

# On the non-Africanness of “A Dictionary of South African English”

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## 1. Introduction

The paper offers a metalexigraphic analysis of a selected aspect of *A Dictionary of South African English* (henceforth DSAE) by Jean Branford. The second edition, referred to below and published in 1980 by OUP in Cape Town, comprises about 4,000 entries.<sup>1</sup> The dictionary is a product of the research undertaken in the Institute for the Study of English in Africa at Rhodes University in the 1970s. It is said to deal with an unconventional part of the English vocabulary – the vocabulary which originated in or is peculiar to South Africa (DSAE: vii). As could be expected, entries explain the origin of headwords or idiosyncrasies of South African English usage. Manfred Görlach (1989: 1488) considers the dictionary to be compiled with “exemplary care: the selection of headwords, their pronunciation, meaning and usage labels, provenance and alternative expressions are accompanied by skillfully chosen quotations, with source and date”. Still, a little surprisingly, and, as if contrary to the implication of the title itself, the dictionary goes beyond the South African context.

The paper focuses on what Branford herself (DSAE: xx) finds a greatly interesting part of the dictionary, i.e., “references (...) to items and usages from other variants of English comparable in form or idea with the South African terms”. It is the resulting network of lexical items matched across the world that constitutes the aspect of the non-Africanness of the dictionary which is discussed below.

The study falls into two parts: theoretical and practical. In view of inconsistencies in terminology, Section 2 offers a an overview of various theoretical approaches to cross references, while Section 3 is devoted totally to their analysis in DSAE. Findings from the study are summarized in Section 4.

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<sup>1</sup> According to the information on the dust jacket.

## 2. Cross references – a theoretical sketch

### 2.1. Terminology and typology

Although Branford (DSAE: xix-xx) labels the lexicographic indicator to which the paper is devoted as a *cross reference*, at first sight the term may seem to be something of a misnomer. Igor Burkhanov (1998: 51) and Piet Van Sterkenburg (2003: glossary), for example, take a cross reference to designate a notation or symbol at one place in a dictionary which informs the dictionary user of the availability of relevant and/or more detailed linguistic and/or extralinguistic information in another subdivision of this particular reference work, which implies that what the dictionary user is directed to is elsewhere within the macrostructure of the same work. However, the indicators in DSAE which are discussed in the paper do not refer the dictionary user to any other places in the same volume. Nonetheless, they can still be called cross references, which, in contrast to what might be inferred from the definition above, do not have to be limited to dictionary-internal ones only.

In a broader sense, Reinhard R. K. Hartmann (2001: 65, 176) sees cross references as part of the mediostructure, which consists in the use of lexicographic indicators, either words or symbols, to link information in different component parts of dictionaries.<sup>2</sup> This definition suggests that cross references do not have to link information in different parts of one dictionary. Still, it is not only parts of dictionaries that they can link, either.

Bergenholtz and Tarp (1995: 209, 215-219) point out that, basically, cross references may be divided into two broad categories: dictionary-internal and dictionary-external. Dictionary-internal ones can be either entry-internal (e.g. to a quotation in an entry, in long entries – from one sense to another) or entry-external (to other entries).<sup>3</sup> The following figure provides a schematic presentation of this basic typology. The numbers in particular cells correspond to the numbers of examples given further in this section.

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<sup>2</sup> Hartmann's (2001) definition of the mediostructure largely overlaps with what Henning Bergenholtz and Sven Tarp (1995) call *reference structure* or *cross reference structure*.

<sup>3</sup> The authors observe that entry-external cross references tend to be more frequent in dictionaries than entry-internal ones (Bergenholtz – Tarp 1995: 217).

