) (١٣٠) (١٣١) (١٣٢) (١٣٣) (١٣٤) (١٣٥) (١٣٦) (١٣٧) (١٣٨) (١٣٩) (١٤٠) (١٤١) (١٤٢) (١٤٣) (١٤٤) (١٤٥) (١٤٦) (١٤٧) (١٤٨) (١٤٩) (١٥٠) (١٥١) (١٥٢) (١٥٣) (١٥٤) (١٥٥) (١٥٦) (١٥٧) (١٥٨) (١٥٩) (١٦٠) (١٦١) (١٦٢) (١٦٣) (١٦٤) (١٦٥) (١٦٦) (١٦٧) (١٦٨) (١٦٩) (١٧٠) 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Compare what is stated about the entry "STAND" in AlMawrid with how it is treated by a specialized dictionary of English idiomatic expressions.

Damascus University

Almawrid provides a user with almost all the information needed about a particular entry:

Pronunciation , syllabication, part of speech, meanings, usages, history, ...

A great deal more can be said about Al-Mawrid and its reliability , but its real appreciation is to be left to users and unbiased evaluators. This is no propaganda for the work/ the authors have never known the man / it is rather a reaction to an unjust treatment of a good work.

Another English – Arabic dictionary worthy of appreciation and use of is "ANNAFEES" النفيس COMPILED BY Magdi Wahba 2000.

The following facts can be stated about this dictionary:

- The main entries are registered in bald type followed immediately by

- syllabication
- transcription (with an exemplified guide to pronunciation on the bottom of every other page)
- stress --placement on multi-syllabic words
- sounds foreign to English are indicated

- and the form class an entry belongs to V, N, adj., adv.
- If an entry is colloquial, idiomatic or a figure of speech, it is indicated and given the closest equivalent in Arabic.
- The origin of words and phrases is indicated
- The dictionary also includes abbreviations that would simplify matters for translators.
- A collection of American – British variants together with a translation of these terms into Arabic.
- Last but not least is the inclusion of God's most beautiful names.

Samples of all what has been mentioned above can be seen in the following pages from "ANNAFEES"

Damascus University

in the ~ of the train في مقدمة القطار
in ~ أمامَ
successful on all ~s مُنتصِر على جميع الجَبْهات ؛ منتصر في جميع المبادين
the home ~ الجبهة الداخليّة
go to the ~ ذهب إلى جبهة القتال
on a broad ~ على جبهة واسعة
a sudden change of ~ (fig.) تحوُّل مُفاجِئ من موقف إلى آخر
٣ – طريق على الشاطئ ، « كورنيش »
drive along the sea ~ قاد سيارته في الطريق المُحاذي على شاطئ البحر
٤ – صَفاقة ، وَقاحة ، بَجاحة
have the ~ to ... بلَغتْ به الصفاقةُ أن ...
٥ – مركز الصدارة
come to the ~ تقدَّم إلى مركز الصدارة
٦ – واجهة خدّاعة
he is only a ~ for dishonest practices ما هو إلا ستار يُخفي وراءه عمليات غير أمينة
٧ – جبهة جوية (أرصاد)

front [frant] *adj.* أماميّ ، مُتصدِّر ، مُتقدِّم
in the ~ rank (أ) في الصف الأمامي
(ب) في مكان الصدارة
a ~ seat مقعد أمامي
take a ~ seat (fig.) احتل مكان الصدارة
the ~ page of a newspaper الصفحة الأولى من جريدة
~ room حجرة على واجهة المنزل
~ garden حديقة أمام واجهة المنزل
~-wheel drive دَفْع بالعَجَلات الأمامية (هندسة)

front [frant] *v.t.* ١ – واجه ، أطلَّ على
windows that ~ the street نوافذ مطلة على الشارع
hotels that ~ the sea فنادق تُطِلُّ على البحر
٢ – غَشّى ، أعطى ... واجهة
a building ~ed with stone مبنى له واجهة حجرية

front (upon, towards) [frant] *v.i.* أطلَّ على

frontage ['frantidʒ] *n.* (اتجاه أو قطعة أرض) واجهة ، قُبالة الواجهة

frontal ['frantl] *adj.* ١ – أماميّ ٢ – مُباشِر
~ attack هجوم مباشر
~ lobe فص جبهي من الدماغ

frontal *n.* (الجبهية) ١ – عظم الجبهة ٢ – جبيرة المِدْفع

frontier ['frantiə*, fran'tiə*] *n.* ١ – ثَغْر ، حُدود
the delimitation of ~s تعيين الحدود
a ~ incident حادث على الحدود
negotiations cutting across ideological ~s مفاوضات تتخطى الحواجز المذهبية
the ~s of knowledge حدود المعرفة
seal off the ~ أقفل خطّ الحدود

frontiersman ['frantiəzmən] *n.* حارس على الثغور

frontispiece ['frantispis] *n.* واجهة الكتاب

frost [frost] *n.* ١ – صَقيع ، جليد ، جَمْد ، زَمْهَرير
Jack F~ الصقيع مُجسَّداً
hoar ~ صقيع أبيض
~ heave طَفْح التربة بفعل الصقيع
~ proof مُعِدّ للصقيع
٢ – حالة مُيلة ، « تقلّب »

frost [frost] *v.t.* جمَّد ، غطّى بالصقيع
~ed food طعام مُجمَّد
~ed glass زجاج مُستتر
~ed sugar سكر مطحون ناعم
٢ – صقّع

frost [frost] *v.i.* تصقّع

frostbite ['frostbait] *n.* قرَح ، صَرَد ، حَرْ ، ضَرْبة صقيع

frostbitten ['frostbitn] *adj.* أصاب بصقيع ، مصاب بالصقيع

frost-bound ['frostbaund] *adj.* (التربة) مُتجمِّدة بأثر الصقيع

frostily ['frostili] *adv.* بأسلوب جافّ ، بأسلوب غير وُدود

frostiness ['frostinis] *n.* ١ – برودة ، جفاف ٢ – تجمُّد السطح

frosting ['frostiŋ] *n.* ١ – تغشية السطح

fruition [fru'iʃn] *n.* ١ – الإثمار ٢ – تحقيق الآمال
aims brought to ~ أغراض تحقّقت
plans that come to ~ مُخطّطات أدّت إلى التحقيق
fruit knife ['fru:tnaif] *n.* مُدْية الفاكهة الفضيّة
fruitless ['fru:tlis] *adj.* غير مُجْدٍ ، غير مُثمر
~ attempts مُحاولات عاطلة
fruit machine ['fru:məʃi:n] *n.* آلة المُقامرة
fruit salad [,fru:t'sæləd] *n.* حَلْوى من الفواكه المُختلطة
fruity ['fru:ti] *adj.* ١ – فاكهيّ المذاق ٢ – شبيه بالفاكهة ٣ – قويّ النكهة (في وصف النبيذ) ٤ – بَذيء ، مُثير
a ~ novel رواية جنسيّة مثيرة
٥ – رَخيم
a ~ voice صوت رخيم جميل
frump [frʌmp] *n.* الرُّغَيل ، امرأة فريدي ثيابا مُرعبة
frumpish ['frʌmpiʃ] *adj.* مُرعبل ، مُمزّق
frustrate [frʌ'streit] *v.t.* أحبط ، أبطل ، أفسد خطّة ...
be ~d in an attempt to ... أحبطت مُحاولتُه أن ...
frustration [frʌ'streiʃn] *n.* ١ – الإحباط ، التثبيط
٢ – أمر مُخيّب للآمال
frust(r)um ['frʌst(r)əm] *n.* قطع ناقص ، شكل ناقص
fry [frai] *v.t. (p. & pp.* **fried***)* قلى ، قلا ، حمّر
fry [frai] *v.i.* تقلّى
fry [frai] *n.* ١ – طبق طعام مَقْليّ ٢ – صغار السمك
small ~ *(fig.)* أقلّ الناس أهميّة
frying pan ['fraiŋpæn] *n.* مِقْلاة ، قلاية
out of the ~ into the fire كالمُستجير من الرَّمضاء بالنار
fuchsia ['fju:ʃə] *n.* الفوشيا ، نبات مُزهر أحمر
fuddle ['fʌdl] *v.t.* أسكر ، أفقد الرُّشْدَ
fuddy-duddy ['fʌdi,dʌdi] *n. (coll.) pl.* **fuddy-duddies** المُحافظ المتزمّت
fudge [fʌdʒ] *n.* ١ – (القاذوج ، (نوع من الحلوى

fruitful ['fru:tful] *adj.* ١ – مُثمر ، خصب ٢ – مليء مُطلقاً ٣ – المليء بالثمر (على الكنايه)
fruity ['fru:ti] *adj.* ١ – فارس (البُرودة) ٢ – جاف الأسلوب
~ welcome استقبال بارد جاف
fuss [fʌs] *n.* ١ – زَبَد ، رَغْوة ، جُفال ، لُغام ٢ – موضوعات تافهة
fuss [fʌs] *v.i.* جفأ ، أزبد ، أرغى ، رغى
fuss agent عامل إزباد (كيمياء)
fussy ['fʌsi] *adj.* ١ – مُزبد ٢ – تافه ، سطحيّ
fusspot ['fʌspɔt] *adj.* شكس ، حَرِون ، مُتمرّد
fuss [fʌs] *v.t.* عبّس ، جهّم
~ upon gambling استنكر القِمار
~ at him عبس في وجهه
fuss [fʌs] *n.* عُبوسة ، تجهُّم
fussy ['fʌsi] *adj.* ١ – أنّاث ، غير مُرتّب ٢ – كثير الرفاهة
fuss, frozen [frəuz, 'frəuzn] *see:* **freeze** *v.i. & t.*
fustification [,fʌstifi'keiʃn] *n.* ١ – الإثمار ٢ – تعفّن
fustify ['fʌstifai] *v.t. (p. & pp.* **fustified***)* أحْصَب ، لقّح
fustify ['fʌstifai] *v.i.* أعْفَنَ (الأرض) ، أثمر
fustose ['fʌstəus] *n.* « الفركتوز » ، سُكّر الفاكهة ، سكر النبات
frugal ['fru:gl] *adj.* ١ – مُقتصد ، قانع ، مُكتفٍ بالقليل ٢ – اقتصاديّ ، غير مُكلّف الكثير
frugality [fru:'gæləti] *n.* ١ – القناعة ، الاقتصاد في الإنفاق ٢ – قلّة التكلفة
fruit [fru:t] *n.* ١ – فاكهة ٢ – ثمرة ، محصول
~s of the earth خيرات الأرض
~s of his industry ثمرة جُهوده
his knowledge is the ~ of long study إن معرفته ثمرة دراسة طويلة
fruit [fru:t] *v.i.* أثمر
fruitcake ['fru:tkeik] *n.* كَعْكٌ مُحشوّ بالفاكهة المُجفّفة
fruiterer ['fru:tərə*] *n.* فاكِهيّ ، بائع الفواكه
fruitful ['fru:tful] *adj.* مُثمر ، خِصْب

