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PRINCIPLES OF COMPILING A KOREAN-GEORGIAN ONLINE LEARNER'S DICTIONARY (KGOLD): DICTIONARY MACROSTRUCTURE

Abstract

The article outlines the choices made throughout the dictionary's compilation, including deciding in advance on the dictionary's macro- and microstructure—its two primary components—as well as the type of dictionary that would be produced.

As it is mentioned in the title, the Korean-Georgian Online Learner's Dictionary (KGOLD) is a bilingual online learner's dictionary. As a result, its macrostructure definition will be based on the Korean language teaching materials (Ewha Korean A1-A2; TOPIK exam test A1-A2 level terms).

The article also examines three sorts of lexical units: simple, compound, and complex words. The dictionary's words cover the following parts of speech. Affixes are explained with examples. The dictionary covers grammatical units as separate lexical terms, including prepositions, conjunctions, and auxiliary verbs. Phraseologisms and collocations are identified as two separate lexical units.

Homonyms are specific to the Korean Language. Hence, the article explores further the subject of including homonyms in dictionaries and their differences.

The article covers the principle of ordering words in a dictionary. Proper names and toponyms appear as independent word-units.

An illustrative example is provided for each lexical term, part of speech, and concern mentioned above.

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The article concludes with a beforehand and an appendix that describes what will be covered in each section.

The paper closes with the results of the macrostructure study.

Keywords: *Korean language, Lexicography, Macrostructure, Homonyms*

Introduction

Up until the end of the 20th century, dictionaries were produced in print, which placed restrictions on lexicographers. Specifically, lexicographers had to cut back on the quantity of words and microstructural elements to conserve space.

Electronic dictionaries replaced printed dictionaries as technology advanced. In the 1980s and 1990s of the previous century, the first electronic dictionaries were released.

The Oxford English Dictionary was made available online in 2000. Compared to printed dictionaries, electronic lexicography offers numerous benefits (მარგალიტაძე 2022, 149,151). The online dictionary format enables us to fully modify the dictionary word-article structure to meet the requirements of teaching Korean, offering the user the ability to pronounce Korean words, provide them with their romanized forms, effectively explain the polysemic meanings of words, and include idioms, collocations, and illustrative sentences.

This article explores difficulties concerning the macrostructure of the KGOLD.

Macrostructure refers to the set of words in the dictionary, or the complete list of all lexical items in the dictionary, also known as the dictionary word list. The words for the KGOLD were chosen from both the textbooks we use in the learning process and the list of words corresponding to the A1-A2 level included in the Korean language international exam program (Ewha Woman's University Language Center 2018).

Types of lexical items

The Korean-Georgian Online Learner's Dictionary includes full-meaning words, affixes, and grammatical terms as individual lexical entities. Full-meaning words encompass simple, compound, and complex words. For example:

Simple words:	Compound Words:	Complex Words:
집 / *jip* ('House')	불가능/*bulganeung* ('Impossible')[1]	손목 / *sonmok* ('Wrist')[2]
산 / *san* ('Mountain')	작가 / *jakga* ('Writer')[3]	눈물 / *nunmul* ('Tears')[4]

Dictionary items include the following parts of speech: noun, pronoun, adjective, determiner, verb, adverb, numeral, and interjection. For example (Ewha Woman's University Language Center 2018):

Noun	책/*chaek* ('Book')	사랑/*sarang* ('Love')
Pronoun	저/ *jeo* ('I')	너/*neo* ('You')

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[1] The given compound word is made up of a prefix/affix and a root word (불 /*bul* ('no') + 가능 /*ganeung* ('possible').

[2] The given compound word is made from a noun: (손/*son* ('hand') + 목/*mok* ('neck').

[3] This compound word is composed of a root word and a suffix: 작/*jak* ('event') + 가/*ga* ('person').

[4] 눈물 is composed of two independent nouns: 눈/*nun* ('eye') + 물/*mul* ('water').

Adjective	예쁘다/yeppeuda ('Beautiful')	크다/keuda ('Big')
Determiner	새/sae ('New')	모든/modeun ('Every')
Verb	가다/gada ('To go')	먹다/meokda ('To eat')
Adverb	빨리/ppalli ('Quickly')	아마/ama ('maybe')
Numeral	하나/hana ('One')	일/il ('One')[5]
Interjection	아이고!/ aigo! ('wow; oh')	아! a! ('oh; ah')

Since the Determiner[6] is specific to the Korean language, we will treat it as a distinct part of speech. Other languages do not use the determiner as a distinct part of speech. One way to conceive about a determiner in English is as an adjective.

