
Considering Bilingual Dictionaries Against a Corpus. Do English-French Dictionaries Present "Real English"?

Dirk Noël, Bart Defrancq and Filip Devos,
CONTRAGRAM, University of Gent

Abstract: This article investigates the extent to which four representatives of the latest generation of English-French / French-English dictionaries present "real English", i.e. actually used meanings of actually used English word patterns. The findings of a corpus study of the verb CONSIDER are confronted with the entries for this verb in the English-French sections of these dictionaries, leading to the conclusion that there are important gaps in both the semantics and the lexicogrammar they cover, and that the organization of entries does not match the corpus frequency data. Corpus research could help to fill the gaps and should therefore be taken seriously by compilers of bilingual dictionaries.

Keywords: LEXICOGRAPHY, BILINGUAL DICTIONARIES, CORPUS RESEARCH, CONTRASTIVE GRAMMAR, VERB VALENCY

Samenvatting: *Considering / concidereren van tweetalige woordenboeken ten opzichte van een corpus. Geven Engels-Frans woordenboeken "echt Engels" weer?* Dit artikel onderzoekt in welke mate vier belangrijke vertegenwoordigers van de nieuwste generatie vertaalwoordenboeken Engels-Frans / Frans-Engels "echt Engels" weergeven, d.w.z. werkelijk gebruikte betekenissen van werkelijk gebruikte Engelse woordpatronen. De resultaten van een corpusstudie van het werkwoord CONSIDER worden vergeleken met de ingangen voor dit werkwoord in de delen Engels-Frans van deze woordenboeken, wat tot de conclusie leidt dat deze belangrijke hiaten bevatten, zowel semantische als grammaticale, en dat de organisatie van de ingangen niet overeenkomt met de frequentiegegevens uit het corpus. Corpusonderzoek kan bestaande leemtes opvullen en moet dus ernstig genomen worden door samenstellers van vertaalwoordenboeken.

Trefwoorden: LEXICOGRAFIE, VERTAALWOORDENBOEKEN, CORPUSONDERZOEK, CONTRASTIEVE GRAMMATICA, WERKWOORDVALENTIE

1. Introduction¹

No self-respecting English publishing house would nowadays dare to bring an explanatory dictionary on the market that does not make reference to extensive

¹ The research reported on here was made possible by the Research Fund of the University of Gent (Bijzonder Universitair Onderzoeksfonds contract no. 12052095 - G.O.A.).

corpus research. To be able to compete with HarperCollins' pioneering *Collins COBUILD English Language Dictionary*, publishers like Cambridge University Press, Longman, and Oxford University Press have all produced learners' dictionaries whose covers boast that they are based on computerized corpora ranging from 30 plus to 100 million words. The Collins Cobuild 1995 catalogue, announcing the publication of the second edition of the COBUILD dictionary, now proudly introduces the "Bank of English", "a data bank containing over 200 million words of modern English from hundreds of different sources". We clearly have the technology now to "help learners with real English", i.e. to present them with actually used meanings of actually used lexicogrammar, rather than with the perhaps mistaken intuitions of the arm-chair lexicographer, and not to use this technology would be inexcusable.

The same must be true for the bilingual dictionary, the language learners' tool *par excellence*, but here things seem to be developing more slowly. Of the three very recent English-French dictionaries dealt with in this article (Collins Robert 1993, Hachette Oxford 1994, and Larousse 1993), only one devotes a whole paragraph of the preface to corpus research:

This is the first French and English dictionary to have been written using electronic corpora: two huge databases of electronic texts, one of current French and the other of current English. Each database contained over 10 million words of language in use. Access to these databases has provided accounts of words and their translations which are always authentic and often revealing. Users of the dictionary can feel confident that translations presented derive from study of real language as it has actually been used in a wide range of contexts. The resulting text provides modern idiomatic coverage of general French and English, with many new words, extensive treatment of colloquial expressions, and thousands of example sentences showing real language in action. (Hachette Oxford 1994: v)

Another one is rather vague about a corpus in one single subclause:

Historical events, breakthroughs in science and technology, new fashions in music, in eating habits and leisure activities all produce their own new vocabulary at a startling rate. Some of these new words, like the phenomena themselves, will fade and be forgotten. Others will last and become established.

A good dictionary reflects such linguistic developments and our team of British and French lexicographers has been monitoring developments as closely as ever, aided by Collins' growing databank of real written and spoken language. (Collins Robert 1993: xiii)

Moreover, these two paragraphs seem to suggest that the corpus only served to help in the decisions about which entries the dictionary should have and played no part in the construction of entries, i.e. in the decisions about which

meanings and which lexigrammatical patterns should be represented.

The third dictionary makes no mention of a corpus at all:

Prepared over a period of several years by an international team of lexicographers based in London, Edinburgh and Paris, with contributions from consultants in several countries, this is the latest addition to a long-standing Larousse tradition of excellence in dictionary publishing.

[...]

Every effort has been made to ensure that example sentences reflect authentic usage and that translations are accurate and up to date. Detailed glosses are provided wherever it is necessary to clarify usage or avoid confusion. (Larousse 1993: vii)

It may be, of course, that the last publisher is just less in touch with the latest trends in dictionary advertising in England than the others, and it is certainly not our intention to take the statements in these prefaces (or the lack of them) at their face value. Instead, what we propose to do in this article is to confront the three dictionaries already mentioned, as well as Larousse (1994), an abridged version of Larousse (1993) (because it might be interesting to compare the coverage of an abridged and an unabridged version), and the older, authoritative, *Harrap's Standard Dictionary* (Harrap 1980), with corpus data, with the aim to find out how well they represent "real English".²

The tester we are going to use is the verb CONSIDER. We will investigate its use in the LOB corpus, categorizing its meanings and the patterns it enters into, and establishing links between meanings and patterns. These findings will then be put next to the treatment of this verb in the English-French sections of the dictionaries under consideration.

