

# A szócikk megtervezése

## A szótár mikrostruktúrája

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2019. 03. 23.

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## A szócikk megtervezése

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A szótárbejegyzés tervezésénél a legfőbb szempont, hogy a lehető legérthetőbben mutassuk be az információkat, a korábban összeállított felhasználói profil segítségével.

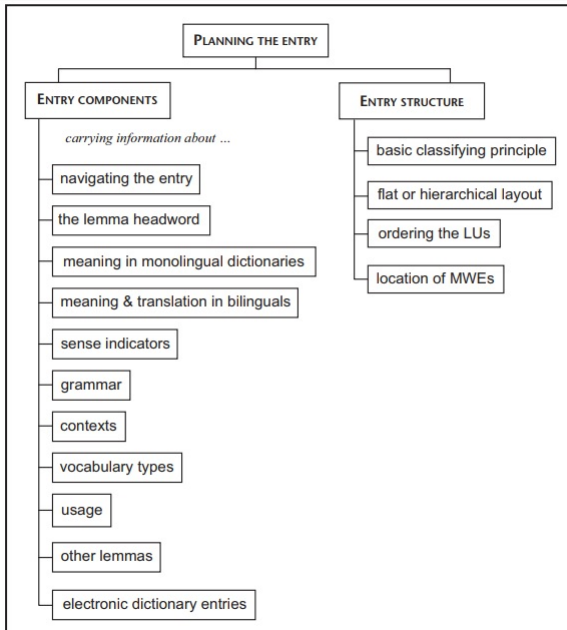
## 1. A lehetséges komponensek kiválasztása

- Melyeket érdemes közülük használni?
- Milyen típusú információt tárolnak?
- Hogyan legyen prezentálva?

## 2. Struktúra megtervezése

- Mi az az alap (jelentés, szófaj), ami alapján a bejegyzést átlátható részekre bontjuk?
- Hogyan rendezzük a részegységeket (szekciók)?
- Legyen-e hierarchikus a szekciók felépítése? Legyenek-e alszekciók?
- Hogyan kezeljük a többszavas kifejezéseket?
- Adjunk meg rövid kitekintő információt? (másodlagos címszavak, stb.)

# A szócikk tervezése



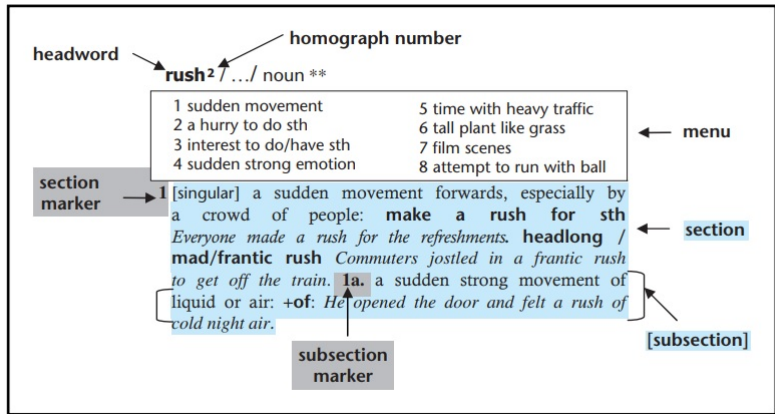
## A szócikk komponensei

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- A mikrostruktúra tervezésénél különböző komponenseket különíthetünk el: ezekből fog összeállni a szócikk.
- Figyelembe kell venni ezeknek az egymással való kapcsolatát.
- Nem szerepel minden itt felsorolt komponens minden szótárban.
- Lehetnek egyéb komponensek is.



# 1. Navigació



Navigational components in MED-2 (2007)

## 2. Címszó és komponensei

- **Kiejtés**  
IPA vagy nem IPA?
- **Változatok** (variant form)  
Megcímkézve, pl. (US)
- **Gyakoriság** (frequency marker)
- **Ragozott alak**  
(+paradigmatikus információk)
- **Etimológia**