But unlike a noun, a determiner is not inflected with an inflection mark, suffix, or prefix, and unlike an adjective, it is not conjugated7 (Yu Hyun-Kyung 2018, 280). That's why we chose to treat it as a separate part of speech.

The Korean-Georgian dictionary devotes extensive attention to describing affixes. As a result, prefixes and suffixes appear as separate heading words in the macrostructure. For example:

Prefix:	새/sae ('New')	헛/heot ('absurd')[8]
Suffix:	- 님/nim ('used to mean showing respect and honor.')	- 적/ -jeok ('having that character,' 'being related to something')[9]

Grammar terms such as prepositions, conjunctions, and auxiliary verbs are listed under separate categories in the Korean-Georgian dictionary. For instance:

Conjunctions	그리고/ geurigo ('and')	또한/ ttohan ('Also')

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5 There are both Chinese and Korean-derived words that are utilized on a regular basis in the Korean language's number names. As a result, we have added words from both sources to the dictionary. Numbers are utilized differently. For instance, we use Korean numerals for words having Korean origins or foreign words, and Chinese numerals for words with Chinese etymologies. (Yu Hyun-Kyung 2018, 251)

6 Determiner is a word that precedes a noun and defines it. The determiner in Korean has the same function as the article and adjective in English. (Yu Hyun-Kyung 2018, 279).

7 In the Korean language, an adjective fulfills the function of a verb (e.g., it changes time), which is why numerous sources refer to "adjective conjugation."

8 Examples: 새차/ sae-cha ('new car'). 헛소리/ heot-sori ('nonsense; absurd words').

9 Examples: 선생님/seonsaeng-nim ('Techear') ; 역사적/ yeoksa-jeok ('historical')

Auxiliary Verbs	*- 아/어/여 보다/ a/eo/yeo boda* ('Try doing something')	*- ㄹ 줄 알다/ - ㄹ jul alda* ('Know how to do something')

The dictionary contains typical multi-word units that represent a single concept as distinct lexical units. Phraseologisms and collocations in the dictionary will be linked to the specific words within the collocations. For example:

Phraseologisms	*안녕히 계세요/ annyeonghi gyeseyo* ('Goodbye (stay in peace)')[10]	*수고하셨습니다/ sugohasyeotseumnida* ('Thank you for your effort')11
Collocations	*시간을 보내다/ siganeul bonaeda* ('To spend time')	*소식을 전하다/ sosigeul jeonhada* ('To deliver the news')

Homonyms

Homonyms have an important part in the macrostructure of any dictionary. Homonyms are a distinguishing element of the Korean language, and there are numerous instances of homonymy. (Soo-Yeon 2003, 72):

1. Words with similar spelling and pronunciation, but different meanings and etymologies (homonyms), such as:

배^1 / bae ('Pear')	*배^2 / bae* ('Boat')
말^1/mal ('Word')	*말^2/mal* ('Horse')

2. Words with different spellings, similar pronunciations, etymologies, and meanings(homographs), such as:

곧/got ('immediately, soon')	*곳/got* ('place; spot; location')
빛/bit ('light')	*빚/bit* ('debt; loan')

3. Words with similar spellings but different pronunciations and meanings (homophones), such as:

Short vowel	Long vowel
눈^1/nun ('Snow')	*눈^2/nūn* ('eye')
밤^1/bam ('night')	*밤^2/ bām* ('chesnut')

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[10] We use this expression when the speaker departs and the respondent, who remains, says goodbye.
[11] We use this expression to thank someone for their selfless, efforts.

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In Korean, a fourth type of homonym can be distinguished, mainly verbs[12], the duration form is likewise spelled differently and has a different meaning, but when defining a noun, the initial is written and read, even though the meaning is different. (Soo-Yeon 2003) Since the Korean-Georgian dictionary includes the initial form of verbs as head words, we did not divide the fourth category of homonyms into independent lexical units. The prevalence of homonyms is primarily characteristic of the Korean language. The Korean-Georgian dictionary's vocabulary includes homonyms as independent lexical units, which are numbered with Arabic superscripts.

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[12] For example: *살다/ salda* ('To live') and *사다/sada* ('To buy'). When defining a noun, both will have the same form and pronunciation.사는 *사람/ saneun saram* ('a person who lives') და *사는 물건/ saneun mulgeon* ('The thing you buy; Purchased item').