Chapter I

Introduction
I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Preliminaries

Definitions

Lexicography is a scientific practice or as an activity of writing dictionary. The lexicography can be generally defined as the writing or compiling of dictionary. The purpose and goals for making dictionaries are always vary and set against the practical needs of the user. The growing use of languages in the field of education, administration and media necessitated the need of various dictionaries either in one language or in many languages. Dictionary making is a specialized job, and also a complex process involving language issues. Therefore, the work requires a very careful approach in collection and presentation or the recourses. Lexicography approaches words as individual units with respect to their meaning and usage. Thus, the lexicography has been now recognized by the linguists as a discipline of language study. However we have to analyze the following categorical statements of difference raised out of critical examination of lexicography and published in the relevant literatures by different researches.

(1) Lexicography was never a science, it is not a science, and it will probably not become a science. Scientific activities as a whole are aimed at producing theories, and precisely this is not true of lexicographical activities. We must bear in mind that writing on lexicography is part of meta-lexicography and that the theory of lexicography is not part of lexicography.

(2) Lexicography is not a branch of so-called applied linguistics. Quite apart from the fact that it is not at all clear what exactly is to be understood by applied linguistics, lexicography is, at all events, more than the application of linguistic theories and
methods or the utilization of linguistic and philological findings. In a frequency
dictionary, for example, the methods of statistics play a major role, and just imagine if
linguistic knowledge alone were taken into account in a technical medical dictionary.

(3) Lexicography is not a branch of lexicology, and lexicography is by no means
theoretically determined by lexicology alone. Lexicology hardly features, for example,
in the production of dictionaries of pronunciation or gestures, dictionaries, grammar is
at least as important as lexicology. General lexicology and the lexicology of a
particular language are especially important for certain dictionary types only, such as
the monolingual defining dictionary.

(4) Lexicographical activities result in reference works which can be classified
according to different types. All types of works made with the aim of providing not
only, but above all, information on linguistic expressions should be classified as
linguistic lexicography. They should include at least the following types: dictionaries of
language, glossaries, concordances and word indexes. Lexicography was scientific
practice and as the subject of a general theory of lexicography (Wiegand, 1984)

Herbert Ernst Wiegand (1984) asserted that lexicography is the branch of
applied linguistics concerned with the design and construction of lexica for practical
use. Lexica can be ranged from the paper lexica to encyclopedia designed for human
use and shelf storage to the electronic lexica used in a variety of human languages,
technology systems, from palmtop word databases through word processors to software
for read back (by speech synthesis in Text-to-Speech, TTS, systems) and dictation (by
automatic speech recognition, ASR, systems). Many scholar now approve the
contention of lexicography is an area of applied linguistics.
Lexicography in its contemporary formulation is a specialized discipline that fixes units and categories of language, defines their meaning, proposes definitions and in the process compiles all of them into a dictionary. That is why lexicography seems to be concerned with compilation, editing, and preparation of dictionary. Lexicography is neither a new science nor a new craft. Dictionaries have existed for hundreds of years and have been compiled to meet very practical needs (for example those of travelers who needed lists of words in multiple languages). At the same time, dictionaries can also be seen as cultural artifacts conveying a vision of a community’s language. This explains why, in addition to being commercial objects, dictionaries have also been studied by linguists who find in them a treasure trove of information about language in general and vocabulary in particular. A revival in lexical studies over the past twenty-five years has revolutionized the art of dictionary-making and of dictionary analysis (Fontenelle, 2008).

1.2 Principles of Systematic Lexicography

Until quite recently there has been a gap between lexicography and linguistic theory. Moreover, in some quarters lexicography was looked down upon as a purely practical enterprise unworthy of scholarly interest. However, that sounds lexicography can only be based on sound linguistic theory and those recent theoretical developments are of paramount importance for practical dictionary making. According to Apresjan (2002) there are five principles inherent in modern linguistic theory that are of immediate relevance to systematic lexicography and may help to bridge the gap between the two. They are as flowers:

1. The reconstruction of the ‘naive’ (language) picture of the world, or the pattern of conceptualizations underlying lexical and grammatical meanings of the given language.
2. The unification of grammatical and lexicological studies within what may be called an integrated linguistic description, or a fully coordinated description of dictionary and grammar. Such a description requires that grammatical rules should be geared up to the entries of an ‘integrated dictionary’ and that the entries of such a dictionary should be sensitive to grammatical rules.

