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The Functionality of Dictionaries of Quotations as Lexicographic and Cultural Repertoires

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وظيفية معاجم الاستشهادات كمكانز لغوية وحضارية

المخلص: تتناول هذه الورقة البحثية موضوعا هاما في اللغويات التطبيقية ألا وهو علم المعاجم. وموضوع هذه الورقة البحثية تحديدا هو معاجم الاستشهادات. تهدف هذه الورقة إلى تحقيق أن معاجم الاستشهادات هي أعمال معجمية بالمعنى الصحيح للكلمة تتبع التقاليد المعجمية الراسخة والمعمول بها ثم إضافة إلى ذلك وبعد إثبات "علميتها" و"معجميتها" تثبت الورقة أن معاجم الاستشهادات موضع البحث والتحليل ما هي -على مستوى أوسع وأشمل- إلا فهارس معنونة ومؤرخة للمفاهيم الحضارية والتاريخ الفكرى للمجتمعات أو المناطق الجغرافية التي تمثلها وتؤرخ لها.

تقدم الورقة تحليلا وصفيا مقارنا لثلاث معاجم استشهادات : إثنان منهما باللغة الإنجليزية والثالث باللغة العربية. المعجمان باللغة الإنجليزية هما المعجم الإنجليزي المعنون "معجم أوكسفورد للاستشهادات" 1954 والمعجم الأمريكي لجامعه بارتلت والمعنون "استشهادات مألوفة" (الطبعة التاسعة عشر) . أما معجم اللغة العربية فجامعه الدكتور على القاسمى ومعنون "معجم الاستشهادات الوجيز للطلاب" (الطبعة الأولى 2012)

يتم مقارنة الثلاث معاجم بالوصف والتحليل من حيث المنهجية المعجمية وقيم الأداء لبنيتهم الكبرى والصغرى حيث تتم الإشارة لخواص مثل طائفة المستخدمين المستهدفة ، التعريفات، اختيار المادة العلمية، الملحقات الأمامية والخلفية بالإضافة إلى بحث وتقييم وظيفة هذه المعاجم.

تخلص هذه الورقة البحثية إلى أن الثلاث أعمال المعجمية تؤدي وظيفتها على مستويين اثنين: المستوى المصغر وهو تقديم الاستشهادات اللغوية والمعلومات الدلالية عن مفاهيم بعينها أو من أشخاص محددين . ومستوى آخر موسع وأشمل وهو أنها تعمل وظيفيا كفهارس ألفبائية معنونة أو زمنية للمفاهيم والتاريخ الفكرى للحضارات والمجتمعات التي تتناولها .

كلمات مفتاحية : علم المعاجم- معاجم الاستشهادات- البنية الموسعة - البنية المصغرة- فهارس حضارية

Abstract: This paper tackles an important topic of applied linguistics, namely lexicography. Dictionaries of quotations are the subject of inquiry in this respect.

The aim of the paper is to prove that dictionaries of quotations are both lexicographic works in the proper sense following the well-established lexicographic traditions and adopting lexicological criteria. Furthermore, after establishing their scientific quality as dictionaries proper, the dictionaries of quotation under examination in the paper are proved- on a

macro-level analysis-to be actual concordances of cultural concepts and intellectual history of the communities/regions they represent.

The paper attempts a contrastive descriptive analysis of three dictionaries of quotations within the light of lexicographic theories. Two of which are English and the third is Arabic. The two English dictionaries are *The Oxford Dictionary of Quotations* (1954, 2nd edition), *The American Familiar Quotations* by Bartlett (11th edition, 1946), and *The Concise Collegiate Dictionary of Quotations* by Al.Kasimi (1st edition ,2012).

The three books are contrasted and judged as to their lexicographic features, the value of their macrostructures and microstructures. Aspects such as target users, definitions, corpora choice, front and back matter and functionality are tackled.

Two of these works are shown to function on two levels: the micro-level providing linguistic data and quotations about specific concepts or people; and a more elaborate macro-level of working as diachronic concordances to culture, concepts and social thought.

Keywords: Lexicography, quotation dictionaries, macro-structure, micro-structure, cultural concordances

Every quotation contributes something to the stability or enlargement of the language.

Sam'l Johnson

1. Introduction

What is a dictionary ?

The headword list and material that form a dictionary have varied over ages to contemporarily encompass a wide range of publications covering an ever-increasing array of data. The word “dictionary” has enlarged its meaning so as to cover datasets, bibliographical works, online databases, besides the well-established traditional sets of linguistic material dictionaries and lexicons.

