

# The Treatment of Compound Nouns in Bilingual and Monolingual Dictionaries and EFL Learners' Interaction with them

Dr. Mohammed Al-Badawi

Department of English Language and Literature, Faculty of Arts, Zarqa University, Jordan

**Abstract:** *This study reports on the findings of the different treatments of a number of selected spaced compound nouns such as (box office, calf love, case study, closed book, cupboard love, .....etc) in two bilingual (English-Arabic) dictionaries (Al-Mawrid and Al-Mughni Al-Kabir, and two monolingual (English-English) dictionaries; the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, and the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English. The study deals with the problems facing users of bilingual dictionaries (EFL learners) in translating the selected compound nouns into Arabic. The purpose of this is to show whether bilingual dictionaries provide the user with the necessary information in the process of translating these compound nouns. For this goal, 25 students majoring in English Language and Literature at the University of Jordan were asked to take part in a translation test where they were asked to translate into Arabic, sentences that include compound nouns and indicate the name of the dictionary they used; in order to see how they interact with the compounds. The study concludes that monolingual dictionaries provide more information about how compounds are listed in the selected dictionaries. As for the translation test, the results show that there is a lack of knowledge on the subjects' part in how to recognize a compound in context and how to check it up in dictionaries.*

**Keywords:** *Lexicography, compound nouns, dictionary entry, bilingual dictionaries, monolingual dictionaries.*

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## 1. Introduction:

The domain of this paper is lexicography. In particular, it tries to describe the different treatments of a number of selected spaced compound nouns such as (*box office, calf love, case study, closed book, cupboard love,.....etc*) in two bilingual (English-Arabic) dictionaries (Al-Mawrid Al-Hadith (2012) and Al-Mughni Al-Kabir (2008), henceforth the former will be referred to as Al-Mawrid and the latter Al-Mughni, and two monolingual (English-English) dictionaries; the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, henceforth OALD, and the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, henceforth LDCE. The study is important because it develops the linguistic knowledge of EFL learners about compound words in general and compound nouns in particular in terms of their spelling, phonological shape and grammatical shape; so that the learner will be able to judge which word is a compound and which word is not when he/ she wants to look up a compound word in a dictionary.

The description of these different compound nouns in different dictionaries provides a preview as to what information should be included in each compound entry. The purpose of this is to show whether the information provided in the monolingual and bilingual dictionaries for the selected compound nouns are enough as to account for the need of the EFL learners when referring to dictionaries to check them up.

The study is also concerned with the problems facing users of bilingual dictionaries (EFL learners) in translating the selected compound nouns into Arabic. It aims at investigating whether bilingual dictionaries provide the user with the necessary information in the process of translating these compound nouns. In terms of organization, the study proceeds in the following order: section 2 specifies the objectives of the study, section 3 reviews the related literature, section 4 deals with data analysis, and section 5 states the conclusion of the paper.

## 2. Research Problem:

The study is meant to provide a clear description of the information provided for a number of compound nouns and attempts to provide an answer to the following questions:

- Are the selected compound nouns treated in the same way in the bilingual dictionaries (Al-Mawrid and Al-Mughni), and monolingual dictionaries (OALD and LDCE)?
- What kind of information does each dictionary provide for the selected compound nouns?
- How do EFL learners interact with the monolingual and the bilingual dictionaries in rendering the translation of the selected compound nouns?

### 3. Literature Review:

Adams, (1973) shows that compound nouns can be composed of most types of the grammatical units such as:

#### I. Subject + verb

- A verb + a noun  
(e.g. Killjoy)
- An adjective + a noun  
(e.g. greenhouse)
- A noun + a verb  
(e.g. windbreak)
- A noun + a noun  
(e.g. cover girl)

#### II. Verb + object

- Verb(-ing) + noun  
(e.g. folding door)
- Verb(natural) + noun  
(e.g. flashlight)
- Noun + verb (-ing)  
(e.g. book-binding)
- Noun + verb  
(e.g. bloodshed)

Quirk, Leech and Svartvik, (1985) defined a compound as "a lexical unit consisting of more than one base and functioning both grammatically and semantically as a single unit." They also argue that the process involved in forming compound words is called compounding which can take place within any of the word classes; for instance, nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs.

