

## Appendix B

# Abbreviations and Notations

### B.1 Dictionaries Referred to in this Thesis

**COD** Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English. First edited by H. W. Fowler & F. G. Fowler, 1911. Eighth edition, edited by R. E. Allen. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1990.

**Collegiate** Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary. Tenth edition, edited by Frederic C. Mish. Springfield: Merriam-Webster, Inc. 1993.

**Duden** Duden Deutsches Universalwörterbuch. Second edition, edited by Günther Drowdowski. Mannheim: Dudenverlag. 1989.

**Garzanti** Il Nuovo Dizionario Italiano Garzanti. First edition, edited by Schiannini. Milano: Garzanti Editore, 1984.

**GVD** van Dale Groot Woordenboek der Nederlandsche Taal. First edited by I.M. Calisch & N. S. Calisch, 1864. Twelfth edition, edited by prof. dr. G. Geerts & dr. H. Heestermans. Utrecht: van Dale Lexicografie. 1992.

**Hachette** Dictionnaire Hachette de la Langue Française. Paris: Hachette.

**Larousse** Nouveau Petit Larousse. Third edition. Paris: Librairie Larousse. 1970.

**LDOCE** Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English. Second edition. Essex: Longman. 1987.

**OED** Oxford English Dictionary. First published in 1928. Second edition, edited by John Simpson and Edmund Weiner. Oxford: Oxford University Press. 1989.

**Oxford Hachette** The Oxford-Hachette French Dictionary - Le Grand Dictionnaire Hachette-Oxford. First edited by M.-H. Corréard & V. Grundy,

1994. Third edition, edited by J.-B. Ormal-Grenon & N. Pomier. Paris: Hachette Livre. 2001.

**Oxford Zanichelli** Il Ragazzini/Biagi Concise Dizionario Inglese Italiano - Italian English Dictionary. Third edition, edited by G. Ragazzini & A. Biagi. Bologna: Grafica Editoriale Printing. 2001.

**Ozhegov** Толковый Словарь Русского Языка. First edited by X. Ю. Шведова, 1968. Fourth edition, edited by П. И. Ожегов & X. Ю. Шведова. Moscow, Sovietskaya Entsiklopedia. 1999.

**Petit Robert** Le Nouveau Petit Robert, Dictionnaire de la Langue Française. First edited by Paul Robert, 1967. Second edition, edited by Josette Rey-Debove & Alain Rey. Paris: Dictionnaires le Robert. 1993.

**VDNE** van Dale Handwoordenboek Nederlands - Engels. First edition, edited by dr. M. Hannay. Utrecht: van Dale Lexicografie. 1988.

**VDEN** van Dale Handwoordenboek Engels - Nederlands. First edition, edited by dr. M. Hannay. Utrecht: van Dale Lexicografie. 1988.

**VDFN** van Dale Handwoordenboek Frans - Nederlands. First edition, edited by dr. P. Bogaard. Utrecht: van Dale Lexicografie. 1988.

**VDIN** van Dale Handwoordenboek Italiaans - Nederland / Zanichelli Dizionario Italiano - Neerlandese. First edition, edited by prof. dr. V. Lo Cascio. Utrecht: van Dale Lexicografie. 2001.

**Webster** Merriam-Webster 3rd New International Dictionary, unabridged. First edition, edited by Philip Babcock Grove and the Merriam-Webster editorial staff. Springfield: Merriam-Webster, Inc. 1961.

## B.2 IPA Pronunciation Rules

This is not a complete list of all IPA symbols, but the list of all possible unclear IPA symbols used in this thesis.

ɑ	script a	<b>f</b> ather
ɐ	turned a	<i>English</i> <b>b</b> ody
ɒ	turned script a	<b>s</b> orry
a	a	<i>Italian</i> <b>p</b> asta
æ	a-e	<b>s</b> tallion
ɛ	epsilon	<b>e</b> nd
e	e	<b>e</b> ight
g	g	<b>g</b> et
ɪ	iota	<b>b</b> ridge
i	i	<b>f</b> illy
j	j	<b>y</b> our
ə	schwa	<b>t</b> owel
ʏ	small caps y	<i>German</i> <b>Gl</b> ück
ŋ	eng	<b>h</b> ang
ɔ	open o	<b>c</b> aught
o	o	<i>French</i> <b>b</b> eau
ʃ	esh	<b>s</b> hower
θ	theta	<b>t</b> hin
ʀ	turned h	<i>French</i> <b>r</b> ue
ʊ	upsilon	<b>p</b> ull
u	u	<b>o</b> oze
ʌ	turned v	<b>h</b> urry
œ	o-e	<i>French</i> <b>h</b> eur
x	x	<i>Scots</i> <b>l</b> och
y	y	<b>y</b> our
ɖ	d-yogh	<b>j</b> og
:	-	lengthen preceding vowel
'	-	primary stress
ˊ	-	secondary stress