# Címszóhoz tartozó komponensek

<table><tr><th>pronunciations</th><th>variant form</th></tr><tr><td><b>aluminium</b> /æljʊ'mɪniəm/ <b>aluminum</b> /əlu:'mɪnəm/ US 1 N aluminium <i>m.</i> 2 ...</td><td></td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">CRFD-5 (1998)</td></tr></table>	pronunciations	variant form	<b>aluminium</b> /æljʊ'mɪniəm/ <b>aluminum</b> /əlu:'mɪnəm/ US 1 N aluminium <i>m.</i> 2 ...		CRFD-5 (1998)		<table><tr><th>pronunciation</th><th>inflected forms</th></tr><tr><td><b>refer</b> /rɪ'fɜ:/ ► verb (<b>referred, referring</b>)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1 [no obj] (<b>refer to</b>) mention or allude to: <i>her mother never referred to him again</i> [...]</td><td></td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">ORIGIN late Middle English: from Old French <i>referer</i> or Latin <i>referre</i> 'carry back', from <i>re-</i> 'back' + <i>ferre</i> 'bring'</td></tr><tr><td>etymology</td><td>ODE-2 (2003)</td></tr></table>	pronunciation	inflected forms	<b>refer</b> /rɪ'fɜ:/ ► verb ( <b>referred, referring</b> )		1 [no obj] ( <b>refer to</b> ) mention or allude to: <i>her mother never referred to him again</i> [...]		ORIGIN late Middle English: from Old French <i>referer</i> or Latin <i>referre</i> 'carry back', from <i>re-</i> 'back' + <i>ferre</i> 'bring'		etymology	ODE-2 (2003)
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Fig 7.3 Headword-related components in three dictionaries

**वच्** *vac*, cl. 2. P. (Dhātup. xxiv, 55)  
*vakti* (occurs only in sg. *vacmi*, *vakshi*,  
*vakti*, and Impv. *vaktu*; Ved. also cl. 3. P. *tvakti*;  
 pf. *uvāca*, *ūcé*, RV. &c. &c.; *uvāktha*, AV.; *va-*  
*vāca*, *vavakshé*, RV.; aor. *avocat*, *°cata*, RV. &c.  
 &c.; in Veda also Subj. *vocatī*, *°te*, *vocāti*; Pot.  
*vocēt*, *°ceta*; Impv. *vocatu*; Prec. *ucyāsam*, Br.;  
 fut. *vaktā*, ib. &c.; *vakshyāti*, RV. &c. &c.; *°te*,  
 MBh.; Cond. *avakshyat*, Br.; Up.; inf. *vāktum*,  
 Br. &c.; *°tave*, RV.; *°tos*, Br.; ind. p. *uktvā*, Br.  
 &c.; *-ūcyā*, ib.), to speak, say, tell, utter, announce,  
 declare, mention, proclaim, recite, describe (with acc.  
 with or without *prati*, dat. or gen. of pers., and acc.  
 of thing; often with double acc., e.g. *tam idam*  
*vākyam uvāca*, 'he spoke this speech to him';  
 with double acc. also 'to name, call', Ā. with nom.  
 'one's self'; with *punar*, 'to speak again, repeat';  
 or 'to answer, reply'), RV. &c. &c.; to reproach,  
 revile (acc.), Hariv.; R.: Pass. *ucyāte* (aor. *avāci*,  
 or in later language *avoci*), to be spoken or said or  
 told or uttered &c., RV. &c. &c. (*yad ucyate*, 'what  
 the saying is'); to resound, RV.; to be called or ac-  
 counted, be regarded as, pass for (nom., L. also loc.),

cōgnitus 3 1. → *cognosco*; 2. *adiect.*,  
*comp.*, *superl.* ismert, kipróbált, be-  
 vált  
*cōgnōmen*, *inis*, n. (*nomen*) 1. családnév  
 (a *nomen gentile* mellé adott név);  
 2. (érdemekért kapott) melléknév,  
 pl. *Sapiens*; 3. gúnynev  
*cōgnōmentum*, *i*, n. † 1. melléknév;  
 2. név (de sohasem a családnév); meg-

### 3. Jelentés az egynyelvű szótárakban

- Definíció
- Glossza
- Pragmatikai glossza (pragmatic force gloss)
- Grafikus információ

**operator** (...) *n.* **1.** One that operates a mechanical device: *a telephone operator.* **2.** The owner or director of a business or industrial concern. **3.** A dealer in stocks or commodities. **4.** A symbol, such as a plus sign, that represents a mathematical operation. [...]

AHD-2 (1985)

**fusty** /.../ *adj.* (**fustier**, **fustiest**) **1** stale-smelling, musty, mouldy. **2** stuffy, close **3** antiquated, old-fashioned.

