Chapter V

CONCLUSION SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
5. CONCLUSION, SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Conclusion

5.1.1 Lexicography and Theories

It is quite evident that lexicography is, in approach and in content and all its dimensions is more than the application of linguistic theories and methods or the utilization of linguistic, findings and also the various depending on the context and purpose. For example in a frequency dictionary, the methods of statistics play the major role, and just imagine, if linguistic knowledge alone were taken into account in a technical medical dictionary. Therefore the lexicographer has to take care of the linguistic rules as well as the rule of the subject of the concern as well. In the conclusion the aspects to be considered in the dictionary making are discussed and consolidated.

We have to differentiate lexicography and lexicology and the approach, to the studies on lexicography. Lexicography is closely related to lexicology. Both Words are derived from Greek laxikos, an adjective derived from noun lexis meaning “speech” or “Word”. While lexicology means ‘science of Words’ (< lexicos ‘of Word’ + logos ‘science’), lexicography means ‘writing of Words’ (< lexicos ‘of Words’ + graphe ‘writing’). 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.

Lexicography also studies lexicon but from a different angle. While lexicology concentrates on the general properties and features that can be viewed as systematic, it typically deals with the individuality of each lexical unit (Zgusta, 1973.). Lexicography is thus defined as the art of writing a dictionary or the science of compiling a dictionary. While lexicology studies words as elements of a system,
lexicography approaches words as individual units with respect to their meaning and usage. We use a dictionary in order to learn about words in the process of language learning, comprehending a text or checking correct spellings and pronunciations of words, etc.

From another point of view, lexicological study of words can be general and special. While general lexicology is concerned with general features of words common to all languages, special lexicology studies words with reference to a particular language. Furthermore, lexicological studies can be comparative and contrastive, based on the lexical systems of any two languages. Functionally, lexicology fulfills the needs of different branches of applied linguistics such as lexicography, stylistics, language teaching, etc.

The relation between phonetics and lexicology is very important. Words consist of phonemes, which, although not having meaning of their own, serve in formation of morphemes, the level where meaning is expressed. So they serve to distinguish between meanings. Moreover, meaning itself is indispensable for phonemic analysis. The difference of meaning in /pIt/ and /pUt/ helps in the fixation of the phonemes /I/ and /U/. Historical phonetics helps in the study of polysemy, homonymy and synonymy.

In principle, lexicology provides a theoretical basis to lexicography. A dictionary maker may know all the semantic details of a lexical unit, but he has to decide which details to include in definition. Lexicological study of words is governed by theories of semantics and word formation. Therefore, there is no scope for individual aberrations. In lexicography, on the other hand, definitions are often subjective and are not free from the bias of a dictionary maker (of meaning in Johnson’s Dictionary).
Lexicology is not language specific, since it deals with universal features of Words. Lexicography is more or less language specific in spite of its universal theoretical background. Lexicography has no other relevance except for its practical applicability. Lexicology is more theory oriented; lexicography is more concrete in application of theories. In a certain sense “lexicography may be considered a superior discipline to lexicology, for results are more important than intentions and the value of theoretical principles must be estimated according to results” (Doroszewski, 1973).

5.1.2 lexicography and Linguistic Theory

There has been a gap between lexicography and linguistic theory. The five principles inherent in modern linguistic theory that are of immediate relevance to systematic lexicography were discussed already in the first chapter have to be considered.

Most of the lexicographers and dictionary publishers did not particularly want the contribution of linguists in the compilation of the dictionaries in the earlier instance. They failed to see what linguists could contribute to the practical task of dictionary making. They thought that the academics of linguistics would be of little use in lexicographical work. 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. However the trend is now changed and one could see the involvement of linguists in the dictionary making.