For example, currently, the title “dictionaries of people”, would be more preferable to publishers rather than the traditional one of “biography/ bibliography of ” which might sound subjective and less authoritative than the more appealing ,objective term “dictionary”. The description of the *Dictionary of Art Historians* (released by Duke University Press) on its webpage goes as follows:

This biographical dictionary of historic scholars, museum professionals and academic historians of art, conceived and authored by librarian Lee Sorensen, is the first and most comprehensive of its kind. Both an encyclopedia and a database charting the methodological developments taking place within the discipline over the course of its own history, the dictionary provides researchers with invaluable information about the history of art history.”
(my italics)

The ‘dictionary’ word here has become such a wide term so as to refer to specialist works that chronicle for the developments in a specific field. Rather than being titled ‘History of Masters in’, ‘A Chronicle of....’, the title uses the word ‘dictionary’ to assert the “encyclopedic” nature and “voluminosity” of the publication.

A Dictionary of quotation is a book that holds treasured sayings and proverbs of a specific community or culture. Dictionaries of quotations are welcomed by a vast majority of audience because they provide material viable for writers', authors' and readers' interest. Dictionaries of quotations might be arranged in various ways to cater for the needs of the target audience. They might be arranged according to subject, region (country), profession, age, author, etc. Most dictionaries of quotations are culled from literature, newspapers or the oral tradition and heritage of the region. Proverbs, common sayings, collocational expressions are all material in dictionaries of quotations. As to the genre of writing incorporated in dictionaries of quotations; both prose and poetry exist. (Al.Kasimi,1992) It usually takes a board of compilers and editors to issue a full-fledged dictionary of quotations. However many a courageous guru in various countries took on themselves the time-consuming and laborious task of compiling a dictionary of quotation single-handedly. The works of two of these great lexicographers are under analysis here, namely *The Concise Collegiate Dictionary of Quotations* by Al.Kasimi(2012) and *Familiar Quotations* by Bartlett (1946).

It is not an easy task to compile a dictionary. There is no such job as dictionary-maker in parallel to dress-maker or shoe-maker or to any of the crafts that necessitate skill, knowledge and lengthy periods of practice. Though dictionary-making is no less important or difficult than any other craftsmanship, it is no man's job. Individuals as well as linguistic or specialized bodies can handle the task of compiling dictionaries freely. The audience and target users are there to judge the quality and announce the life or death of the publication.

Lexicography is an applied linguistic branch that studies the craftsmanship of dictionary-making. It is the domain of lexicography to set rules and criteria for compiling dictionaries, structuring them, arranging the headword list within the dictionary, referencing and indexing. With these considerations pinpointed and discussed, guidelines of applicatory work and a framework of evaluation are readily established within the lexicographic system. Dictionaries are now being built and evaluated up to theoretical

models and formula. Moreover, earlier publications were evaluated, refined and sometimes edited or-re-ordered into newer more user-friendly forms.

Theoretical benchmarks to judge and evaluate the structure and framework of a dictionary are set in the works of many leading figures in the lexicographic field. This paper follows the road studs set by Hartmann (1983,1985,1998,2001) and Jackson (2003) in analysing and evaluating a schema of dictionary and its structure. According to the works of these pioneers, any authentic lexicographic work comprises primarily two main structures: an elaborate overall buildup which is called the dictionary macro-structure and a more cellular unit-specific detailed one which is called the micro-structure. Whereas the macro-structure encompasses whatever material provided in the dictionary from front to back cover, the micro-structure pertains to the input given under headwords in the body of the dictionary. It handles the structure and arrangement of constituents of the basic cells of the dictionary, namely the entries under the headwords.

Research Questions:

How far are the three dictionaries built up to proper lexicographic traditions mentioned above?

Is the data present in the three dictionaries viable as a chronicle for cultural concepts on each respective language?

Data Selection:

The data selected for analysis are two English dictionaries and an Arabic one. Two English dictionaries are chosen for their meticulous , yet variant, lexicographic tradition in tackling quotations and ordering them. They provide two very good examples of various schools of dictionaries of quotations. One arranged by author and the other alphabetically by topic. Both dictionaries are forerunners in the field of specialized lexicography. They comprise an enormity of annotated quotations as used in the English language in their time of compilation.

Arabic culture celebrated quotations and wise sayings. However no modern comprehensive lexicographic works were compiled in this field

except by Al.Kasimi and few others. Al.Kasimi's lexicographic publications are the most accredited and celebrated in this respect as they are compiled by a well-knowledged scholar in lexicography in the Arab world. He is also a visiting member of The Arab Language Assembly in Egypt.

