

Special Field and Subject Field Lexicography Contributing to Lexicography

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Abstract: Restricted dictionaries are fully-fledged dictionaries and their contribution to lexicography should never be underestimated. Because restricted dictionaries often are neglected in lexicographic discussions this article emphasises the significance of their role as members of the lexicographic family. Within a comprehensive dictionary culture the focus should not only be on dictionaries dealing with languages for general purposes but also on dictionaries in which languages for special purposes are treated. This paper firstly offers some terminological clarity and distinguishes between subject field dictionaries and special field dictionaries. The user-perspective is then discussed before it is shown how aspects of a general theory of lexicography also prevail in these dictionaries. This applies among others to the subtypological classification as well as different lexicographic functions. Using a dictionary from each of the categories of subject field and special field dictionaries it is indicated how dictionary structures are employed and further developed in an innovative way. Attention is given to structures like the article structure and the frame structure and to a transtextual approach in monolingual dictionaries with a bilingual dimension. The focus in the discussion of the subject field dictionary is on different aspects of the macrostructure. An explanation is given of double-layered sublemmata and it is shown how integrated macrostructures are employed in this dictionary. It is indicated how this section of the lexicographic practice can enrich the field of metalexigraphy and dictionary research.

Keywords: BACK MATTER TEXTS, DOUBLE-LAYERED SUBLEMMATA, FIRST LEVEL SUBLEMMATA, GUIDING ELEMENT, INTEGRATED MACROSTRUCTURE, LEARNER'S DICTIONARY, PARTIAL ARTICLE STRETCHES, SPECIAL FIELD DICTIONARY, SPECIALISED DICTIONARY, SUBJECT FIELD DICTIONARY, SUBLEMMATA, TRANSTEXTUAL APPROACH, USER-PERSPECTIVE

Opsomming: Spesialeveldleksikografie en vakleksikografie lewer 'n bydrae tot leksikografie. Beperkteveldwoordeboeke is volwaardige woordeboeke en hulle bydrae tot die leksikografie mag nie onderskat word nie. Aangesien beperkteveldwoordeboeke dikwels in leksikografiese gesprekke afgeskeep word, beklemtoon hierdie artikel die belang van hulle rol as lede van die woordeboekfamilie. In 'n omvattende woordeboekkultuur moet die fokus nie net op woordeboeke vir taal vir algemene doeleindes wees nie, maar ook op woordeboeke waarin die taal vir spesifieke doeleindes bewerk word. Dié artikel bied eerstens 'n terminologiese vereenduidiging en onderskei tussen vakwoordeboeke en spesialeveldwoordeboeke. Daarna word die gebruikersperspektief bespreek voordat daar aangetoon word hoe aspekte van die algemene leksikografie ook in hierdie woordeboeke ter sake is. Dit geld onder meer aspekte van die subtipologiese verde-

ling asook verskillende leksikografiese funksies. Aan die hand van 'n lid van elk van die kategorieë van vak- en spesialeveldwoordeboeke word daar gewys hoe veral woordeboekstrukture op 'n innoverende manier in hierdie woordeboeke benut en aangepas word. Aandag word onder meer gegee aan die artikelstruktuur en die raamstruktuur asook 'n transtekstuele benadering in eentalige woordeboeke met 'n tweetalige dimensie. Die fokus in die bespreking van die vakwoordeboek is veral op verskillende aspekte van die makrostruktuur. 'n Beskrywing word gebied van dubbelvlak-kige sublemmata. Daar word ook gewys hoe geïntegreerde makrostrukture in die betrokke woordeboek gebruik word. Daar word aangedui hoe vanuit hierdie afdeling van die leksikografie-praktyk die terrein van die metaleksikografie en woordeboeknavorsing verruim kan word.

Slutelwoorde: AANLEERDERWOORDEBOEK, AGTERTEKSTE, DEELARTIKELTRAJEKTE, DUBBELVLAKSUBLEMMATA, EERSTEVLAKEBLEMMATA, GEBRUIKERSPERSPEKTIEF, GEÏNTEGREERDE MAKROSTRUKTURE, GIDSELEMENT, SPESIALEVELDWOORDEBOEK, SUBLEMMATA, TRANSTEKSTUELE BENADERING, VAKWOORDEBOEK

1. Introduction

Kilgarriff (2012: 27) says: "When ordinary people refer to dictionaries, they mean general language dictionaries like the Oxford English Dictionary, Le Grand/Petit Robert, Duden, Webster, etc." He criticises an approach where a quantitative comparison between general language dictionaries and what he calls special language dictionaries is used to indicate that many dictionaries do not have language as their object. According to Kilgarriff such a comparison:

"is like noting that there are more local airstrips than international airports in the world, so basing an account of aviation on local airstrips. Numbers of publications alone do not give a good overall picture, and I remain convinced that general language dictionaries are central to the lexicographical firmament."