Especially when judged by the positive and painstaking efforts made by lexicographers to apply the latest finding of linguistics to the writing of learners dictionaries in the past two decades. In fact, the introduction of linguistic research findings into dictionary making took place as early as in the nineteenth century, when historical and comparative linguistics began to flourish. This aroused lexicographers
general interest in word histories (though the actual practice of giving information about etymologies in dictionaries started much earlier) and gave rise to a great many dictionaries compiled on historical principles. The labeling of word origin became the established practice and has come down to the present day. During the early 20th century, the emergence of descriptive linguistics and structural linguistics made considerable influence on the lexicographical field. The descriptive principle is generally accepted by modern lexicographers as one of the guidelines for contemporary dictionary making.

5.1.3 Lexical Units

It is important to distinguish between a lexical unit and the way in which it is named or formed. The lexical unit itself is a bundle of various types of properties. These include:

a) phonological properties, which characterize how the lexical unit is pronounced; they include sounds, syllabic structure, lexical accent and, in some languages, lexical tone;

b) graphematic properties, which characterize how the lexical unit is written (see also Spelling);

c) morphosyntactic properties, which characterize how the unit can become part of more complex expressions; typically, they concern inflectional paradigm, word class, government relations, and others;

d) semantic properties, which concern the `lexical meaning' of the unit, i.e., the contribution which it makes to the meaning of the construction in which it occurs. Some of these properties may be absent. This is most obvious for graphematic properties, since not all languages are written (Quemada, 1972).
5.1.4 Historical Linguistics and Etymological Study

Historical linguistics, especially etymological study, helps in distinguishing between homonymy and polysemy. But where etymological consideration is not applicable for want of such studies and it is the native speaker's intuition which is taken as the determining factor. In this the lexicographer is helped by psycholinguistics. Psycholinguistics also helps in providing material for vocabulary development which might be used for the preparation of the graded dictionaries.

Dictionaries give status labels like slang, jargon, taboo, figurative, formal, graamya (vulgar) etc. These labels are decided with the help of sociolinguistic and stylistic studies. For dialect dictionaries dialectology is a necessary helpmate. In the determination of the central meaning of a polysemous word the lexicographer is helped by historical linguistics. Etymology gives him the clue to decide the basic meaning. In the fixation of the number of meanings and their interrelationship the lexicographer has to take recourse to the linguistic methods of set collocations, and selective restrictions etc. denoting the temporal status of words, are decided with the help of historical linguistics. Historical linguistics, especially etymological study, helps in distinguishing between homonymy and polysemy. But where etymological consideration is not applicable for want of such studies it is the native speaker's intuition which is taken as the determining factor.

The main function of both the historical dictionary and the etymological dictionary is to present the history of a lexical item. The difference lies in their approach. The historical dictionary records the development of a lexical item in terms of both the form and the meaning of the particular lexical unit, whereas the
etymological dictionary presents the origin of words by tracing the present day words to their oldest forms.

Since the late seventeenth century general-purpose native speaker dictionaries have included information about the etymology of words. Indeed, common words were included in dictionaries initially merely for the sake of recording their etymologies. The etymology section of a dictionary entry aims to trace the history of a word to its ultimate source. Where a word has come into existence as the result of a word formation process, e.g. derivation or compounding, then it is not usually given an etymology, unless it is unclear what the elements of the new word are and how they have been combined. In general, therefore, it is base (root) forms that are given etymologies.

5.1.5 Effect of Lexicography and Dictionary

In the eyes of most of the people, lexicography is seen only as “the writing or compiling of dictionaries”. It is true to the extent that dictionary making involves “observing, collecting, selecting, and describing units from the stock of words and word combinations in one or more languages” (Svensen 1993). But this is just one component of the practical aspect of lexicography. There is the other side the theoretical generalization about what the dictionary is, how it is made and why it is needed. As Hausmann (1986) rightly points out, that “Lexicography also includes the development and description of the theories and methods which are to be the basis of this activity”. In terms of the communicative theory outlined above, lexicography can be defined as the theory and practice of encoding and transmitting, intra-culturally or interculturally, information and knowledge concerning socialized linguistic forms of a given speech community and/or extralinguistic reality from the compiler to the user so as to affect the user’s knowledge structure and perception of the world. This definition
covers all the major aspects in the study of communication and all the major activities in dictionary making, encompassing both theoretical and practical aspects of lexicographic communication. Dictionaries are prepared to serve different practical needs of the people.