2. CONSIDER in the LOB corpus³

The lexical item CONSIDER occurs 368 times in the LOB corpus; that is to say, there are 131 tokens of the base form *consider*, 42 tokens of the preterite form *considered*, 135 tokens of the past participle *considered*, 15 tokens of the *s*-form *considers*, and 45 tokens of the *ing*-form *considering*. The following meanings can be distinguished:⁴

² An added investigation of how well they represent "real French" would make the article too bulky. The question is addressed in Noël, Defrancq and Devos (in prep.).

³ The Lancaster-Oslo/Bergen (LOB) Corpus was compiled in the 1970s under the direction of Geoffrey Leech, University of Lancaster, and Stig Johansson, University of Oslo. It is a 1-million-word corpus containing 500 2,000-word text samples selected from texts printed in Great Britain in 1961. A full description of the corpus is given in Johansson et al. (1978). We used the tagged version available on the ICAME Collection of English Language Corpora CD-ROM, distributed by the Norwegian Computing Centre for the Humanities.

⁴ The examples provided hint at the collocational evidence that could be adduced for this

1. "have the opinion that (someone or something is something)"

This is the meaning most frequently expressed by CONSIDER and when it does it is very often (for precise frequencies see Table 1) complemented by a noun phrase plus another constituent, either an adjectival phrase (1), another noun phrase (2), a *to*-infinitive (3), or a prepositional phrase which is normally introduced by *as* (4), though *beyond* also occurs (5). Quite often as well when it has this meaning, CONSIDER is followed by a *that*-clause (6). The patterns exemplified in (7) and (8) are rarer. (7) is an example of free direct speech and in (8) the complement is a WH-clause.

- (1) She attributes to me the words "the worst country under socialism is better than the best country under capitalism", and then claims that the labour party will only flourish when it gets rid of people like myself who "consider freedom relatively unimportant." (LOB Press:editorial B09:13)
- (2) "You may consider him a man, I would say he was a mentally adolescent cad." (LOB P:Romance,love story P02:92)
- (3) The speed with which water could be heated was considered to be particularly important. (LOB E:Skills,hobbies E25:88)
- (4) We do not consider the resolutions adopted by the consultation as in principle incompatible with the above statement. (LOB D:Religion D17:36)
- (5) With by wisdom compare Job 28.12, where the quest for wisdom is considered beyond man's capacity. (LOB D:Religion D03:70)
- (6) Although the number of boilermakers who are out of work has been reduced steadily during the past year, the society does not consider that the time is opportune to relax the ban so far as welders, riveters, burners and heaters are concerned. (LOB Press:editorial B18:38)
- (7) There must also be a better staffing ratio — 16 students to one teacher in a kitchen were too many, he considered. (LOB E:Skills,hobbies E31:21)
- (8) The Prime Minister has never given the slightest indication who he considers should follow him in office. (LOB B:Press:editorial B08:41)

2. "to look at or call to mind"

Under this heading we subsume cases like (9), where a physical entity is observed, and which are rather rare, as well as more frequently occurring cases like (10), where what is observed is less palpable.

partitioning of the conceptual area covered by CONSIDER. Arguing our way through this evidence would put us too much off course, however. We agree with Moon (1987: 86) that "descriptions in dictionaries need to satisfy intuition in order to be satisfactory overall" and the examples will go a long way towards enabling readers to judge whether our classification of senses meets this criterion at least.

- (9) He paused to consider her. (LOB P:Romance,love story P08:159)
- (10) Consider the difference between saying "I don't know" in answer to the question "do you, on an average, take longer steps left foot forward than right foot forward?", and the same answer given to the question "do you intend to come on this cruise next month?" (LOB G:Belle lettres,biog G63:27)

In cases like these CONSIDER is typically complemented by a single noun phrase (11, 12) or a noun phrase plus a prepositional phrase (13, 14). There is one example of a WH-complement (15).

- (11) But although her recognition of me was moderately welcoming, she was still looking beyond me, and whom-ever she was considering appeared more like the gap between me and my brother than a real personage. (LOB G:Belle lettres,biog G26:14)
- (12) To fix ideas, consider a fuselage with two bays where only one set of primary redundancies Y arises at the intermediate frame station. (LOB J:Learned,scientific J80:31)
- (13) It would hardly, in fact, be going too far to say that the similarities between Proust and Joyce, considered as psychological types, outweigh their differences. (LOB G:Belle lettres,biog G41:60)
- (14) Chemical conversion coatings have been summarised by Ayres, considering them principally from the point of view of corrosion resistance, which is conferred by low chemical activity and solubility. (LOB J:Learned,scientific J77:58)
- (15) Consider how much of our constitutional history has turned on the issue of the standing army. (LOB G:Belle lettres,biog G74:86)

3. "to think carefully about / study something"

Here as well noun phrase complements are the commonest (16), though there are also a few cases each of *if / whether*- (17) and WH-clause complements (18). It is noteworthy that CONSIDER only occurs without complements (19) when it has this meaning.