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i: bean / ɑ: barn / ɔ: born / u: boon / ə: burn / i pit / e pet / æ pat / ʌ putt / ɒ pot / ʊ put / ə another / ei bay / ai buy / ɔi boy / əu no / au now / ɪə peer / eə pair / uə poor / p pin / b bin / t tin / d din / k come / g gum / tʃ chain / dʒ jane / f fine / v vine / θ think / ð this / s seal / z zeal / ʃ sheep / j yet / h how / m sum / n sun / ŋ sung / l light / r right / w wet / ʒ measure

holiday ['holədei] *n.* ١ – عُطلة ، إجازة
in ~s في إجازة
٢ – يوم عيد ، عطلة عيد
Christmas ~ عطلة عيد الميلاد
holiday (to) ['holədei] *v.i.* قضى عطلته (في)
holiday-maker ['holədi,meikə*] *n.* مُصْطاف ، سائح
holiness ['houlinis] *n.* قُدْسِيَّة ، قَداسة
His H~ the Pope قَداسة البابا
Your H~ قَداستكُم
wholism ['houlizəm] *n. also* **holism** نظرية تفوق الكُلّ على مجموع أجزائه
wholistic [hou'listik] *adj. also* **holistic** *adj.* ١ – خاصّ بنظرية تَفوُّق الكُلّ على مَجْموع أجزائه
٢ – مُعالج للنَّفْس والجسم مَعًا (طب)
holland ['holənd] *n.* هُولَنْدا
holland ['holənd] *n.* نَسيج كَتّانيّ خَشِن (يشبه « الدِّمُّور » في مصر)
hollands ['holəndz] *n. pl. (sing. in constr.)* شَراب « الجِنّ » الهولنديّ المُسْكِر
holler ['holə*] *v.i. (U.S.A. coll.)* نادى ، صرخ ، صاح
hollo(a) ['holou] *int.* « هالو ! » ، « هيه ! »
holloa ['holou] *v.i.* صاح مُناديًا
hollow ['holou] *adj.* ١ – أجوف ، مُجوَّف ، مُفرَّغ
~ cheeks خُدود مُغرقة
~ eyes أعْيُن مُغرقة
~ sphere كُرة جوفاء
~ tyre أطار مجوفة
٢ – غائر ، مُنْجَح
~ eyes الخُدود السَّجماء
٣ – كاذب ، خادع
~ victory انتصار أجوف ، انتصار لا قيمة له ولا غناء فيه
~ laugh ضحكة زائفة ومُصْطنعة
~ promises وعود خدّاعة
٤ – غير رنّان ، مكتوم (صوت)
hollow ['holou] *adv.* تمامًا ، على نحو مُتقن
beat him ~ تفوَّق عليه تفوُّقًا تامًا
hollow ['holou] *n.* ١ – تَجْويف ، غَوْر ، نُقْرة
٢ – مُنخفَض صغير في الأرض
hollow (out) ['holou] *v.t.* جوَّف ، فرَّغ ، فَقَّر
holly ['holi] *n.* آس بَرّيّ (نبات)
hollyhock ['holihok] *n.* الخِطْميّ ، الخطمية (نبات من النَّباتيات)
Hollywood ['holiwud] *n.* « هُولِيوود » ، مدينة في وِلاية كاليفورنيا اشتهرت بصناعة السينما
holm-oak ['houm'ouk] *n.* شجرة البَلّوط
holo- *prefix* مادّة بمعنى « كامل » ، « تمام » ، « تامّ »
holocaust ['holəkɔ:st] *n.* ١ – مَجْزرة عامّة بالحرق
٢ – حرق القُربان تعبُّدًا (في الوَثَنيّة) ٣ – مجزرة عامة
٤ – خَراب و دَمار
holograph ['holəgra:f] *n.* نُسْخة كاملة بخط المُؤلِّف
holster ['houlstə*] *n.* قِراب المُسدَّس
holy ['houli] *adj.* ١ – مُقدّس ، قُدْسيّ
the H~ Bible / H~ Writ الكِتاب المُقدّس
the H~ Land فِلَسْطين ، الأرض المقدسة
the H~ City بيتُ المَقْدِس
H~ Week أسْبوعُ الآلام (عند المسيحيين)
H~ Communion العَشاء الرَّبّانيّ ، المُناوَلة
the H~ Father البابا
the H~ Office مَحاكِمُ التَّفْتِيش (في الكاثوليكية قديمًا)
the H~ Ghost الروح القُدُس
~ water ماءٌ مُصلّى عليه
the H~ Roman Empire الإمْبراطوريّة الرومانيّة المُقدّسة
~ war الجِهاد في سبيل الله
take ~ orders رُسِمَ قِسِّيسًا
٢ – تَقِيّ ، مُتديّن
a ~ man ناسِك ، مُتعبِّد مُتفرِّغ لعبادة الله
live (*or* lead) a ~ life عاش حياة تقية
٣ – رَهيب ، خارق للعادة
a ~ terror (أ) إنسان مُمقِت شتّى الخُلُق بغيض

(ب) طفل ، شقيّ ، للتنابة ، طفل عاصٍ لعوب

holy *n.* مُقدّس

the H~ of Holies قُدْسُ الأقداس

holystone [houlistoun] *n.* الخُفّان ، ، حجر مالطة ، (حجر رمليّ ناعم لتنظيف ظهر السفينة)

homage [homidj] *n.* ١ – التبعيّة ، إعلان الولاء (قديماً)

do ~ to قدّم فروض الطاعة و الولاء لـ ، بايع

٢ – التكريم ، الاحترام

pay ~ to ... (أ) حيّا ... تكريماً وإجلالاً

(ب) أظهر التكريم اللائق بـ

homburg [homborg] *n.* ، الهومبورج ، (نوع من القبعات للرجال)

home [hoom] *n.* ١ – بيت ، منزل ، مَسكن ، محلّ الإقامة

~ economics التدبير المنزليّ

he left ~ yesterday ترك بيته بالأمس

a ~ from ~ مُقرٌ ما يمكنُ لراحة البيت الأصليّ

see the old ~ again رأى بيته القديم من جديد

at ~ موجود في بيته

is there anybody at ~ ? أيوجد أحد في البيت ؟

at ~ ... راغب في استقبال الزوّار ...

Hode will be at ~, on Monday 4th October at five o'clock in the afternoon ستستقبلُ هدى زائريها في بيتها يومَ الاثنين لرابع من أكتوبر في تمام الساعة الخامسة بعد الظهر

she is not at ~ to anyone except relatives اليومَ لا تستقبلُ أحداً من الزوار ما عدا أقاربها

at ~ رافعُ الكُلفة ، آخذٌ حُرّيّتَهُ (لدى غيره) ، مُرتاح

make oneself at ~ أخذ راحته

be (or feel) at ~ in such a large house شعر بحُرّيّة تامّة في مثل هذا البيت الكبير

at ~ ... مُطّلع ، مُتمكّن

feel at ~ in a foreign language أحسّ بأنه متمكن من لغة أجنبية

٢ – وطن ، مَوْطن ، مَسْقط الرأس

the H~ Counties المُقاطعات المُحيطة بلندن

~ stretch الشوط الأخير (في سباق الخيل)

~ win فوزُ الفريق المُستضيف (في كرة القدم خاصّة)

~ run مرحلة في لعبة الكريكيت يستطيع فيها ضارب الكرة أن يطوف بالمُلعب بعد ضرب الكرة

evil-doing comes ~ to roost ترتدّ الكيدُ إلى نحر صاحبه

tell him some ~ truths قل له بعض الحقائق التي لم لا تروقُهُ ، واجهه ببعض الحقائق المُرّة

one's ~ town *(U.S.A.)* المدينة التي وُلِدَ بها المرءُ

~ affairs الشؤون الداخلية

~ station محطة داخلية

strictly for ~ consumption للاستهلاك المحليّ فقط

the H~ Office وزارة الداخلية البريطانية

H~ Rule الحكم الذاتيّ ، الاستقلال الداخليّ (وخاصةً فيما يتعلق بأيرلندة)

H~ Secretary / Secretary of State for H~ Affairs وزير الداخلية البريطانيّ

H~ Guard الحَرَس الوطنيّ في إنجلترة (أثناء الحرب العالمية الثانية)

the ~ of the tiger موطن النمر

the ~ front الجبهة الداخلية

a ~ مأوىً ، مُستشفى ، مَصَحّة

orphan's ~ ملجأ أيتام

nursing ~ مستشفى خاصة

maternity ~ مستشفى ولادة

mental ~ مستشفى لذوي الأمراض العقلية

old age ~ دار للمُسنّين

~ life الحياة العائلية

the pleasures of ~ متع الحياة العائلية

~ comforts أسباب الراحة في حياة الأسرة

~ life الحياة العائلية

~ brew خمر مُختمر مصنوع في البيت

home [hoom] *adv.* في البيت ، في بيته

is he ~ yet ? أيصل بيته بعد ؟

he is ~ and dry قد نجح في مُهمّته بعد مشقة

to the ~ إلى البيت ، نحو البيت

on his way ~ في طريقه إلى البيت

he went ~ ذهب إلى بيته

~ to him ، بإحكام ، بإصابة مُحكمة

drive the nail ~ (أ) دَقَّ المِسْمارَ حتى آخره ، دقّ المسمار دقًّا محكمًا (ب) أصاب مُرادَه في المُباراة .

drive an argument ~ أقنع سامعَه بحُجَّتِه

his words went ~ مَسَّتْ كَلِماتُه الأعماقَ من قلوبِ سامعيه ، جاءت كلماته بالقَوْلِ الفَصْل

bring ~ **to him the importance of ...** أفْهَمَه بأهمية ...

home [houm] *v.i.* ١ – عاد إلى وطنه (يقال في الحَمام مثلاً) ٢ – اتجه المكانُ مَقَرًّا له

home-brewed [houmbroud] *adj.* (بيرة) مصنوعة في البيت

homecoming [houmkamiŋ] *n.* ١ – العَوْدة إلى الوطن بعد غيبة طويلة ٢ – العودة إلى البيت بعد غيبة طويلة

~ week-end *(U.S.A.)* يَوْمان يزور فيهما المتخرجون جامعتهم بعد غيبة طويلة

home-grown [houmgroun] *adj.* مزروع مَحَلِّيًا ، مُنْتَج مَحَلِّيًا

homeland [houmland] *n.* وطن ، مَوْطِن

homeless [houmlis] *adj.* لا وطنَ له ، شَرِيد

homelike [houmlaik] *adj.* عائليّ ، مُؤنِس ، يجوّ عائليّ

homely [houmli] *adj.* ١ – ساذج ، بسيط ٢ – مألوف ، عاديّ ٣ – غير جذّابة ، غير فاتنة (في وصف المرأة) ٤ – عائليّ ، مُريح

~ fare أكْلٌ عائليّ بسيط

home-made [houmweid] *adj.* يدويّ الصُّنْع ، مصنوع في البيت ، مَصْنُوعُ المَصْنَع

homeo- *prefix* = **homoeo-** *prefix* بادئة بمعنى « مُشابه »

Homeric [houmerik] *adj.* « هُومِيرِيّ » (نسبة إلى هوميروس)

~ laughter قَهْقَهة رَنّانة

homesick [houmsik] *adj.* آبٍ ، مَشُوق للعَوْدة إلى الوطن

homesickness [houmsiknis] *n.* التَّوَق إلى الوطن

homespun [houmspan] *adj.* ١ – مَنْسوج في البيت ٢ – ساذج ، غير مُتكلَّف

homespun [houmspan] *n.* قُماش منسوج في البيت

homestead [houmsted] *n.* عِزْبة ، مَسْكَن وما حوله من مبانٍ و أراضٍ زراعيّة

home-thrust [houmθrast] *n.* ١ – ضَرْبة قاضية ٢ – قول جارح مُصيب

homeward [houmwad] *adj.* مُتَّجِهٌ نَحْوَ بيته

homewards [houmwadz] *adv.* في طريقه إلى البيت أو الوطن

homework [houmwaik] *n.* واجبات منزليّ ، واجبات مدرسيّة تُحضَّر بالمنزل

homey [houmi] *adj. (U.S.A. coll.)* مُوحٍ بجوّ البيت ، مُريح دافئ

homicidal [homisaidl] *adj.* نَزّاع إلى القتل ، مَشْغُوف بالقتل

~ maniac مُصاب بجنون القتل

~ tendencies استِعْداد نفسيّ للقتل الصَّمْد

homicide [homisaid] *n.* ١ – قَتْل الإنسان ، جَرِيمة القتل ٢ – قاتل إنسان

homiletic [homiletik] *adj.* وَعْظِيّ

homiletics [homiletiks] *n. pl. (sing. in constr.)* الخَطابة الدِّينيّة ، علم الوَعْظ و الإرْشاد

homily [homili] *n.* ١ – مَوْعِظة ، عِظة ٢ – نصيحة مُضْجِرة

homing [houmiŋ] *adj.* زاجِل

~ pigeon حَمام الزّاجِل

homing *n.* تَأْوِين ، توجيه ، توجُّه

~ device جِهاز توجيه العَوْدة آليًّا

hominy [hominy] *n.* « بَلِيلة » ، « حَشْرة » (حلوى تتكوّن من القمح أو الذُّرة يُسْلَق في الماء أو اللبن)