A reader looks at the dictionary mainly from the following points of view:

1) As a reference book for different types of information on words e.g. pronunciation, etymology, usage etc. this may be called the store house function of the dictionary.

2) As a reference point for distinguishing the good or proper usage from the bad or wrong usage. This is the legislative or the court house function of the dictionary.

A word may have varied sets of characteristic feature, all of which may not be needed to a dictionary maker, since his work is mostly guided by the purpose of dictionary and the type of users. Words are presented in a dictionary in such a way that they can be accessed in real life situations. For instance, whatever theoretical basis for enumerating different meanings of polysemous words is accepted, meanings are arranged and presented keeping in mind the practical utility of dictionary of different users. While a lexicologist presents materials according to his view of the study of vocabulary, and a lexicographer is guided by the principle of convenience in the retrieval of data.

Keeping all these explanations in mind, we can come to the following, somewhat adjusted, definition. The prototypical dictionary has the form of a static (book) or dynamic product (e-dictionary) with an interstructure that establishes links between the various components (e-dictionary) and is usually still alphabetically structured (book). It is a reference work and aims to record the lexicon of a language, in order to provide the user with an instrument with which he can quickly find the
information he needs to produce and understand his native language. It also serves as a
guardian of the purity of the language, of language standards and of moral and
ideological values because it makes choices, for instance in the words that are to be
described. With regard to content it mainly provides information on spelling, form,
meaning, usage of words and fixed collocations. Dictionaries are usage tools designed
to meet special needs of humans and dictionaries as having 'genuine purpose' and
introduces their real aim by referring to them as means of obtaining special information
about language.

5.1.6 Some Facts about the Persian Language

Persian is a member of the Indo-European languages and has many features in
common with them in morphology, syntax, the sound system, and the lexicon. Arabic is
from the Semitic family and differs from Persian in many respects. The Persian
alphabet is a modified version of the Arabic alphabet. Hence it is more appropriate to
the Arabic sound system and less suitable for Persian. For instance ع، د، ط، ز، ض، ظ are four alphabets both in Persian and Arabic, but all pronounced the same /z/ in
Persian and differently in Arabic. So there is a little correspondence between Persian
letters and sounds. Although some alphabets are written differently and there is no
difference in their pronunciations, they make differentiations in the meanings of words.

The vocabularies have been greatly influenced by Arabic and to some extent by
French, and a great amount of words are borrowed from these languages. Talking about
Persian syntax, only verbs are inflected in the language. The language does not make
use of gender; not even the third person of he or she distinctions that exists in English
(Assi, 2004).
5.1.7 Persian, Hindavi and the Mughals: Indifference and Appropriation

Persian in Mughal India, its wide use, long career and unparalleled contributions apart, continued to be considered as a foreign language. Indeed, it was through the vicissitudes of its growth under the Mughals that it acquired a rather unequivocal Iranian identity. And as Persian signified high culture, being a language alien to the vast number of people, it perpetuated the distance between the rulers and the ruled. The Mughals in their fascination for Persian failed to give meaningful patronage to any language of the land. It was only in the late seventeenth century, when the regions began to assert their autonomy, that there seems to be a kind of Mughal policy to learn and encourage Hindavi. This is not to suggest that the Mughals were totally indifferent to the Indian languages.

In a discussion on Persian, Pahlavi and Dari, Azari says that the most accurate and elegant form of a language is the one spoken at a royal camp. For it is the language of the camp which the king and his nobles speak, and which is distinctly different from the language of the villagers and the people of petty towns. Prose and poetry of high standards are written only in this language. Again, Hindavi poetry was made to conform to the Persian standards.