- (16) The more we consider the most prominent subject in your letter, the more we are convinced of the truth of that dreadful history connected with it. (LOB G:Belle lettres,biog G07:63)
- (17) It has therefore been necessary to consider whether there are still circumstances in which the continued administration of dangerous drugs, even under the conditions strictly defined by the Rolleston committee, can be justified. (LOB H:Miscellaneous H02:82)
- (18) If we ever stopped to consider how much energy — and time — we lose this way in the course of a day we would be staggered. (LOB D:Religion D06:68)

- (19) He paused to consider and then chatted on. (LOB P:Romance,love story P28:93)

4. "to deal with in a text"

It is remarkable how often CONSIDER has a metatextual meaning, introducing topics dealt with in a text. Most often in this case the complement of the verb is a noun phrase (20), though WH- (21) and *if*-clause complements (22) are not impossible.

- (20) In her history of the Seljuks of Asia Minor, Mrs. Tamara Talbot Rice considers the achievements of the Islamised group which settled in Rum, the Byzantine Anatolia. (LOB G:Belle lettres,biog G45:71)
- (21) We must keep this dualism in mind when we come to consider what Kant says about the relation of goodness and happiness. (LOB D:Religion D09:33)
- (22) I have argued that knowledge of performance, and hence of action, involves observation and inference; now I want to consider if observation and inference are necessary for us to know that we intend something. (LOB G:Belle lettres,biog G63:26)

5. "to contemplate a possibility, offer, suggestion, future action"

Again noun phrase complements (23) are the most frequent additions, occasionally supplemented with an *as*-phrase (24), and there is one occurrence each of WH- (25) and *whether*-clauses (26). Significant, however, is that *ing*-clause complements (27) can only occur in this category.

- (23) The tragic part is that so many don't bother to consider promotions and sometimes even regard special offers as a waste of time. (LOB E:Skills,hobbies E30:57)
- (24) Interviews with about half these men quickly convinced the panel that any approach at sixty-four — which had been considered as a possible interim stage — was unlikely to be profitable, and a decision was taken to plan a scheme of preparation for retirement suitable for men who had just reached the age of fifty. (LOB F:Popular lore F02:5)
- (25) The touchstone, for a man of mature years considering what to take up next, must always be [...] (LOB F:Popular lore F21:30)
- (26) The Prime Minister disclosed in the Commons last night that he had considered early in the parliamentary recess whether to mobilise reserves necessary to bring the British army of the Rhine on to a war footing. (LOB A:Press:reportage A05:59)
- (27) The only Brecht play he would consider directing is "Mother Courage". (LOB Press:reportage A18:77)

6. "to bear in mind"

Again the commonest addition is a noun phrase (28), and there is one WH candidate (29). Notable as well, however, is that a *that*-clause can also be used (30).

- (28) Certainly his compatriots in the labour party would do well to grasp the fact that the onus is now very definitely on local authorities to consider all sections of the community of ratepayers when formulating their rent policies, instead of merely where political advantage may be gained or lost. (LOB Press:editorial B23:47)
- (29) "America!" she breathed, and for a moment could not make herself consider how her delight must wound him, compunction killed by the realisation of a thousand dreams. (LOB N:Adventure,western N28:72)
- (30) Many well-informed Americans welcomed his rising against President Batista, and consider that he only turned towards Moscow when he was rebuffed during his visit to the U.S.A. in 1959, perhaps chiefly because the American companies with investments in Cuba disliked his proposals for land reform. (LOB G:Belle lettres,biog G76:64)

7. "to discuss in a meeting"

Also here noun phrase additions (31) are the most typical complements, sometimes accompanied by a *with*-phrase (32). WH-clauses are possible complements as well (33).

- (31) Senator Robertson's committee has to pass Mr Weaver's nomination before it can be considered by the full Senate. (LOB A:Press:reportage A01:56)
- (32) With summit diplomacy revived in a spectacular fashion by the Vienna meeting with Mr Krushchev, the President considered with the Prime Minister the chances of a meeting of the big four soon. (LOB A:Press:reportage A28:107)
- (33) Even so headmaster and school had a conscience, and we know that at one time the assistant masters formed a committee of their own to consider what could be done educationally for the town. (LOB F:Popular lore F28:48)

Table 1 displays how often each meaning is present in the corpus and also provides a frequency breakdown per complementation type.

Approaching these findings from the formal end, we can summarize the facts of the use of CONSIDER in "real English" as follows, listing the kinds of complements it can take according to diminishing frequency:

- i. CONSIDER + a single noun phrase can mean "to look at or call to mind", "to think carefully about something", "to deal with in a text", "to contemplate a possibility", "to bear in mind" and "to discuss".
- ii. CONSIDER + a noun phrase + an adjectival phrase, another noun phrase or a *to*-infinitive can only mean "to have the opinion that somebody or something is something".
- iii. CONSIDER + a noun phrase + a prepositional phrase can mean "to have the opinion" (normally *as*), "to look at or call to mind" (*as* and other prepositions), "to contemplate a possibility" (*as*) and "to discuss" (*with*).
- iv. CONSIDER + *that*-complement either means "to have the opinion" or "to bear in mind".
- v. CONSIDER + WH-complement can have any of the meanings specified.
- vi. CONSIDER + *ing*-complement can only mean "to contemplate a future action".
- vii. CONSIDER + *if* / *whether*-complement can mean "to think carefully about something", "to deal with in a text", or "to contemplate a possibility".
- viii. CONSIDER without any complements can only mean "to think carefully about something".

It is clear that the patterns CONSIDER enters into are not equally distributed over all its meanings. When comparing the corpus data about CONSIDER with its treatment in the dictionaries under consideration here, there are therefore three questions that need to be answered:

1. Are all the meanings of CONSIDER represented?
2. Are all the patterns CONSIDER enters into represented?
3. Are the right patterns linked up with the right meanings?