The Arabic dictionary examined in this paper is an educational collegiate dictionary with a pre-set audience in mind. The dictionary comes as one of a trilogy of dictionaries on quotations: the enlarged dictionary, the concise collegiate edition and an abridged one. The collegiate edition is chosen as it would be most fit in organization and structure for a scholar or a student of language who would need to further his research on a specific concept or cultural item by using the dictionary chronologically. Al.Kasimi has many scholarly publications on etymological dictionaries and historical ones. His most famous publication in this respect is *Sina'at Al.mu'gam Al.tārikhi li.lughah Al.'arabiyyah* (2014) (Compiling a Historical Dictionary of the Arabic Language). No Complete Arabic Historical Dictionary was released or compiled up to the time of publication of Al.Kasimi's trilogy . Arabic language was very poor in this respect. Very recently in September, 2024, the release of a complete historical dictionary of the Arabic language in 127 volume was announced by The Ruler of Sharjah Sultan Al.Kasimi. Hence, Al.Kasimi's earlier publication/dictionary would be of great help to researcher in culture or anthropology if it incorporated chronological data about the headwords it presents. The paper discusses its viability to perform such function.

2. A Theoretical Delineation of a Dictionary Schemata

2.1 The Macro-structure of a Dictionary

The **macrostructure** of a dictionary is its outlining framework of presentation and arrangement. It is the road map of the dictionary which lends itself to the users or target audience. This includes the body or corpus of the dictionary, the front matter and the backmatter as well. Hartmann (1998) defines dictionary macrostructure as

The overall LIST structure which allows the compiler and the user to locate information in a REFERENCE WORK.

The most common format in Western dictionaries is the alphabetical WORD-LIST (although there are other ways of ordering the HEADWORDS, e.g. thematically, chronologically or by frequency), which constitutes the central component. This can be supplemented by OUTSIDE MATTER in the front, middle or back of the work.

The **front matter** of a dictionary includes any introductory material to the reader. These would mostly and generally include a preface (earlier prefaces are sometimes included if the author/ compilers change over various editions). A table of contents helping the reader to locate chapters of the dictionary whether they is alphabetically or thematically or even chronologically arranged is sometimes included. Some publishers replace a table of contents with a more visual tangible indentation at the beginning of every new chapter or letter in the dictionary list.

An introduction or a preface usually states the motive and rationale that initiated the compiling process pinpointing differences that might exist between the current lexicographic publication and any of its predecessors in the same line. Aspects of distinction in the dictionary are usually highlighted in the introduction e.g., the voluminous size of the corpus, the wide array of sources to cull the list from, methods of accreditation, editing and revision. More importantly, most lexicographers address their audience or target users of their dictionaries in the introduction or preface. The front matter of a dictionary might also incorporate a page for the list of abbreviations used in it and their full forms. There might also be a guide on how to use the dictionary and find a search item. Lastly, there would be a separate acknowledgement page, or it might be adjoined at the end of the introduction. The choice of the components incorporated in the frontmatter is subject to miscellaneous considerations. Besides the personal choice and plan of the compiler as to the layout of their dictionary, the publishing house would judge on the number of pages to provide as frontmatter, their layout (font size, colours, etc) and sometimes their importance as well. Economic considerations as to the number of pages and printing costs have a role in this respect.

The **back matter** of a dictionary includes all the material separately supplemented to the main body or headword list. These would normally include various types of indices, such as picture, author, word indices. Maps would be supplemented at the end if there is need. As for pictures the choice goes back to both the lexicographer and the publishing house preferences; whether to include pictures within the definitions or to separately index them in a numbered index at the end of the dictionary (back matter). Dictionaries of general language or specialized fields sometimes have as their backmatter lists of frequently used affixes and their meaning. Sometimes important equations and maths formula particularly if the dictionary targets student users or beginners are also included. Hartmann defines backmatter as

Those component parts of a dictionary's MACROSTRUCTURE which are located between the central WORD-LIST section and the end of the work. Examples of such 'subsidiaries' in general dictionaries may include: personal and place names; weights and measures; military ranks; chemical elements; alphabetic and numerical symbols; musical notation; quotations and proverbs; index. P 12

In examining the macrostructure of a dictionary, the body or headword list is of prime importance. Many works provide glossaries and lists of information. But there are constituents to a dictionary's headword list that differentiate it from an ordinary glossary. A headword list (body) of a dictionary should have an underlying scheme of arrangement that achieves the target set by the compiler /lexicographer. Word lists might be alphabetically, regionally, thematically or chronologically arranged. Other forms or arrangements of the headword list are also possible in as long as they are systematic and provide an easy well-defined path of search for the user. A successful lexicographer usually sets out as early as the first pages in their dictionary to pinpoint the schema used for their headword list arrangements.