In considering the compounding relations Ibid, (1985), state that compounding relations are frequent. They are either of resemblance function, or defining feature function. A good example of this is that we cannot consider all *dark rooms* as *darkrooms*. The word *darkroom* refers to rooms used for the purpose of photographic processing, while *dark room* refers to the room which happens to be dark. This indicates that compounds have various forms of spelling. They are either solid compounds, that is the two bases of the compound word are written as one word, such as *darkroom*. Other compound words might be written with a hyphen separating the bases of the compound and thus called hyphenated, such as *flower-pot*. They also can be spelled as spaced compounds where the bases of the compounds are written as two words such as *cover girl*. However, one compound may occur in the three different forms; such as the compound *flower pot*, *flower-pot*, or *flowerpot*.

Hatch and Brown (1995) indicated that some linguists differentiated between compounds and the other phrases which have similar structural patterns. They have done this in two ways: The first makes use of phonology which assigns the first part of the

compound with primary stress and the second part with minor stress. In this case for instance, the word [ˈarmchair] is a compound noun, while the word [armˈchair] is a phrase. However, sometimes we can find some exceptions to this where the first syllable is not stressed; yet it is counted as a compound. For instance, the word [ˌtʃerri ˈpiː] the second part receives the primary stress and is treated as a compound. The second way to account for compounds is to see whether they can be preceded by premodifiers such as *very* or *rather*. According to this test it was found that these modifiers can only modify phrases but not compounds. A good example of this is the expression *very tall man*, which is acceptable, while *very flying spacecraft* is not. This shows that *tall man* is not a compound while *flying spacecraft* is.

Hatch and Brown (1995) showed that there are many lexical relationships that can be manifested in the formation of compounds. They present them in agreement with the way Miller (1991) listed them which is as follows:

- Cause: *tear gas, sleeping pill*.
- Have: *bull's eye, picture book*
- Make: *rainwater*.
- Use: *waterwheel*.
- Be: *whitecap*
- For: *seabreeze*
- From: *Finer print*
- About: *tax law, book review*.

Hatch and Brown (1995) also stated that "compounds are useful ways of condensing information and they add variation to the way we refer to concepts in discourse." Thus, we may refer to girls whose pictures appear on the covers of fashion magazines as *cover girls*.

Moreover, Farghal (1998) shows that compound nouns form the largest class of compound words in English. Compound nouns often have three basic types. First, the endocentric compound nouns which are the most common in the English language. They form compounds that are hyponyms of their grammatical heads. A good example of this is the word *armchair* that refers to a type of chair with arms. The second type of compound nouns is the exocentric which are opposite to the endocentric ones in the sense that they are not hyponyms of their grammatical heads, but are hyponyms of some unexpressed semantic heads. For example, the word *highbrow*, meaning a person of superior intellectual interests. The third type is the appositional compounds which are hyponyms of both members of the compound, such as the word *maidservant* which is a subordinate of maid and servant.

Furthermore, the meaning of the compound cannot always be derived from its components. Thus, we may have transparent compounds and opaque compounds. Transparent compounds are those whose meaning can be elicited from their constituents. For example, when saying the word *window cleaner* the listener can infer its meaning from the components. On the other hand, idiomatic compounds are opaque because their meaning cannot be deduced from their constituents. Instead, they must be learned as if they were individual words by memorizing them. A good example of opaque compound nouns is *flatfoot* which means detective or police officer.

#### 4. Research Material and Methods:

##### 4.1. Subjects:

The subjects of the study are 25 students majoring in English Language and Literature at the University of Jordan. They are all EFL learners of English. At the time of data collection the subjects were enrolled in a translation course (Translation 2). Some of the students were also enrolled in the following courses (Linguistics, Syntax, and Semantics). These courses are essential for providing the students with information about compound words and compounding as a word formation process. Twelve of the subjects were second year students and 13 were from the third and the fourth year. The test was done after taking permission from the course instructor. The test time is 50 minutes.