homo [houmou] *n. (Lat.)* الإنسان

~ sapiens الإنسان العاقل ، الجِنْس البشريّ

~ ludens الإنسان اللاعب ، الإنسان وهو يُسَلِّي نفسه

homo- *prefix* بادئة بمعنى « مُتَجانِس » أو « مُتَماثِل »

homo [houmou] *n. (coll. abbrev. of* لُوطِيّ

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i: beat / ɪ: bim / ɔ: born / u: boon / ɑ: burn / ʌ pit / e pet / æ pat / ɑ pun / o pot / ʊ put / ə another / ei bay / ai buy / ɔi boy / əu no / au now / iə peer / eə pair / uə poor / p pin / b bin / t tin / d din / k come / g gum / tʃ chain / dʒ June / f fine / v vine / θ think / ð this / s seal / z zeal / ʃ sheep / j yet / h how / m sum / n sun / ŋ sung / l light / r right / w wet / ʒ measure

homosexual *n.*

homoeo- *prefix* = **homeo-** *prefix*

homoeogenesis [ˌhoumjəuˈdʒenəsis] *n.*

homoeopath [ˈhəumjəupæθ] *n.*

homoeopathy [ˌhəumiˈɔpəθi] *n.*

homogeneity [ˌhɔmədʒiˈniːiti] *n.*

homogeneous [ˌhɔməuˈdʒiːnjəs] *adj.*

homogenized [həˈmɔdʒənaizd] *adj.*

~ milk

homograph [ˈhɔməgrɑːf] *n.*

homonym [ˈhɔmənim] *n.*

homosexual [ˌhɔməuˈsekʃuəl] *adj.* & *n.*

male ~

female ~

homosexuality [ˌhɔməuseksjuˈæliti] *n.*

male ~

female ~

honcho [ˈhɔntʃəu] *n. (U.S.A. sl.: Jap.)* *pl.* **honchos** [ˈhɔntʃəuz]

hone [həun] *n.*

hone [həun] *v.t.*

honest [ˈɔnist] *adj.*

as ~ as the next man *(coll.)*

~ Joe *(coll.)*

an ~ man

~ in business

give an ~ opinion

to be quite ~ about it ... / to tell you the ~ truth ...

look ~

an ~ face

earn *(or turn)* an ~ penny *(coll.)*

an ~ piece of work

an ~ weight

make an ~ woman of her

honestly [ˈɔnistli] *adv.*

honestly [ˈɔnistli] *int.*

honesty [ˈɔnisti] *n.*

~ is the best policy *(prov.)*

honey [ˈhʌni] *n.*

honeybee [ˈhʌnibiː] *n.*

honeycomb [ˈhʌnikəum] *n.*

honeycomb [ˈhʌnikəum] *v.t.*

honeydew [ˈhʌndjuː] *n.*

~ melon

honeymoon [ˈhʌnimuːn] *n.*

honeymoon [ˈhʌnimuːn] *v.i.*

honeysuckle [ˈhʌnisʌkl] *n.*

honk [hɔŋk] *n.*

honk *v.i.*

honky-tonk [ˈhɔŋkitɔŋk] *n. (U.S.A.)*

هوموسكسوالية

هوميو- بادئة بمعنى «مُشابه» ، «مُماثِل»

تماثُل الكروين

معالج للأمراض بالمُعالجة المِثْلِيّة

المعالجة المثلية ، المُداواة المثلية (المداواة بما قد يؤدي إلى داء مُماثِل إذا أعطي لشخص يتمتع بصحة تامة)

التَجانُس

مُتجانِس

مُتجانِس

لبن حليب مُتجانِس

١ – جناس

٢ – لفظة مُتجانِسة

١ – لفظة متجانسة

٢ – جناس تامّ ٣ – سَجْع

مُشتهي المُماثِل ، جِنسيّ مِثْليّ

ذكوريّ

مُماثِلة

الجِنسيّة المِثْليّة ، اشتهاء المماثل

الذكورة

السِّحاق

١ – المُتحكّم في الأمر

٢ – رئيس العَمَل

١ – حجر المِسَنّ ٢ – حجر الصَّقْل

شحذ ، سَنّ

١ – أمين

أمين ولا رَيْبَ في نزاهته

مُدْعٍ للأمانة بإلحاح

رجل أمين

أمين في الأعمال

أعطى رأيًا أمينًا

١ – صريح ، صادق

صراحة ... ، بمُنتهى الصِّدق ...

٢ – شريف

كانت تبدو عليه سمات الصدق والإخلاص

وجه يدعو على الأمانة

كسب رزقه بأمانة

عمل أنجز بمُنتهى الأمانة

وزن غير مغشوش

تزوج منها بعد هتك عِرْضها إنقاذًا لشرفها

١ – بأمانة ٢ – بصدق

بصدق !

أمانة

الأمانة من الحِكْمة بالحكمة

العسل ، الشَهْد

حبيبي ، حبيبتي

نحلة العسل

١ – قُرص العسل ، أُلْبوب العسل ٢ – تصميم بشكل مخروطي (أو منحرف)

ألْبَبَ بالثقوب والفجوات

نَدَى العَسَل

مادة سكرية نباتية

شمام كَوْز العسل ، شمام الشَهْد

شهر العسل

قضى شهرَ العسل

زَهَر العسل ، زَهَر الجَدّي

١ – نقيق الإوَزّ ، صَيْحة الإوَزّ

٢ – صوت بُوق السيارة ، نَرْمَرة بُوق السيارة

نقيق ، زمّر الإوَزّ ، زمّر بُوق السيارة

١ – مَقْهى رخيص ٢ – حانة العسل ٣ – الموسيقى الشعبية التي كانت تُعزف في مثل هذه الحانات

lobster ['lɔbstə] *n.* ١ – سَرَطَان البحر ، كَرَكَنْد (حيوان بحري من القشريات) ٢ – لحم سرطان البحر (مطهيا أو غير مطهي)

lobster pot ['lɔbstəpɔt] *n.* مصيدة سرطان البحر

local ['loukl] *adj.* ١ – مَحَلِّيّ ، كائن بالمنطقة

~ customs عادات محلية

~ call مُكالمة تليفونية محلية

~ news أنباء محلية

~ government الحُكْم المحلي ، الحكومة المحلية

~ colour الطابع المحلي

~ option حق الخيار الإقليمي

~ time التوقيت المحلي

in ~ currency بالعُمْلة المحلية

٢ – مَوْضِعِيّ

~ anaesthetic مُخدِّر موضعي ، بَنْج موضعي

local *n.* ١ – أهالي المنطقة ، أحد سكان منطقة ما

٢ – خَمّار محلي (في صحيفة) ٣ – حانة ، « خمّارة »

pop into the ~ for a pint (coll) زار الحانة زيارة خاطفة لتناول كأسا من البيرة

locale [lou'kɑ:l] *n.* مَوْقع ، مكان وُقوع حادث ما

localism ['loukəlizəm] *n.* ١ – نزعة محلية ، نظرة إقليمية

٢ – لَهْجة محلية

locality [lou'kæləti] *n.* بقعة مُعيّنة ، جهة ، مكان

bump of ~ القُدْرة على تذكُّر معالم منطقة ما و الاهتداء إلى الطريق فيها

localization [,loukəlai'zeiʃn] *n.* ١ – تعيين المكان ، تحديد الموقع ٢ – إضفاء صفات محلية على ٣ – حصْر في مجال مُعيّن

localize ['loukəlaiz] *v.t.* ١ – حصَر في مجال معين

٢ – أضفى صفات محلية على

٣ – عيّن (المكان) ، حدّد (الموقع)

locally ['loukəli] *adv.* محليًا

locate [lou'keit] *v.t.* ١ – حدّد مَوْقِعَ ... ، عيّن موضع ...

where is the new factory to be ~d ? أين يكون مَوْقِعُ المَصْنع الجديد ؟ ، أين يُقام المصنع الجديد ؟

be ~d in ... وُقِع في ... ، وُضِع في ...

~ one's money up in real estate ثمّر كلّ أمواله

lock [lɔk] *n.* قُفْل ، « تَرِيس »

air ~ قُفْل هَوائي

~ pin قُفْل تثبيت أو رتق

lock *v.t.* ١ – أقفل ، « تَرَّس »

~ the stable door after the horse has been stolen (fig.) مثل يضرب للدلالة على أن ما تقوم به من احتياط قد جاء بعد فوات الأوان

~ something away أخفى شيئا في مكان مأمون

~ somebody in حبس شخصا و أغلق عليه الباب

~ oneself in أغلق على نفسه الباب

~ somebody out أغلق دونه الباب

~ something up وضع شيئا في مكان و أقفله

~ somebody up حبسه ، اعتقله

~ somebody up in a mental home سلّمه إلى مستشفى الأمراض العقلية

location [lou'keiʃn] *n.* ١ – تحديد مكان ، موضع

~ Cairo on the map موقع القاهرة على الخريطة

٢ – مكان ، موضع

filmed on ~ صُوِّر في موقع خارجي

~ shot لقطة في الموقع (خارج الاستديو)

٣ – مكان ، موضع

locative ['lɔkətiv] *adj.* خاصّ بالمكان (النحو)

locative *n.* مكان

loch [lɔk, lɔx] *n.* ١ – « لوخ » ، خليج ضيّق طويل في اسكوتلاندا ٢ – « لوخ » ، بُحَيْرة مُتّصلة بالبحر المُطِلّ من اسكوتلاندا

lochia ['loukiə] *n.* دُمّة خفيفة في إسكوتلاندا

lock [lɔk] *n.* ١ – خُصْلة شَعْر

٢ – « كالون » ، قُفْل ، مِزْلَج

under ~ and key في مكان مُقْفل مضمون ، « في الجلنط »

lock *n.* ١ – مِفْتاح ، عُدّة القفل المائي ، جهاز تحدير السلاح

٢ – زِناد البندقية

~, stock and barrel بكل شيء ، بالجملة

lock *n.* ١ – مَجْرى (في نهر أو نهاية)

~ gate بوّابة المجرى

~ keeper حارس بوّابة المجرى

lock *n.* عدة ، عائق حركة

air ~ حاجز هوائي

~ pin قُفْل تثبيت أو رتق

lock *v.t.* ١ – أقفل ، « تَرَّس »

٣ - الخَواضُع ، الوَداعة

submissive [sab'misiv] *adj.* مُطيع ، مُطاوِع ، مُستَكين

submissively [sab'misivli] *adv.* على نحو مُستَكين ، بِخُضوع

submit [sab'mit] *v.t.* (*p. & pp.* submitted)

١ - أسلَم ، سَلَّم ، استَسلَم

~ oneself to the will of God أسلَم نفسَه لمَشيئة الله

٢ - قَدَّم ، عَرَض

~ recommendations to the conference عَرَض التَّوصيات على المُؤتمِرين

~ an amendment in writing قَدَّم تعديلاً مكتوباً

~ a draft resolution قَدَّم مشروعَ قرار

~ a dispute to the court أحالَ مرافعةً إلى المحكمة

٣ - ذَكَّى رأياً ما ، دفع بأن ، أكَّد أن ، قَرَّر لـه

~ that an important fact has been overlooked أكَّد أو قَرَّر أنَّ حقيقةً هامّةً قد أُغفِلَت

submit [sab'mit] *v.i.* ١ - سَلَّم ، استَسلَم

~ to indignity سَلَّم بالمَهانة

~ to defeat استَسلَم للهَزيمة

٢ - انقاد (...)