2.3. The Micro-structure of a Dictionary

The **microstructure** of a dictionary refers to the methodology of presenting data about the headwords. It is the structural outbuild of the entries of the dictionary. The defining material provided for the headwords must be pertinent to the aim and design of the compiler about his dictionary. The constituents of a definition are tailored to the needs of the target audience/users and the purpose of the lexicographer. Defining material might include such information as pronunciation, linguistic definitions, examples of usage in general language dictionaries. Otherwise, there might be equivalents in translation dictionaries, synonyms in dictionaries of synonymy or collocations in dictionaries of collocations. In short, it is the internal design of the lexicographic unit in conformity with the dictionary's macro-structure.

The appropriateness of the information to include in the microstructural units of a dictionary relies entirely on the judgement of the compiler/s of the dictionary. Many a case happens when a compiler abridges or omits unnecessary or redundant material of their dictionaries in subsequent or revised editions. This is usually done based on feedback of the users or experts in the field. Hartmann (1998) gives a definition of the dictionary microstructure as follows:

the microstructure provides detailed information about the **HEADWORD**, with comments on its formal and semantic properties (spelling, pronunciation, grammar, definition, usage, etymology). If the headword has more than one **SENSE**, the information is given for each of these (**SUBLEMMA**). Dictionaries vary according to the amount of information they provide, and how they present it in the text of the **ENTRY**. Users may not have sufficient reference skills to follow the intricacies of the microstructure, and may need explicit guidance and/or instruction to find and extract the details required.

3. Analysis of the Macrostructure of the Three Dictionaries

3.1. Macrostructure in The Collegiate Dictionary of Quotations

In examining the macrostructure of the three dictionaries, the front matter and the backmatter are examined as well as the headword list of the dictionary itself.

Al.Kasimi's *Concise Collegiate Dictionary of Quotations* was published in 2012. The dictionary adopts a thematic arrangement by subject in the form of 1000 key words arranged alphabetically into the headword list. The author does not justify his selection of these headwords to form the body of his dictionary. At the end of the dictionary there is a topic or subject index arranged also alphabetically to facilitate locating the semantic field of the word under search. The dictionary comprises 5000 quotations primarily designed to meet student needs as the title states. However, the compiler asserts that the dictionary provides a useful tool to lawyers, judges and literature students as well.

The front matter of the dictionary is also very well-organized and concise. The hardcover paper forwards to the dictionary highlighting its importance and very briefly delineating its framework and methodology.

The compiler wrote an introduction to the dictionary where he emphasizes the changes made in the collegiate version to other earlier more elaborate and extensive dictionaries of quotations compiled by him.

The Collegiate Dictionary of Quotations-as stated by the compiler- is an active dictionary with the tools that help students form sentences using the quotations orally and written too. Diacritics are set over the words making pronunciation of difficult or unpredictable words easy, citations to the original sources of the quotation are given whenever they are accredited. Cross-references to similar headwords or those of relevance are given. Lastly the list of abbreviation used in the dictionary is given at the end of the introduction.

Al.Kasimi's dictionary gives a separate page of acknowledgements to collaborators and contributors to the dictionary. Following comes a table of contents of the dictionary's component parts.

The backmatter in Al.kasimi's dictionary is simply an index of the headwords in the dictionary arranged alphabetically. At the back of the hardcover a biography of the author and a bibliography of his works are given.

3.2. Macrostructure in *The Oxford Dictionary of Quotations*

The Oxford Dictionary of Quotations (ODQ) clearly asserts its "lexicographic" nature as stated in the title "Dictionary of". Headwords in ODQ are arranged alphabetically by author's name. Too many quotations would be given under every "headword" with no declared criteria for choice of specific verses or statements rather than others for the same author. Yet, these quotations are given in an alphabetical order.

The arrangement of the entries in the current edition under analysis goes as follows (these are changes made to the first edition of the ODQ by the compilers):

- a. quotations under the same author are arranged alphabetically
- b. quotations under the same author are arranged according to their prevalent genre (poetry/prose, etc.)
- c. anonymous quotations (which have been placed penultimate to the index) are alphabetically (and thematically as well) integrated into the body of the dictionary
- d. The index of the dictionary was elaborated to include larger chunks of words and phrases.

It is noteworthy that all these upgradings and refinements to the methodological arrangement of entries in ODQ added little to the speed of search necessitated from the reader to find a specific quotation (or group) of quotations about a particular topic. The index must be consulted to pinpoint the pages where these quotations are located, then a look over these pages must be done.

The headword list of ODQ lies in 587 pages out of more than 1000 pages. ODQ exemplifies for a traditional structure of a dictionary, where there is a frontmatter, body, backmatter. The frontmatter of the dictionary comprises the following:

- a) note to the second edition (1953)
- b) the compilers to the reader (1941)
- c) introduction

The front matter lies in 19 pages; it enumerates the developments, methodological modifications made to the original first edition and commends the effort done to enlarge and add to the encyclopedity of the headword list and microstructure of the dictionary through incorporating quotations from other languages. It also refers to the inclusiveness of the index and its role in facilitating the search for a keyword in quotation.