In addition, the order in which meanings and forms are presented must be looked at. It would seem reasonable to expect that dictionaries would treat the most frequent meanings and forms first and marginal meanings and forms last, so as to convey the right impressions about what is typical and less typical. An additional question is therefore:

4. Does the organization of the material in the CONSIDER entries reflect the above frequency data?

The first of these questions will be addressed in section 3.1, the second and the third will be considered together in section 3.2, and the last one in section 3.3.

3. CONSIDER in English-French dictionaries

Table 2 displays the entries for CONSIDER in the five dictionaries we have examined, not in the way they can be found there, but cast into the mould of

table 1; i.e. the entries were torn apart and each bit was put in the appropriate slot in the table. The typographic peculiarities of each dictionary were retained as much as possible.

3.1. Which meanings?

To facilitate answering the first of the questions formulated above — which meanings are represented? — we list in Table 3 which meaning glosses each of the dictionaries provides, indicating how they correspond to the distinctions we have made in section 2.

The numbers between brackets indicate the order in which the different senses are presented; senses that bear the same number are conflated by the dictionary in question.

It is obvious from Table 3 that there is some difference of opinion about the conceptual area covered by *CONSIDER* and the way this should be partitioned. The following observations can be made in this respect:

1. None of the dictionaries recognizes what we have identified as the fourth most frequent meaning of *CONSIDER*: "to deal with in a text". What separates this sense from the others, and to our minds therefore warrants it to be differentiated from the others, is that it is metatextual in nature: it is used to express what a writer (or speaker) does in a text or part of a text. A few more examples:
 - (34) Before I consider the other dishes I must come on to the crown of lamb, for it is a splendid dish deserving a splendid wine. (LOB E:Skills,hobbies E19:96)
 - (35) The bulk of my discussion so far could be regarded as an attempt to stress the importance of performance in action, but now I want to consider intention. (LOB G:Belle lettres,biog G63:25)
 - (36) Tonight I will be considering some aspects of life in Zululand and change has been as violent here as elsewhere on the continent. (LOB J:Learned,scientific J22:7)
 - (37) The effect on the data of using applicators of different design or end-plate thickness will be considered further in a separate publication. (LOB J:Learned,scientific J15:22)

More than 10% of all tokens of *CONSIDER* in the LOB corpus have this metatextual meaning, and separating it from the "to think about" meaning, as we have done, therefore does not seem unwarranted, especially because this kind of *CONSIDER* allows translations like *traiter*, *parler de*, *passer à*, which other uses of the verb do not allow.

2. All other meanings we have identified are covered by the Larousse dictionaries, but Collins Robert and Hachette Oxford do not mention the "to look at" meaning, and neither Collins Robert, Hachette Oxford nor Harrap's mention the "discuss" meaning. An explanation for the first difference might be that the meaning "to look at something in the outside world", as exemplified in (9), (11), and also (38), is not very common these days and that cases where the considered entity is less palpable or not at hand to be looked at, like (10) and (39-40) are treated on a par with the "think about" instances.
 - (38) He leaned away, considering her, his eyes teasing. (LOB P:Romance,love story P13:94)
 - (39) If one considers as a whole the work done in modern languages in Scottish schools during the last few years, there is no doubt that the most significant advance has been in the field of understanding by ear and speaking the foreign language. (LOB H:Miscellaneous H03:44)
 - (40) Consider, for example, the meeting-house at Old Meeting, Norwich, or Swanland, east Yorkshire, or Tadley, Hants; or any of those whose appearance is preserved only in faded prints in the vestries of more modern churches [...] (LOB D:Religion D02:6)

Collins Robert, Hachette Oxford, and Harrap's would probably also treat instances where two or more people jointly consider a question, and therefore "discuss" it, as instances of the "think about" meaning. In other words, some dictionaries probably do not recognize some of the meanings we have distinguished because they conflate them with other senses.

3. Other meanings are covered but not treated separately. For instance, the "think about" and "contemplate a possibility" meanings are treated together under the same sense gloss in Collins Robert, Hachette Oxford and the Larousse dictionaries, and are dealt with in the same part of the entry in Harrap's as well, which uses sense glosses rather sparingly, letting the examples speak for themselves as it were.
4. All dictionaries, except Collins Robert, sometimes make finer distinctions than we have done. Hachette Oxford covers our fifth meaning ("to contemplate a possibility, future action") under two separate sense glosses ("give thought to, study" and "envisage, contemplate"), and the Larousse dictionaries do the same with our sixth meaning ("to bear in mind"), fine-tuning it into "bear in mind" and "show regard for". In Harrap's the examples found under 2b and 4c seem to be covered by our fifth meaning.

To be able to decide which partitioning of the semantic extension of CONSIDER is the best it is not enough to consider the dictates of the monolingual source language corpus. The requirements of the target language have to be borne in mind as well, for one might argue that if meaning differences in the source language do not result in different translations, there is really no need to draw attention to the semantic distinctions. Two questions must be answered, therefore:

- a) are the meaning distinctions that can be made in the source language well represented, so that the users of the dictionary can easily trace the senses for which they require equivalent expressions in the target language? and
- b) if different meanings require different translations is this made sufficiently clear?

As far as a) is concerned the dictionaries with the least empty slots in Table 3 might be scoring better than the others. Harrap's really only fills two slots here (since there are only two glosses), and is therefore perhaps doing the worst job as far as helping the user with identifying meanings is concerned. The Larousse dictionaries fill all slots except one. Interestingly, the only difference (meaning-wise) between the abridged and unabridged versions of the Larousse is that in the former "faces" are not mentioned as examples of things that can be "contemplated" (our sense 2), and "candidates" as topics that can be "discussed" (our sense 7).