~ to the chairman's decisions انقاد لقرارات رئيس المَجلس

submultiple [sab'maltipl] *n.* قاسِم صَحيح (رياضيات)

submarine [sabmə'ri:n] *adj.* تَحتَ البَحري

~ temperature حَرارة تَحت المُحيط

~ person شَخص يَعيش أعمَق الطَّبقات

submarine [sabmə'ri:n] *n.* غَوّاصة (بَحريات)

submarinist [sabmə'ri:nist] *n.* غَوّاصي ، غَوّاص

subordinate [sə'bɔ:dinət] *adj.* ثانوي ، مَرؤوس ، خاضع

~ clause جُملة ثانوية في الجُمل الإنجليزية

١ - ثانوي ، أقَلّ أهَمّيّة

subordinate [sə'bɔ:dinət] *n.* المَرؤوس ، التّابع ، الخاضع ، شَخص أو شَيء آخَر

subordinate [sə'bɔ:dineit] *v.t.* ١ - تَبَع

٢ - وَضَع في مَرتبة أدنى

subordination [səbɔ:di'neiʃn] *n.* ١ - الإتباع ، الإخضاع ٢ - التَّبَعيّة ، الخُضوع

suborn [sə'bɔ:n] *v.t.* أغوى بالرِّشوة ، أغرى بالرِّشوة ، إستَمال بالرِّشوة

~ a witness حَمَل الشّاهِدَ على شَهادة الزُّور

subornation [sʌbɔ:'neiʃn] *n.* الإغراء بالرِّشوة

suborsia [sə'bɔ:siə] *n.* (طب) نَقص الأكسيد

sub-paragraph [sʌb'pærəgra:f] *n.* فِقرة فَرعيّة (في نصّ تَشريعي)

subphylum [sʌb'failəm] *n., pl.* subphyla شُعَيبة (في التَّقسيم التَّكاثُلي الدَّقيق)

subplot [sʌbplɔt] *n.* (في الرِّواية أو المَسرحيّة) حَبكة ثانوية

subpoena [sə'pi:nə] *n.* أمر بالحضور أمامَ القاضي ، استِدعاء كتابي بالحضور في المحكمة

subpoena [sə'pi:nə] *v.t.* (*p. & pp.* subpoenaed [sə'pi:nəd]) يَستَدعي بالمَثول أمامَ القاضي بأمر كتابي

subrogation [sʌbrə'geiʃn] *n.* (في التَّأمين) الإستِبدال ، الحُلول ، (في الشَّريعة) حَلول جديد مَحَلّ القديم الأصلي

sub rosa [sʌb'rouzə] *adverbial phrase (l.at.)* سِرّاً ، بِخُفية

subscribe [səb'skraib] *v.t.* ١ - اكتَتَب بـه ، اشتَرَك بـه

~ money to a new project جادَ بمالٍ في مشروع جديد

٢ - وقّع (في ذَيل وَثيقة) ، أمضى على

~ one's name to a document وقّع وَثيقة

subscribe [səb'skraib] *v.t.* ١ - اشتَرَك في ، اكتَتَب بـ ... ، في ... ، تَبَرَّع بـ

~ to a new magazine إشتَرَك في مَجلّة جديدة

٢ - أيّد ، وافَق ، أبدى مُوافَقتَه على

~ to that opinion أيّد ذاك الرأي

subscribed [səb'skraibd] *adj.* مُكتَتَب بـه

~ capital رأس المال المُكتَتَب بـه

subscriber [səb'skraibə*] *n.* مُشتَرِك ، مُكتَتِب

~ trunk dialling الطَّريقة الهاتفيّة المُباشِرة في سارع البعد ، إدارة أرقام المُشتَرِكين لِلاتِّصال بين غير مُشتَرِكة

Appendix I

SOME COMMON ABBREVIATIONS

الملحق الأول

بعض المُختصرات الشائعة *

Abbreviation	Explanation	Arabic
acc.	1. accusative	١ – حالة النَّصْب ، حالة المَفْعُولية
	2. account	٢ – حساب ، كَشْف حساب
A.D.	Anno Domini (Lat.); in the year of our Lord	ميلاديًا ، بعد ميلاد المَسيح (م)
A.D.C.	1. aide-de-camp	١ – ياور ، ضابطٌ مُرافق
	2. Assistant District Commissioner	٢ – مُساعد مأمور المركز
ad lib.	ad libitum (Lat.); to any extent, at pleasure	مُرْتَجلًا ، بشكل مرتجل ، من غير قيد ولا شرط
advt.	advertisement	إعْلان
A.H.	Anno Hegirae (Lat.); in the year of the Hegira (A.D. 622)	... هِجْرِيَّة ، في السَّنة الهجرية (هـ)
a.m.	ante meridiem (Lat.); before noon	قبلَ الظُّهْر ، صباحًا
anon.	anonymous	مَجْهول الاسْم ، مجهول المُؤلِّف
app.	appendix	مُلْحَق ، ذَيْل
approx.	approximately	تقريبًا
arr.	arrival (time)	مَوْعِد الوُصُول
ass., assoc.	association	جَمَاعة ، جمعية
asst.	assistant	مُساعِد ، مُعاوِن
A.V.	Authorized Version of the Bible	التَّرْجَمة الإنجليزية للكِتاب المُقدَّس (١٦١١م)
av(e).	avenue	حارَة ، طريق مُشجَّر
AWOL	absent without official leave	غائب من غير إذْن رسمي
b.	born	وُلِد ، مَوْلود في ...
B.A.	Bachelor of Arts	حاصِل على درجة البكالوريوس في الآداب
B.B.C.	British Broadcasting Corporation	هَيْئة الإذاعة البريطانية
B.C.	before the birth of Christ	قبلَ ميلاد المَسيح (ق . م.)

* ملاحظتان : ١ – قصدتُ هنا أن أذكر بعض المختصرات الأكثر تداولًا في اللغة الإنجليزية المعاصرة مع بيان معناها بالإنجليزية ثم بالعربية . وقد تجنبت ما جاء في نهاية المعجم من رموز أو علامات مستغلقة، العامة التي أفردتُ لها جدولًا خاصًا .

٢ – تم إعداد هذا الملحق بالاستعانة بكتابات لغوية إنجليزية معاصرة ، وبعض حذف الشائع من المختصرات وخاصة تلك التي على المنظمات الدولية .

Appendix III

AMERICAN & ENGLISH VARIANTS

الملحق الثالث

بعض الاختلافات في الاستعمال اللغوي
بين الجزر البريطانية والولايات المتحدة الأمريكية

AMERICAN USAGE الاستعمال الأمريكي	BRITISH USAGE الاستعمال البريطاني	ARABIC الترجمة العربية
absorbent cotton	cotton wool	القطن الطبي
apartment	flat	الشقة (السكنية)
automobile	car, motorcar	السيارة
baggage	luggage	أمتعة السفر ، الحقائب
bill (i.e. paper money)	(bank-)note	ورقة نقدية
billboard	hoarding	لوحة الإعلانات
candy	sweets	الحلوى
check (indicating amount due)	bill	كشف الحساب ، « الفاتورة »
closet	cupboard	الصوان
conductor (on a train)	guard	مُحصِّل التذاكر ، « الكومساري »
cookie	biscuit	الكعكة
diaper	nappy	قماط الوليد
divided highway	dual carriageway	طريق مُزدوج للسيارات
drapes	curtains	الستائر ، الستول
electron tube	electron valve	صمام إلكتروني
elevator	lift	المِصْعَد
engineer (on a train)	engine-driver	سائق القطار
expressway	motorway	طريق للنقل السريع
fall	autumn	الخريف
faucet	tap	الصنبور ، الحنفية
freight train	goods train	قطار شحن البضائع
garbage collector	dustman	الزبال
gas(oline)	petrol	البنزين
generator	dynamo	مُولِّد الكهرباء
hardware	ironmongery	الحدائد ، الخردوات المعدنية

AMERICAN USAGE الاستعمال الأمريكي	BRITISH USAGE الاستعمال البريطاني	ARABIC الترجمة العربية
kid	child	الطِّفْل
mail	post	البَريد
mortician	undertaker	مُتَعَهِّد الجنازات ، « الحانُوتي »
railroad	railway	سِكَّة الحديد ، وَسيط الحديد
realtor	estate agent	وَسيط العَقار
period	full stop	نقطة (علامة الوقف في الكتابة)
shot	injection	(أ) الحَقْن (ب) الحُقْنة
sidewalk	pavement	الرَّصيف
store	shop	المَتْجَر
subway	underground, tube	« مِتْرو الأنفاق » ، قطار الأنفاق
suspenders	braces	« حَمّالة البَنْطلون »
tie	sleeper	راقدة السِّكَك الحديدية ، « فلنكة »
transmission	gearbox	عُلْبة تُروس السُّرْعَة
truck	lorry	الشّاحِنة
trunk	boot	صُنْدوق الأمْتِعة بالسَّيارة ، « البَنْطة »
undershirt	vest	القَميص الداخِلي ، « الفانِلة »
vacation	holiday	الإجازة ، العُطلة
vest	waistcoat	الصُّدْرة
wrench	spanner	مِفْتاحُ الرَّبْط
Spelling Variations		اختلافات الهجاء
(1) -or, as in:	-our, as in:	
color, favor, honor, humor, valor, etc.	colour, favour, honour, humour, valour, etc.	لون ، معروف ، شَرَف ، رُوحُ الفُكاهة ، بَسالة ، إلخ .
(2) -er, as in:	-re, as in:	
center, theater, fiber, etc.	centre, theatre, fibre, etc.	مركز ، مَسْرح ، لِيف
(3) some verbs ending in -ce, such as:	some verbs ending in -se, such as:	
to licence, to practice	to license, to practise	رَخَّص ، مارَسَ
(4) some nouns ending in -se, such as:	some nouns ending in -ce, such as:	
defense, offense	defence, offence	دِفاع ، هُجُوم
(5) prefers one consonant, as in:	prefers two consonants, as in:	

AMERICAN USAGE الاستعمال الأمريكي	BRITISH USAGE الاستعمال البريطاني	ARABIC الترجمة العربية
traveler, traveled, counselor, counseled, wagon, etc. (6) some verbs ending in -ize or -yze as in: to analyze, to advertize, to comprize, to apprize, etc. (7) preferred spelling in the following words: ax, plow, tire, story, czar, jail, medieval, thru, altho, etc.	traveller, travelled, counsellor, counselled, waggon, etc. some verbs ending in -ise or -yse, as in: to analyse, to advertise to comprise, to apprise, etc. preferred spelling in the following words: axe, plough, tyre, storey, tsar, gaol, mediaeval, through, although, etc.	مُسافر ، سافر ، مُستشار ، عربةُ قطار ، إلخ . حلل ، أعلن ، اشتمل ، أعلم ، إلخ . بلطة ، محراث ، عجلة من المطاط ، طابق ، قيصر روسيا ، سجن ، خاص بالعصر الوسيط ، من خلال ، على الرُّغم من ، إلخ .


