Corpus Use in Bilingual Lexicography

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The editors of the Oxford-Hachette French-English dictionary have used corpus daily over a period of four years in the writing of bidirectional dictionary entries. We used two separate corpora, one of modern English and the other of modern French text. The results have been extremely positive in aiding the lexicographers and in enhancing the quality, authority and user-friendliness of the dictionary text.

Our paper covers four main areas:

How the use of corpus helped the lexicographers

- to fill gaps in their knowledge of the languages
- to test results obtained through intuition
- to represent and order linguistic facts more accurately
- to save time

How the basic material on which they worked was generated

How lexicographers worked with the corpus

- as source-language editors considering frequency, context, complementation, phrase and idiom.
- as target-language editors checking suggested translation equivalents, finding alternative equivalents, comparing context, identifying information necessary for encoding.

How the use of corpus influenced the final result

- fuller account of complementation
- more user-friendly ordering of information
- comprehensive grammatical information
- more accurate equivalents
- accurate discrimination between translation equivalents
- coverage of "one-off" translations

The final ordering of the linguistic facts in an entry is based on information gained from examining the headword in a plethora of real language situations. The user is thus more likely to find in the dictionary what s/he is looking for and to be able to use the results readily and safely.

advantage /ad'va:ntid3, US -'vænt-/ I n 1 (favourable position) avantage m: economic/political/psychological/competitive ~ avantage m en termes économiques/politiques/psychologiques/de compétition: have an ~ [over] avoir un avantage sur [person, system, theory, model, method]; to give sb an ~ [over]sb donner à qn un avantage sur or par rapport à qn; to put sb at an ~ avantager qn; to gain the ~ prendre l'avantage; 2 (beneficial aspect) avantage m; there are several ~s il y a plusieurs avantages; there is an ~ [in] doing il y a avantage à faire; the ~ is that... l'avantage est que...; the ~ that... l'avantage que...; there is some/no ~ in doing il est intéressant/il n'est pas intéressant de faire: 3 (asset) avantage m: to have the ~ of an education/of living near the sea avoir l'avantage d'avoir fait des études/d'habiter près de la mer; their big ~ is to have... le grand avantage est qu'ils ont...; 'computing experience an ~' (in job ad) 'expérience en information. atout supplémentaire': 4 (profit) it is to his/their ~ (to do)il est dans son/leur intéret de faire; to do/use sth(to one's (own) ~ faire/utiliser och à son avantage; it's to everyone's ~ that... tout le monde profite du fait que...; to turn a situation to one's transformer une situation avantage; 5 (best effect) to show sth to (best) montrer och sous un jour avantageux: 6 to take ~ of utiliser, profiter de [situation, facility, offer, service]; (exploit unfairly) utiliser, exploiter [person]; 7 (in tennis) avantage m; 8 Sport France's 3-point ~ l'avantage de 3 points de la France. II vtr sout avantager.

inciter /ɛ̃site/ [1] vtr [personne, situation, attitude] to encourage (à faire to do); [événement, décision] to prompt (à faire to do); la croissance incite à investir/incite les particuliers à investir growth encourages investment/encourages people to invest; campagne de presse a incité le président à intervenir the press campaign prompted the president to intervene; la récession incite à la prudence the recession is making people cautious; ~ à l'espoir/au découragement to be hopeful/discouraging; ~ vivement to urge; ~ qn à la haine raciale to incite sb to racial hatred; ~ à la haine raciale to stir up racial hatred.