##### 4.2. Data collection and data analysis:

The data of the study was elicited in two ways. First, ten spaced compound nouns were selected from a computerized dictionary available on CD, - the ninth edition of The Concise Oxford Dictionary. These compound nouns are (*box office, calf love, case study, closed book, cover girl, cupboard love, donkey work, junk shop, number plate, and taxi dancer*). The selection was done in the following way; a headword which is included in a certain compound noun was entered so that all entries under this headword will be listed in alphabetical order. Then, the researcher chose a spaced compound noun. For example, to have the compound *calf love* in the result list, the word *calf* must be inserted under which we will see the following entries: [calf1, calf2, calf-length (adj), calflike (adj), calf love (n), calfskin]. Then the suitable compound will be chosen, that is *calf love*.

Second, in the process of data analysis with the selected compound nouns the researcher included a comparison of the information provided for each of the selected compound nouns as is stated in the two bilingual dictionaries Al-Mawrid and Al-Mughni, and the two monolingual dictionaries, OALD and

LDCE. The transliteration for giving the Arabic meaning is used when discussing the information provided for the compounds in the bilingual dictionaries. The list of transliteration symbols is provided in the appendix 2.

A translation test was prepared. The test included ten sentences that involved the selected ten compound nouns. The subjects were asked to translate the sentences into Arabic and indicate the name of the dictionary they referred to.

#### 5. Findings and Discussion:

##### 5.1. The treatment of the compound nouns in dictionaries:

Before proceeding with the discussion of the data it is useful to remind ourselves of the study questions - Are the selected compound nouns treated in the same way in different dictionaries? What type of information does each dictionary of those mentioned above provide for the selected compound nouns?

The findings are presented for each bilingual dictionary first, then for each of the monolingual dictionaries.

##### 5.1.1. Al-Mawrid Dictionary (English-Arabic).

Al-Mawrid Dictionary states that compound nouns are cited in separate entries in the dictionary. However, the dictionary provides the following information for the selected compound nouns.

- Box office

The dictionary treats this compound noun in terms of its spelling as a spaced compound. Furthermore, it defines (box office) as [shubaak alatahkir fii masrah]. The dictionary however does not provide pronunciation or an example for the compound.

- Calf Love

The compound noun calf love is written as a separate compound and is defined as [ghraam ?almuraahaqah] or [hub sarii9 alzawaal]. No pronunciation or example is provided for the entry of this compound.

- Cupboard love

Al-Mawrid cites the compound cupboard love in a separate entry and is defined as [hub kaathib yuraadu bihi jar maghnam]. Its spelling is cited in the dictionary as two separate words. The dictionary provides no pronunciation or example for the entry.

- Donkey work

The dictionary cites this compound differently from the previous one. It is written in the dictionary as one word (donkeywork) and is defined as [kadh] or [9amal shaaq]. Furthermore, the dictionary

provides pronunciation for the word as [dong`k -] showing that the stress is on the second syllable.

- Taxi dancer

Al-Mawrid provides taxi dancers in terms of spelling as a spaced compound noun. The dictionary defines it as [ʔal raaqisah ʔalmaʔjuurah]. Again, no pronunciation or examples of usage are given for the compound.

The dictionary does not provide any information about the rest of the selected compounds, namely cover girl, closed book, case study, junk shops and number plate.

### **5.1.2. Al-Mughni (English-Arabic).**

This dictionary cites all the compound words in separate entries. But the dictionary does not stick to one form in writing the compound words in terms of their spelling. Thus, the selected compound nouns may occur in the three forms - hyphenated, spaced and solid compounds. It treats the selected compounds in the following way:

- Box office

Al-Mughni defines this word as [sunduug bay9 althaakir fi masrah]. The compound is cited in a separate entry as a hyphenated compound. Furthermore, no example or pronunciation is given for the compound.