However, the choice of Persian, as the language of the empire was, in a very large measure, also in consideration of the specific Indian conditions. The non-sectarian and liberal feature of Persian made it an ideal forum through which the Mughals could effectively negotiate the diversities of the Indian society. The culture and the ethos of the language matched with their vision of an over-arching empire. Persian became a particularly useful instrument for political manoeuvrability, also because pre-Mughal India had developed familiarity with the language (Alam, 1998).
5.1.8 The Monolingual Persian Dictionaries in Contemporary

If you asked an educated Iranian two decades ago about the best Persian dictionary or dictionaries, he/she would mention *Moe’in’s Persian Dictionary* and/or *Dehkhoda’s Loghatname*, which is a kind of encyclopedic dictionary. *The Dehkhoda Dictionary* Published initially in 1931, is the largest unabridged Persian dictionary including literary and old Persian words. It presents meaning, interpretation and historical background of many Arabic words. As it is a quite old lexicographic work, it lacks many Persian scientific, industrial lexical items.

*The Moein Dictionary* has been compiled in 6 volumes. The medium sized version consists of three parts; words, foreign entries, and proper nouns. The words' part includes entries, spelling, pronunciation, lexical root, grammar, meaning, example, synonyms and antonyms, explanation, and the words one coined by Persian Language Academy.

In fact, the modern era of dictionary-making for the Persian language started after Dehkhoda’s and Moein’s works. The first breakthrough in Persian dictionary-writing was made by a group of three authors: G.H. Sadri Afshar, Nasrin Hakami and Nastaran Hakami. The volume is entitled *Farhang-e Moaser-e Farsi*, “A Dictionary of Contemporary Persian.” Work on this dictionary started in 1981 and took 10 years to finish. It was released in 1990 by Kalame Publishers. Relatively speaking, *Farhang-e Moaser-e Farsi* is a very good dictionary. It is the only Persian dictionary which has undergone several revisions, and really justifies its title “A Dictionary of Contemporary Persian.” It is also an award-winning dictionary.

Next in chronological line comes a two-volume dictionary compiled by Abolhassan Najafi and published by Morvarid Publishers in 1999. It is entitled *Farhang-e Farsi-ye Amiyâne*, “A Dictionary of Colloquial or Spoken or Informal
Persian.” It covers an area of the language which had been totally ignored by the older
dictionaries, and which had been lightly touched upon by the recent ones. The work is
based on years of data collection through reading a large number of novels and short
stories, and through listening to people’s everyday conversation. It confines itself to the
colloquial expressions common in Tehran and draws on sources written in the past 80
years for citations and examples. This dictionary is not a replacement for general
Persian dictionaries, but it is a great and badly-needed supplement to them.

The most recent Persian dictionary is *Farhang-e Bozorg-e Sokhan* “Sokhan
Comprehensive Dictionary of Persian,” an eight-volume dictionary compiled under the
supervision of Hassan Anvari as the Editor-in-Chief, and published by Sokhan
Publishing Co. in 2002. The dictionary was put together over a period of eight years.
The research and compilation was carried out, according to the publisher, by a group of
more than one hundred contributors, including consultants, specialist editors, general
editors, lexicographers, translators, designers and so forth. Apart from a large number
of current periodicals, some 450 literary works, old and new, were used in the process
of extracting the entries. The dictionary includes 80,000 main entries, 40,000 subentries
and 170,000 citations and examples. These citations are quoted from the works of 800
writers and poets and, according to the publisher, cover a period of 12 centuries, from
the ninth to the twenty first century A.D. In some cases, in order to show the semantic
changes of a word, three citations are given: one from the 9th century, another from the
14th or 15th century and a third one from the 20th or 21st century. In order to avoid
confusion, the meanings of a word which are not used anymore are labeled “obsolete.”
For instance, *tavile* has three meanings. In contemporary Persian, it means “a place
where domesticated animals are kept.” This meaning is unmarked or unlabeled,
whereas the other two, “a string of pearls or of other precious stones” and “a rope by
which animals were tied up,” (Bateni, M.R, 2008). Farhang-e Bozorg-e Sokhan is considered as the best Persian dictionary available at the present.

