

# Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (Print)

## 1. Composition of its MEGASTRUCTURE:

1. A **front matter** located between the front cover and the lemma list, where are different sections such as the one that explains the different abbreviations and symbols used in the dictionary, the table of contents, and above all, a section called "*key to dictionary entries*" that offers the basic instructions to properly interpret this dictionary.
2. A **lemma list**, which is organized in a single block, since it is a monolingual dictionary. It is a set of 184,500 words, phrases and meanings.
3. A **back matter** located between the lemma list and the back cover. It is a single section where some instructions and tips are given to handle the dictionary well.

# Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (Print)

## 2. Composition of its MACROSTRUCTURE

Its organization is **alphabetical or onomasiological**, but there are also numerous **niches** and **nests** where you can learn new vocabulary

## 3. Composition of its MESOSTRUCTURE

It is **quite complete**, since it offers **abundant cross-references** that complement and expand the information of the searched word, referring the reader to other synonyms or lexically related words that are also included in other parts of the dictionary.

# Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (Print)

## 4. Composition of its MICROSTRUCTURE

This dictionary shows an **expanded format** and provides very detailed information on each entry, such as the formal aspects of the searched word (its spelling, pronunciation and grammar) and also semantic one (definitions, different senses of the entry word, semantic relations, etc.).

In addition, several examples are included in each entry to clarify to the reader the different meanings and connotations of each headword.

# Cambridge Dictionary (Online)

## 1. Composition of its MEGASTRUCTURE

1. A **front matter**, located in the upper left of the webpage, where there is the lemma list, a translator (which can translate words and phrases into several languages), a grammar apparatus (adjectives, adverbs, verbs, etc.) and also a Thesaurus.
2. A **lemma list**, which is the key part of the dictionary. The definitions and audio pronunciations of each of these words can be easily consulted using the search bar at the top.
3. A **back matter** located at the bottom of the webpage, which is made up of numerous sections: the "*Learn*" section (here you can go to the "*New Words*" subsection, from which you can read the latest update of the new words that have been added to the lemma list). Also here is the sub-section "*Help*", which contains the instructions and explanations necessary to use the Cambridge dictionary correctly.

# Cambridge Dictionary (Online)

## 2. Composition of its MACROSTRUCTURE

It is well-known that online dictionaries doesn't have any macrostructure. That is, the words are not organized or ordered in a specific way: they just appear when you do a search.

## 3. Composition of its MESOSTRUCTURE

It is **very varied**, since frequently the entries offer links that connect the searched word with other words and phrases related semantically (through the system called "**SMART Vocabulary**") and also lexically, including those phrasal verbs that contain said word.

# Cambridge Dictionary (Online)

## 4. Composition of its MICROSTRUCTURE

This dictionary shows an **expanded** format and provides the basic **formal aspects**: under the headword of each entry we can read information about its grammar and also its pronunciation.

Below, we can access to the **semantic aspects** of the headword: its different definitions (which corresponds to its different meanings). These definitions are always accompanied by an example in the form of a phrase that contains that word.

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org>

Name of the dictionaries	Type of the dictionary	Advantages	Disadvantages
<p><b>Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary</b></p>	<p>Print and Monolingual</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-It provides more comprehensive information about the language.</li> <li>-Clear and understandable definitions, many example sentences.</li> <li>-Information about related words.</li> </ul>	<p>-One of the disadvantages of print dictionaries is that there are limited number of words, and therefore not all words appear.</p>
<p><b>Cambridge Dictionary</b></p>	<p>Online dictionary</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Free access, available for free.</li> <li>-Quick: It takes only a second to check up a word.</li> <li>-Legible: People don't have to strain their eyes when they are looking at the words.</li> <li>-Multifunctional</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-One of the disadvantages is that people get used to using the Internet and stop using books.</li> <li>-Using online dictionaries depends on Internet. So if there is not access, we can't search.</li> </ul>