- Calf Love

The dictionary defines calf love as [hub sibyaanii], [hub waldaneh] [hub sighaar]. The compound is cited as a separate entry. In terms of its spelling the dictionary considers this compound as a spaced compound.

- Case Study

This compound noun is defined as [tahlil tawrii] or as [halat ʔalfard bilnathar ʔilaalbiʔah]. In terms of its spelling it is written as a spaced compound. However, no example or pronunciation is provided.

- Closed book

Al-Mughni cites the compound noun as a separate entry as a spaced compound. The compound is provided with the definition [kitaab mughlaq]. But the dictionary again does not provide pronunciation or examples of its usage.

- Cover girl

This compound noun has been defined as [bint tathhar suuratuha 9alaa wajh? alghilaaf]. The dictionary cites the compound in a separate entry as a spaced compound. No illustrative examples are given.

- Cupboard love

Al-Mughni cites this compound as a spaced compound, and is defined as [mahabah biqasd

alhusuul 9alaa maʔrubah]. The dictionary gives no pronunciation or examples of how this compound is used.

- Donkey work

Al-Mughni defines the compound as [shughul hamiir] [9amal murhiq] 9amal yashuqu fihi ʔalʔinsaan]. The dictionary indicates this compound is colloquial in its usages but there is no pronunciation given, or what part of speech the compound is.

- Taxi dancer

This compound is cited as a separate compound and defines it as [bint turaaqis alrijaal muqaabil mablagh min almaal]. The dictionary does not provide its grammatical class or its pronunciation and no examples can be found.

The dictionary does not provide any information about the compounds junk shop and number plate which are among the selected pronouns.

Now let us consider the information provided for each of the selected compound nouns in the two monolingual dictionaries.

### **5.1.3. Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (LDCE).**

First let us start with the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (LDCE) which states in its front matter that there is no neat system that can handle the spelling of compound words in English. A compound word has three ways of spelling - it is either written as a solid compound, hyphenated compound or spaced compound. The dictionary provides systematic guide lines to enable the user to choose the most appropriate form depending on the following factors:

1. the part of speech of the compound
2. the stress pattern of the compound
3. the number of the syllables of the compound

- Box office

The dictionary defines this word as "a place in a theatre, cinema, concert where tickets are sold." Furthermore, it cites the compound in a separate entry as a hyphenated compound, mentioning its part of speech but without providing its pronunciation.

- Calf love

This compound is defined in the dictionary but the user is asked to refer to the entry "Puppy love" for its meaning. This means that the compound is cited in a separate entry and written as a spaced compound. The stress pattern is provided showing that the first syllable is stressed and some grammatical information is provided showing that the compound cannot happen in the plural form.

- Case study

LDCE cites this compound in a separate entry with a stress pattern that shows that the first syllable is stressed. It defines the compound as "the study of a person or group of people in order to learn about their social development and relationship with other people in the society." However, the compound is written as a spaced compound.

- Closed book

This compound noun is cited in LDCE as a separate entry and written as a spaced compound. The dictionary indicates that it is formal. The stress pattern for this compound is shown with primary stress on the second syllable. The dictionary defines it as "something of which one knows nothing."

- Cover girl

LDCE defines this compound as "a pretty girl whose picture appears on the cover of a magazine." The compound is cited in a separate entry as a spaced compound.

- Cupboard love

The dictionary provides grammatical information about this compound which is uncountable. The compound is cited in a separate entry and defined as "love shown with intention of gaining something by it."

- Donkey work

LDCE indicates that the compound noun (donkey work) is informal in British English and defines it as "the hard uninteresting part of a piece of work." The word is cited in a separate entry with grammatical information that shows it is uncountable. The stress pattern shows that the first syllable is stressed.

- Number plate

The separate entry of this compound noun provides us with some information about its usage in American English which is synonymous to license plate and is defined as "either of the signs usually at the front and back ends on a vehicle showing its official number." Again, the compound is written as a spaced entry.

The dictionary does not provide any information about the compound nouns junk shop, and taxi dancer.