Concise Oxford Dictionary (1995)

**operator** /.../ (**operators**)

◆◆  
N-COUNT

**1** An **operator** is a person who connects telephone calls at a telephone exchange or in a place such as an office or hotel. □ *He dialled the operator and put in a call for Rome.* **2** An

N-COUNT  
usu n N

**operator** is a person who is employed to operate or control a machine. □ *...computer operators.* **3**

N-COUNT  
usu with  
supp

An **operator** is a person or a company that runs a business. (BUSINESS) □ *'Tele-Communications', the nation's largest cable TV operator.*

N-COUNT  
usu adj N

**4** If you call someone a good **operator**, you mean that they are skilful at achieving what they want, often in a slightly dishonest way. (INFORMAL) □ *...one of the shrewdest political operators in the Arab World.* [...]

COBUILD-5 (2006)

**living** /.../ adj 1 alive now [...] | *The sun affects all living things* (=people, animals, and plants). | *a living language* (=one that people still use). [...]

LDOCE-4 (2003)

**mean**<sup>1</sup> /.../ v [...]

**5 ~ sth to sb** (no passive) to be of value or importance to sb: [Vnpr] *Your friendship means a great deal to me.*  
 o *\$20 means a lot* (ie represents a lot of money) *to a poor person.* *Money means nothing to him.* *You know how much you mean to me* (ie how much I like you).

OALD-5 (1995)

**glosses**

**know** /.../ v [...] (not in progressive)  
 to have information about something ...

## SPOKEN PHRASES

[...]

**34 not that I know of** used to say that you think the answer is 'no' but there may be facts that you do not know about *'Did he call earlier?'* *'Not that I know of.'*

**35 Heaven/God/who/goodness knows! a)** used to say that you do not know the answer to a question *'Where do you think he's disappeared to this time?'* *'God knows!'* *Goodness knows why she didn't go herself.* **b)** used to emphasize a statement *Goodness knows, I've never liked the woman, but I didn't know how bad it would be to work with her.*

LDOCE-4 (2003)

**pragmatic force glosses**

- Pragmatikai glossza

Megmagyarázni a szó/kifejezés pragmatikai üzenetét -> fontos egyértelművé tenni, hogy ez nem a jelentés!

- Grafikus információ

Rajzok, képek, akár nyelvtani szemléltetés is (megszámlálható, megszámlálhatatlan).



## 4. Jelentés és fordítás a kétnyelvű szótárakban

- Direkt fordítás (Direct translation)
  - Mindenképpen általános, a legtöbb kontextusba illeszkedő TL szavakat adjuk meg
  - Ha két különböző direkt fordítás is van, akkor feltétlenül egyenek rendesen elkülönítve sense indicatorral.
- Kontextuális fordítás (idióma, példafrázis)
- Ha nincs elérhető fordítás, akkor:
  - TL-glossza
  - Közeli megfelelő (Near-equivalent)

**A,a** [...] 1 N a (= letter) A, a *m*; **A for Able** ≈ A comme André; **to know sth from A to Z** connaître qch de A à Z; **24a** (*in house numbers*) ≈ 24 bis; [...] (*Brit Aut*) **on the A4** sur la (route) A4, ≈ sur la nationale 4 [...] 2 COMP [...] ► **A levels** NPL (*Brit Scol*) ≈ baccalauréat *m*; ► **to do an A level in geography** ≈ passer l'épreuve de géographie au baccalauréat [...]

**foreign** [...] ADJ [...] (*Brit Pol*)

**Foreign Secretary** ≈ ministre *m* des Affaires étrangères; [...]

**AA** [...] N a (*Brit*) (ABBR = **Automobile Association**) *société de dépannage* b [...] c (*US Univ*) (ABBR = **Associate in Arts**) ≈ DEUG *m* de lettres.

Fig 7.7 Near-equivalents (≈) and TL glosses (in colour) in *CRFD-5* (1998)

## 5. Sense indicator

- Olyan komponens, aminek célja, hogy a lehető leggyorsabban odavezesse a használót a szócikk keresett részéhez.
- Típusai:
  - **specifikáló** (specifiers) (mono, bi)
  - **kollokátor** (collocators) (bi)
  - **domain címke** (domain label)
- Mindig egy tipikus felhasználóban kell gondolkodni!