As to the intended users of ODQ, the compilers state that it is intended for English audience taking pride in using their own language. The dictionary is planned to appeal for the learned austere audience setting high standards of eloquence and culturedness ; “To return to those friends by the fireside whom I pictured indulging in a heating quoting-match, it may be that they will presently become allies and unite to use the dictionary over a crossword puzzle.’ P.xviii The compilers of ODQ proceed to state that their dictionary would also appeal to and be of use to a larger society such as “...a number of different kinds of readers would be likely to use the book ;these are the ‘professionals’ , such as journalists, writers ,public speakers , etc.....everyone who has found joy and beauty in the words of the writers and wishes to renew that pleasure by using the words again. p.viii

ODQ includes French, Latin and Greek quotations. These quotations were selected from actual linguistic usage data rather than from embellished writings at the time. They are also given with respective translations. Latin quotations are provided with the best known translation, and Greek quotations are attested to be of rather limited and scarce occurrence. Quotations from Spanish, Russian and Swedish are given in their translated forms with no original text.

The compilers declare their rejoicement in the fact that English quotations are now being sought rather than Greek or Latin ones. Hence the increase in the number of homeland English Quotations. (p.xvi) ‘Now for the users and some of the happy uses to which they will put it....It was Greek and Latin quotations that he sought for his article, but fashion has changed and today it would rather be English ones. Here is one of the most obvious purposes for which the dictionary will be used.’ p.xvi

The front matter also gives information on the criteria for choosing quotation of specific authors and writers in the dictionary. Compilers of ODQ state that the criterion of selecting the corpora or headwords is “frequency” rather than the quality of literariness, ‘Two authors might each have the same power of inspiring devotion, yet one may be, from the dictionary point of view , infinitely more quotable than the other.’ p.xvii. This criterion of popularity, as set by the compilers, is measured through the frequency of adoption and usage in the newspaper at that time.

As stated by the compilers in the “Note to the 1953 Edition”, the board of corpora selection for the first volume of the ODQ were a committee of the Press; an authoritative board, then, to judge on the frequency of quotations and their importance to incorporate them in the dictionary. The criteria of selection then are frequency, popularity and ‘The work is primarily intended to be a dictionary of familiar quotations and not an anthology of every author good and bad; popularity and not merit being the password to inclusion.’ p.vii The compilers set another criterion also which is that the quotations incorporated had to be extractable and intelligibly discretely with no need to quote lengthy passages of the original text . p. xvii

In the “Note to the Second Edition”, the compilers announced the addition of a corrigenda to the first edition, the omission of 250 quotations that have become obsolete quotations at that time, the addition of 1300 new entries to the bulk of the ODQ. The index has been re-ordered accordingly with Greek quotations separately indexed.

As to the backmatter of ODQ, an advanced lexicographic practice is adopted in indexing the words in ODQ. The index-which is practically one

third of the size of the dictionary as declared by the compilers- is preceded with a user's guide to the principle of arrangement of its words and phrases.

3.3. The Macrostructure of Bartlett's *Familiar Quotations*

In Bartlett's FQ the purpose and designed audience are specified as early as the first pages in the dictionary in the preface to the eleventh edition.

The compilers state that the dictionary / book "is foremost a salvage of those words which users of the English tongue have shown evidence not willingly to let die".p.vi

Bartlett's dictionary is considered the first Bible in compiling works about quotations. It adopts a specific lexicographic classification of the headwords. *Familiar Quotations* exhibits a hybrid arrangement combining both chronological order of headwords preceded with an alphabetical author index in the front matter and annexed by a word or subject index in the backmatter.

When searching for an English quote on "love", a target reader should have prior knowledge of authors who talked about this topic or names of famous poets who tackled the subject .Or else a finger-search process to find the pages where the word 'love' is quoted should be done in the word index at the backmatter .

Quotations are arranged chronologically in ascending order from oldest to modern. Searching for a certain author would necessitate locating his page through the author's index then moving forward to it, for the authors are not lined up alphabetically in the headword list. They are quoted chronologically from oldest to most recent at that time. The compiler ascribes the quality of comprehensiveness and encyclopedity to the book saying "It's not just a scrapebook of belles-lettres, but also a sort of anthropology; a social history ; a diary of the race."p.vii..... "Not just a work of reference, but a work of conference" p.viii