5.1.9 Structure And Style of Persian Lexicography

The lexicographic tradition of Iran spans more than several centuries. Nonetheless, dictionaries compiled in this country face inconsistencies and shortcomings, which prevent such dictionaries from efficiently meeting the needs of their users. Over the past decades, user perspective has been a point of debate in lexicography, the considerations of which could contribute to the compilation of proper and more efficient dictionaries.

There are two parts in the structure of lexicography:

1. **Macrostructure** – overall structural organization of volume, included:
   - front matter, introduction, user guidelines
   - corpus – entries and definitions (plus often other stuff), typically organized alphabetically
   - End matter – appendices and additional information, eg. Personal names, place names, loan items etc.

2. **Microstructure** – internal structure of dictionary entry blocks, included:
   - headword (lemma, form to be looked up) – spelling
   - pronunciation,
   - grammatical information
   - part of speech category or word class
   - semantic specification – senses and reference and definition
   - cross-references to related items, related by sense
• synonyms and antonyms
• collocations, co-occurrence strings
• usage with examples and evidences
• etymological or historical notes
• stylistic and functional information

The macrostructure is the result of a selection of words through the use of various criteria. The most important activity in terms of macrostructure is providing lingua frame, which is related to computational linguistics. The authentic dictionaries are provided according to great lingua frames. The frame which is the base of providing comprehensive dictionary should comprise sources of writing and speaking in order to show the dimensions and diverse ranges of language.

Between the Persian dictionaries, Dehkhoda dictionary, has been compiled according to traditional method. The corpus of this dictionary is vast and various and consisted of most of Persian and Arabic versified texts. This dictionary became the foundation part of all dictionaries which have been compiled of the that.

The Moein Persian dictionary, created a new direction for the next general of lexicographers. This dictionary has distinguished speciality and made up of three separate parts: words, and terms, either rhetorical words which have been used in verse and prose, or slang used in the everyday spoken language.

Each entry includes spelling, phonetics, origin, grammar, definition and concept, examples and citations, synonyms and antonyms, etc… Words approved by the first Language Academy of Iran have also been cited in this dictionary. The second part concerns foreign compositions current in the texts of verse, prose, and the
colloquial language of Persian speakers. The third part is the Dictionary of Sciences. Another important part in macrostructure is composing the entries and their classification into original and secondary. For example "Daste Kasi Be Dahanesh Residan" (his hand can reach to his mouth, it means he can afford himself) can be placed as the original entry of "Dast, Dahan, and Residan", (hand, mouth, reach).

The correct order of entries in lexicon is related to macrostructure. Most of the lexicons are composed based on alphabetical order. In Persian dictionaries, all words are recorded according to Persian spelling and based on the pronunciation of standard language. For example, some words which have the same spelling with different pronunciation are placed according to their number of pronunciation, such as: Karam (Ba Kasre, a vowel sound below a letter), Karam (Ba Fathe, a vowel sound above the letter), Karam (Ba Kasre and Fathe, a vowel sound above and below a letter). The attitude towards language and the elements of language is important in determining the entries of lexicon. For example, only cognitive language can distinguish whether these words :"Tokhme Morgh(egg), takhte Khab(bed), kife dasti(purse)", are compound or not. Glossary is the sub-branch of linguistics and is a list of specialized words which is compiled by the specialist of each field and it's an activity in the area of macrostructure.