The Delayer
The Advancer
The Omnipotent
The Manifest
The Last
The First
The Most Exalted
The All-Governor
The Hidden
The Avenger
The Acceptor of Repentance
The Gracious



The Restorer



The Originator



The Reckoner



The Living



The Giver of Death



The Giver of Life



The Illustrious



The All-Finder



The Self-Subsisting



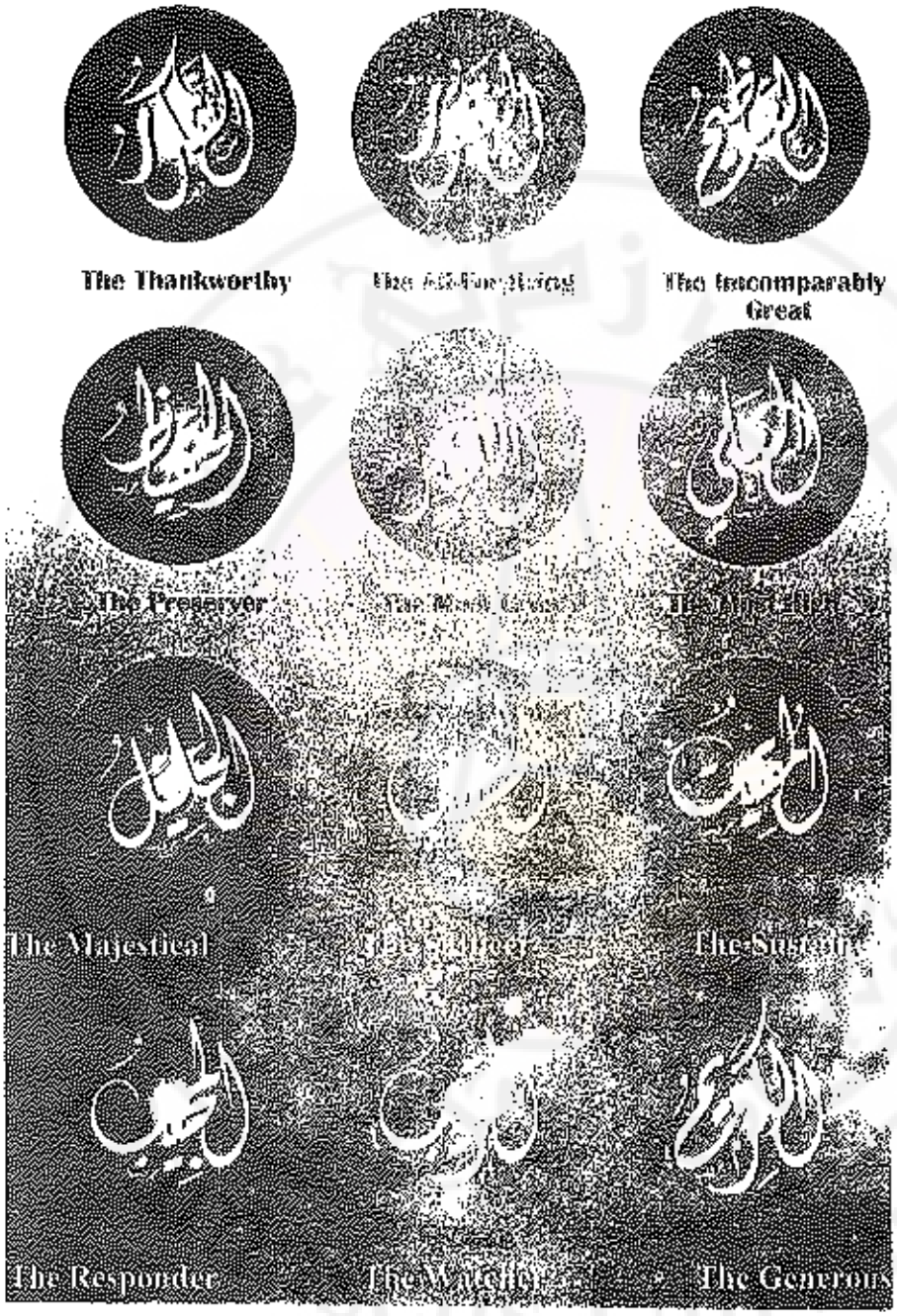
The Potent



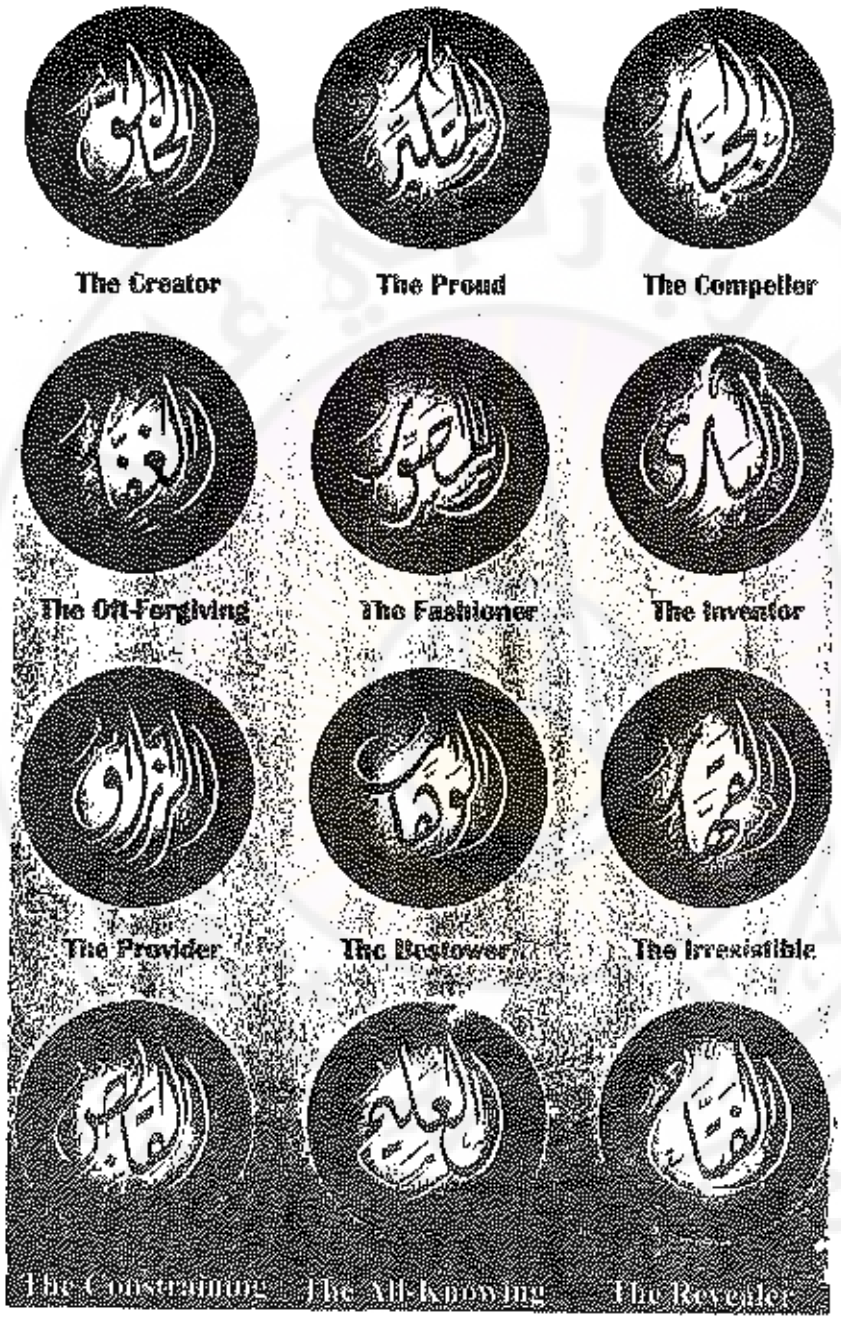
The Eternal



The Only One

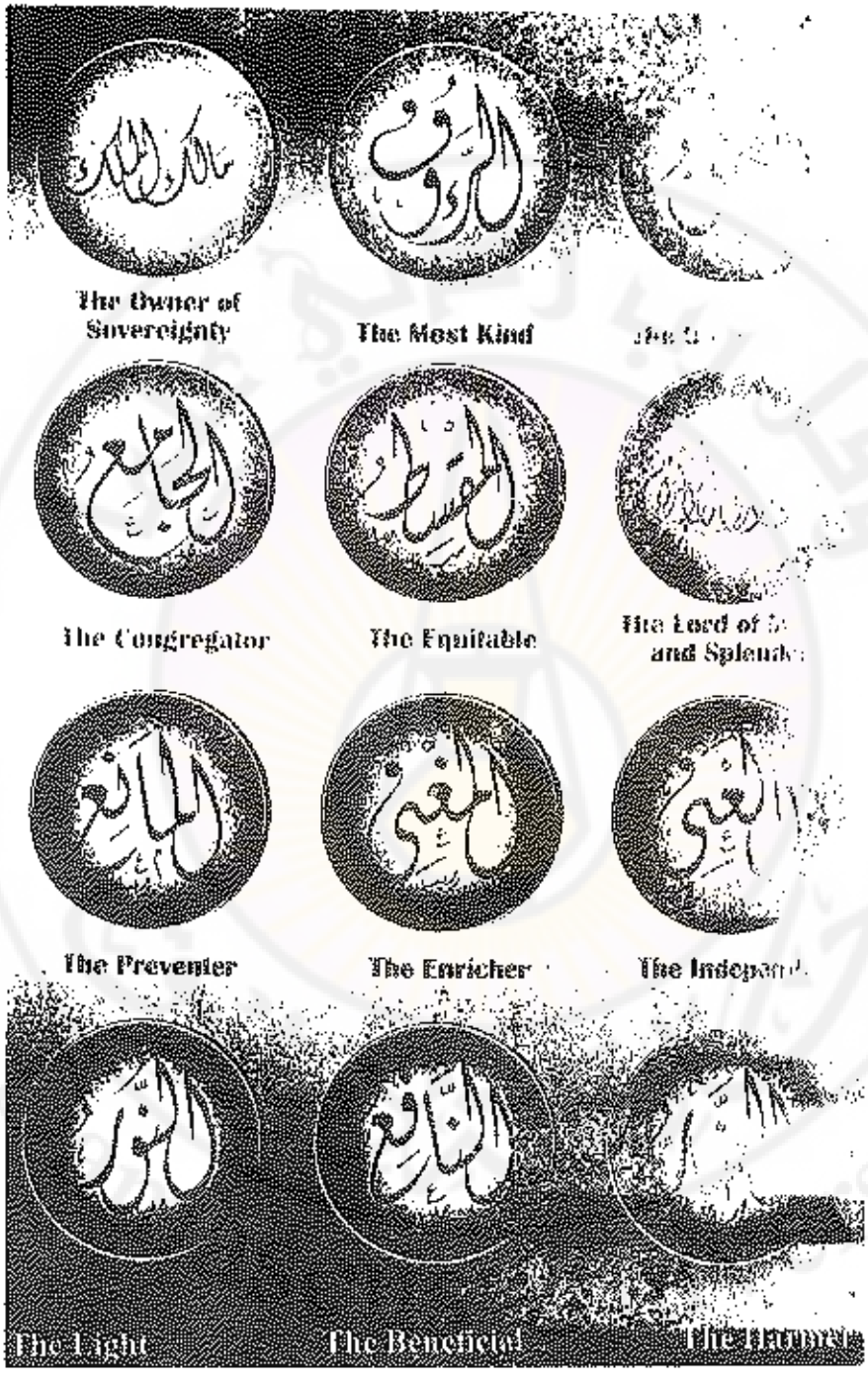

The Thankworthy
The Incomparably Great
The Preserver
The Majestical
The Responder
The Generous


الرافع
الخافض
الباسط
The Exalter
The Abaser
السميع
المذل
المعز
The All-Hearing
The Humiliator
العدل
الحكم
الجبار
The Just
The Judge
الجامع
المقسط
اللطيف
The Most
The Well-
The Subtle


The Creator
The Proud
The Compeller
The Oft-Forgiving
The Fashioner
The Inventor
The Provider
The Bestower
The Irresistible
The Constrainer
The All-Knowing
The Reveiler



Damascus University


The Owner of Sovereignty
The Most Kind
The Congregator
The Equitable
The Preventer
The Enricher
The Light
The Beneficial

Verily, with every difficulty there is relief.

Damascus University

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

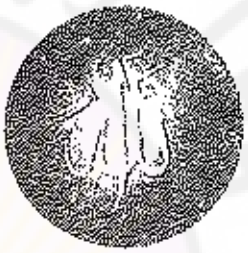
ولله الأسماء الحسنى فادعوه بها



The Merciful



The Compassionate



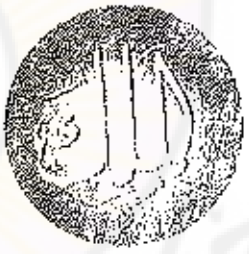
Allah



The Peace Giver



The Holy



The King



The Mighty



The Overseer



The Bestow Giver

On his book on Dictionaries designed for the Open University in Cairo, M. Enani did not talk about Arabic-English dictionaries. We hope that Mr. Enani would not be surprised if it turns out that AlMawrid is the best bilingual Arabic English dictionary. And we hope he did not choose to ignore it because of its being so.