This central position of general language dictionaries, and to regard them as default or prototypical dictionaries, especially due to their high frequency of use, cannot and should not be disputed. However, one also has to acknowledge the existence of numerous dictionaries that are not general language dictionaries, e.g. those dealing with the terminology of different subject fields. They do not primarily focus on language and do not have the same frequency of use as general language dictionaries, but this does not exclude them from the domain of lexicography. It would be an injustice to underestimate their value as lexicographic products and their contribution to the development of the broad field of lexicography.

According to Wiegand (1989: 251) lexicography is a practice, aimed at the production of dictionaries in order to initiate another practice, i.e. the cultural practice of dictionary use. The lexicographic practice gives evidence of a variety of dictionary types with different aims, objectives, functions and users. The lexicographic practice is comprehensive and all types of dictionaries fall within its scope. This comprehensive nature does not only apply to the lexicographic

practice but also to the theoretical component of lexicography, i.e. metalexicography and dictionary research. Metalexicography and dictionary research are concerned with dictionaries and not only with general language dictionaries. Dictionary research is directed at all types of dictionaries. In this regard Schierholz (2003: 10) says that the total of all theories directed at lexicography and dictionaries as well as the scientific practice are regarded as dictionary research.

Lexicography, both the practice and the theory, contains a variety of sub-domains, including domains that have their focus on e.g. general language dictionaries, subject-specific dictionaries or dictionaries focusing on a specific data type, e.g. pronunciation dictionaries or spelling dictionaries.

This paper aims to show some mutual aspects of special field lexicography and general language lexicography. This can be illustrated by means of typological diversity but it can also be seen in the way in which lexicographic functions and different dictionary structures come to the fore in these different domains of the lexicographic practice. Bergenholtz (1995: 53) aptly captures the approach to be followed in this paper, when he says that lexicography has both general language and the language of subject fields in its scope.

2. Towards terminological clarity

2.1 Terminography and special field lexicography

In the fields of lexicography and terminology there are different points of view regarding the use of the terms *terminography* and *special field lexicography* and whether they should be regarded as synonyms or not, cf. the well-balanced discussion in Bergenholtz (1995). This distinction will not be discussed in the present paper. The term *terminography* will not be used here. Instead, the terms *special field lexicography* and *subject field lexicography* will be used — but not as synonyms. In the subsequent paragraph the less precise terms *specialized dictionaries* and *specialized lexicography* will also be used, albeit that this use will then be discarded.

2.2 Specialised lexicography versus general lexicography

In the English lexicographic terminology it has been a problem to find an unambiguous term for that section of lexicography that does not have general language as its object. Terms like *special language dictionaries*, *subject-specific dictionaries*, *special field dictionaries*, *specialised dictionaries* and *technical dictionaries* have been used. Bergenholtz and Tarp's *Manual of Specialised Lexicography* gave a firm footing to the term *specialised dictionaries/lexicography*. This term is also used in publications like Schierholz (2003: 5), Fuertes-Olivera (2010), Jesenšek (2013) and in translating terms like *Fachwörterbuch* (*Specialized dictionary*) and *Fachlexikogra-*

phie (*Specialized lexicography*) in the *Wörterbuch zur Lexikographie und Wörterbuchforschung / Dictionary of Lexicography and Dictionary Research* (Wiegand et al. 2010–2020) as well as in the *Routledge Handbook of Lexicography* (Fuentes-Olivera 2018). In this handbook Humbley (2018: 317) explains the use and scope of this term as follows:

"Specialised dictionaries are defined here by the specialised nature of the subjects they treat, focusing on particular subject fields, professional practices or even leisure activities such as sports ..."

For the general dictionary user and even for the lexicographer it often remains unclear exactly what is meant by *specialised lexicography*. Does it only refer to dictionaries in which the lexicon of subject fields is treated or also to other dictionaries that do not have the full lexical stock of the general language as its object or do not present a treatment comparable to that of traditional general language dictionaries?

In his typological classification of dictionaries Zgusta (1971: 204) makes a distinction between "general dictionaries on the one side, and restricted (or special) dictionaries on the other". According to Zgusta the restriction lies therein that the lexicographer decides "that he will make his choice from only a certain part of the lexicon of the language." Zgusta argues that there is practically an endless number of different restrictions — reflecting any principle or combination of principles determined by the lexicographer of a dictionary. These include language varieties, slang, jargon, trades, crafts, sports, professional languages, etymology, loan words, abbreviations, etc.