One of the important criterions in distinction between units of word is their specialities of phonetics and phonetics is one of the essential parts of microstructure. Phonetics information, such as pronunciation, stress, length and syllable are presented in great dictionaries. The following points were considered in determining the pronunciation of words: 1-choosing the alphabetical transcription to show persian voices and consonants 2-choosing suitable sign to show stress and length 3- recording speech pronunciation of words. In Persian dictionaries, Moein dictionary has shown
the accurate pronunciation of words with the Latin alphabet, and Dehkhoda dictionary has shown the letters in the brackets.

The part of speech is the most important information which is given for the dictionary entries. It distinguishes the grammatical role of words and their application in the sentences. One of the problems in Persian lexicography is the part of speech of the words, because some words have more than one grammatical role and some dictionaries specify them with numbers, such as: "Ziba" means beautiful and "Khob" means good both are noun and adjective in Persian. The part of speech (noun, adjective, adverb, …) have been discussed completely in Dehkhoda dictionary. In Moein dictionary they have been specified with the abbreviatory signs in the parenthesis.

Definition and implication information are important in dictionaries. One of the most important responsibilities of a lexicographer is defining the different meanings of a word and in mind semantics has an important role in definition of words. Synonym is one of the most recognized relations between units of language and it can be defined as two or more words of the same language, belonging to the same part of speech and possessing one or more identical or nearly identical denotational meanings, interchangeable at least in some contexts, without any alteration on the denotational meaning, but differing in the morphemic composition, phonemic shape, shades of meaning, connotations, affective value, style, valency and idiomatic use. Antonym is a word opposite in meaning to another (e.g. bad and good or dead and alive). Transformation of meaning should be observed in lexicography, too. For example in the past, the word "Shabestan" (a part of mosque designed for sleeping) meant "Haramsara" (women's apartment) but nowadays, it is said to "a part of Masjed" (mosque).
In most large dictionaries, historical information is presented. For this purpose, abbreviatory signs are used, for example; the word "Shokh" which means "witty" in these days, it meant "Brazen" and "Dirty" in the past. For the division of chronological and historical units of language, information about historical linguistics and Old Persian language and domination on different texts in different times is necessary.

On the other hand, for clarifying the meaning and application of units of words, one or more examples are given for each word, if the lexicon has been compiled based on great frame and comprehensive, then examples are selected from that frame. Otherwise the lexicographer himself should make an example. Selection of examples should be based on principles of semantics.

Dehkhoda in his dictionary has mentioned many phrases cited as an example for a word. In Moein dictionary, most attention is given to the examples, and phrase cited as an example has been not used, except in some cases, and most of them are poem in which understanding them is sometimes difficult. So it is better not to use poem example. Phrase as an example comes from the written sources and its sources are also mentioned but example is given by the lexicographer.

Historical information and etymology are parts of macrostructure in comprehensive dictionaries. So it is nessacery for etymologists to be specialist in historical and comparative linguistics. Chronological background and Lingua frame should be considered for compiling the Persian etymology dictionary. Between Persian dictionaries, Moein dictionary and Sokhan dictionary have etymology information a in this case, Persian dictionaries have weak point.
5.2 Suggestions And Recommendations

5.2.1 Suggestions for Lexicography

1- In compiling dictionary of a trusted type, lexicographers should have the necessary expertise in to knowledge of to language or languages for monolingual or bilingual respectively They should be familiar with fundamental linguistic concepts as well as the in the concepts of different fields theoretically, technically and scientifically in order to be in accordance with the latest lexicography principles and today’s users’ needs.

2- Today, lexicography is a scientific and linguistics based. Thus, lexicographers should pay attention to the all mechanisms of the language systems such as phonological, morphological, semantic and usage information.

3- Lexicographers should specify the linguistic variety to be described or which variety is the basic one in the introduction of the dictionary, because linguistic varieties are one of the main problems for lexicography.

4- There is no semantic frequency dictionary in Persian that lexicographers could record the most common meanings and concepts according to it. Compiling such dictionary is one of the main necessities of lexicography in Persian that will be an effective help to lexicographers in semantic arrangement.