3. The search for systematicity in lexicon as manifested in various classes of lexemes – lexicographic types, lexicon-semantic paradigms, regular polysemy, and the like (a breakthrough into lexical macrocosm).

4. The emphasis on meticulous studies of separate word senses in all of their linguistically relevant properties (a breakthrough into lexical microcosm, or ‘lexicographic portrayal’; a good example is Fillmore and Atkins 1992).

5. The formulation of rules governing the interaction of lexical and grammatical meanings in the texts (the so-called projection rules, semantic amalgamation rules, and the like (Apresjan, 2008).

Therefore selection of principles of lexicography is a scholarly job that needs several information regarding the outcome. The principles of lexicography and the lexicographical product is as related with each other that they affect each other. If the lexicographer has decided early regarding its size, language, nature, problem, cast, targeted user etc, of the product, he can select also the suitable principle or principles to satisfy his need. Here the outcome governs the selection of principles. If a lexicographer has a scholarly concept in his mind and he wants to realize the concept through the lexicographical outcome, certainly he will select the principles to suit his argument. In this sense, one or more of the principles of lexicography govern the outcome of lexicography. However, some dictionary follows one principle but some other dictionary relies on another principle. (Singh, p, 2010).
1.3 Lexicography and Linguistics

“Lexicographers have always been linguists of a sort, but they have tended to be considered as non-linguists, and to be rejected by the academic world of linguistics” (Bejoint, 2000, 207). Lexicographers and dictionary publishers also did not particularly want the contribution of linguists in the compilation of the dictionaries either. They failed to see what linguists could contribute to the practical task of dictionary-making. They further thought that the academics would be of little use in lexicographical work, with all its practical and social constraints, to which linguistic theory is ill adopted. It is also important to note that dictionaries can be compiled by authors who are not linguists at all, but this does not mean that there is no linguistic knowledge in a dictionary. Quemada (1972) writes, “Each lexicographical work reflects a linguistic theory which the author more or less consciously applies”. In this case, the lexicographer is in a critical situation, safely guides himself into ‘convenience and convention’.

John Sinclair believed that natural language use constituted the best source of linguistic evidence. Such use can only be found in authentic communicative texts. He believed in the importance of language as text (not as words or sentences), and therefore urged the inclusion of whole texts (not text extracts) in the corpus. Lexicography, operating at the level of lexis, involves the least degree of abstraction away from the text and therefore incurs the least accompanying loss of meaning. A corpus-driven approach involves a bottom-up methodology, beginning by selecting unedited examples from the corpus, identifying their shared and individual features, and only then grouping them for the purpose of lexicographic presentation. The degree of ‘drivenness’ applies simultaneously to the computational automation of the process, and the attendant withholding of human linguistic intuition (Krishnamurthy, 2008)
To sum up; we can characterize the subject area of linguistic lexicography, as given in numerous historical, concrete dictionary projects, as follows: Linguistic lexicography is scientific practice aimed at producing reference works on language, in particular dictionaries of language. Lexicographical activity has recourse to the results, methods and theories of various academic disciplines according to the type of reference work being produced.

According to Wiegand as cited in Wiegand (1984) from linguistic lexicography in this sense, a general theory of lexicography derives its specific subject matter by leaving out of account historically individual factors. By a process of abstraction and typification, only recurrent features with their typical properties become the proper subject of academic study. Taken together, the following separable components make up the proper subject of a general theory of lexicography:

1) The lexicographical activities, can be classified into three fields of activity:

   a) The first field includes all the activities leading to the drawing up of a dictionary plan.

   b) The second field of activity includes all the activities involved in establishing a dictionary base and in processing this base in a lexicographical file.

   c) The third field of activity includes all the activities concerned directly with the writing of dictionary texts and thus with the writing of the dictionary.

2) The results of the lexicographical activities in the three fields, viz: the dictionary plan, the lexicographical file, and the dictionary.
Written plans of the dictionary in all its aspects can be understood by dictionary plan. By a dictionary base one can understand the complete linguistic material forming the empirical basis for the production of a language dictionary. A dictionary base includes at least the lexicographical corpus as the set of all the primary sources. The primary sources may be defined as all sources not themselves language dictionaries, the secondary sources as the set of all language dictionaries and consulted, other linguistic material. (Wiegand & Kucera, 1982). A collection of quotations for potential lemma-signs compiled from the dictionary base can be understood by a lexicographical file.