Many prefaces and introductions of previous editions are provided in the front matter of the dictionary. The revised and edited version of the original Bartlett book has some of the earlier quotations deleted of the corpus

because of their obsolescence and archaic nature at the time of publication. Further, the extended lengthy footnotes to many quotations were also lost. “Ancient footnotes that have come downstream through former editions have often been dropped when they seemed pointless...” p.xi Too many omissions were done to the early edition of the dictionary that the compilers admit “ we have our mutual heartburns over problems of omission”. Too many omissions were done that they merry-heartedly proposed “a companion and quite different kind of volume, which might be called *Not in Bartlett.*” p.xv

A major turnover took place in the 11th edition of *Familiar Quotations* concerning the criterion of inclusion in the Bartlett’s dictionary. Familiarity as being the main criterion for selection in the previous editions, gave room to the principle of literary prominence and excellence, “In the matter of new inclusions this edition is not so stringent: we have tried to make literary power the criterion rather than width and vulgarity of fame”.p.xii

Bartlett thought of his publication in the image of a “treasury”, he himself wrote a letter to his publisher in 1891 boasting the comprehensiveness of his book and describing it as “ There never was such a repertory before and it can never be superseded”. p.xiii

Familiar Quotations incorporates in its headword a list of foreign quotations with their translations provided by accredited collaborators. Two indices engulf the headword list of the book: an author index placed readily in the front matter after the various prefaces and before the headword list of the book and a word/phrase index forming the backmatter of the dictionary. The frontmatter index is of 48 pages almost the same size as backmatter index which is 50 pages .

Many quotations of books of importance and holiness such as the verses from the Bible in its various editions, the Book of Common Prayer and the Koran are separately listed at the end of the headword list.

4. Analysis of Dictionaries Microstructure; (definitions and encyclopedic information)

4.1. Microstructure of *The Concise Collegiate Dictionary*

If providing information about a headword counts as definition, then Al.kasimi's dictionary does provide definitions about the entries. Once a headword topic is chosen all relevant quotations are enumerated in a list under the headword. These quotations are classified according to their genre. The compiler would state if a quotation is a proverb, a popular saying, a treasured parole or even a statement excerpted from a literary work or a speech by a renowned author. Under the headword 'life' الحياة (pp.77-79) 36 quotations are given. Each quotation is annotated with references to authors of the quotation and its linguistic genre (proverb, common saying , a verse in a Quranic Surah, or a literary statement in a book). Many times the citation from which the quotation is culled is given whenever available.

In the entry of "old-agedenss" الشيخوخة, encyclopedic information about the context of quotations no. 11 and 12 is given. Following quotation no 11, the compiler gives bracketed contextual information about the social background of the quotation. Commentary on the context of usage is given following quotation no.12 in order to help the intended user employ the quotation in the appropriate situations.

Al.Kasimi is keen to entrench and give comprehensive integrated quotational data to the users. The dictionary abounds in examples of cross-references between semantically-related quotations .In page 155 , two cross-references are given : one to the quotations about the rituals of Islam as being relevant to the headword "worship" ('Eibadah) and also another cross-reference to quotations about the words "human being, time, and thing" as being relevant to the headword "world/ existence".

The Concise Collegiate Dictionary provides no quotations of other languages; the most prominent and relevant material in the headword list of the dictionary. The headword list is in the Arabic language with exclusive Arabic language quotations. It is assumed that a student would use quotations

in his mother tongue rather than foreign quotations of languages that might be unknown to them.

4.2 Microstructure of the ODQ

In ODQ, there is no straight forward annotation of the authors whose words, statements and verses are quoted. A pre-supposed knowledge is assumed on part of the user. On the other hand of the scale, if the author is unknown to the user, they would implicitly assume that the author quoted is essentially a person of achieved literary status and must be well-read by many people so that s/he is quoted in the famous ODQ.

Headwords (names of authors) are followed by numbered quotations with no encyclopedic information or commentary on part of the compilers. No cross-references are found between headwords. Data are given in direct straightforward approach and no interaction is assumed or directed to the reader/user.

4.3. Microstructure of Bartlett's *Familiar Quotations*

In page 1017, the reader would find a very fine example of the annotated quotation given to two of the entries in Bartlett's book. Bartlett's dictionary is in the habit of providing elaborate information about entries or authors that might be of little vagueness or need commentary on their linguistic or contextual usage. The pages of the dictionary abound in numbered footnotes providing very useful and illuminating information about data and quotations listed under the headwords, very invaluable data indeed. The author (headword) *Ali Ben Abou Taleb* has a footnote which gives ample explanation about the identity of the Arab, Muslim author, various translations of his sayings and the names of publications they appeared in. These varied translations are listed in chronological order with commentary on their authorship and accuracy.

In the same page there is a footnote on the headword *Longus* where the compiler gives an encyclopedic information about the source of the quotation as being "the only known Greek prose romance"

Adding encyclopedic information in the form of footnotes to the headwords enriches and refines the quality of the definitions. Although it might be a little distracting for the eyes of the reader to move up and down following what should actually be written as one thread of information, such invaluable footnotes do render of Bartlett's book what is more than a dictionary: a verily lexicographic work of etymological and chronological value.