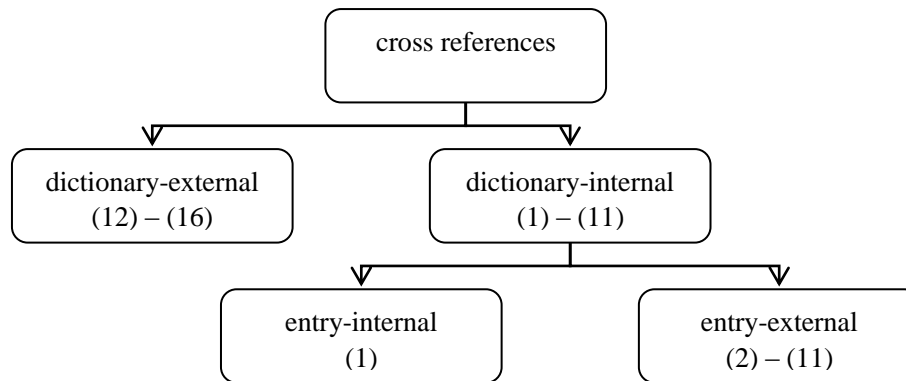


Figure 1. Basic typology of cross references

The first three examples show dictionary internal cross references:

- (1) **abafazi** ... women: see quots at *fazi* and *unfazi*; A sign commonly seen on African women’s public lavatories: see quot. *The first thing that hits the eye are the signboards ‘Blacks only’ wherever you look. Here and there behind some backstreet bush there will be ‘White Amadodas this way’ and ‘White Abafazis the other way’.* Drum July 1971 (DSAE),
- (2) **agterslag** ... The thong or lash of a whip: see quot at *voorslag* (DSAE),
- (3) **banker** ... 1. a person who manages a BANK1 (1) 2. the player who keeps the BANK1 (3) in various games of chance (LDOCE2),
- (4) **barbarian** ... 1. a person long ago in the past who belonged to a European people which was considered wild and UNCIVILIZED: *barbarian invasions of the fifth century* (OALDCE7).

In (1) the expression *see quot.* placed after the definition refers the dictionary user to the quotation further in the same entry, and thus exemplifies entry-internal cross references. In this entry and in (2), however, the same expression is also followed by an indication of the other headword(s) where a quotation with *abafazi* and *agterslag*, respectively, can be found. Thus, the cross reference is entry-external. Likewise, the words in capitals in (3)

and (4) direct the user to other entries in the same dictionary, thus they belong to the entry-external category.<sup>4</sup>

Importantly, dictionary-internal but entry-external cross references may direct the user not only to other entries in the same dictionary, but also to other dictionary components, such as the outside matter or illustrations, e.g.:

- (5) **Buck 'House** ... FOR MORE INFORMATION SEE THE CULTURAL GUIDE (OALDCE7),
- (6) **burst** ... 1. ⇨ note at EXPLODE (OALDCE7),
- (7) **bucket** ... 2. —picture at EXCAVATOR (OALDCE7),
- (8) **cassette** ... ⇨ illus at *tape* (OALDCE3),
- (9) **are**<sup>2</sup> ... ⇨ App 5. (OALDCE3),
- (10) **<sup>1</sup>major**... (See Appendix 2) (OALDCE2),
- (11) **come** ... See *V.P. 3 & 5* (GEW).

In these examples, the cross references indicate that it might be useful for the user to consult a cultural guide and a note, see a picture and an illustration, read appendices and a description of verb patterns in the outside matter.

By contrast, dictionary-external cross references exceed the framework of the dictionary itself, and point, for instance, to dictionary-external literature or web sites, legal acts or even their sections, other languages or standards, e.g.:

- (12) **Essigsäure** ... [6,13] (Wiesner – Ribbeck 1991, quoted in Wiegand 2004: 198),
- (13) **Acanthocephala (spiny-headed worms)** ... For more information, visit [Dr. Peter D. Roopnarine's Acanthocephala Page](#) (BTLSD),
- (14) **actual place of business** ... sec. 308.6 CPLR (GLT),
- (15) **child support guidelines** ... See the [Annotated Code of Maryland](#), Family Law Article, Sections 12-201 through 12-204 (DLT),
- (16) **ahpetti** ... cf *Twi o-peyi ... opite* (DJE).