<i>club</i> entry	indicator	relationship with headword
1 a (social, sports) club <i>m</i> ; .....	specifier	modifiers (types of club)
b (also <b>night</b> ~) boîte <i>f</i> de nuit .....	specifier	compound synonym
c (= weapon) .....	specifier	superordinate
(gen) massue <i>f</i> , gourdin <i>m</i> ; .....	specifier	'most often translated as ...'
(= truncheon) matraque <i>f</i> ; .....	specifier	'when the club is a truncheon'
(also <b>golf</b> ~) club <i>m</i> .....	specifier	another compound synonym
d (Cards) trèfle <i>m</i> ; .....	domain label	'vocabulary of this subject matter'
2 [+person] frapper avec un gourdin .....	collocator	typical subject of verb
(with truncheon) matraquer; .....	specifier	'when hitting with a truncheon'
4 COMP [premises, secretary etc] du club.	collocators	typical nouns modified by headword

## rush<sup>1</sup>n

- 1 ► **FAST MOVEMENT** ◀ [singular] a sudden fast movement of things or people : **rush of air/wind/water** *She felt a cold rush of air as she wound down her window. in a rush* *Her words came out in a rush.* | *At five past twelve there was a mad rush to the dinner hall.*
- 2 ► **HURRY** ◀ [singular, U] a situation in which you need to hurry: *I knew there would be a last-minute rush to meet the deadline.* | *Don't worry, there's no rush. We don't have to be at the station until 10.* | **do sth in a rush** (=do something quickly because you need to hurry) *I had to do my homework in a rush because I was late.* | **be in rush** *I'm sorry, I can't talk now – I'm in a rush.*[...]
- 3 ► **BUSY PERIOD** ◀ **the rush** the time in the day, month, year etc. when a place or group of people is particularly busy → **peak** *The café is quiet until the lunchtime rush begins.* [...]
- 4 ► **PEOPLE WANTING SOMETHING** ◀ [singular] a situation in which a lot of **people** suddenly try to do or get something [**+on**] *There's always a rush on swimsuits in the hot weather* [...]
- 5 ► **FEELING** ◀ [singular] **a)** *informal* a sudden strong, usually pleasant feeling that you get from taking a drug or from doing something exciting → **high** *The feeling of power gave me such a rush.* | *an adrenalin rush* **b)** **rush of anger / excitement / gratitude etc.** a sudden very strong feeling of anger etc [...]
- 6 ► **PLANT** ◀ [C usually plural] a type of tall grass that grows in water, often used for making baskets.
- 7 ► **FILM** ◀ **rushes** [plural] the first prints of a film before it has been edited [...]
- 8 ► **AMERICAN STUDENTS** ◀ [U] AmE the time when students in American universities [...]

## clear /.../ [...]

**B** *adj* **1** (transparent) [glass, liquid] transparent; [blue] limpide; [lens, varnish] incolore; **2** (distinct) [image, outline, impression] net/nette; [writing] lisible; [sound, voice] clair; [...]

**D** *utr* **1** (remove) abattre [trees]; arracher [weeds]; enlever [debris, papers, mines]; dégager [snow] (from, off de); [...] **2** (free from obstruction) déboucher [drains]; dégager [road]; débarrasser [table, surface]; déblayer [site]; défricher [land]; [...]

**E** *vi* **1** (become transparent, unclouded) [liquid, sky] s'éclaircir; **2** (disappear) [smoke, fog, cloud] se dissiper; **3** (become pure) [air] se purifier; **4** (go away) [rash, pimples] disparaître; [skin] devenir net/nette; **5** Fin [cheque] être compensé

## 6. Nyelvtani információk

- Szófaj jelölő (wordclass markers)
- Milyen szerkezetben állhat? (construction)
- Grammatikai címke (grammar label)

## ques·tion /.../ noun, verb

■ **noun** 1 [C] a sentence, phrase or word that asks for information: *to ask / answer a question* ◇ *Question 3 was very difficult.* [...] 2 [C] ~ (of sth) a matter or topic that needs to be discussed or dealt with: *Let's look at the question of security.* [...] 3 [U] doubt or confusion about sth: *Her honesty is beyond question.*

■ **verb** 1 [VN] ~sb (about / on sth) to ask sb questions about sth, especially officially: *She was arrested and questioned about the fire.* [...] 2 to have or express doubts or suspicions about sth: [VN] *I just accepted what he told me. I never thought to question it.* [...] ◇ [V wh-] *He questioned whether the accident was solely the truck driver's fault.*

OALD-7 (2005)

**question** [...] 1 N a question *f(also Parl); to ask sb a ~. to put a ~ to sb, to put down a ~ for sb (Parl)* poser une question à qn [...] b (NonC = doubt) doute *m*; [...] to accept/obey without ~ accepter/obéir sans poser de questions; [...]