Rohi AlBalbaki, son of Muneer, is the editor of the Arabic-English AlMawrid. The effort exerted by the father on the English -- Arabic dictionary seems to have been doubled in compiling the Arabic- English one by the son.

Thirteen years of full time work were exerted to issue this dictionary.

There are few facts about this dictionary that can be stated as follows:

- The dictionary is by no means a translation of the English- Arabic AlMawrid. Arabic lexical and semantic derivational systems are completely different from the English ones.
- Due to cultural and scientific development, many words have found their way into the Arabic language. The

dictionary accommodated these terms with their closest natural and dynamic equivalent in English.

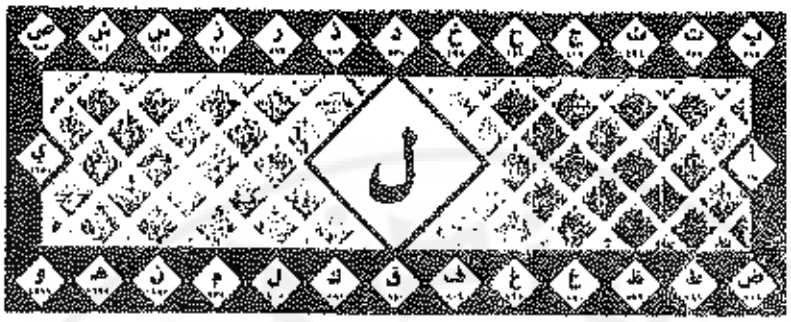
- Archaic words in Arabic were dropped out from the dictionary. Concentration was on standard Arabic and words in common everyday learned use, with no attention paid to colloquial or non-standard Arabic.
- A word like ضيغم does not have a place in this dictionary. A translator of المعلقات should first consult an Arabic- Arabic dictionary then, after this, use this dictionary.
- Entries with multi – meanings were divided into branches each concerned with a particular meaning. Meanings are not jammed together, and the reader is left to choose what each meaning of a particular word is followed by a definition if there is one, an equivalent in English if the relationship is one to one.
- A great deal of attention was paid to idiomatic expressions.
- Exemplification was used to illustrate the use of an entry in everyday language.

- Few morpho- syntactic devices enriched the dictionary and constituted a great help to readers and translators alike.
- We note
  - The addition of negative lexical markers like غير or لا as in غير منطقي , غير مرئي after منطقي and مرئي or منظور
  - The addition of ي to derive adjectives from nouns and giving the meanings of these derived adjectives in English; example, مادي، قبلي، قاعدي، نظامي

Such derivations are usually neglected and their meanings are ignored in other dictionaries.

- There is cross referencing in the dictionary only when the term being defined has a synonym in the language defined or translated.

The following pages reflect a more in-depth view of how the dictionary is compiled and how it deals with various entries clearly, skillfully and comprehensively- all to the good luck of a translator. Just think of لوحة + لا، لاتسمة.



لا هذا ولا ذاك — neither this nor that

لا تُؤاخِذني، لا بُدَّ، لا جَرَمَ، لا شَكَّ، لا غَيْر – راجع أخذ، بُدّ، جَرَم، شَكّ، غَيْر

بِلا – راجع بـ

لأى: أَبْطَأَ — to be slow, tardy; to tarry, linger

لأّاء: بائِعُ اللُّؤْلُؤ — pearl dealer, dealer in pearls

لاجْتِماعِيّ — asocial, antisocial, unsocial; nonsocial

لائِحَة، جَدْوَل — list, roster, roll, scroll, register, table, schedule; panel; manifest; index

لائِحَة: مَشْروعُ قانُون — bill, draft law, draft of a law

لائِحَة: قانُونٌ داخِلِيٌّ لِهَيْئَةٍ أو مُؤَسَّسَة، نِظام — bylaw; regulation

لائِحَة (مَحْكَمَة) — rules of court

لائِحَة (داخِلِيَّة في بَرْلمان) — standing order

لائِحَة (الدَّعْوَى)، لائِحَة ادِّعائِيَّة — declaration; pleading; brief

لائِحَةٌ جَوابِيَّة — plea; pleading

لائِحَةُ اتِّهام — bill of indictment

لائِحَةُ أَسْعار — price list

لائِحَةٌ سَوْداء — blacklist

لائِحَةُ الطَّعام — menu, bill of fare

لائِحَة: مَظْهَر، هَيْئَة — (outward) appearance; foolish, aspect, mien

لاأَخْلاقِيّ — immoral, unethical, wrong

لاأَخْلاقِيَّة — immorality

لَـ: حَقًّا، حَتْمًا — truly, verily, really; certainly, definitely, surely(ly), undoubtedly

لِـ: لِأَجْل — for; to; because of, on account of

لِـ: كَيْ — so that, in order that, that, in order to, to, so as, with a view to, in an effort to, in a bid to, with the aim of, for the purpose of, for

لِـ: بِقَلَم، تَأْليف (فُلان) — by, written by

لَهُ: الجانِبُ الأَيْمَنُ مِنَ الحِساب الجاري — credit

لَهُ أَنْ — he may, he has a right to, he is entitled to

لَهُم: مِلْكُهُم، خاصَّتُهُم — theirs

لي: مِلْكي، خاصَّتي — mine

لي عَلَيْهِ مالٌ — he owes me money

قالَ لي — he told me

لِنُساعِدْهُ، فَلْنُساعِدْهُ — let us help him! we must help him! we shall help him! may we help him!

لِيَسْقُطْ، فَلْيَسْقُطْ — down with!

لَعَمْرُكَ، لَعَمْري، لَعَمْرُ اللهِ – راجع عَمْر

يا لَهُ مِنْ رَجُل (افْتِراءٍ إلخ) – راجع يا

لا، — not; no; don't; non-, un-, in-, im-, dis-, a-, anti-

لا أَحَد، ولا واحِد — nobody, no one, no person, none; not a single one, not one

لا إِلهَ إِلَّا اللهُ — there is no god but God

لا سِيَّما، ولا سِيَّما — especially, particularly, in particular, specially

لا شَيْء — nothing; none; naught, nil, nihil, zero

ولا — nor ... , ... either; not even

لاأدريّ agnostic

لاأدريّة agnosticism

لاإراديّ involuntary, unwilled; consensual; reflex

إنعكاسٌ لاإراديّ reflex

لاأسْطِيّ astigmatic

لاأسْطِيّة astigmatism

لائق: مُناسِب، مُلائِم، جَدير fit, suitable, appropriate, fitting, befitting, becoming, seemly, proper, decent, decorous, correct, good; qualified, eligible

لآلئ: بائِعُ اللُّؤْلُؤ pearl dealer, dealer in pearls

لاءَمَ: ناسَبَ، وافَقَ، كانَ مُلائِمًا لـ to suit, fit, befit; to agree with; to be suitable for, fit for, convenient for, favorable for, propitious for, agreeable for; to be appropriate to, adequate to, suited to, adapted to; to match, harmonize with, go with; to be in harmony with, in conformity with, consistent with

لاءَمَ: كَيَّفَ، جَعَلَهُ مُلائِمًا to accommodate, adapt, adjust, conform, suit, fit, make fit

لاءَمَ (بَيْنَ الشَّيْئَيْنِ أو الأمْرَيْنِ): نَاغَمَ، وَفَّقَ to harmonize, reconcile, accord, tune, attune, bring into harmony, match, suit, cause to correspond, make consistent or compatible or congruous

لاءَمَ بَيْنَ القَوْمِ: أصْلَحَ بَيْنَهُم to reconcile, conciliate, make peace between, make friendly again, restore to friendship, bring together, reestablish normal relations between, bring about an agreement between

لائِم: عَذُول، لَوَّام blamer, reproacher, admonisher, censurer, critic, carper

لائِمَة: لَوْم – راجع لَوْم

لاإنْتِماء alienation, estrangement

لأبِ (مِنْ حَيْثُ القَرابَة) paternal

لابُورِيّ astigmatic

لابُورِيّة astigmatism

لابَة: حَمَم، مَقْذوفاتُ البَراكِين lava

لا بُدَّ – راجع بُدَّ

لابَسَ: عاشَرَ to associate closely with, mix with, hob nob with, be on intimate terms with

لابَسَ: حَفَّ بِـ، أحاطَ بِـ، إكْتَنَفَ to surround, encompass, pass, enclose, encircle, beset

لابَسَ: لازَمَ، صاحَبَ to attend, accompany

لابِس: مُرْتَدٍ wearing, dressed, clothed, clad

لاتَ حِينَ مَناص it is too late to escape

لاتَمْيِيز indiscrimination

لا تَنْسَني (نبات) forget-me-not, myosotis

لاتِينيّ Latin

اللاتِينِيّة: اللُّغَةُ اللاتِينِيّة Latin, the Latin language

لاثَ: لَوْثَ – راجع لَوْث

لاجَّ: جادَلَ، خاصَمَ to argue or dispute obstinately with

لاجَّ – راجع لَجَج

لاجِئ: هارِبٌ مِنْ بَلَدِهِ إلى بَلَدٍ آخَر refugee

لاجِئٌ سِياسِيّ political refugee

لأجَل – راجع أجَل

لاجَناحِيّ (طائر) kiwi, apteryx

لاجَناحِيّات: رُتْبَةٌ مِنَ المَفْصِلِيّات Aptera

لاحَ: بَدا to loom, appear, come into sight, come into view, come out, show, emerge, crop up, surface; to be or become visible, apparent; to seem, look, appear, sound, give the impression of being

لاحَ: أوْمَضَ، لَمَعَ to flash, gleam, shine, glint, glimmer, shimmer, sparkle, twinkle

لاحَ: لَوَّحَ، سَلَّمَ – راجع لَوَّح

بِلُوحُ (أنَّ): على ما يَلُوح it seems, it looks, it appears, it sounds; apparently, seemingly, to all appearances, most likely

لاحِب: قُطْبٌ كَهْرَبائِيّ electrode

لاحَتْمِيّة Indeterminism

لاحِزْبِيّ nonpartisan

لاحِزْبِيّة nonpartisanship

لاحَشَوِيّات: شُعْبَةٌ مِنَ الحَيَواناتِ المائِيّة Coelenterata

لاحَظَ: راقَبَ، آنَسَ، رَأى to observe, notice, take notice

لاحِظَة: عَيْن — eye

لاحَقَ: تابَعَ، تَعَقَّبَ — to follow; to follow up; to pursue, chase, go after, take after, run after, hunt, trail, track, trace

لاحَقَ قَضائِيًّا أَو قانُونِيًّا — to prosecute, sue

لاحِق: تالٍ — subsequent, following, next, coming, succeeding, sequent, posterior; later, future, ulterior, eventual

لاحِق: تابِع، إِضافَة، ذَيْل – راجع مُلْحَق

لاحِقَة: عُضْوٌ إِضافِيّ — appendage

لاحِقَة (في آخِرِ لَفْظَةٍ ما) — suffix

لاحِقَة: تابِع، إِضافَة، ذَيْل – راجع مُلْحَق

لاحِم – راجع آكِلُ اللُّحُوم

لَواحِم: آكِلاتُ اللُّحُوم — Carnivora

لاذَ – راجع لَذَّ

لاذَ بِـ: إِلْتَجَأَ إِلى — to resort to, have recourse to, turn to (for security or help), take or seek refuge or shelter in or with, seek protection in or with

لاذَ بِـ: إِلْتَزَمَ، لَزِمَ — to observe, comply with, abide by, stick to, adhere to, keep to, maintain

لاذَ بِالصَّمْت — to keep silent, maintain silence, hold one's tongue

لاذَ بِالفِرار — to take to flight, flee, escape, run away, get away, turn tail

لاذِع: حِرِّيف، لاسِع — burning; hot; pungent, acrid, biting, sharp, bitter, poignant, sarcastic, cutting, tart, caustic, stinging, mordant; acrimonious, acerb, snappish, snappy, waspish, sharp-tongued