1.4 Lexicography and Lexicology

Both lexicography and lexicology are derived from the Greek word lexico (adjective from lexis meaning 'speech', or 'way of speaking' or 'word'). The common concern of both of them is 'word' or the lexical unit of a language. Lexicology is derived from lexicon 'word' plus logos 'learning or science' i.e. the science of words. Lexicography is lexicon 'word' plus graph 'writing' i.e. the writing of words. The etymological meaning of these words speaks for itself and the scope of these branches of linguistics. Lexicology is the science of the study of word and whereas lexicography is the writing of the word in some concrete form i.e. in the form of dictionary.

Lexicology and lexicography are very closely related. The latter is directly dependent on the former and may be called applied lexicology. Both lexicology and lexicography have a common subject 'word'. The sum total of all the words of a language forms the vocabulary or lexical system of a language. The words of a language are like constellations of stars in the firmament. Every word although having its own independent entity is related to others both paradigmatically and syntagmatically.
A word has a particular meaning. It has a particular group of sounds, and a particular grammatical function. As such it is a semantic, phonological and grammatical unit. Lexicology studies a word in all these aspects i.e. the patterns of semantic relationship of words as also their phonological, morphological and contextual behavior. Words undergo constant change in their form and meaning. Therefore lexicology studies the vocabulary of a language in terms of its origin, development and current use. The study of the inter relationship of lexical units is done in terms of the contrasts and similarities existing between them.

The lexicological studies can be of two types, viz., general and special. General lexicology is concerned with the general features of words common to all languages. It deals with something like universals in language. Special lexicology on the other hand studies the words with reference to one particular language. Lexicological studies can be further, of comparative and contrastive type wherein the lexical systems of two languages are studies from a contrastive point of view. Lexicology fulfills the needs of different branches of applied linguistics, viz., lexicography, stylistics, language teaching, etc. (Adhar Singh, 1984)

In lexicology the word is studied as a part of the system. In lexicography it is studied as an individual unit in respect of its meaning and use from the practical point of its use by the reader of the dictionary for learning the language or comprehending texts in it or for any other purpose like checking correct spelling, pronunciation etc. A word may have different and varied characteristics, all of which may not be needed by a lexicographer. Her work is guided more by the purpose of the dictionary and the type of the audience. She presents the words of the lexical system in a way so as to make it more practically useable in real life situation i.e. in actual speech. For example lexicology may give the theoretical basis for enumerating different meanings of a
polysemous word, but how these meanings are worded and presented in the dictionary is governed by the practical problems of utility of the dictionary for different types of readers.

The aim of lexicology is to study the vocabulary of a language as a system, so the treatment of individual units may not claim to be complete because the number of units is very larger. Lexicography is closely related to lexicology, as both Words are derived from Greek. Although both the fields are closely related due to their common concerns for words or lexical units, lexicography depends heavily on lexicology in many ways. Words and their features are studied by both lexicology and lexicography. The sum total of all the Words available in a language forms the vocabulary or the lexical stock of that language. Although each Word is an independent linguistic entity, it is indirectly related to other lexical items both paradigmatically and syntagmatically.

(Quemada, 1972).

1.5 Lexicography and Semantics

Most of the descriptive categories like noun, verb, adjective, adverb and so on used in dictionary making are sourced through linguistics. There is, therefore, quite some wisdom in claiming lexicography as a part of applied linguistics. The view of lexicography as an applied linguistics survives in its full scope till the problem of ‘definition’ and ‘meaning’ does not surface in dictionary making.

Put differently, as the problem of definition and meaning arises, it demands refocusing of the entire lexicographical practice. Consequently, though categorical base remains relevant, yet the new side of the problem introduces a kind of rising above the categorical base. The figure below summarizes the extension:
The new foci at every stage tend to redefine the entire practice of lexicography. The lexicographical analysis now moves into an outright semantic analysis. Also lexicography in its ideal form cannot develop without the development of semantic studies. Arguably, no rigorous sense of meaning can be claimed at the descriptive level of linguistic observation. (P. Singh. 2010)

1.6 Lexical Semantic Problems and Methodologies

Some of the more popular lexical semantic theories that researchers fall back on and the way this links up with the research reported on in some recent published literature are discussed here. The past few years have seen the development and entrenchment of a research methodology within the field of lexicography, and that comprises any two or more of the following phases:

(i) Identification of a lexicographical (semantic) problem;

(ii) Analysis of the problem within the framework of one or more linguistic frameworks (hypotheses, methods, data); and/or
(iii) a lexicographic perspective on the problem, i.e. an analysis of current and past approaches (assumptions, methods, procedures, techniques) to the problem within lexicography itself;

(iv) Presentation of a solution to the research problem from (ii) and/or (iii)

(v) Presentation of a motivation for the proposed solution either in terms of the theoretic assumptions, methods and data presented in (ii) and/or (iii) or in terms of any other relevant considerations such as the dictionary type, constraints on space, user's information needs or research findings within other relevant fields (e.g. information science or cognitive psychology).