### B.3 Lexical Functions

Function	Description	Example
A <sub>0</sub>	adjective	A <sub>0</sub> (law)=legal
A <sub>i</sub>	typical modifier for i <sup>th</sup> actant	A <sub>i</sub> (surprise)=surprised
Able <sub>i</sub>	adjective for capability of i <sup>th</sup> actant	Able <sub>i</sub> (read)=literate
Adv <sub>0</sub>	adverb	Adv <sub>0</sub> (honest)=honestly
Adv <sub>i</sub>	adverbial for i <sup>th</sup> actant	Adv <sub>i</sub> (dismay)=in dismay
Anti	antonym	Anti(like)=dislike
Bon	"good" (expression of praise)	Bon(advice)=sound
Cap	leader/chief	Cap(school)=head
Caus	cause	Caus(rise)=raise
CausPredMinus	cause to decrease	CausPredMinus(price)=drop
CausPredPlus	cause to increase	CausPredPlus(price)=increase
Centr	centre/middle	Centr(problem)=crux
Cont	continue	ContOper <sub>1</sub> (influence)=maintain
Contr	contrastive term	Contr(heaven)=earth
Conv <sub>ij</sub>	converse term	Conv <sub>21</sub> (more)=less
Culm	culmination	Culm(anger)=paroxysm
Degrad	degrade, get worse	Degrad(milk)=go/turn sour
Equip	team, crew	Equip(hospital)=staff
Excess	function excessively	Excess(heart)=palpitate
Fact <sub>0,1,2</sub>	be realized	Fact <sub>0</sub> (dream)=come true
Figur	standard metaphor	Figur(smoke)=cloud
Fin	cease, stop	FinOper <sub>1</sub> (influence)=lose
Func <sub>0,1,2</sub>	nearly empty verb (keyword=subject)	Func <sub>0</sub> (silence)=reign
Gener	superordinate	Gener(anger)=feeling
Germ	germ, core	Germ(evil)=root
Imper	order, command	Imper(silence)=shut up!
Incep	begin	IncepFunc <sub>0</sub> (war)=break out
IncepPredMinus	start to decrease	IncepPredMinus(price)=fall
IncepPredPlus	start to increase	IncepPredPlus(price)=skyrocket
Instr	typical preposition (=with the help of)	Instr(car)=by
Involv	keyword = subject	Involv(smell)=fill [the room]
Labor <sub>ij</sub>	nearly empty verb; i <sup>th</sup> actant = subject; j <sup>th</sup> actant = direct object	Labor <sub>12</sub> (consideration)=take into
Liqu	liquidate, delete	Liqu(disease)=eradicate
Loc <sub>ab/ad/in</sub>	locative prepositions	Loc <sub>in</sub> (list)=on
Magn	intensifier	Magn(bachelor)=confirmed
Manif	be manifest	Caus <sub>1</sub> Manif(opinion)=express
Minus	less	IncepPredMinus(price)=fall

Mult	regular group/set	Mult(dog)=pack
Nocer	damage, attack	Nocer(mosquito)=bite
Obstr	function with difficulty	Obstr(voice)=falter
Oper <sub>1,2</sub>	nearly empty (support) verb (keyword=subject)	Oper <sub>1</sub> (attention)=pay
Pejor	worse	CausPredPejor(prospect)=darken
Perf	perfective (completed action)	S <sub>1</sub> Perf(marry)=spouse
Perm	permit	Perm <sub>1</sub> Fact <sub>0</sub> (passion)=succumb to
Plus	more	IncepPredPlus(price)=skyrocket
Pos <sub>i</sub>	positive evaluation of i <sup>th</sup> actant	Pos <sub>2</sub> (opinion)=favorable
Pred	predicate (= to be)	Pred(actor)=act
Prepar	prepare	PreparFact <sub>0</sub> (rifle)=load
Propt	typical preposition (= because of)	Propt(fear)=for
Prox	on the verge of	ProxFunc <sub>0</sub> (storm)=approach
Qual <sub>i</sub>	Able i + highly probable	Qual <sub>1</sub> (device)=deceitful
Real <sub>1,2,...</sub>	satisfy the requirements of	Real <sub>1</sub> (promise)=keep
Result	result of an event	Result(learn)=know
S <sub>0</sub>	noun	S <sub>0</sub> (die)=death
S <sub>i</sub>	typical noun for i <sup>th</sup> ac- tant	S <sub>1</sub> (murder)=murderer
S <sub>instr</sub>	typical instrument	S <sub>instr</sub> (paint)=brush
S <sub>loc</sub>	typical place	S <sub>loc</sub> (lion)=den
S <sub>med</sub>	typical means	S <sub>med</sub> (write)=ink
S <sub>mod</sub>	typical mode	S <sub>mod</sub> (write)=handwriting
S <sub>res</sub>	typical result	S <sub>res</sub> (copy v)=copy n
Sing	regular "portion"	Sing(rice)=grain
Son	typical sound	Son(elephant)=trumpet
Sympt	physical symptoms	Degrad(speech) + Sympt <sub>23</sub> (surprise) = be speechless
Syn	synonym	Syn(help)=aid
V <sub>0</sub>	verb	V <sub>0</sub> (advice)=advise
Ver	as it should be	Ver(excuse)=legitimate

## B.4 Notational Conventions used in this Thesis

Name	Notation	Description
Interlingual Meaning	SMALLCAPS	An interlingual meaning is a word-sense expressed by at least one of the lexemes of at least one of the languages: STALLION is a meaning of the English lexeme <i>stallion</i>
Definitional Attribute	<b>boldface</b>	A definitional attribute is a feature of the interlingual meaning it relates to; a differentiam specificam of the related lexeme: <b>male</b> is a feature an interlingual meaning can have to indicate that the lexeme expressing that interlingual meaning has <i>male</i> in its lexical definition.
Formal Concept	<b>BOLD</b> SMALLCAPS	Formal Concepts have in general no names, but the smallest common concept of an interlingual meaning is indicated in bold smallcaps: COLT := ⟨COLT'', COLT'⟩
Lexeme	<i>slanted</i>	The lexeme is the actual lexical entry in the dictionary, the headword of which is the citation-form.
String	<i>courier</i>	A string or orthographic word is a sequence of letters.
Word-form	sans-serif	A word-form is an abstract representation of a word, cutting across spelling and pronunciation; it consists of a number of spelling-cum-pronunciations, a word-class and possibly a gender.
Phonological Word	/fə'netɪk/	A phonological word is a spoken word, identified with a prototypical pronunciation, represented in IPA between slashes.