لاذَن (نبات) — rockrose, cistus

لاذَنِيّات: رُتْبَةٌ بِنَ البَرْمائِيّات — Anura

لارِكْس (نبات) — larch

لازِب: مُلْتَصِق — sticking, adhering

لازِب: ثابِت — firm, firmly fixed

لازِب: ضَرُورِيّ، لازِم، مُتَحَتِّم — indispensable, absolutely necessary, requisite, inevitable, inescapable

لازِر: لِبِّيرٌ [فيزياء] — liner

لازَمَ: رافَقَ، صاحَبَ — to accompany, attend, be present with

لازَمَ: تَعَلَّقَ بِـ، لَمْ يُفارِقْهُ — to adhere to, stick to, cling to, keep to; to be inseparable from, keep close to, stay constantly with; to haunt, continually seek the company of; to persist in, persevere in, hang on to, keep doing; to remain at, stay at

لازِم: ضَرُورِيّ — necessary, requisite, needful, prerequisite, indispensable, essential, required, needed, imperative, obligatory, mandatory, incumbent; inevitable, inescapable

لازِم: كافٍ، مُناسِب — due, adequate, fitting, proper, appropriate

لازِم: غَيْرُ مُتَعَدٍّ [لغة] — intransitive

لَوازِم — necessaries, needs, necessities, requisites, prerequisites, exigencies, requirements, fixtures, fittings, equipment(s), supplies, outfit, gear, material(s), stuff

لازِمَة [رياضيات ومنطق] — corollary

لازِمَة: قَرار [موسيقى] — refrain, burden, chorus; keynote, tonic

لازِمَة: عِبارَةٌ يُرَدِّدُها شَخْصٌ بِاسْتِمْرار — standing phrase, refrain

لازَوَرْد — lapis lazuli; azurite

لازَوَرْدِيّ — azure, azure-blue, sky-blue, cerulean

لازُق: لَزْقَة، لَصُوق — plaster

لاساميّ — anti-Semitic; anti-Semite

لاساميّة — anti-Semitism

لاسِع: لاذِع — stinging, pricking, prickly, tingling, biting, sharp, cutting, pungent, bitter; waspish, snappish, snappy, sharp-tongued

لاسِلْكِيّ — wireless, radio

جِهازٌ لاسِلْكِيّ — wireless set, radio (set), walkie-talkie

لا سِيَّما – راجع لا

لاشَى: بَدَّدَ — to scatter, disperse, dispel; to remove, eliminate

لاشَى: أَبادَ — to annihilate, destroy, ruin

illegitimate, illegal, unlawful, illicit, wrongful, outlawed — لاشَرْعِيّ

illegitimacy, illegality, unlawfulness — لاشَرْعِيّة

the unconscious; unconsciousness — لاشُعُور، اللاشُعُور

unconscious; unintentional, inadvertent — لاشُعُوريّ

unconsciously, unawares, unintentionally, inadvertently — لاشُعُوريًّا

the unconscious — العَقْلُ اللاشُعُوريّ

nothing, naught, nil, nihil — لاشَيْء

nothing(ness), nihility, nullity, nonexistence, nonbeing, nowentity — لاشَيْئِيّة

to peep, peek — لاصَ: نَظَرَ مِن ثُقْب

fluorescent — لاصِف

to adjoin, abut on, border on, touch, neighbor, be adjacent to, be contiguous with, be in contact with, be next to — لاصَقَ: تاخَمَ

adhesive, cohesive, agglutinant, adherent, adhering, sticking — لاصِق: مُلْصِق

adhesive tape — شَرِيطٌ لاصِق

to clay, coat or cover with clay; to plaster, mortar — لاطَ: طَيَّنَ

to stick (to), adhere (to), cling (to) — لاطَ (بِـ): إِلْتَصَقَ

sessile — لاطِئ: مُتَّصِلٌ بِالقاعِدَةِ مُباشَرَةً (كَوَرَقَةِ نَباتٍ إِلخ)

nonsectarian, nondenominational — لاطائِفِيّ

classless — لاطَبَقِيّ

classlessness — لاطَبَقِيّة

to treat with kindness, treat well, be nice (kind, gentle, friendly, courteous, polite) to(ward); to be mild or lenient toward or with — لاطَفَ: حاسَنَ، عامَلَ بِلُطْف، رَفَقَ بِـ

to humor, comply (with someone's wishes), indulge, favor, be willing to please, be complaisant toward; to flatter, coax — لاطَفَ: ماشَ، داراهُ

to caress, fondle, pet, dandle — لاطَفَ: دَلَّلَ

لاطَمَ: لَطَمَ – راجع لَطَمَ

لاطَمَ: تَلاطَمَ – راجع تَلاطَمَ القَوْمُ

to be or become impatient, restless — لاعَ: جَزِعَ

to torment, torture, make sick (love) — لاعَهُ الحُبُّ

to tan (sun) — لاعَتْهُ الشَّمْس

to play with; to jest with, joke with, make fun with, tease, kid, sport with, trifle with, toy with, dally with, play around with — لاعَبَ: لَهِيَ مَعَ، داعَبَ

player — لاعِب: مَنْ يَلْعَب

athlete, sportsman, sport, gymnast — لاعِب (رِياضِيّ)

burning (ardent, consuming) love — لاعِج (ج لَواعِج)

inorganic — لاعُضْوِيّ

irrational — لاعَقْلانِيّ

irrationalism — لاعَقْلانِيّة

curser, execrator — لاعِن: ناعِل لَمَنَ

nonviolence; passive resistance — لاعُنْف

pacifism — لاعُنْفِيّة

null, void, null and void, invalid, of no (legal) force, not binding, not operative, inoperative, ineffective, nugatory; canceled, invalidated, nullified, annulled, voided, abolished, abrogated, repealed; obsolete, archaic, outdated, outmoded, out of use, in disuse — لاغٍ (اللاغي): باطِل، مُلْغًى

exhausted, fatigued, weary, languid — لاغِب: مُنْهَك

لاغَزَ – راجع أَلْغَزَ

to eat; to chew — لاكَ: أَكَلَ، مَضَغَ

eye-catching, attracting attention, striking, remarkable, noticeable, conspicuous; eye-catcher — لافِت (لِلنَّظَر)

sign; signboard, billboard — لافِتَة: لَوْحَة

scorching, searing, burning — لافِح: مُحْرِق

invertebrate, spineless — لافَقارِيّ

invertebrata, invertebrates — لافَقارِيّات: حَيَوانات لا فَقارَ لَها

neurotal, neuroid — لافِلْزّ

neurostatic, neuroid(al) — لافِلْزِّيّ

to befit, become, be seemly for, be proper for; to fit, suit, be suitable to, be appropriate for, be fit for, be worthy of — لاقَ بِـ: كانَ لائِقًا بِـ، ناسَبَ

لاقى: لاقَى، واجَهَ، صادَفَ to meet (with), encounter; to come upon, come across, run across, light upon; to find

لاقى: وَجَدَ، حَظِيَ بِـ to find; to meet with, receive, get, obtain, acquire, achieve, attain, gain, win

لاقى: قاسَى، عانى، تَحَمَّلَ to experience, meet (with), go through, pass through, undergo, suffer, endure, sustain, bear

لاقى: إسْتَقْبَلَ to receive; to meet, go to meet, come to meet

لاقحة [أحياء] zygote

لاقحيّ [أحياء] zygotic

لاقحيّ بَوْغٌ لاقحيّ zygospore

لاقط: ناقِل لَقَطَ gleaner, gatherer; catcher; finder

لاقط العَوْنات pickup

لاقط لاقِط receiver, receiving set

لاك: مَضَغَ to chew, masticate

لاك سُمْعَةَ إلخ to slander, defame, vilify, vituperate, calumniate, speak evil of

ما تَلُوكُهُ الأَلْسُنُ what is generally rumored, what is on everybody's lips, what is the talk of the town

لاكم: تَلاكَمَ مع to box (with), fight (with)

لألأ: لَمَعَ – راجع تَلألأ

لألأ بِذَنَبِهِ to wag the tail

لئلّا: لِكَيْ لا lest, in order not to, so as not to, in order that... not, that... not

لؤلؤ: دُرّ pearls

لؤلؤ عِرْقُ اللُّؤْلُؤ mother-of-pearl, nacre

لؤلؤيّ: بائِعُ اللُّؤْلُؤ pearl dealer, dealer in pearls

لألأ – راجع تَلألأ

لؤلؤة: دُرّة pearl

لؤلؤيّ: لُؤْلُئِيّ pearly, pearl

لؤلؤيّة، لُؤْلُئِيّة (نبات) marguerite

لؤلؤيّة صُغْرى، لؤلئيّة صُغْرى: أُقْحُوان (نبات) daisy

لأّم: ضَمَّدَ to dress, bandage, bind up

لأّم: أَصْلَحَ to repair, mend

لؤم: كانَ لَئِيمًا to be mean, ignoble, base, vile, sordid, villainous, miscreant

لام: عَذَلَ to blame, reproach, twit, admonish

لأم: تَضْميد dressing, bandaging, binding up

لأم: إصْلاح repair(ing), reparation, mending

لأمّ: مَنْ يَلُمّ، من يَجْمَع collector, gatherer

لؤم: خِسَّة meanness, ignobility, baseness, lowness, vileness, vileness, sordidness, wickedness, villainy

لأمّ (مِن خَبَثِ القَرابَة) maternal, uterine

لئم: إلْتِصاق، إلْتِقاء، تَوائُم، تَطابُق – راجع مُلاءَمَة

لاما: راعِيّ بُوذِيّ lama

لاما (حيوان) llama

لا ماديّ immaterial; immaterialist

لا ماديّة immaterialism; immaterialism

لا مُباشِر indirect, circuitous, roundabout, devious

لا مُبالٍ (اللامُبالي) indifferent, nonchalant, unconcerned, unconcerned, uninterested, disinterested, insouciant, apathetic, careless

لامُبالاة indifference, nonchalance, unconcern, disinterestedness(edness), insouciance, apathy, carelessness

لأمة: دِرْع (coat of) mail, cuirass, breastplate

لامة (حيوان) llama

لامة: عَيْنٌ مَشْؤُومَة evil eye

لامُتَبَلْور amorphous, uncrystallized

لامُتَناهٍ، لامُتَناهٍ infinite, unlimited, limitless, illimitable, boundless, unbounded, immeasurable, immeasurable, endless, unending, eternal, perpetual

لامَحَ: إخْتَلَسَ النَّظَرَ إلى to glance furtively at, steal a look at

لامَحْدُود unlimited, limitless, illimitable, infinite, boundless, unbounded, immeasurable, immeasurable, beyond measure

لامِر فُلان – راجع أمِر

لامَرْكَزِيّ decentralized

لامَرْكَزِيّة decentralization

لامَسَ: مَاسَّ، تَاخَمَ to be in touch with, be in contact with, be adjacent to, be contiguous with, touch, adjoin, border on, abut on

لامِس: مَاسّ touching

لامِسَة: مَلْمَسُ الحَشَرَة feeler, tentacle; palpus

لامَسْؤول irresponsible

لامَسْؤولِيَّة irresponsibility

لامِع: بَرَّاق shining, glittering, glistening, gleaming, flashing, sparkling, radiant, dazzling, bright, brilliant, refulgent, resplendent, lustrous, glossy, shiny, polished, burnished, glazed

لامِعات: طَوَيْفَةٌ مِنَ الأَسْماك Ganoidei

لامِعَة: يافُوخ fontanel

لامَعْقُول (مَذْرَح) absurd

لامَعْقُولِيَّة: اللَّامَعْقُول absurdism

لامَعْقُولِيُّون: مَذْرَحُ اللَّامَعْقُول theater of the absurd

لامَنْطِقِيّ ← راجع لامَنْطِقِيّ

لامَنْطِقِيّ illogical, nonlogical, irrational, unreasonable, absurd

لامَنْطِقِيَّة illogicality), illogicalness, irrationality

لامُوس (حيوان) terrapin

لامِيّ: ذُو عَلاقَةٍ بِالعَظْمِ اللَّامِيّ hyoid

عَظْمٌ لامِيّ: عَظْمٌ في قاعِدَةِ اللِّسان hyoid bone

لانَ: صارَ لَيِّنًا to be or become soft, tender, flexible, pliable, supple; to supple; to soften, relent, yield, defer, give way, give in