2 VT a interroger, questionner (on sur, about au sujet de, a propos) [...] b [+ motive, account, sb's honesty] mettre en doute or en question; [+ claim] contester; to ~ whether... douter que ... (+ subj) [...]

CRFD-5 (1998)

wordclass markers

construction

grammar label



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OALD-7 (2005)

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CRFD-5 (1998)

wordclass markers

construction

grammar label

**aware** /.../ *adj*

**1** [not before noun] ~ (of sth) | ~ (that ...)  
knowing or realizing sth: *I don't think people are really aware of just how much it costs.*  
[...]

**equal** /.../ *adj., noun, verb*

■ *adj.* **1** ~ (to sb/sth) the same in size, quantity, value, etc. as sth else: *There is an equal number of boys and girls in the class* [...]

**mere**<sup>1</sup> /.../ *adj* [only before noun]\*\*

**1** used for emphasizing that something is small or unimportant: *I've lost a mere two pounds.* [...]

MED-2 (2007)

**mere** /.../ [A] N lac m

[B] *adj* [I] (common, simple) [coincidence, nonsense] pur (before n);  
[convention, fiction, formality, inconvenience]  
simple (before n); [...]

OHFD-3 (2001)

- Többszavas kifejezések (idiómák, összetett szavak, stb.)
- Példák
  - Vagy illusztrálják az eddig leírtakat.
  - Vagy új információt ad a felhasználónak, ami a nyelvtani adatokból nem nyerhető ki.
  - Lehet teljes mondat, vagy egy mondat része.
  - Lehet a korpuszból
    - Teljes egészében, módosítás nélkül
    - Rövidítve.
    - Adaptálva.
    - Saját mondat, a tények illusztrálására.

- Idiómák
- Kollokáció (collocation)
- Phrasal verb
- Összetett szavak

**beat** /.../ verb, noun, adj.

■ **verb** (beat, beaten /bi:t/n/)

► **IN GAME 1** [VN] ~ **sb (at sth)** to defeat sb in a game or competition: *He beat me at chess.* [...]

► **CONTROL 2** [VN] [...]

► **BE TOO DIFFICULT 3** to be too difficult for sb SYN

examples

DEFEAT: [VN] *a problem that beats even the experts* ◇

[VN wh-] *It beats me* (= I don't know) *why he did it.* ◇

*What beats me* is how it was done so quickly (= I don't understand how).

► **BE BETTER 4** [VN] to do or be better than sth: *Nothing*

collocations

*beats* home cooking. ◇ *You can't beat* Italian shoes. ◇

*They want to beat the speed record* (= go faster than anyone before).

► **AVOID 5** [VN] to avoid sth: *If we go early we should beat the traffic.* ◇ *We were up and off early to beat the heat.* [...]

## idioms

*beat*. [...]

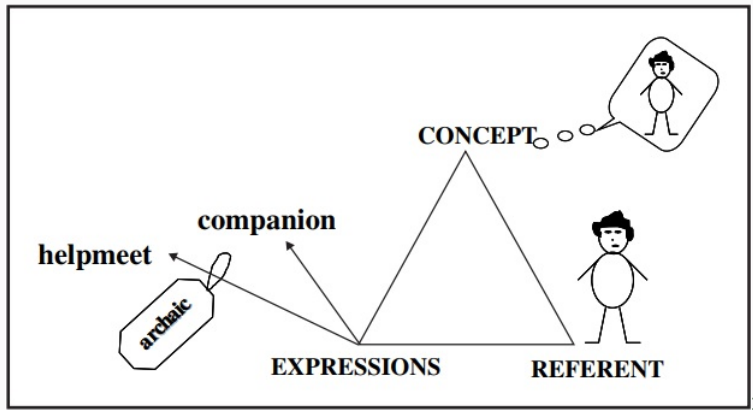
**IDM** **beat about the 'bush** (BrE) (NAme **beat around the 'bush**) to talk about sth for a long time without coming to the main point: *Stop beating about the bush and tell me what you want.* [...] **beat your 'breast** to show that you feel sorry about sth that you have done, especially in public and in an exaggerated way [...]