A point of distinction in both Bartlett's as well as Al.Kasimi's dictionaries is the frequent cross-referencing between quotations of synchronicity or of semantic relevance. Cross-referencing in a dictionary offers the reader the pleasure and advantage "of tracing down on leisure the similar paths of affiliation and literary genealogy". p xi

5. Dictionaries of Quotations as Cultural Concordances and Repertoires

Having established the functionality and aptitude of the three dictionaries on a micro-level as linguistic lexicographic works on quotations, their functionality on a macro-level as cultural concordances is being established. Dictionaries of quotations give reference to data on all the concepts and aspects of thought and importance in the culture of a given society. Quotations about abstract as well as material objects are to be found in a dictionary of quotation.

The main criterion for incorporation in a dictionary of quotation is currency and familiarity. Familiarity is a key to popularity of an idea in a society -be this idea widely acceptable or just popular but condemned. Many a saying or quotation is very familiar without being welcomed by many of a specific community. Take for example the famous Italian "il fine giustifica i mezzi" (the end justifies the means) which is a very famous, eternally-cited quotation ascribed to the political writer and philosopher Niccolo Machiavelli in his play "Il Principe" (The Prince) written around 1513. This quotation has spurred large and extensive debates whether religious, humane or even political about the morality, correctness and acceptability of the philosophy of political consequentialism it promotes. This quotation could never be overlooked as part of layman ordinary speech. It is a cornerstone in

human knowledge, history and thought. Quotations, particularly popular one, are intellectual and cultural flashlights that guide and influence societies and humanity in general.

Definition of a Concordance

As defined in Merriam Webster Dictionary (online), a concordance is “an alphabetical index of the principal words in a book or the works of an author with their immediate contexts”.

How far does this definition apply to dictionaries of quotations? The answer is astounding. Many dictionaries of quotations are essentially and literally cultural concordances. They historicize for culture, its prominent ideas in vogue. They chronicle for the leading figures in literature, knowledge and orality in general.

The guideline here is the headword list structure and the approach adopted in index arrangement of the dictionary. Whenever the dictionary of quotation intertwines time with subject in the headword list or through the annexed front and back matter, then a kaleidoscopic outlook over culture in its distinctive prominent concepts and thought could be achieved. The alphabetical index in this case is the headword list in the dictionaries of quotations, be this headword list names of authors , topics or even a chronological path of time. The concordance principle here works with “culture” as being the “book” or “text” whose words (quotations on concepts and ideas) are alphabetically or chronologically listed in the dictionaries of quotations.

Bartlett’s *Famous Quotations* with over 11,000 quotations is by far the most comprehensive and chronologically inclusive of the three dictionaries. The dictionary works perfectly well for any historian of ideas, concepts or even linguist studying semantic change and developments of words. Both lexicographers and anthropologists will find great corpora of information both on the linguistic and cultural levels in the dictionary. The double arrangement of the dictionary into a chronological headword list (with a subject/thematic one for anonymous authors) supplemented with two indices (an alphabetical one for authors and a word index) renders of this

meticulous elaborate work, the first multi-routed printed lexicographic dataset in English.

Searching Bartlett's dictionary can be done more in one of three methods. Chronologically by year, alphabetically by the name of the author, or alphabetically by topic or word. A well-designed electronic database could never be less elaborate. A reader tracing the quotations about 'love' or 'war' through *Familiar Quotations* will get a diachronic representation of these two concepts in a few minutes. Concepts and ideas are not rigid or fixed blocks in the human repertoire. They grow, flourish or even wither away and die over years and time. The outcome of such a simple search will undoubtedly be interesting and illuminating as well.

Bartlett's dictionary is so rich and well-stuffed with data that it can be segmented into many volumes of elaborate specialized lexicographic work in various fields.

It is noteworthy that Bartlett's elaborate scheme of arrangement and search routes is adopted by Al.Thaalibi (961-1038) in his work *Al.tamtheel Wa Al.muHadarah* (Giving Quotations and Lectures) which is by far the first most elaborate and comprehensive dictionary of quotations in Arabic.