(Swanepoel, 1994).

1.7 The Lexicon

The lexicon of a language is stored primarily in the head of its speakers, and for most of the history of mankind, it was only stored there. We do not know what form the `mental lexicon' has .There is an agreement, however, that it consists of individual lexical units which are somehow inter related to each other. There is no generally accepted term for lexical units. The familiar of the eternal problem of how to specify what an individual sense of a word `means.

'The study of lexical semantics is less `autonomous' than that of, say, phonology, or syntax. Especially if one takes a cognitive linguistic view, there is no clear dividing line between lexical semantics and the study of conceptual categories within cognitive psychology; and advances in one field tend to have repercussions in the other. Advances in certain areas of psycholinguistics can also be expected to throw light on word meaning. For instance, there is currently a developing body of work on the time course of semantic activation.
The meaning of a word is not activated all at once when a word is recognized and the details of the activation process cannot fail to have relevance to our understanding of the internal structure of a word's meaning. One area of practical concern, which is poised for a major take-off, but is currently held back by lexical semantic problems, is the automatic processing of natural language by computational systems. The main problems are the complexity of natural meanings and their contextual variability. The work currently being done in this area can be expected to spill over, not only into general lexicography, but also into the linguistic study of word meanings (Crus, 1986).

1.8 Encyclopedia

Encyclopedia is a work of reference that is opposed to a dictionary in both the selection of items for lexicographic description and type of lexicographic information. The fact that there is reference works that combine properties of a prototypical 'encyclopedia' and a prototypical 'dictionary' is not regarded as a kind of counter evidence by the adherents of this approach. The aforementioned lexicographic publications are often called encyclopedic dictionaries to emphasize that they are a fusion of these two distinct kinds of reference works. Moreover, some experts one of to the opinion that the lexicography even think that the scope of lexicography is limited to the design, production and evaluation of dictionaries understood as a reference book providing solely linguistic information.

Another approach to the correlation of terminological lexical units "encyclopedia" and "dictionary" is based on the assumption that almost any lexicographic product should be referred to as a dictionary. Thus the term "dictionary" is used to denote a super ordinate category 'lexicographic reference work' which has
two subordinate concepts, viz., linguistic dictionary' and 'encyclopedic dictionary'. The major argument in favor of this approach, which neither is a 'dictionary' in the aforementioned sense, nor an 'encyclopedia' does not exist. Dictionaries provide a good deal of encyclopedic information, whereas encyclopedias sometimes furnish etymologies of their lemmata. Moreover, the dichotomous distinction 'encyclopedia' vs. 'dictionary' does not account for terminological dictionaries (Burkhanov, 1998).

1.8.1 Encyclopedic Dictionary

It is the same as encyclopedia. If the term "dictionary" is understood as any kind of lexicographic product:

1. Works of reference of an encyclopedic nature are referred to as "encyclopedic dictionaries.

2. This term is also used to denote a work of reference that is intended to combine the properties of both a linguistic dictionary and an encyclopedia.

1.8.2 Encyclopedic Information

The term "encyclopedic information" is often applied to not only in lexicography, but also in lexicology and linguistic semantics. This term is used to denote a kind of lexicographic information that should be primarily available in an encyclopedia, rather than in a dictionary. What is meant by 'encyclopedic information' is detailed knowledge of the world: a) specifications of objects, processes, phenomena, and their relations; b) expert concepts, particularly scientific knowledge and scientific taxonomies; c) important historical events; d) historical and present-day institutions and organizations; e) geographical and geopolitical surveys; f) ethnographic data; g) biographies of famous people, etc.
It should be noted that lexicographic presentation of information of this kind is not a prerogative of encyclopedic publications. Reference works, which are usually referred to as dictionaries, provide a good deal of encyclopedic information; for instance, *The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language* (1992) provides not only biographical data but even pictures of political figures and other famous people presented in its word list. (Burkhanov, 1998).