In example (12), a cross reference is made to the publications given at the respective numbers, i.e. [6,13], in the bibliography in the outside matter

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<sup>4</sup> Example (3) shows how important it is to assure precision in cross references. To avoid ambiguity, the cross references are accompanied by appropriate numbers specifying homonymous lemmata and their particular senses.

in the dictionary by Ekkehard Wiesner and Regine Ribbeck (1991). Users are thus referred not so much to the outside matter, where they can find only an indication of where to look for further information, as to the publications themselves. In (13) it is made abundantly clear that more on the topic can be found on the dictionary-external web page of Dr. Peter D. Roopnarine, to which a link is given, and which can be accessed by a click of the mouse. In (14) the glossary users are directed to Civil Practice Law and Rules, and in (15) – first to another entry within the law dictionary, indicated with the help of the hyperlink, and then to a separate legal act, the Family Law Article, with appropriate sections named. Finally, the cross reference in (16) illustrates that even lexical items in other languages may be shown in an entry to arouse users’ interest or make it easier, if not altogether possible for them to build a network of cross-language associations.<sup>5</sup>

## 2.2. Form

Considering their form, Bergenholtz and Tarp (1995: 216) and Bo Svensén (1993: 194) divide cross references into explicit or implicit. The former, expressed as an invitation, are accompanied by indicators. The latter are usually part of a statement about the headword or a phrase with it.

The indicators that go with explicit cross references need may take the form of letters or words, e.g., *see*, *see also*, *compare*, *cf.* As Bergenholtz and Tarp (1995: 216) point out, such indicators are gradable; *see* and *cf.* may be used to signify an important cross reference which users are strongly recommended to follow, while *see also* may be considered less important. What is more, *see* is assumed to convey a stronger invitation than *cf.* – one that has to be accepted to get any information at all, whereas *cf.* means that some additional information is to be found in the place indicated. Examples (17) – (21) illustrate the use of explicit cross references:

- (17) **A** ... 5. —see also **A-FRAME**, **A LEVEL**, **A-ROAD** (OALDCE7),
- (18) **output** ... 2. —compare **INPUT** (OALDCE7),
- (19) **be the butt of sth** ... —more at **PAIN** *noun* (OALDCE7),
- (20) **saw**<sup>3</sup>. See **SEE**<sup>1</sup> (CODCE),

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<sup>5</sup> As explained by Joseph H. Greenberg (1966: 8) and Madeline Manoukian (1950: 10), *Twi* designates a language in the Akan branch of the Kwa subfamily of the Niger-Congo language family. The Twi-speaking peoples inhabit mainly southern Ghana, formerly the British colony of the Gold Coast. (Ethnographic Atlas, [http://lucy.ukc.ac.uk/EthnoAtlas/Hmar/Cult\\_dir/Culture.7880](http://lucy.ukc.ac.uk/EthnoAtlas/Hmar/Cult_dir/Culture.7880)).



function of cross references. Conventional solutions applied in dictionaries are illustrated in examples (26) – (33):

- (26) **teeth** pl. of TOOTH (OALDCE7),
- (27) **budgie** ... (BrE, informal) = BUDGERIGAR (OALDCE7),
- (28) **arose** ... *pt* of *arise* (OALDCE3),
- (29) **better** ... comparative of *good* (OALDCE7),
- (30) **worst** ... superlative of *bad* (OALDCE7),
- (31) **playpen** ... a frame with wooden bars or NETTING that surrounds a small area in which a baby or small child can play safely (OALDCE7),
- (32) **periscope** ... a device like a long tube, containing mirrors which enable the user to see over the top of sth, used especially in a SUBMARINE (= a ship that can operate underwater) to see above the surface of the sea (OALDCE7),
- (33) **damages** a cash compensation ordered by a court to offset losses or suffering caused by another's fault or negligence. Damages are a typical request made of a court when persons sue for breach of contract or tort (DOLD).

The examples make it possible to venture a statement that, because of typography, cross references stand out from the rest of the microstructure in a way that makes the user aware that more information can, or even should, be found at the place thus indicated.

### 2.3. Principles of cross referencing

Cross references should be structured according to a set of functional and transparent principles. First of all, Bergenholtz and Tarp (1995: 215) stress that circularity must be avoided – the user should never be referred from A to B and then from B back to A. Reinhard R.K. Hartmann and Gregory James's *Dictionary of Lexicography* (1998) provides a self-explanatory example of a circular cross reference:

- (34) **circular reference** ⇔ REFERENCE CIRCULARITY,  
**reference circularity** ⇔ CIRCULAR REFERENCE.