لا يَلِين inflexible, inexorable, unyielding, unrelenting, relentless, pitiless, harsh

لَئِنْ indeed if

لأَنَّ because, for, on the grounds that; in view of the fact that, since, as, inasmuch as, insomuch as; due to, owing to, on account of, by reason of

لِأَنْ so that, in order that, that, in order to, so as

لِأَنْ لا، لِئَلَّا ← راجع لِئَلَّا

لانْش: زَوْرَقٌ بُخارِيّ launch, motorboat

لانْقابِيّ nonunion

لانِهائِيّ infinite, unlimited, boundless; endless, unending, eternal, perpetual

لانِهائِيَّة، اللَّانِهايَة Infinity

لانُولِين: دُهْنُ الصُّوف lanolin, wool fat

لاهٍ (اللَّاهي) عن heedless of, inattentive of, unmindful of, inadvertent of, forgetful of

لاهَى: قارَبَ to approach, be near (to)

لاهِث: مُنْقَطِعُ النَّفَس، مَبْهُور panting, gasping, out of breath, breathless

لاهِث ← راجع مُنْقَطِعُ النَّفَس

لاهُوت: عِلْمُ الأُلُوهِيَّة theology, divinity

لاهُوت: أُلُوهِيَّة godhead, godhood, divinity

لاهُوتِيّ: ذُو عَلاقَةٍ بِعِلْمِ اللَّاهُوت theological

لاهُوتِيّ: عالِمٌ بِعِلْمِ اللَّاهُوت theologian

لأْواء: شِدَّة، ضِيق distress, hardship, suffering, adversity

لاواعٍ (اللَّاواعي) unconscious

اللَّاوَعْي the unconscious

لاوُجُود nonexistence, nonbeing, nonentity, nothingness, nothing, nihility, nullity

لاوَمَ: نَظَرَ بِرُكْنِ عَيْن to peep, peek

اللَّاوَعْي، اللَّاوَعْيِيّ the unconscious; unconsciousness

لاوِيُّون: سِفْرُ اللَّاوِيِّين the Leviticus

لأْي: إِبْطاء slowness, tardiness

لأْي: شِدَّة distress, hardship, difficulty

بَعْدَ لأْيٍ eventually, finally, ultimately, in the end, after all, after great difficulty

لَئِيم: شَنِيع mean, ignoble, base, low(ly), vile, sordid, evil, wicked, villainous, depraved, miscreant

لانَ: لاطَفَ to treat with gentleness and leniency; to be gentle to, kind to, friendly to

لَبَّ بِالمَكان: أَقامَ to stay in, remain in

لَبَّ الثَّوْرَ إِلخ: كَسَرَهُ وَاسْتَخْرَجَ لُبَّهُ to study

لَوْث: دَنَّس، نَجَّس، وَسَّخ — to pollute, contaminate; to defile, befoul, (be)smirch, (be)smear, soil, sully, dirty, stain, tarnish

لَوَّثَ السُّمْعَةَ إلخ — to tarnish, defile, taint, sully, soil, dirty, etc., (be)smirch, disgrace, dishonor, discredit, degrade, debase, blacken; to defame, slander, libel, calumniate

لَوْثَة: حَمَاقَة — stupidity, foolishness, fatuity, idiocy, imbecility

لَوْثَة: مَسُّ جُنُون — slight mental derangement, slight insanity, slight madness

لُوجِسْتِيّ: سَوْقِيّ — logistic

لُوجِسْتِيَّات: سَوْقِيَّات — logistics

لَوَّحَ (إلى أو ل): أَشَارَ — to wave, beckon, make a sign or signal; to signal, motion, gesticulate, gesture, make a gesture

لَوَّحَ (بِسَيْفِهِ، بِيَدِهِ إلخ) — to brandish, flourish, swing, wave

لَوَّحَ: سَفَعَ — to tan; to scorch, sear, burn

لَوَّحَهُ الشَّيْبُ — to become or turn hoary, gray, white

لَوْح — board; tablet, table; slab, plate, sheet; pane; panel

لَوْحُ أَرْدُوَاز (لِلْكِتَابَة) — slate, slab of slate

لَوْحٌ أَسْوَد — blackboard

لَوْحُ البَاب — panel

لَوْحُ ثَلْج — block of ice; sheet of ice

لَوْحٌ جِدَارِيّ — plate, wall plate

لَوْحٌ خَشَب، لَوْحٌ خَشَبِيّ — board

لَوْحُ خَشَبٍ ثَقِيلٌ وَثَخِين — plank

لَوْحٌ زُجَاجِيّ — pane, sheet of glass

لَوْحٌ زُجَاجِيٌّ فِي نَافِذَةٍ أَو بَاب — pane

لَوْحٌ زُجَاجِيٌّ فِي نَافِذَة — windowpane, panel

لَوْحُ شُوكُولَا أو صَابُون — bar

لَوْحُ الكَتِف — shoulder blade, scapula

لَوْحٌ مُتَحَرِّك [رِيَاضَة بَدَنِيَّة] — springboard

لَوْحٌ مَعْدِنِيّ — sheet metal

وَلَوْ، وَلَوْ أَنَّ، حَتَّى لَوْ — although, (even) though, albeit; even if, in spite of the fact that

لَوْ يَدْرِي — if he only knew! I wish he knew!

لَوَى: ثَنَى، فَتَلَ، عَوَّجَ — to twist, curl, kink, contort, wrench, wring, writhe, wry; to bend, incline, turn, curve, flex, inflect

لَوَى رَأْسَهُ أو بِرَأْسِهِ — to turn the head; to turn away from, avoid, shun

لا يَلْوِي عَلَى أَحَدٍ أو شَيْء — to pay no attention to, care about nothing; to be heedless, careless, reckless

لَوَّى: عَقَّدَ — to complicate, make complicated

لَوًى: لَوَى - راجع لَوَى

لَوَى: إِعْوِجَاجُ العَمُود — curvature of the spine

لَوَى: مَغَص — griper, colic

لَوَى: مَغَصٌ شَدِيدٌ مَصْحُوبٌ بِالقَيْء — ileus

لَوَّاء (طَائِر) — wryneck

لِوَاء: عَلَم، رَايَة — banner, flag, standard

لِوَاء: وَحْدَةٌ كَبِيرَةٌ مِنَ الجُنُود — brigade

لِوَاء: جِنْرَال، عِمَاد (في الجَيْش) — general, major general

لِوَاء (في القُوَّاتِ البَحْرِيَّة) — rear admiral

لِوَاء: مُقَاطَعَة، مُحَافَظَة — district, county, province

قَائِدُ لِوَاء، أَمِيرُ لِوَاء: عَمِيد — brigadier general

لَوَاحِم: آكِلاتُ اللُّحُوم — Carnivora

لَوَازِم - راجع لازِم

لِوَاط، لِوَاطَة — sodomy, pederasty, homosexuality, buggery, inversion

لَوَاعِج - راجع لاعِج

لَوَافِح - راجع لافِحَة

لَوَّام - راجع لائِم

لُوبِي: جَمَاعَةٌ ضَاغِطَة — lobby

لُوبِيَا، لُوبِيَاء (نبات) — cowpea(s), black-eyed pea(s), asup bean(s), French bean(s), green bean(s), kidney bean(s), string(ed) bean(s), haricot(s)

لُوتُس (نبات) — lotus

لَوِثَ (في): أَبْطَأَ — to be slow, tardy, dilatory; to tarry, linger, delay

لَوْحٌ مَعْدِنِيٌّ أو حَدِيدِيٌّ — plate, sheet
لَوْحَة لَوْن – راجع لَوْح
لَوْحة: صُورة، رَسْم — painting, tableau, picture, drawing, portrait
لَوْحة: صُورَةٌ على صَفْحَةٍ كامِلةٍ مِنْ كِتابٍ أو مَجَلَّةٍ (تُطْبَعُ عادةً على وَرَقٍ مُخْتَلِف) — plate
لَوْحة: خَشَبَةٌ رَقِيقةٌ تُرْسَمُ عَلَيْها صُورة — panel
لَوْحة (مَنْقُوشٌ عَلَيْها كَلامٌ لِلتَّرْحِيبِ أو التَّذْكِير) — plaque
لَوْحة (الاسْم) — nameplate, doorplate
لَوْحة (إعْلاناتٍ، بَلاغاتٍ إلخ) — bulletin board, notice board
لَوْحة الإعْلان — signboard, billboard
لَوْحةٌ زَيْتِيّة — oil painting, oil
لَوْحةُ الشَّطْرَنْج أو الدّامَا — chessboard, checkerboard
لَوْحةُ القِيادة — dashboard, control board
لَوْحةُ المَفاتِيح — keyboard, switchboard
لُودانُم، لُودانُوم — laudanum
لَوْذَعِيّ، لَوْذَعِيّ: ذَكِيّ، سَرِيعُ الخاطِرِ — sagacious, ingenious, witty, quick-witted
لُورْد (لقب) — lord
لُورِس (حيوان) — loris
لُوري: شاحِنة — lorry, truck, wagon
لَوَّز: حَشا بِاللَّوز — to stuff with almonds
لَوْز (نبات) — almond(s)
لَوْزُ القُطْن — cotton bolls
لَوْزة (نبات) — almond
اللَّوْزَتان، لَوْزَتا الحَلْق — tonsils
إسْتِئْصالُ اللَّوْزَتَيْن — tonsillectomy
إلْتِهابُ اللَّوْزَتَيْن — tonsilitis
لُوز (سمك) — grouper
لَوْزِيّ — almond; almond-shaped
لُوسيت (معدن) — loocite
لُوطُس (نبات) — lotus

لُوطِيّ — homosexual, sodomite, queer, pederast, bugger, invert
لَوَّع: عَذَّبَ، أَمْرَضَ — to torment, torture, make sick
لَوْعة: سَرْقة، حَسْرة — anguish, pain, torture, torment, grief, sorrow
لَوْعةُ الحُبّ — love-sickness; ardor of love
لُوغارِتْم، لُوغارِثْم، لُوغارِيثْم، لُوغارِيثْم — logarithm
مُقابِلُ اللُّوغارِتْم — antilogarithm
لُوغارِتْمِيّ، لُوغارِثْمِيّ — logarithmic
لُوف (نبات) — loffa, dishcloth gourd, arum
لُوفِيّات: فَصِيلةٌ بَيْنَ النَّباتات — Aroideae
لُوق: حُمْق — stupidity, foolishness, idiocy, imbecility
لُوك: مَضْغ — chewing, chew, mastication
لُوكِيميا: إبْيِضاضُ الدَّم — leukemia
لَوْلا – راجع لَوْ
لَوْلَب: بُرْغِيّ — screw
لَوْلَب: زُنْبُرَك — spiral
لَوْلَب: حَلَزُون — spiral; helix
لَوْلَب: وَسِيلةٌ لِمَنْعِ الحَمْل — loop
لَوْلَبِيّ — spiral, helical, helicoid(al), cochleate, volute(d), winding
لَوَّم: وَبَّخَ، قَرَّعَ — to reprove, reprimand, rebuke, upbraid
لَوْم: عَذْل، تَوْبِيخ — blame, reproach, twit, admonition, reproof, rebuke, censure
مُسْتَحِقٌّ لِلَّوْم — blameworthy, blamable, blameful, culpable, reprehensible, deserving blame
وَضَعَ اللَّوْمَ على — to blame, lay the blame on
لَوْمة – راجع لَوْم
لَوْمة – راجع لائِم
لَوْن، لَوْمَن، لَوْمِن [فارسية] — lumare
لَوَّن: جَعَلَهُ ذا لَوْن — to color, tint, tinge, paint; to variegate, dapple; to stain
لَوْن — color; tint, tincture, tinge, hue, shade
لَوْن: نَوْع، صِنْف — kind, sort, type, variety, species; category, class

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