With respect to b) it may be pointed out that:

- Collins Robert, which does not distinguish between our sense 3 ("think carefully about / study something") and sense 5 ("contemplate a possibility / future action"), does recognize that a sentence like *I had not considered taking it with me* needs another verb than the ones proposed in the list of possible translations at the start of its section of the entry, and uses the verb ENVISAGER in the translation of the example sentence, but had the example been part of a different section in the entry, it would have been easier to give ENVISAGER the status of target language equivalent, on a par with CONSIDERER and EXAMINER, and ENVISAGER would have been less hidden away.
- The Larousse dictionaries do not explicitly differentiate between thinking about problems and thinking about possibilities either, also proposing CONSIDERER and EXAMINER for both, but in the translation of the example sentence *have you ever considered becoming an actress?* the verb SONGER is used. Again, if this part of the entry had been split up, SONGER could have been given more prominence.
- The Larousse dictionaries split up our "bear in mind" meaning in "bear in mind points, facts, etc." and "show regard for feelings and wishes"

proposing *prendre en considération* and *tenir compte de* for the first meaning and only *tenir compte de* for the second, but an example of the second meaning, *he has a wife and family to consider*, receives the translation *il a une femme et une famille à prendre en consideration*, perhaps proving that making this meaning distinction is not really necessary.

In other words, the demands of the target language seem not to contradict the findings of our corpus study. Meaning differences in one language often result in different translations in another, which makes it all the more necessary that these differences in meaning receive due attention.

3.2. Which forms (for which meanings)?

All five dictionaries under consideration use explicit grammatical information rather sparingly. Collins Robert and Harrap's inform us that CONSIDER is a transitive verb, the Larousse dictionaries also make mention of its intransitive use, and Hachette Oxford also explicitly mentions its use as a reflexive verb and the use of the form *considered* as an attributive adjective. None of the dictionaries, however, offers an exhaustive list of the kinds of complement CONSIDER allows. Instead, they present a fairly fragmentary picture of its grammatical potential through the use of examples (see Table 2).

One might argue that grammar belongs in explanatory learners' dictionaries, not in bilingual dictionaries, but this would be arguing the wrong way: if not all patterns go with all meanings, then the inclusion of grammatical information may be very useful in helping users to disambiguate words, facilitating the choice of an equivalent word in the target language. Users of Harrap's, for example, are at a disadvantage because the *consider + ing-form* pattern is not exemplified. How are they to decide on the meaning of *consider* in (41)? If they mistake Dr. Verwoerd for a scientist, they might interpret (41) to mean that he refuses to study the abolition of apartheid.

- (41) They point out that Dr Verwoerd refuses to consider abandoning the apartheid policy. (LOB Press:editorial B01:17)

Supplying incomplete information may do more harm than good. Hachette Oxford, for instance, mentions the pattern *to consider sb/sth as sth* under the gloss "envisage, contemplate" (our sense 5), but does not exemplify it under "regard" (our sense 1). This would lead to a correct interpretation of (42), where the proposed translation *penser àqn/qch come qch* can be used, but to a misinterpretation of (43), where *considérer comme* is a better translation.

- (42) Or, a Middlesex federation of labour parties working within a regional council covering the northern home counties might be considered as a possible solution. (LOB F:Popular lore F16:60)

- (43) The importance has been previously stressed of considering the production, handling, storage, packaging and processing of food as links in one continuous chain of operations, the final objective of which is to provide the nation with food of the highest quality at the lowest economic price. (LOB H:Miscellaneous H10:32)

Other noteworthy gaps are the absence of

- the CONSIDER + *that*-clause construction in the Larousse dictionaries,
- the CONSIDER + NP + *to*-infinitive construction in Collins Robert,
- the intransitive use in Collins Robert.

Worth mentioning as well is that most dictionaries supply very little grammatical information, either explicitly or in the form of examples, about the CONSIDER + NP pattern, unless one treats as such the nouns which form part of the sense glosses, like (*think about*) *problem*, *possibility* in Collins Robert, (*take into account*, *bear in mind*) [*risk*, *cost*, *difficulty*, *matter*] in Hachette Oxford, and [*contemplate - face*, *picture*, *scene*] in Larousse.

3.3. Ranking senses (and forms)

Another glaring difference between the corpus data as we presented them and the dictionaries, and between individual dictionaries, is the order in which the different senses are presented. There is a fair amount of agreement between the ranking in the Larousse dictionaries and the corpus frequency data (the only deviation being the result of a difference in the partitioning of the semantic field covered by the verb), but there are greater differences with and between the other dictionaries. Most striking is that Harrap's starts with a use of CONSIDER which it qualifies as "archaic" and that Collins Robert, Hachette Oxford, as well as Harrap's end with the meaning with which it is most frequently used. A ranking of both senses and forms more in line with frequency data would not only add to the userfriendliness of the dictionaries — because the more likely uses would be retrieved faster — it would also paint a truer picture of both the conceptual area covered by the entries as well as their typical lexicogrammatical patterning.

4. Conclusion and a plea

When considering bilingual dictionaries against a corpus of real language (however modest in scope this little exercise has been), it becomes clear that there are important gaps in both the semantics and the lexicogrammar they cover. It is interesting to note that the Larousse dictionaries, which do not make explicit mention of corpus research, stand comparison with the two recent ones that do: they do not contain more gaps, just different ones. Hachette Oxford,

which is the most explicit about the use of a corpus, is slightly better in its coverage of grammatical patterns, but not in its coverage of meanings, and it does not structure entries on the basis of frequency of use. Collins Robert, whose reference to corpus research is hazier, is the least detailed of the newer dictionaries, offering fewer meanings and fewer patterns, and here as well the organization of entries does not seem to be based on a frequency study. The older Harrap's dictionary presents many examples, but hardly any explicit semantic information, though entries seem on the whole to be organized according to meaning.