Besides, the needed information should be provided at the earliest possible stage. Sometimes, however, a chain of cross references may be necessary. Such a chain is presented symbolically in (35):

- (35) A → B → C → D (adapted from Bergenholtz – Tarp 1995: 215).

In Bergenholtz and Tarp's (1995: 215) view, even when it is impossible to avoid a chain of cross references, the number of cross references in a chain should not exceed 3, which means that a definite answer should be provided at D at the latest. Still, it is very difficult to avoid circularity, as the following examples from a fairly recent pedagogical dictionary of English, OALDCE7, show:

- (36) **crater** ... 1. a large hole in the top of a VOLCANO,
- (37) **volcano** ... a mountain with a large opening at the top through which gases and LAVA (= hot liquid rock) are forced out into the air, or have been in the past,
- (38) **lava** ... 1. hot liquid rock that comes out of a VOLCANO.<sup>7</sup>

Although cross references may take various forms, Bergenholtz and Tarp (1995: 209-210, 216) emphasize that their assignment and ordering must be consistent in the whole dictionary, and their number should not be exaggerated. In the authors' opinion, they should preferably be clustered together at the end of the entry. Dictionary-internal cross references should precede dictionary-external ones; within the two categories – they should be arranged alphabetically or according to importance, with the most important ones coming first. The example of cross references from DLT in (15) shows that dictionary-internal cross references indeed come before dictionary-external ones. Examples (39) and (40) from OALDCE7 illustrate possible further arrangement within the former category:

- (39) **bud** 3. (NAmE, informal) = BUDDY: —see also COTTON BUD, ROSEBUD, TASTE BUD,
- (40) **bus** 1. — compare COACH —see also BUS LANE, BUS SHELTER, BUS STATION, BUS STOP, MINIBUS, TROLLEYBUS.

Clearly, the dictionary-internal cross references are arranged alphabetically at the end of the entries.

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<sup>7</sup> In these examples, the meaning of *lava*, one of the items in the chain, is explained in brackets in (37), which no doubt adds to the comprehensibility of the information.



#### **2.4. Functions of cross references**

It is stressed in the literature on the subject (Bergenholtz – Tarp 1995: 16; Svensén 1993: 194) that cross references perform many important functions, i.e. they:

- (a) save space, which is always very valuable in dictionaries,
- (b) guide users to the correct place in a dictionary; this is especially useful, for example, when dictionary users are faced with irregular inflection and have difficulty identifying and locating the headword – the use of cross references means that inflected words can be lemmatized without the need to give any further information in their entries,
- (c) assure that crucial information is not lost; when a certain form of a headword is separated and given its own entry, users should be informed about that and thus prevented from missing important information,
- (d) make it possible to avoid repetition,
- (e) unify and amplify the information provided in a dictionary by giving users a more comprehensive view on the language.

In view of the wide variety of cross references and the important roles they fulfill, it should come as no surprise that, as Burkhanov (1998: 52) put it, “[o]ne of the primary concerns of metalexigraphy should be the description of various types of cross references”. The following part of the paper offers an analysis of just one type of cross references in DSAE.

### **3. Cross references in DSAE**

#### **3.1. Place and form**

Cross references to comparable items or usage outside South African English, analyzed below, constitute only one category of those that can be found in DSAE.<sup>8</sup> The cross references to which the present paper is devoted are placed at the end of an entry or a subentry but before information on etymology, enclosed in square brackets, and, if present, illustrative quotations from various sources. The standard localization of such cross references in the microstructure is shown in entries (41) – (44):

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<sup>8</sup> Apart from them there are cross references to equivalent or related items in South African English as well as quotations under other headwords in which the words being defined can be seen.