#### 5.1.4. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (OALD).

In the front matter of OALD some information about compounds can be found, and how they can be looked up. The dictionary suggests that the user should look up the compound in a separate entry. If the user does not find it as a separate entry then they should look it up under one unit of its components. It

adds that if the compound has a separate entry then its meaning is different from the parts that the compound is composed of. But if it is found as a run-on marked with a square then the meaning is derived from its parts.

The dictionary treats the selected compound nouns in the following way:

- Calf love

This compound is cited as a run-on under the head word (*calf*). The dictionary provides no definition for the compound but asks the user to refer to the compound puppy love.

- Case study

The dictionary cites the compound noun case study as a run on under the headword case, and it is defined as "they study of the development of a person or group of people over a period of time." The compound is hyphenated and no pronunciation is given and it does not include examples.

- Closed book

OALD cites closed book as a run on under the headword closed. It is defined as "a subject about which one knows nothing." Examples are provided, one of which is, "nuclear physics is a closed book to most of us."

- Cover girl

OALD defines this compound as "a girl whose photograph appears on the cover of a magazine." The compound is cited as a run on under the entry of cover and written as a spaced compound.

- Cupboard love

The compound is cited as a run on under the entry "cupboard" and is written as a spaced compound. Furthermore, the dictionary provides that it is an idiomatic expression and it is defined as "an affection that is shown, especially by a child to gain something by it." The dictionary provides with an example to show how it is used. "It's only cupboard love; He wants some sweets!"

- Donkey work

OALD cites the compound as a separate entry, but it is hyphenated. The dictionary provides syntactic information for the word such as that it is uncountable. The dictionary defines it as "the hard dull part of a job" and an example is provided on the usage, "we do the donkey-work and he takes the credit."

- Number plate

OALD provides this compound noun as a run on under the entry of the word "number." It indicates its American usage as "license plate." It defines it as

“plate on a motor or vehicle bearing its registration number.”

The dictionary does not provide information for the compounds junk shop, and taxi dancer.

### **5.2. The analysis of the test data:**

In the analysis of the test data (see appendix 1) the following observations can be made:

For the first compound noun "cover girl" the subjects' responses were classified as the following: 80% of the subjects correctly translated the compound noun while 20% of them translated it incorrectly.

With the compound noun "closed book" the subjects' responses were classified as the following: 8% of the subjects correctly translated the compound noun while 92% of them translated it as two separate words.

For the compound noun, "calf love" the subjects' responses were classified as the following: 24% of the subjects correctly translated the idiom while 76% of them translated the idiom incorrectly.

With the fourth compound noun, "box office" the subjects' responses were classified as the following: 36% of the subjects correctly translated the idiom while 64% of them translated it as separate words.

For the compound noun, "Donkey work" the subjects' responses were classified as the following: 60% of the subjects correctly translated the compound noun while 40% of them translated it incorrectly.

As for the compound noun, "case study" 20% of subjects correctly translated the compound while 80% of them translated it incorrectly.

Meanwhile, "cupboard love" was translated correctly by 44% of the subjects while 66% of them translated it as two separate words.

For the eighth compound noun, "taxi dancers" the subjects' responses were classified as the following: 12% of the subjects correctly translated the compound noun while 88% of them translated it incorrectly.

The ninth compound noun, "junk shops" was translated correctly by only 24% of the subjects while 76% of them translated the expression incorrectly.

Finally the tenth compound noun, "number plate" the subjects' responses were classified as the following: 48% of the subjects correctly translated the compound noun while 52% of them translated it incorrectly.