## phrasal verbs

**PHRV** **beat sth ↔ 'down** to hit a door, etc. many times until it breaks open **beat 'down (on sb/sth)** if the sun beats down it shines with great heat **beat sb/sth 'down (to sth)** to persuade sb to reduce the price at which they are selling sth: [...]

## 8. Nyelvészeti címkék (Linguistic label)

- *chainmail, jousting, woad, alchemist*
- *helpmeet, verily, greensward*





- Domain labels (tud, sport)
- Nyelvterület (Region)
- Regiszter (szleng, zsargon, offenzív)
- Stílus (újságírói, irodalmi)
- Idő
- Attitűd (pejor, derog)
- Meaning type (átvitt)

**fair**<sup>1</sup> /.../ ► **adjective** 1 treating people equally without favouritism or discrimination: [...]

**5 archaic** beautiful: *the fairest of her daughters*. [...]

► **verb** [no obj.] **dialect** (of the weather) become fine: *looks like it's fairing off some*.

- **PHRASES** **all's fair in love and war** **proverb** in certain highly charged situations, any method of achieving your objective is justifiable.[...] **fair dos** **Brit. informal** used to request just treatment or accept that it has been given: *Fair dos – you don't believe I've been idle all this time?* [...]
- fair go** **Austral. /NZ informal** used for emphasis or to request someone to be reasonable or fair: *Fair go! How can I ask a thing like that?* **fair name** **dated** a good reputation. **the fair** (or **fairer**) **sex** **dated or humorous** women. **fair's fair** **informal** used to request just treatment or assert that a situation is just: *Fair's fair – we were here first*. [...] **be set fair** **Brit.** (of the weather) be fine and likely to stay fine for a time.

# Hogyan címkézzünk?

- Milyen típusú címkéket használjunk?(domain, regiszter, stb.)
- Ezen belül konkrétan milyen címkéket?(műv, tud domainen belül)
- Mikor használjunk címkét?
  - Minden lehetséges esetben (a számítógépnek jó)
  - Csak ha tényleg segíti a felhasználót
  - Bizonyos típusok esetén mindig, ha hasznosak.
- A szó elé vagy mögé rakjuk?
- Mi egy címke hatóköre?
- Hogyan kezeljük egyszerre több címkét?

## 9. Felhasználó segédlet (Usage notes)

- Témaorientált (Subject-oriented usage note)
- Local usage note

# Local usage note

**although** /.../ conjunction \*\*\*

**1** used for introducing a statement that makes your main statement seem surprising: *Although he's got a good job now, he still complains.* [...]

**Though** is used with the same meaning as **although**, and is more common in spoken English.

MED-2 (2007)

**ask** /.../ verb, noun

■ **verb**

► **QUESTION 1 ~ (sb) (about sth)** to say or write sth in the form of a question [...]

**HELP** You cannot say 'ask to sb' : ~~I asked to my friend what had happened.~~

► **REQUEST 2** to tell sb that you would like them to do sth [...]

OALD-5 (1995)

## 10. Egyéb lemmák a szócikkben

- Secondary headword (másodlagos címszó)
- Run ons
- Cross-reference

**shrug** [...] **1** N haussement *m* d'épaules;  
**to give a ~ of contempt** hausser les  
épaules (en signe) de mépris; [...] **2** VI **to**  
**~ (one's shoulders)** hausser les épaules  
► **shrug off** VT SEP [+*suggestion, warning*]  
dédaigner, faire fi de; [+ *remark*] ignorer,  
ne pas relever; [+ *infection, a cold*] se  
débarrasser de.

CRFD-5 (1998)

secondary headword

**naked** (...) *adj* **1** having the body  
completely unclothed; undressed.  
Compare **bare**<sup>1</sup>. **2** having no covering;  
exposed: *a naked flame*. **3** with no  
qualification or concealment; stark;  
plain: *the naked facts*. [...] **11b** lacking  
some essential condition to render valid;  
incomplete. [...] ► **'nakedly** *adv*  
► **'nakedness** *n*

CED-5 (2000)

run-ons

# A mikrostruktúra tervezése

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- Szófaj szerint
  - Általánosabb, tehát megszokottabb, ráadásul objektív.
  - Hasonló jelentés nagyon távol lehetnek egymástól, kellemetlen, ha nincs intuíció a jelentésről.
- Jelentés szerint
  - Szubjektív és modern.
  - A forrásnyelvi használónak azonnal érthető: egynyelvű és forrásnyelveknek készült kétnyelvű szótárhoz jó.
  - De nem segít a nyelvtanulónak, aki esetleg nem tudja, hogy milyen jelentésnek néz utána.