- (41) **mooi loop** ... *imp. vb. phr.* ‘Walk pleasantly’, ‘Go well’ (q.v.) farewell greeting to someone leaving: see *hamba kahle*. *cf. Jam. Eng. walk good* also a form of farewell [Afk. *mooi* (*adv. m.*) pleasantly, well + *loop* walk, go],
- (42) **mooi-moois** ... *pl. n. Sect. Army lit.* ‘pretty-pretties’: military ‘step-out’ (q.v.) uniform: see quot. at *Ride-safe sign*, *cf. Austral. glamour gowns, khaki dress uniform* [Afk. *mooi* pretty, nice] *The step-out uniform is known as mooi-moois while the barrackroom is referred to as varkhok*. Picard Eng. Usage in S.A. Vol. 6 No. 1 May 1975,
- (43) **stat** ... *n.* Also *stad* a rural African village; see also (4) *kraal*. *cf. Canad. rancherie, an Indian village* [*presum. fr. stad* (q.v.)] ... *during the rest of the time that he remained the head of the tribe, he would not allow a white man to enter his stat again*. Bosman Unto Dust 1963,
- (44) **voorslag** ... *n. pl. -s.* A whip-point or lash: see quot. *cf. Austral. cracker* (on a whip). [Afk. *fr. Du. Voorslag* first stroke] *The driver wielded a gigantic whip – a long bamboo, tapering like a fishing rod from thick base to slender tip, to which was laced a still longer rawhide throng ending in a spliced on voorslag or lash*. Mockford Here are S. Africans 1944.

In the entries, the dictionary-external cross references in question begin with the italicized letters *cf.* and indicate, also in italics, the language variety to which the dictionary user is referred and the equivalent in that variety. Additionally, they offer some extra explanation in regular font.<sup>9</sup> The articles show, thus, that the cross references under discussion are explicit and follow dictionary-internal ones.

The form of cross references to items or usage outside South African English may diverge from what is shown above. Actually, they can be of two kinds: only equivalents in a variety of English or other languages can be given, or the equivalents can be accompanied by explanation. Examples (45) – (47) illustrate the former, while examples (48) – (50) the latter:

- (45) **dorp** ... *cf. U.S. podunk*,
- (46) **leervis** ... *cf. Austral. leather jacket*,
- (47) **yellowtail** ... *cf. US amberjack, Jam. Eng. yellow tail*,
- (48) **naf** ... *cf. Parisian gniaffe*, a term of abuse for a man,
- (49) **togt1** ... *cf. Jam. Eng. vendue room*, a sale room for slave auctions,
- (50) **zeekoe** ... *cf. Canad. buffalo wallow*, a mud hole.

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<sup>9</sup> The other cross references, dictionary-internal ones, are indicated by *see, see also, see quotation* as well as the bracketed letters *q.v.*

Having presented the localization and the structure of dictionary-external cross references in DSAE, it is necessary to focus on purely numeric information on the cross references, pay attention to the language varieties to which they pertain and see in what kind of entries they can be found. The points are raised in the following section.

### ***3.2. Quantitative and qualitative information***

In the dictionary, to be found are 596 cross references. As for existing 349 pages, on average, there are about 2 cross references on a page.

Table 1, below, specifies the frequency of reference to varieties of English and other languages in DSAE. As can be seen from the data, 24 varieties of English and other languages are referred to, with Parisian as a separate category. As many as 6 of them, marked in the table in italics, i.e. Indian, Irish, Italian, Japanese, Parisian, Rhodesian, cannot be expected to be referred to in the dictionary as they are not cited in the list of labels in the front matter. Besides, it is worth noting that there are references to English on the one hand, and British, Scottish and Irish on the other. It may also look surprising that the dictionary offers cross references to African English, but all help that can be obtained from the front matter in this regard is that the African English referred to is typical of the English spoken and written by Africans in South Africa (DSAE: xxix), which makes such cross references no less surprising in view of the fact that the whole dictionary is devoted to the English that is specific to South Africa.

Australian English and Canadian English are referred to most frequently; about one third of all cross references pertain to Australian English and about one fifth to Canadian English. By contrast, Italian, Spanish, Parisian, Japanese and Dutch are mentioned only once each, and altogether, 14 languages or their varieties do not feature even in 1 percent of all cases.