**Figure.1: The frequency of the correct & incorrect translations of the compounds by the subjects**

Dictionary used by each subject in the test	Sentence No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Subject No.										
Oxford	1	✓	✓	X	x	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	x
Atlas (Electronic)	2	✓	x	X	✓	✓	✓	x	x	✓	✓
Oxford	3	✓	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓
Al-Mawrid	4	✓	x	✓	✓	x	x	✓	x	x	✓
Longman	5	✓	x	X	x	✓	x	✓	x	x	✓
Oxford	6	✓	x	X	x	✓	x	✓	x	x	x
Al-Mawrid	7	✓	x	X	x	✓	x	x	x	x	✓
Al-Mawrid	8	✓	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Al-Mawrid (pocket)	9	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Al-Mawrid (pocket)	10	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Al-Mawrid	11	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x
Oxford	12	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	✓
Atlas (Electronic)	13	✓	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x
Oxford	14	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x
Oxford	15	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓
Al-Mawrid	16	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Oxford	17	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	x	x	✓
Oxford	18	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓
Longman	19	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	X	✓
Oxford	20	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓
Oxford	21	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x
Oxford	22	✓	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x
Al-Mawrid	23	✓	x	✓	X	✓	x	x	x	x	x
Al-Mawrid	24	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Oxford	25	x	x	x	✓	✓	x	x	x	✓	x
Total of correct translations		20	2	6	9	15	5	11	3	6	12

## **6. Conclusion:**

The analysis of the EFL learners' translations of the ten compound nouns they were given revealed that the most correctly translated compound noun was "cover girl" with 80% of subjects translating it correctly, and the least correctly translated one was "closed book" where only 8% of students managed to translate it as a compound noun, rather than as two separate nouns. "Taxi dancer" was another of the compound nouns that was only translated correctly by a small percentage (12%) of subjects. This could be attributed to the fact that most of the students were using the Oxford dictionary which did not provide a definition of the compound noun. This pattern can also be seen with the compound noun "junk shops" where only 24% of the students rendered it correct. None of the dictionaries under study provided a translation of this compound noun. The students generally did not do well in recognizing the items they were given were compound nouns, and treated them as separate words, giving a literal translation of each noun, which reflects a lack of knowledge of how the dictionaries they were using are organized. However, if dictionary users gain knowledge of how to deal with compounds, The bilingual dictionaries (AL- Mawrid and AL-Mughni) and the monolingual ones (OALD and LDCE) provide the user with good information regarding the translation of compound words in general and the compound nouns in particular.

After conducting this study a number of recommendations have been reached. For one,

the bilingual dictionaries – al - Mawrid and al-Mughni – would benefit from more information in their front matter about the nature of compound words in terms of their phonological and grammatical shapes, as well as their spelling. It would also be useful if information was provided on how to look up compound words in the dictionary. In addition, the manner in which both types of dictionaries deal with compound nouns would be more useful if pronunciation of the compound nouns was given. It would also be highly beneficial to EFL

learners if examples of usage are provided. If these changes are taken into consideration when compiling dictionaries, then EFL learners would be more aware that they are dealing with compounds and would be able to interact linguistically with them in a better manner.



## Appendices:

### Appendix1: Test

- *Translate the following sentences into Arabic. Please indicate the name of the dictionary you referred to and for which sentence.*
- *Student level: (1st year, 2nd year, 3rd year or 4<sup>th</sup> year).*
- *Circle the course which you have taken:*  
*a. Syntax    b. Semantics    c. Linguistics    d. all*
- **Dictionaries chosen in the process of translating the statements below:**  
*a. Al-Mawrid    b. Al-Mughni    c. Oxford (OALD)    c. Longman (LDCE)    d. Other \_\_\_\_\_*

1. Laila was the cover girl in our magazine for many volumes.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Globalization is a closed book for all the students in our school.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. John and Mary exemplified a calf love in their relationship.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Ali is responsible for the box office in that hotel.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What I did for my boss last week was a donkey work, but he did not appreciate it.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Ali conducted a case study on the acquisition of negation in English among children from the age of 1-3 years old.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. The relationship between Irv and Sarah was nothing but a cupboard love.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Taxi dancers always go to the nightclubs searching for a job. But they often fail to do so.

\_\_\_\_\_

9. The government fined the junk shops in the market.

\_\_\_\_\_

10. Rami was jailed because his vehicle carried an illegal number plate.

\_\_\_\_\_

Thanks for your cooperation.