5- Since the contemporary Persian is confronted with one of the most ever-changing linguistic stages, the Persian lexicographers should take into consideration some fundamental points in this regard listed below:

(i) They should avoid recording archaic and old-fashioned words with the minimum or zero frequency.

(ii) They should pay attention to the dynamic, living and changing language and take account of recording contemporary spoken words and expressions
in their work, due to the fact that the change speed of spoken language is always more than written one and if the words are not recorded, the recognition of social and popular culture will be confronted with difficulties because they will be changed rapidly.

(iii) They also should take account of accepted foreign based words on the basis of needs and record them according to their frequency in the language.

(iv) Benefiting from linguistics results in compiling Persian dictionaries in an indispensable and fundamental manner. Therefore the lexicographers should try to apply theoretical and practical achievements linguistics in compiling Persian dictionaries.

(v) Most of words and combinations that are common in contemporary Persian are not recorded in any dictionary. It is better to compile a comprehensive or various dictionaries for reference and writing.

5.2.2 Suggestions for Entry Selection

1- Lexicographer should pay attention to the various styles of the dictionary and provide the entries as the in contexts, but in simpler and easier manner.

2- Lexicographer should select a unified form of writing in recording words.

3- Lexicographer should determine scientific standards before entry selection in order to achieve consistency in the dictionary.

4- Lexicographer should take account of frequency in selecting entries, because increasing frequency of linguistic forms makes their record necessary in the dictionary.

5- The identification of the generality rate of specialized words is very difficult, thus, for their selection in general dictionaries, the lexicographer should refer to the experts of the pertinent field and general lexicographers.
6- The selection of entries in the field of general language is a difficult matter, thus, lexicographers should take account of linguistic considerations and morphological standards.

5.2.3 Suggestions for Evidences and Examples

1- Evidence and examples should be mentioned from various types, sources and periods in order to show the different and various forms and meanings of words in a language in the record and compilation of a dictionary.

2- The selected evidence from the corpus or made examples should be in a way that the meaning and usage of the linguistic units would be specified clearly. Therefore, it is better that the selection of evidence or example would be according to the semantics and pragmatics principles. For example the evidence that is provided for “boshke” (barrel) in the sense of “chagh” (fat) should not belong to the formal or literary context, because this word belongs to the colloquial register of the language. On the other hand, for “andishidan” (thinking) which belonged to the literary and formal registers, the informal evidence cannot be provided for it.

3- Regarding proverbs and maxims, the combinations should be mentioned in a separate dictionary and the highest frequent ones should be provided in the comprehensive and large dictionaries.

4- It is better to not use poetic evidence as the example, because poetry has a particular discourse and in most cases does not follow natural language and its reading and understanding is out of the normal users’ patience.

5- Since a monolingual dictionary should pattern language speakers’ linguistic potential, because most of monolingual dictionaries’ users are language learners or individuals that the language of the dictionary is not their native or mother
tongue. Therefore, in the comprehensive dictionary, descriptions should be done exactly and precisely. In such dictionary, the variety of the examples should be rich, because the examples are more constructive for the user than the definition.

5.2.4 Suggestions for Etymology

1- Unfortunately, since informal etymology is founded as the scientific or pseudo-scientific by some individuals intentionally or unintentionally in Iran which may cause serious dangers in the field of Iranian language and culture. The linguists working in the field of lexicography are obliged to record accurate etymological information in the monolingual dictionaries, decrease the scattering and aberrations and minimally they should provide a reference for answering such information.

2- The reasonable and possible way for the compilation of a morphological dictionary in Persian is using group work and research.

3- In the compilation of etymological parts of dictionaries, the etymological work should be assigned to one expect of the field who has detailed information concerning words and historical-comparative linguistics.