**haunt** ► **verb** [with obj.] (of a ghost) manifest itself at (a place) regularly: *a grey lady who haunts the chapel.*

■ (of a person or animal) frequent (a place): *he haunts street markets.*

■ be persistently and disturbingly present in (the mind): *the sight haunted me for years.*

■ (of something unpleasant) continue to affect or cause problems for: *cities haunted by the shadow of cholera.*

► **noun** a place frequented by a specified person: *the bar was a favourite haunt of artists of the time.* [...]

*ODE-2 (2003) entry*

**(a) First cut by wordclass**

**haunt** ► (of a ghost) **verb** [with obj.] manifest itself at (a place) regularly: *a grey lady who haunts the chapel.*

► (of a person or animal) **verb** [with obj.] frequent (a place): *he haunts street markets.* ■ **noun** a place frequented by a specified person: *the bar was a favourite haunt of artists of the time.*

► be persistently and disturbingly present in (the mind) **verb** [with obj.]: *the sight haunted me for years.*

► (of something unpleasant) **verb** [with obj.]: continue to affect or cause problems for: *cities haunted by the shadow of cholera.* [...]

*ODE-2 (2003) entry re-ordered*

**(b) First cut by meaning**

**Fig 7.33** Grammar-based and meaning-based organization of the same entry

**necessary** (...) *adj* **1** needed to achieve a certain desired effect or result; required. **2** resulting from necessity; inevitable; *the necessary consequences of your action*. **3** Logic. **3a** (of a statement, formula, etc.) true under all interpretations or in all possible circumstances. **3b** (of a proposition) determined to be true by its meaning, so that its denial would be self-contradictory. **3c** (of a property) essential, so that without it its subject would not be the entity it is. **3d** (of an inference) always yielding a true conclusion when its premises are true; **3e** (of a condition) entailed by the truth of some statement or the obtaining of some state of affairs. ♦ Compare **sufficient** (sense 2). **4** Philosophy. (in a nonlogical sense) expressing a law of nature [...]

*CED-5 (2000) entry*  
**Tiered structure**

**necessary** (...) *adj* **1** needed to achieve a certain desired effect or result; required. **2** resulting from necessity; inevitable; *the necessary consequences of your action*. **3** Logic. (of a statement, formula, etc.) true under all interpretations or in all possible circumstances. **4** Logic. (of a proposition) determined to be true by its meaning, so that its denial would be self-contradictory. **5** Logic. (of a property) essential, so that without it its subject would not be the entity it is. **6** Logic. (of an inference) always yielding a true conclusion when its premises are true; **7** Logic. (of a condition) entailed by the truth of some statement or the obtaining of some state of affairs. ♦ Compare **sufficient** (sense 2). **8** Philosophy. (in a nonlogical sense) expressing a law of nature [...]

*CED-5 (2000) entry renumbered*  
**Flat structure**

**Fig 7.34** Same partial *CED* entry in tiered and flat structures

- Időrend  
Mikor került a nyelvbe a címszóhoz tartozó jelentés?
- Gyakoriság  
A címszóhoz tartozó jelentés gyakorisága.
- Szemantikai  
Az alapvetőbb jelentések előbb

**icon** /.../ (also **ikon**) **noun** a devotional painting of Christ or another holy figure, typically executed on wood and used ceremonially in the Byzantine and other Eastern Churches.

- a person or thing regarded as a representative symbol or as worthy of veneration: *this iron-jawed icon of American manhood.* ■ Computing a symbol or graphic representation on a VDU screen of a program, option, or window. [...]

ODE-2 (2003)

**Ordered with core meaning first**

**icon** /.../ *n* [C] a small sign or picture on a computer screen that is used to start a particular operation: *To open a new file, click on the icon at the top of the screen.*

- 2** someone famous who is admired by many people and is thought to represent an important idea: *a 60s cultural icon.* **3** also **ikon** a picture or figure of a holy person that is used in worship in the Greek or Russian Orthodox Church.

LDOCE-4 (2003)

**Ordered by frequency**