1.9 Statement of the Problem

Lexicon is a collection of linguistic information which is more or less ordered and gives us the chance to search what we want within it. Specifically, lexicons are a collection of linguistic units from words to phrases that for example have been put in order alphabetically and for each of these units, there is some information presented.

Development of each country requires a solid scientific and dynamic language by means of which we are able to provide clear words and phrases for all the spheres of technology, economics, politics and culture. The very existence of lexicon is effective in the spread of language inside and outside the country. The value of Persian language will be known better when this language is turned into the language of science. The first step to turn Persian language into scientific, solid and dynamic language is to comply with lexicons in a scientific way.

On the other hand, Persian language included an extensive arena from present Turkey, to India, Pakistan and China in the past and many bilingual lexicons were written in this period. But today if anyone who lives outside Iran interested in Persian language and Iran and wants to gather some knowledge on this area, he/ she will have to get a lexicon by means of which he/ she may learn about present Iran. Still, in recent years, the Persian language has seen many changes and developments which make the
past lexicons inadequate for today needs. For example, if a Pakistani or an individual from Turkey comes across words like a azadeh (which means the freed war prisoner) or sheitane bozorg (which means America) in a Persian text, he or she will not have any source to help him or her to find out the meaning of such words. Therefore, he/she may partly lose the interest in Iran and Persian language.

The more important issue is that in developed countries, lexicography is a continuous process. For example, Pierre Larus established the lexicon of Larus in the country of France, in the middle of 19th century which has kept being published by this date and has seen the necessary changes and it always has been in the direction of improvement. But lexicography, by no means, has seen continuity or change in Iran. For example, Dehkhoda or Moein lexicons which are among the most important lexicons in Persian language are repeatedly republished without any review or revision even after passage of many decades.

Another point to be made here is that lexicography is facing disorderliness and many deficiencies in Iran today and it will not help any researchers if we consider lexicons is the indicator of development, improvement and evolution of language. It also supports for the scientific language of the country, considering the shortcomings in this regard is very important to help solve the future problems of languages and lexicography.

1.10 Need for the Study

The lexicons, dictionaries, encyclopedias, dictionaries for technical terms, specialized dictionaries and many other selected works on scientific and linguistic collections that are helpful to the researchers in different scientific fields are needed now. The more, the scientific society develops faster and more dynamically, the need to study, update and make the lexicons more usable is felt more. With the fast pace of
time, the use of older lexicons will become less. Therefore, in the societies where culture and knowledge develops faster, it is necessary that the required work to be done to comply to meet the demands of the society.

The purpose of writing lexicons is to help the knowledge seekers in understanding the scientific matters and coordinating with the scientific society in an easy and quick manner as the field of sciences have continuously been spreading, changing and developing. New lexicons have to be compiled to help the needs of many users.

In fact, lexicons elevate reader from the ordinary and common language use and connect him to the scientific language of his/her society. Lexicons as a tool that can be used easily and quickly for getting information on sciences or any other field and as any knowledge uses specific terms for expression of the concepts of that knowledge. Therefore the study of lexicon of terms is necessary in any of compilation and study of lexicons of terms in any field of knowledge.

Today, with the development of new technology and computer facilities, lexicons and lexicography coordinated itself with new developments and have become systematized and computerized. As reported now many of the lexicons and collections are made in computer and in computer discs. Considering the significance of study on lexicography, the study will discuss the need for the study and other aspects involved in the dictionary making lexicography.
1.10.1 Need for the Study in Iran

The significance of study in Iran is felt for several reasons:

1. Persian language has changed a lot in the recent years and, moved away from a mono-dimensional language which is only for traditional society and come close to a multi-dimensional one which is for new and developed society. Therefore, the words of Persian language have become more specialized compared to the past. On the other hand, the number of specialized words has increased with the spread of sciences, technologies and related developments. They are all reasons to show that it is necessary to study and investigate the new words and specify their place in the semantic system of languages.

2. Today, lexicography has turned into a specialized work and is based on the science of linguistics. Therefore, investigation, research and study will have to be understood on the basis of linguistics and its relationship to Persian lexicography.

3. With the spread and development of sciences, there exist different and various needs to refer to lexicons and different groups such as school and university students, researchers, teachers, translators and tourists (Iranian tourists who go abroad and foreign ones who travel to Iran) refer to dictionaries. Therefore, it is required that extensive studies about various lexicons are done and these studies need to be done considering their users so that the needs of different groups in lexicons resolved.