This distribution of cross references can be partly explained by the information given in the front matter. It is stated there that the dictionary is designed "for South Africans of all racial groups, including the English speaker with an interest how much and in what way his language has permeated that of his English-speaking countryman. Secondly, it is for the stranger within our gates, tourist or immigrant, who may need a guide to the many unfamiliar terms which he will encounter in this country. (...) Thirdly, (...) for the overseas student of South African literature" (DSAE: xvii). Such a definition of prospective users of the dictionary implies that the book is at least partly targeted at native speakers of English, which

could account for the large proportion of cross reference to the varieties of English that it offers.

Table 1. Languages and language varieties referred to in DSAE by frequency

| LANG. /VARIETY   | TOTAL | %     |
|--|-------|-------|
| 1 Austalian E.   | 173   | 29.0  |
| 2 Canadian E.  | 107   | 18.0  |
| 3 US (US usage)  | 85    | 14.3  |
| 4 Jamaican E.  | 72    | 12.1  |
| 5 British E.   | 64    | 10.7  |
| 6 Anglo-Indian E.  | 28    | 4.7   |
| 7 New Zealand (usu. Maori)                                   | 12    | 2.0   |
| 8 Hong-Kong E  | 9     | 1.5   |
| 9 East African   | 8     | 1.3   |
| 10 Scottish E.   | 6     | 1.0   |
| 11 French  | 5     | 0.8   |
| 12 German  | 4     | 0.7   |
| African E.   |       |       |
| 13 (typical of the E. spoken and written by Africans in S.A) | 4     | 0.7   |
| 14 English   | 3     | 0.5   |
| 15 <i>Indian</i>   | 3     | 0.5   |
| 16 Southern US   | 2     | 0.3   |
| 17 <i>Rhodesian</i>  | 2     | 0.3   |
| 18 Eastern Cape  | 2     | 0.3   |
| 19 <i>Irish</i>  | 2     | 0.3   |
| 20 <i>Italian</i>  | 1     | 0.2   |
| 21 Spanish   | 1     | 0.2   |
| 22 <i>Parisian</i>   | 1     | 0.2   |
| 23 <i>Japanese</i>   | 1     | 0.2   |
| 24 Dutch   | 1     | 0.2   |
| SUM  | 596   | 100.0 |

In another dimension, Table 2 specifies linguistic categories of the headwords for which cross references are given in the whole dictionary. Apart from these, the table also offers a general overview of entries in DSAE by part of speech of the lemmata irrespective of the presence of any cross references in the microstructures. The entries were examined in about

two thirds of the volume, i.e. 203 pages. The label *other* stands for idioms, articles, intensifiers, acronyms and particles which have their own entries on the pages analyzed, but where there are no cross references of the investigated type.

Table 2. Cross references and entries in DSAE by linguistic category and frequency

| LING. CATEGORY | CROSS REF.<br>(DSAE p.1-349) |       | ENTRIES<br>(DSAE p.1-203) |       |
|----------------|------------------------------|-------|---------------------------|-------|
|                | 100.0%                       |       | 58.2%                     |       |
|                | TOTAL                        | %     | TOTAL                     | %     |
| N              | 479                          | 80.4  | 1729                      | 78.7  |
| V              | 45                           | 7.6   | 140                       | 6.4   |
| ADJ            | 37                           | 6.2   | 102                       | 4.6   |
| INTERJ.        | 17                           | 2.9   | 45                        | 2.0   |
| SUFFIX         | 6                            | 1.0   | 31                        | 1.4   |
| PREFIX         | 5                            | 0.8   | 44                        | 2.0   |
| ADV.           | 3                            | 0.5   | 30                        | 1.4   |
| PRON.          | 2                            | 0.3   | 5                         | 0.2   |
| PREP.          | 1                            | 0.2   | 10                        | 0.5   |
| QUESTION PART. | 1                            | 0.2   | 1                         | 0.0   |
| OTHER          | -                            | -     | 60                        | 2.7   |
| SUM            | 596                          | 100.0 | 2197                      | 100.0 |

The table shows that cross references are most frequent for nouns, as they account for over four fifths of all cases, while cross references in verb entries are over 10 times less frequent, and in entries for adjectives – almost 13 times less frequent than in the case of nouns. When it comes to the other categories, cross references are only occasional. It is clear, then, that, overall, there are more cross references to content words than functional categories, with a definitely predominant role of nouns. Besides, the distribution of cross references by part of speech largely overlaps with the distribution of headwords by grammatical class.