Al.Thaalibi dictionary employs an intricate, elaborate macro-structural described by Al.Kasimi (1992) as follows:

“Al-Thaalibi adopted, in the same dictionary, two types of arrangements: the order by author for the quotations whose authors had been known to him, and the order by subject for the quotations which were mostly anonymous such as proverbs and verses attributed to no particular poet. The first chapter of the dictionary follows the arrangement by authors and the other four chapters are ordered by subjects. In the first chapter of **AT-TAMTHIL WA-L MUHADARAH**, the order of authors is chronological. For example, poets are arranged from the most ancient to the most recent ones.” p.577

The ODQ comes second in position as a cultural concordance or treasury to Bartlett's well-wrought lexicographic book. The headword list in ODQ comprises over 20,000 quotations of leading figures of the English nation arranged alphabetically. The ODQ does provide chronological data to the quotations provided. The time axis in the dictionary threads together all quotation. Underneath the name of all the authors in the headword list, the date of birth and death (if any) of the authors cited is bracketed. With a double search for a keyword and authors' quotations on it, an overview of the search word and its chronological development could be easily retrieved.

A dictionary of quotations as methodologically and systematically arranged as the ODQ or Bartlett's *Familiar Quotations* is literally an annotated bibliography of ideas and concepts of a nation over time. Both dictionaries provide a corpus of sayings and paroles of different linguistic genres annotated over a specified time axis. The data presented in both dictionaries spans a defined period with the editors/compiler of both dictionaries asserting that familiarity was the prime factor in collecting the data and incorporating it in the dictionaries. The readers of both dictionaries would have the advantage of being able to cull and process the information in the dictionary on two levels: linguistic and cultural ones.

Due to its limited audience, which is announced as early as the hardcover page to be basically students, the *Concise Collegiate Dictionary of Quotations* falls in the third rank to both the ODQ and Bartlett's *Familiar Quotations*. Al.Kasimi's *Concise Collegiate Dictionary of Quotations* is basically a thematic/subject dictionary of quotations. It provides a very simple to use straight forward searching route to the audience. Headwords are arranged alphabetically with no claim of inclusiveness of corpora over time or place. The dictionary does offer clues in its corpora to analyzing the cultural concepts and ideas prevalent in the Arab nation. However, the diachronic feature missing in arranging these quotations renders the task of annotating or tracing the development of a particular concept or idea over time rather unfeasible.

Al.Kasimi's has two other publications in the field of dictionaries of quotations. These are *The Dictionary of Quotations* (2001), *The Enlarged*

Dictionary of Quotations (2008) in addition to the *Concise Collegiate Dictionary of Quotations*.

Conclusion

This paper attempted a descriptive comparative analysis of three lexicographic works dealing with quotations: *The Concise Collegiate Dictionary of Quotations* by Al.Kasimi, *The Oxford Dictionary of Quotations* and Bartlett's *Familiar Quotations*. The three books are published in different times. They differ in their date of publication, lexicographic tradition, language and even the intended users or audience.

Lexicographically, the three books are well-wrought publications adopting and following correct and systematic lexicographic traditions. The three dictionaries analyzed in this paper are highly functional as dictionaries of linguistic quotations. They are well designed according to theoretical frameworks and considerations in the field. The three dictionaries have an elaborate macrostructure of a frontmatter, a headword list and backmatter. The front matter in the three dictionaries provides the necessary and ample information on the usage, design and structure of the dictionaries. There would be found prefaces, introductions and author indices that would help in the search route of the reader, pinpoint the importance of the dictionary, its corpus, its purpose and significance, the targeted users and any modifications undertaken if there are more than one edition. Necessary and ample information on the policy of the three dictionaries and the navigation through its pages is provided to the reader. Systematicity and consistency is a feature of the three dictionaries.

The three dictionaries exhibit proper microstructural information under the headwords which proves their authentic quality as established lexicographic works. The ODQ and *Familiar Quotations* give more detailed and encyclopedic information in the entries than in the CCDQ which is basically designed to be "concise" as stated by the compiler.

The arrangements of the headword lists serve the purpose and targeted users of each dictionary. Both the ODQ and *Familiar Quotations* provide a double-route system through which the reader could access the

data. Chronological as well as topic search are possible thanks to the two indices provided in *Familiar Quotations*. The biographical information in the form of the dates locating the lifetime span of every author quoted in the ODQ, serve as a time cursor to annotate quotations and subjects listed in the dictionary. *The Concise Collegiate dictionary* adopts an easy thematic arrangement of the headword list whereby a reader of occupation or a student short of time would readily find the desired quotation.

The backmatter of the three dictionaries comprises indexes of words. These give the necessary tool for the reader to conduct his search in the dictionary thematically or by topic rather than by year or author as is the case in the ODQ or FQ. In the CCDQ the index of words would further endorse the thematic arrangement of the dictionary.

Culturally, the three dictionaries give data on major concepts and the thought of their communities in the time span covered. Not only should they be describe as cultural concordances, some of them are actually annotated bibliographies of the intellectual output of the nation as set by its prominent authors and writers. It would be no exaggeration if said that a user of a dictionary of quotation would have more information on the social history and thought of a community than form ordinary books. Quotations shape the minds of a nation.

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