In the comprehensive international encyclopedia of lexicography (Hausmann et al. 1989–1991) the German term *Spezialwörterbücher* is often used to refer to certain types of restricted dictionaries, e.g. in the table of contents of the second volume *Paradigmatische Spezialwörterbücher, Spezialwörterbücher zu markierten Lemmata* and *Spezialwörterbücher mit bestimmten Informationstypen*. The respective English translations of this term are completely unsatisfactory: *Paradigmatic dictionaries* (no attempt to translate the *Spezial-*), *Dictionaries dealing specifically with marked standard language entrywords* and *Dictionaries offering specific types of information*. English clearly presents no adequate equivalent for this occurrence of *Spezial-*.

The scope of Zgusta's term *restricted dictionary* could include dictionaries falling within the scope of both the German terms *Fachwörterbuch* and *Spezialwörterbuch* — something not achieved by either *specialised dictionary* or *special field dictionary*. In English a clearer terminological differentiation is needed. In this paper the terms *special field* and *subject field* will be used. *Subject field dictionary* will be used as an approximate equivalent of the German *Fachwörterbuch* and *special field dictionary* as an approximate equivalent of *Spezialwörterbuch*. The latter category includes the whole range of Zgusta's restricted dictionaries with the exception of dictionaries dealing with academic subjects. This implies that e.g. dictionaries of football terms, philately, idioms and pronunciation will be

regarded as special field dictionaries, whereas dictionaries of e.g. chemistry, linguistics and economics will be regarded as subject field dictionaries.

In the remainder of this paper the focus will be on various aspects of restricted dictionaries to illustrate that subject field and special field lexicography do not only fall within the scope of the overarching discipline of lexicography, but also that the practice of subject and special field lexicography contributes to the development of the broad domain of lexicography.

3. The metalexicographic domain

In the emergence and early development of the discipline of metalexicography and dictionary research there had been a strong focus on general language dictionaries. This was to the detriment of special and subject field lexicography where insufficient in depth research into these domains prevailed, as indicated by Wiegand (1988). During the last decades the situation has improved — as is evident in research publications such as Tarp (1994; 2000), Schierholz (2003; 2013), Wiegand (2003; 2004; 2004a), Fuertes-Olivera and Arribas-Baño (2008), Fuertes-Olivera (2010), Jesenšek (2013), Humbley (2018). In various contributions in Hausmann et al. (1989–1991) different types of special field dictionaries have also been discussed. Gouws (2016: 107-109) argues in favour of a comprehensive dictionary culture that should have the full lexicographic spectrum, including both general language and special and subject field dictionaries, in its scope.

Albeit that research into and discussions about special and subject field dictionaries are not yet on equal par with that of general language dictionaries the contributions have shown that special and subject field lexicography belongs to the broader field of lexicography and these publications reflect a significant number of mutual issues between general language and special and subject field lexicography. Some of these aspects will be briefly referred to in the subsequent paragraphs.

4. The user-perspective and dictionary typology

Dictionaries are planned and compiled in response to the needs and reference skills of a well-defined target user group. In general language dictionaries it has been a longstanding approach that diverse target user groups demand different approaches and different dictionaries, even with regard to dictionaries belonging to the same broad category like monolingual or bilingual dictionaries. Bergenholtz and Tarp (2010: 28) indicate that terminographers and most lexicographers agree that terminography differs from lexicography in various ways including: "The target group of terminology is the expert, whereas in lexicography it is the layman." However, a look at the development in the field of lexicography clearly shows that when it comes to subject field lexicography as

executed by lexicographers this is not the case. Humbley (2018: 319) recognises different types of users of specialised dictionaries. These user groups are laypersons, educated laypersons and experts. Gouws (2016: 109) complements the classification of experts, semi-experts and laymen made by Bergenholtz and Tarp (1995: 19) with an additional group, namely the informed layperson. This is a layperson in a specific subject field but he or she has acquired some knowledge of that specific field. The user-perspective with regard to the fields of special and specialised lexicography also comes to the fore in modern-day metalexigraphical publications like Fuertes-Olivera and Arribas-Baño (2008), Fuertes-Olivera (2010) and Jesenšek (2013).

Cognizance of the user has also expanded the typological spectrum of subject field dictionaries. One of the major typological explosions in general language dictionaries has been the emergence and growth of pedagogical dictionaries, especially learner's dictionaries, during the last two decades of the previous century. Learner's dictionaries became a significant focal point in metalexigraphical discussions, cf. Lemmens and Wekker (1986), Cowie (1987), Hartmann (1992) Van der Colff (1996), Hollós (2004), Steyn (2004), Tarp (2004; 2008) and Runte (2015). This typological category has also found its way into the domain of subject field lexicography, once again cf. Fuertes-Olivera and Arribas-Baño (2008), Fuertes-Olivera (2010) and Jesenšek (2013). A growing number of subject field dictionaries have also been compiled for users belonging to the class of learners.