An often-heard complaint from language teachers is that "students can't use dictionaries" — "they just pick the first translation the dictionary offers without thinking about its appropriateness" — but the fact is that dictionaries could do more to make it easier for them to make judgements about appropriateness. All the dictionaries we have examined here already do a lot in this respect, in different ways and to varying degrees, but there is certainly room for improvement. What is needed is, first of all, greater explicitness about the meanings of entry words and about the relation between meaning and form⁵, and second, an organization of entries on the basis of frequency. Corpus research could do much to help to fill the gaps and is a *sine qua non* to meet the second need. Compilers of bilingual dictionaries would therefore be well-advised to take corpora seriously.

References

- Collins, Robert. 1993. *The Collins Robert French Dictionary*. Third edition. London and Paris: HarperCollins and Dictionnaires Le Robert.
- Defrancq, Bart, Filip Devos and Dirk Noël. In prep. *Réflexions sur l'approche contrastive: Les verbes prétendre, claim et bewerren*. Manuscript. (Revised version of a paper read at the Première Rencontre des Jeunes Linguistes, Université du Littoral (France), 17-18 March 1995.)
- Devos, Filip, Bart Defrancq and Dirk Noël. In prep. *Contrastive Verb Valency and Conceptual Structures in the Verbal Lexicon*. Manuscript. (Revised version of a paper read at the First International Conference in Contrastive Semantics and Pragmatics, University of Brighton, (U.K.), 6-9 April 1995.)
- Harrap's. 1980. *Harrap's Standard French and English Dictionary*. Edinburgh: Harrap.
- Johansson, Stig, Geoffrey Leech and Helen Goodluck. 1978. *Manual of Information to Accompany the Lancaster-Oslo / bergen Corpus of British English, for Use with Digital Computers*. Oslo: Department of English, University of Oslo.

5 For the same reason as it is necessary to do so in the source language the meaning-form relation should also be given due attention in the target language, but it falls beyond the scope of the present article to argue for this. For an outline of a fully-contrastive corpus-based methodology for verb valency research that could inform compilers of bilingual dictionaries, see Defrancq, Devos and Noël (in prep.), Devos, Defrancq and Noël (in prep.) and Noël, Defrancq and Devos (in prep.).

- Larousse.** 1993. *French-English / English-French Dictionary: Unabridged.* Paris: Larousse.
- Larousse.** 1994. *Standard French-English / English-French Dictionary.* Paris: Larousse.
- Moon, Rosamund.** 1987. *The Analysis of Meaning.* J.M. Sinclair (Ed.). 1987. *Looking Up: An Account of the COBUILD Project in Lexical Computing and the Development of the Collins COBUILD English Language Dictionary:* 86-103. London: HarperCollins.
- Noël, Dirk, Bart Defrancq and Filip Devos.** In prep. *Grammar in Bilingual Dictionaries and the CONTRAGRAM Experience.* Manuscript. (Revised version of a paper read at the Fifth European Second Language Acquisition Conference, University College Dublin, 7-11 September 1995.)
- Oxford Hachette.** 1994. *The Oxford-Hachette French Dictionary.* Oxford and Paris: Oxford University Press and Hachette Livre.

Table 1: Frequency breakdown of complementation types per meaning

	meaning type of complementation	No. of tokens	%	No. of tokens	%
1.1	have the opinion that NP + ADJ	42	11.41	123	33.42
1.2	have the opinion that NP + NP	24	6.52		
1.3	have the opinion that NP + to-infinitive	16	4.35		
1.4	have the opinion that NP + as	16	4.35		
1.5	have the opinion that NP + beyond	1	0.27		
1.6	have the opinion that that	22	5.98		
1.7	have the opinion that (vrije) directe rede	1	0.27		
1.8	have the opinion that WH	1	0.27		
2.1	to look at or call to mind NP	37	10.05	64	17.39
2.2	to look at or call to mind NP + prep	26	7.06		
2.3	to look at or call to mind WH	1	0.27		
3.1	to think carefully about/study something NP	40	10.87	53	14.40
3.2	to think carefully about/study something if/whether	6	1.63		
3.3	to think carefully about/study something WH	4	1.09		
3.4	to think carefully about/study something absoluut	3	0.81		
4.1	deal with in a text NP	36	9.78	39	10.60
4.2	deal with in a text WH	2	0.54		
4.3	deal with in a text if/whether	1	0.27		

5.1	to contemplate a possibility, future action NP	22	5.98	37	10.05
5.2	to contemplate a possibility, future action NP + as	4	1.09		
5.3	to contemplate a possibility, future action -ing	9	2.44		
5.4	to contemplate a possibility, future action WH	1	0.27		
5.5	to contemplate a possibility, future action if/whether	1	0.27		
6.1	to bear in mind NP	24	6.52	28	7.61
6.2	to bear in mind that	3	0.81		
6.3	to bear in mind WH	1	0.27		
7.1	to discuss in a meeting NP	20	5.43	24	6.52
7.2	to discuss in a meeting NP + with	2	0.54		
7.3	to discuss in a meeting WH	2	0.54		
TOTAL		368	100	368	100