More details on the frequency of cross reference in DSAE are provided Table 3. It combines three points that have been addressed so far: the language (variety) referred to, linguistic category of the headword and cross

reference type (equivalent with an explanation or equivalent only, designated by *eq+e* and *eq*, respectively).

Table 3. Frequency of cross reference by language variety, linguistic category and type

| LNAG./FORM |      | N  | V  | ADJ | INTERJ. | SUFFIX | PREFIX | ADV. | PRON. | PREP. | Q. PART. | SUM |
|------------|------|----|----|-----|---------|--------|--------|------|-------|-------|----------|-----|
| Australian | eq+e | 48 | 7  | 7   | 1       | 0      | 2      | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0        | 65  |
|            | eq   | 81 | 13 | 9   | 4       | 1      | 0      | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0        | 108 |
| Canadian   | eq+e | 35 | 1  | 2   | 0       | 0      | 1      | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0        | 39  |
|            | eq   | 60 | 6  | 1   | 1       | 0      | 0      | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0        | 68  |
| US         | eq+e | 11 | 1  | 2   | 0       | 1      | 1      | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0        | 16  |
|            | eq   | 57 | 6  | 4   | 1       | 1      | 0      | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0        | 69  |
| Jamaican   | eq+e | 29 | 1  | 0   | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0        | 30  |
|            | eq   | 37 | 2  | 1   | 1       | 0      | 0      | 1    | 0     | 0     | 0        | 42  |
| British    | eq+e | 15 | 0  | 1   | 1       | 1      | 0      | 1    | 0     | 0     | 0        | 19  |
|            | eq   | 31 | 4  | 7   | 0       | 1      | 0      | 1    | 1     | 0     | 0        | 45  |
| Anglo-Ind. | eq+e | 11 | 2  | 0   | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0    | 0     | 1     | 0        | 14  |
|            | eq   | 12 | 0  | 2   | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0        | 14  |
| N. Zealand | eq+e | 5  | 0  | 0   | 2       | 0      | 0      | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0        | 7   |
|            | eq   | 5  | 0  | 0   | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0        | 5   |
| Hong-Kong  | eq+e | 3  | 0  | 0   | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0        | 3   |
|            | eq   | 6  | 0  | 0   | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0        | 6   |
| East Afr.  | eq+e | 1  | 1  | 1   | 1       | 0      | 0      | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0        | 4   |
|            | eq   | 3  | 0  | 0   | 1       | 0      | 0      | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0        | 4   |
| Scottish   | eq+e | 3  | 0  | 0   | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0        | 3   |
|            | eq   | 3  | 0  | 0   | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0        | 3   |
| French     | eq+e | 1  | 1  | 0   | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0        | 2   |
|            | eq   | 3  | 0  | 0   | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0        | 3   |
| German     | eq+e | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0        | 0   |
|            | eq   | 1  | 0  | 0   | 1       | 1      | 0      | 0    | 0     | 0     | 1        | 4   |
| African E. | eq+e | 1  | 0  | 0   | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0        | 1   |
|            | eq   | 3  | 0  | 0   | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0        | 3   |
| English    | eq+e | 1  | 0  | 0   | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0        | 1   |
|            | eq   | 1  | 0  | 0   | 1       | 0      | 0      | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0        | 2   |