4. Language as the means to communicate has always been seeing change and development. The life of people becomes faster and more complex, due to various changes of life style and their language have also undergone change and development. Coining of new words, new phrases and elimination of old and archaic words and using new concept and definitions for extant words are among these changes and developments. On the other hand, the linguistic changes in the most-used languages
around the world as a result of scientific, social and economic developments are in no way comparable to the past. All of these changes and developments reveal the necessity of updating lexicons and studying these resources and references more than any time before. On the whole, it is essential that extensive studies be done about usage of lexicons and their effect on the spread of sciences.

1.10.2 Need for the Study in India

The connection between Persian and Indian ancestors from past till date has led into the cultural understanding between these two groups. Persian lexicography in India has strong connection. Persian language was the official, courtly, scientific and literary language of India in the 13th and 14th century. Learning Persian language and literature which was considered the scientific language of those years, spread at that time. In order to know about the concepts and usages of Persian language, different dictionaries were compiled. It was so much so that Persian lexicography became common in India, quicker than in Iran and Indians were more studious in Persian lexicography than Iranians. Today, considering the shared cultural, social and economic points, the necessity of study on Persian lexicons written in India is felt more.

On the other hand, Persian language and literature are still taught as an academic field of study in some universities of India. Therefore for the Indian and foreign students interested in Persian language, it is necessary that new Persian lexicons be still compiled and be at the hand of the researchers and students. Moreover, preservation of languages will be a big help in keeping past customs, traditions and culture. As the Persian language has been the official language of Indian rulers especially, Muslim rulers for several centuries and today it is about to be forgotten. Therefore study on the Persian lexicography will be of great help to preserve and keep this language in India.
1.11 Objectives of the Study

The three basic factors come to the mind evaluating any type of dictionary are (1) the purpose (2) the methodology and (3) the uses. Therefore the objectives of the study are based on the three factors. The present study has the following objectives in mind and tries to study the Persian lexicography on these aspects:

1. The structural study of writing lexicons and specification of different methods of writing lexicons
2. Specification of the type of compiling lexicography
3. Specification of functions of lexicons in linguistics studies
4. Specification of the roles and functions of lexicography
5. Specification of the role of lexicography in the growth and development of Persian language and literature.

1.12 Research Methodology

This research is a historical and documented research in the sense that for gathering information, the researcher has to refer to previous and available resources like studies/works available in libraries and extract the information related to the research from many other written resources. Therefore the methodology is:

1. To study and taking notes from the first hand books, resources and references
2. To study the second hand books viz journals and magazines and scientific periodicals published in Persian and English in Iran and India and other country.
3. To study and investigate the written articles presented in the seminar and conferences in Iran, India or other countries
1.13 Scopes and Limitations of the Study

1. Considering the fact that this research is historical and on available documents, there may be certain limitation in the study limits in this regard, such as:

2. Lack of easy access to the previous reference documents and books and Persian dictionaries in India as a result of Persian language not being the official language now in India.

3. Lack of study resources and first-hand references in Iran due to lack of attention for Persian lexicography in Iran in the past or present.

4. Considering the above mentioned reasons, it is possible that the researcher may not have enough time and material to do the research covering entire recourses available on this study.

Due to the wide scope of the study on lexicography, the researcher decided to investigate only the lexicography in monolingual lexicons in Persian language and decided to have survey in lexicography in Iran in recent period. Therefore this survey is limited to study the five outstanding lexicons in Iran namely, Moein Persian Dictionary, Dehkhoda Dictionary, Sokhan Great Dictionary, Amiyan Persian Dictionary, Emrooz Persian Dictionary.

1.14 Chapterization

This research study is going to be presented in five chapters which are as follows:

Chapter one on an introduction, gives details on lexicography and lexicology in brief and also the need objectives and methodology of the study.

Chapter two reviews of the related literature, and starts with the theory of lexicography and a comprehensive review on theories and approaches in lexicography and also reviews of the works done in Iran and other countries.
Chapter three provides an introduction on the history of Persian language in Iran and also discusses the structures of Persian language lexicography.

Chapter four comprises of the evaluation of Persian lexicography structures and also the functions of some well known Persian language dictionaries.

Chapter five includes conclusions derived from this research study, and a list of suggestions on lexicography in Iran and followed by references and appendices which helped the study.