4- Lexicographer should take into consideration that etymology is not only particular to old fashioned words, but in the contemporary, there are words or expressions that their origins are not clear such as rantkhar (bribe-taker), kafinet (café net), vebgardi (surfing), toop (top, excellent) which are controversy. Thus, the root, semantic changes and the history origin of the words and expressions should be specified as well as the etymological explanations of the words should be recorded.
5.2.5 Suggestions for Corpus

1- The corpus which is the basis for a compilation of a comprehensive dictionary should include a wide range of written sources to reflect various linguistic dimensions and varieties. Based on this, differentiation should be existed between literary worth and linguistic worth as well as paying special attention to the linguistic features which is one of the most important of selection standards.

2- It is better to utilize the experience of the old-Persian experts in the selection of archaic texts for the selection of lexical units, because the matter requires familiarity with morphological and syntactic features of the texts.

3- The type of the linguistic corpus depends on the range of the dictionary. Therefore, the lexicographer should make decision that to what extent to use the old-fashioned, archaic and dialectical forms and how to select texts chronologically, historically and spatially. In this regard, lexicographer should review large number of printed materials in order to be informed of new words and meanings and linguistic changes as well as the readability of the dictionary.

4- The extraction of words from texts by the computer and computerized corpora should be taken into consideration. Lexical materials and computerized readable texts are now common among the lexicographers which should be the encouraged for compiling better dictionaries and barriers for copying a dictionary from another one, because computer provides information more rapidly and accurately and using computerized bases is much more useful than copying from other dictionaries for the lexicographer.
5.2.6 Suggestions for Definition

1- Lexicographer can use various semantic relationships among lexical units in definition. The relationships are seen in the semantic system of language among concepts that superficially are independent of each other, but, there are close relationships among them.

2- Benefiting higher from synonymous and applied definitions will bring about more positive results in the case that the synonymous definition is used appropriately. Additionally, it is recommended that the lexicographer use some labels in order to present some brief additional explanations and indicate the synonyms’ differences.

5.2.7 Suggestions for Using Grammar

1- Due to the fact that the final objective and activity of grammar-writing and lexicography from the viewpoint of planning, is codifying and consequently a type of standardization and recording language, linguistic presumptions in each field should be specified.

2- Specifying the grammatical categories of each word is one of the primary tasks of the lexicographers.

3- Lexicographers should provide accurate and comprehensive definition for each grammatical identity of each entry in compilation of general dictionaries.

5.2.8 Suggestions for Transcription

1- The suitable selection of phonetic alphabet for showing Persian vowels and consonants

2- The suitable selection of signs for showing suprasegmental features and stress
3- The way of referring to different linguistic phonetic elements with the same written form such as sekteh/sakteh (apoplexy), sajdeh/sojdeh/sejdeh (prostration) should be specified.

4- The spoken and real pronunciation record of linguistic elements such as ejtema/estema/ztema for society should be used.

5.2.9 Suggestions for Using Computer in Lexicography

1- Lexicographers can benefit from computer facilities in the compilation in collecting, processing, restoring information, rapid and errorless alphabetizing of words, frequency compilation, rapid extraction of information and contexts, the possibility of rapid adding information to the different parts of the corpus, the possibility of rewriting, revising and any change in increase or decrease of information, Most once computer saves time and cost and makes information recording more accurate.

2- Lexicographers should prioritize to use of computer in the linguistic corpus recording, entry selection and other lexicography processes, because not only it improves the work but also it is extremely safe and trusted.

3- With the assistance of computer, lexicographers can actually save their time and the surplus time may be utilized to concentrate on those parts of lexicography that require more attention of human intelligence.

5.2.10 Suggestion for future studies:

As the recent study only concentratde on the monolingual dictionaries of Persian language, studies may be conducted to analyse the format and methodology of bilingual as multilingual dictionaries and also the issues and problems faced by the lexicographers in their makings. We have other dictionaries of special and technical
nature which are not studied yet. Such studies will provide a comprehensive picture of progress and growth of lexicography and its dimensions, in general and Persian lexicography in particular.