| LNAV./FORM |      | N   | V  | ADJ | INTERJ. | SUFFIX | PREFIX | ADV. | PRON. | PREP. | Q. PART. | SUM |
|------------|------|-----|----|-----|---------|--------|--------|------|-------|-------|----------|-----|
| Indian     | eq+e | 1   | 0  | 0   | 0       | 0      | 1      | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0        | 2   |
|            | eq   | 1   | 0  | 0   | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0        | 1   |
| South US   | eq+e | 1   | 0  | 0   | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0        | 1   |
|            | eq   | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0    | 1     | 0     | 0        | 1   |
| Rhodesian  | eq+e | 1   | 0  | 0   | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0        | 1   |
|            | eq   | 1   | 0  | 0   | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0        | 1   |
| E. Cape    | eq+e | 1   | 0  | 0   | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0        | 1   |
|            | eq   | 1   | 0  | 0   | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0        | 1   |
| Irish      | eq+e | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0        | 0   |
|            | eq   | 1   | 0  | 0   | 1       | 0      | 0      | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0        | 2   |
| Italian    | eq+e | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0        | 0   |
|            | eq   | 1   | 0  | 0   | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0        | 1   |
| Spanish    | eq+e | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0        | 0   |
|            | eq   | 1   | 0  | 0   | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0        | 1   |
| Parisian   | eq+e | 1   | 0  | 0   | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0        | 1   |
|            | eq   | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0        | 0   |
| Japanese   | eq+e | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0        | 0   |
|            | eq   | 0   | 0  | 0   | 1       | 0      | 0      | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0        | 1   |
| Dutch      | eq+e | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0        | 0   |
|            | eq   | 1   | 0  | 0   | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0        | 1   |
| SUM        |      | 479 | 45 | 37  | 17      | 6      | 5      | 3    | 2     | 1     | 1        | 596 |

A careful examination of table 3 reveals that for the vast majority of language varieties, the number of cross references which offer equivalents only is larger than or at least equal to the number of cross references where equivalents are accompanied by explanation. Only in the case of New Zealand English, Indian and Parisian is the relation reversed and, more often than not, equivalents are followed by explanation, which is indicated in table 3 by the shaded areas.

Finally, in a discussion of the way in which cross references are distributed, attention should be paid to the number of cross references to different languages or varieties in one subentry, in the case of polysemous headwords, or one entry, in the case of monosemous ones. Table 4 summarizes the findings.

Table 4. The largest number of cross references to different varieties or languages in a (sub)entry by linguistic category

|     | N | V | Adj | Interj. | Suffix | Prefix | Adv. | Pron. | Prep. | Q. Part. |
|-----|---|---|-----|---------|--------|--------|------|-------|-------|----------|
| MAX | 5 | 2 | 4   | 3       | 3      | 1      | 1    | 1     | 1     | 1        |

Table 4 makes it clear that the number of cross references to different languages or language varieties in a (sub)entry ranges from 5 to 1. As many as 5 cross references can be found in a sense of a nominal category, 4 in the case of adjectives, and 3 in the case of interjections and suffixes. In the entries for other linguistic categories, there is cross reference to one language (variety) at a time.

#### 4. Conclusions

Cross references in DSAE clearly extend the scope of the dictionary far beyond South Africa. The elements of the microstructure that have just been discussed bring to mind Richard B. Bailey's (1989: 136) call that "the future of lexicography should be directed toward (...) linking the remote regions with the central ones", and they not only predate, but also meet this demand. It turns out that DSAE is in fact more specific than the introduction might suggest, since some of the languages or their varieties which feature in cross references are not even mentioned in the front matter. The analysis of cross references in the whole dictionary reveals that their distribution forms a clear pattern. It transpires that they are offered most frequently for nominal categories, which also account for the largest part of the word list, and that the dictionary user is usually directed to nominal counterparts of the headwords in Australian English and Canadian English. However, as a rule, cross references boil down to equivalents in another language or its variety, and additional explanation is much less frequent. Still, in the case of nouns and adjectives reference is made to a few varieties at a time. Overall, the paper hopefully shows that explicit and dictionary-external cross references in DSAE do add an extra dimension to the dictionary, the dimension which cannot be predicted from its title.

Undoubtedly, however, the analysis does not do justice to the potential of the lexicographic indicators under discussion, which, as shown in the first, theoretical part, may take various forms and be of various types. It



remains to be hoped that the study will encourage further investigation of the mediostructure not only in DSAE, but also in many other dictionaries.

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