## Appendix2: Transliteration System for Arabic Language Symbols of Consonants

Arabic Symbols	Specifications	Roman Symbols
أ	Voiceless glottal stop	ʔ
ب	Voiced bilabial stop	b
ت	Voiceless alveolar stop	t
ث	Voiceless interdental fricative	th
ج	Voiced alveopalatal affricate	j
ح	Voiceless pharyngeal fricative	ħ
خ	Voiceless uvular fricative	kh
د	Voiced alveolar stop	d
ذ	Voiced interdental fricative	ḏ
ر	Voiced alveolar flap	r
ز	Voiced alveolar fricative	z
س	Voiceless alveolar fricative	s
ش	Voiceless alveopalatal fricative	sh
ص	Voiceless alveolar emphatic fricative	ṣ
ض	Voiced alveolar emphatic stop	ḍ
ط	Voiceless alveolar emphatic stop	ṭ
ظ	Voiced interdental emphatic fricative	ẓ
ع	Voiced pharyngeal fricative	ʕ
غ	Voiced uvular fricative	gh
ف	Voiceless labio-dental fricative	f
ق	Voiceless uvular stop	q
ك	Voiceless velar stop	k
ل	Voiced alveolar lateral	l
م	Voiced bilabial nasal	m
ن	Voiced alveolar nasal	n
ه	Voiceless glottal fricative	h

### Symbols of Vowels:

	Arabic Symbols	Specifications	Roman Symbols
Short Vowels	Fatha	Front half-opened unrounded	a
	dama	Back close rounded	u
	kasra	Front open spread	I
	أو	as in doktoor (دكتور) in Arabic and "orphan" in English	o
Long Vowels	آ	Front open unrounded	aa
	أوو	Back close rounded	uu
	إي	Front close unrounded	ii
Semi-Vowels	ي	Non-syllabic Palatal Approximant	y
	و	Non-Syllabic Labio-Velar approximant	w
Diphthong	إيه	as in leih (ليه) in Arabic and "tail" in English	ei

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## تعاطي المعاجم أحادية اللغة وثنائيتها مع الأسماء المركبة وكيفية تعامل متعلمي اللغة الإنجليزية لغة أجنبية معها

الدكتور محمد البدوي

قسم اللغة الإنجليزية وآدابها، كلية الآداب، جامعة الزرقاء، الأردن

**الملخص:** تقدم هذه الدراسة نتائج لكيفية تعامل بعض القواميس ثنائية اللغة كالمورد، والمغني الكبير، وقواميس أحادية اللغة كقاموس أوكسفورد للمتعلمين المتقدمين، وقاموس لونغمان للغة الإنجليزية المعاصرة، مع الأسماء المركبة المنفصلة بمسافة مثل ( boxoffice, calf love, ) (case study, closed book, cupboard love, .... etc). كما تتناول الدراسة مشكلة قدرة المتعلمين على معرفة هذه الأسماء المركبة في السياق اللغوي. ولهذه الغاية أعدّ الباحث اختبار ترجمة لعينة من طلبة البكالوريوس المتخصصين باللغة الإنجليزية وآدابها. حيث الطلب منهم أن يترجموا جملاً تحتوي على الأسماء المركبة، ليتمكن الباحث من معرفة مدى قدرة المتعلمين على معرفة الأسماء المركبة، وكيفية البحث عنها في القواميس. وتوصلت الدراسة إلى أن القواميس الأحادية اللغة تعطي معلومات أكثر للمتعلمين عن كيفية البحث عن الأسماء المركبة والوصول إليها، بينما القواميس الثنائية اللغة لا توفر المعلومات الكافية عن ذلك. وأظهرت نتائج الاختبار نقصاً في قدرة المتعلمين على معرفة تلك الأسماء المركبة، والتعامل معها عند استخدام القواميس.

**الكلمات المفتاحية:** علم المعاجم، الأسماء المركبة، مدخل معجمي، معجم أحادي اللغة، معجم ثنائي اللغة.

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