Table 2: *CONSIDER* in English / French dictionaries

	sense form	Collins Robert	Hachette Oxford	Harrap's	Larousse Grand Dictionnaire	Larousse Dictionnaire Général
1.1	have the opinion that NP + ADJ	<i>c</i> (<i>be of the opinion</i>) considérer, tenir. <i>she ~s him very mean</i> elle le considère comme très avaré, elle le tient pour très avaré; <i>to ~ o.s. happy</i> s'estimer heureux; <i>~ yourself lucky</i> estimez-vous heureux; <i>~ yourself dismissed</i> considérez-vous comme renvoyé	(I 4) <i>to ~ sb/sth favourably</i> voir qn/qch sous un jour favorable; <i>~ the matter closed</i> considérez que l'affaire est close; <i>~ It done/forgotten/...</i> tiens-le pour fait/oublié/...	4. (a) <i>I c. him</i> (to be) crazy, je le considère, regarde, comme fou; <i>je le tiens pour fou</i> ; <i>the doctor considers his case hopeless</i> , le médecin le juge perdu; <i>c. yourself dismissed</i> , tenez-vous pour congédié; <i>considérez-vous comme congédié</i> ; <i>I c. the book bad</i> , je trouve le livre mauvais; <i>he is considered rich</i> , il passe pour riche; on le dit riche; <i>to c. oneself happy</i> , s'estimer heureux; <i>the measures considered necessary</i> , les mesures dont on envisage la nécessité	(-1.) <i>she ~s it wrong to say such things</i> elle pense qu'il est mauvais de dire de telles choses; <i>I ~ myself lucky</i> je m'estime heureux	(-1.) <i>she ~s it wrong to say such things</i> elle pense qu'il est mauvais de dire de telles choses; <i>I ~ myself lucky</i> je m'estime heureux

1.2	have the opinion that NP + NP	(c) I ~ It an honour to help you je m'estime honoré de (pouvoir) vous aider	I 4 (regard) I ~ her (to be) a good teacher/choice je pense que c'est un bon professeur/choix; I ~ It my duty to warn him j'estime de mon devoir de le prévenir; ~ it .../a deal tiens-le pour affaire conclue IV v refl to ~ oneself (to be) a writer/genius se prendre pour <i>pej</i> or se considérer comme un écrivain/génie	(4 a) I c. It my duty to..., j'estime qu'il est de mon devoir de...	vt -1. [believe] considérer, estimer, penser; I've always ~ed her (to be) a good friend je l'ai toujours considérée comme une bonne amie; I would ~ It an honour je m'estimerais honoré	vt -1. [believe] considérer, estimer, penser; I've always ~ed her (to be) a good friend je l'ai toujours considérée comme une bonne amie;
1.3	have the opinion that NP + to-inf.	x	I 4 (regard) I ~ her (to be) a good teacher/choice je pense que c'est un bon professeur/choix IV v refl to ~ oneself (to be) a writer/genius se prendre pour <i>pej</i> or se considérer comme un écrivain/génie	4. (a) I c. him (to be) crazy, je le considère, regarde, comme fou; je le tiens pour fou	vt -1. [believe] considérer, estimer, penser; I've always ~ed her (to be) a good friend je l'ai toujours considérée comme une bonne amie	vt -1. [believe] considérer, estimer, penser; I've always ~ed her (to be) a good friend je l'ai toujours considérée comme une bonne amie
1.4	have the opinion that NP + as	(c) to ~ sth as done tenir qch pour fait	x	(4 a) c. It as done, tenez cela pour fait	x	x
1.5	have the opinion that NP + beyond	x	x	x	x	x

1.6	have the opinion that that	(c) I ~ that we should have done it je considère que or à mon avis nous aurions dû le faire	(4) to ~ that considérer or estimer que	(4 b) we c. that he ought to do it, à notre avis il doit le faire	x	x
2.1	to look at or call to mind NP	x	x	1. A: (look at) considérer, contempler	-6. [contemplate - face, picture, scene] examiner, observer	-6. [contemplate - picture, scene] examiner, observer
2.2	to look at or call to mind NP + prep	x	x	x	x	x
2.3	to look at or call to mind WH	x	x	x	x	x

3.1	to think carefully about sth/study NP	a (<i>think about</i>) <i>problem</i> , ...considérer, examiner; <i>question, matter, subject</i> réfléchir à <i>everything or all things</i> -ed tout bien considéré, tout réflexion faite, tout compte fait	I I (give thought to, study) considérer [...], ..., facts, ..., question, beauty]; examiner [<i>case, evidence, letter, problem</i>]; ...; ~ <i>this</i> sachez que; ...	2. (a) (<i>reflect upon</i>) considérer (une question); songer à, réfléchir à (qch.); to c. <i>the facts</i> , interroger les faits; among the measures considered up to the present time, parmi les mesures envisagées jusqu'ici; I will c. it, j'y réfléchirai; j'y songerai; all things considered, tout bien considéré; tout compte fait; (toute) réflexion faite; à tout prendre: eu égard aux circonstances; en dernière analyse;	-2. [ponder - problem, ...] considérer, examiner	-2. [ponder - problem, ...] considérer, examiner
3.2	to think carefully about sth/study if/whether	x	(I I) to ~ whether décider si	x	x	x
3.3	to think carefully about sth/study WH	x	(I I) to ~ how réfléchir à la façon dont; to ~ why examiner les raisons pour lesquelles	x	x	x
3.4	to think carefully about sth/study absolut	x	II <i>vi</i> réfléchir; I need some time to ~ j'ai besoin d'un peu de temps pour réfléchir	(2 a) he paused to c., il s'est arrêté pour réfléchir	<i>vi</i> réfléchir; I need time to ~ j'ai besoin de temps pour réfléchir	<i>vi</i> réfléchir

4.1	deal with in a text NP	x	x	x	x	x
4.2	deal with in a text WH	x	x	x	x	x
4.3	deal with in a text if/whether	x	x	x	x	x
5.1	contemplate a possibility/future action NP	a (<i>think about</i>) ..., <i>possibility</i> considérer, examiner he is being ~ed for the post on songe à lui pour le poste	1 (give thought to, study) considérer [<i>alternatives, options, ..., proposal, ..., ...</i>]; ...; étudier [<i>offer</i>] 3 (<i>envisage, contemplate</i>) envisager [<i>course of action, purchase</i>]; to ~ sb for a role penser à qn pour un rôle; she ~ed me for second prize elle a pensé à moi pour le deuxième prix	(2 a) to c. a possibility, envisager une possibilité (2 b) to c. an offer, prendre une offre en considération: to c. a proposal, étudier, examiner, une proposition	-2. [<i>ponder - ... offer, possibility</i>] considérer, examiner; I'm willing to ~ your offer je suis prêt à examiner votre proposition	-2. [<i>ponder - ... offer, possibility</i>] considérer, examiner
5.2	contemplate a possibility/future action NP +as	x	(1 3) to ~ sb/sth as sth penser à qn/qch comme qch	x	x	x
5.3	contemplate a possibility/future action ing	(a) I had not ~ed taking it with me je n'avais pas envisagé de l'emporter	(1 3) to ~ doing envisager de faire	x	(-2.) have you ever ~ed becoming an actress? avez-vous jamais songé à devenir actrice?	(-2.) have you ever ~ed becoming an actress? avez-vous jamais songé à devenir actrice?

5.4	contemplate a possibility/future action WH	x	x	x	x	x
5.5	contemplate a possibility/future action if/whether	x	(1 1) to ~ whether décider si	(4 c) he was considering whether to go out when the telephone rang, il se demandait s'il sortirait quand le téléphone a sonné.	x	x
6.1	bear in mind NP	b (take into account) facts prendre en considération; person's feelings avoir égard à, ménager; cost, difficulties, dangers tenir compte de, considérer, regarder à	1 2 (take into account, bear in mind) prendre [qch] en considération [risk, cost, difficulty, matter]; songer à [person]; faire attention à [person's feelings, wishes]; all things ~ed tout compte fait	3. (a) to c. s.o.'s feelings, avoir égard à la sensibilité de qn: to c. the expense, regarder à la dépense; we must c. him a little, il faut lui montrer de la considération. le ménager; he is a man to be considered, c'est un homme dont on faut tenir compte	-3. [bear in mind - points, facts] prendre en considération: [-costs, difficulties, dangers] tenir compte de; all things ~ed tout bien considéré -4. [show regard for - feelings, wishes] tenir compte de; he has a wife and family to ~ il a une femme et une famille à prendre en considération	-3. [bear in mind - points, facts] prendre en cbsidération: [-costs, difficulties, dangers] tenir compte de; all things ~ed tout bien considéré -4. [show regard for - feelings, wishes] tenir compte de; he has a wife and family to ~ il a une femme et une famille à prendre en considération
6.2	bear in mind that	(b) when one ~s that... quand on considère or pense que...	(1 2) when you ~ that quand on songe que	3. (b) when one considers that he is only twenty..., quand on pense qu'il n'a que vingt ans	x	x

6.3	bear in mind WH	x	x	x	(-3.) we got off lightly, when you ~ what might have happened nous nous en sommes bien tirés, quand on pense à ce quit aurait pu arriver	(-3.) we got off lightly, when you ~ what might have happened nous nous en sommes bien tirés, quand on pense à ce quit aurait pu arriver
7.1	discuss NP	x	(1 1) the jury is ~ing its verdict le jury délibère	(2 b) the jury retired to c. its verdict le jury se retira pour délibérer	-5. [discuss - report, case, candidate] examiner, considérer; she's being ~ed for the post of manager on pense à elle pour le poste de directeur	-5. [discuss - report, case] examiner, considérer; she's being ~ed for the post of manager on pense à elle pour le poste de directeur
7.2	discuss NP + with	x	x	x	x	x
7.3	discuss WH	x	x	x	x	x

Table 3: Sense glosses

	sense	Collins Robert	Hachette Oxford	Harrap's	Larousse Grand Dictionnaire	Larousse Dictionnaire Général
1	have the opinion that	(3) be of the opinion	(4) regard	(4) (a)(b)	(1) believe	(1) believe
2	to look at or call to mind			(1) look at	(6) contemplate: face, picture, scene	(6) contemplate: picture, scene
3	to think carefully about/study something	(1) think about: problem, question, matter, subject	(1) give thought to, study: facts, question, beauty; case, evidence, letter, problem	(2) (a) reflect upon	(2) ponder: problem	(2) ponder: problem
4	deal with in a text					
5	to contemplate a possibility, future action	(1) think about: possibility	(1) give thought to study: alternatives, options, proposal; offer (3) envisage, contemplate: course of action, purchase	(2) (b) (4) (c)	(2) ponder: offer, possibility	(2) ponder: offer, possibility
6	to bear in mind	(2) take into account: facts; person's feelings; cost, difficulties, dangers	(2) take into account, bear in mind: risk, cost, difficulty, matter; person; person's feelings, wishes	(3) (a) (b)	(3) bear in mind: points, facts; costs, difficulties, dangers (4) show regard for: feelings, wishes	(3) bear in mind: points, facts; costs, difficulties, dangers (4) show regard for: feelings, wishes
7	to discuss in a meeting				(5) discuss: report, case, candidate	(5) discuss: report, case