Learner, a more or less unambiguous term in general language lexicography, had also been employed in special and subject field lexicography where it acquired more than one sense. Gouws (2010) already referred to the ambiguity in the use of the word *learner* when discussing special and subject field dictionaries. In some of these dictionaries the target user is a learner of the specific subject or field, e.g. in the *Schüler Duden: Die Musik* (Kwiatkowski 1989). In other cases the user is a learner of the language of the dictionary who needs a specific subject field dictionary. An example of such a dictionary is the *Oxford Dictionary of Computing for Learners of English* (Pyne and Tuck 1996). As stated in its preface, this subject field dictionary has been compiled for users learning the English language. In some cases *learner* could refer to users with both these qualities. The *Ungarisch-Deutsches Deutsch-Ungarisches Fachwörterbuch zur Rentenversicherung* (Fata 2005) is a subject field dictionary but it is also intended to be a learner's dictionary used in institutes where German is taught as specialised foreign language.

The user and the subtypological nature of special and subject field dictionaries determine the contents. This is clear when comparing the treatment of the same term in a subject field dictionary for learners of the field and experts in the field. The *SASOL Science and Technology Resource* (Hartmann-Petersen et al. 2001), a subject field dictionary for school learners, defines the term *genome* as follows:

genome The sum-total of all of an individual's genes, and hence its entire chromosome set.

Fig. 1: SASOL Science and Technology Resource

The *Gene Technology Encyclopedic Dictionary* (Kaufmann and Bergenholtz 1998), a subject field dictionary aimed at the expert, defines the same term as:

genome *genoma* m
In eukaryotes the genome is the chromosomes or DNA present in a haploid cell, so if the chromosome number in the somatic cells of an organism is $2n$ and the amount of DNA is $2C$ then the genome comprises n chromosomes with an amount of DNA which is C . Sometimes the word is also used of all chromosomes or all DNA in a diploid cell, but in that case the expression diploid genome should be used. The genome of *E. coli*, i.e. the amount of DNA in one *E. coli* chromosome, has a size of $4 \cdot 10^6$ bp and the human genome has a size of about $3 \cdot 10^9$ bp. Mitochondria and chloroplasts possess small circular genomes encoding some of their components.
● The human genome, for example, are thought to contain fewer than 10^5 genes.
▲ an animal ~ *un* ~ *animal*; the host cell's ~ *el* ~ *de las células hospederas*; the human ~ *el* ~ *humano*; the mitochondrial ~ *el* ~ *mitochondrial*; the viral ~ *el* ~ *viral*
→ diploid; eukaryote; haploid
genome analysis *análisis* m *genómico*

Fig. 2: *Gene Technology Encyclopedic Dictionary*

5. Innovative improvements in the lexicographic practice

The interactive relation between theory and practice in lexicography implies that theory should guide the practice, but it should also be enriched by the practice. This applies to all domains of the lexicographic practice and to a theoretical approach underpinned by a comprehensive and all-inclusive dictionary culture. As a result special and subject field dictionaries need to be products of the application of a sound theoretical approach, and developments in lexicographic theory should also reflect changes initiated in an innovative lexicographic practice. In the remainder of this paper it will be shown how lexicographic theory has contributed to ensuring some good subject and special field dictionaries but also how advances in some of these dictionaries have resulted in improvements in the relevant lexicographic theory — where practice takes the lead and theory has to catch up.

Every dictionary should have an intended target user group and the lexicographic needs and reference skills of this group should determine the contents, functions and structures of the specific dictionary. As seen in the treatment of the term *genome* the extent of data presented in the item giving the paraphrase of meaning shows a vast difference that is determined by the needs of the target users. The lexicographic functions to be satisfied by a specific dictionary should also be determined in accordance with the user group of that dictionary. The *Wörterbuch zur Lexikographie und Wörterbuchforschung / Dictionary of Lexicography and Dictionary Research* (Wiegand et al. 2010–2020) is a subject field dictionary compiled for the expert and semi-expert. With regard to lexicographic functions, the typical user consults this dictionary with either a communicative need of text reception or translation or a cognitive need. The article of the lemma *sign expandiertes allgemeines Suchbereichsstrukturmodell* (Figure 3) shows how the text reception function is achieved in the brief item giving a definition (presented in the first search zone) whilst a cognitive function is accounted for in the section introduced by the bullet (●), where additional data transfer and more encyclopedic explanations are presented. The translation function is satisfied by the listing of translation equivalents in the final search zone of the article. The variety of search zones in this article also indicates the way in which an article structure with an appropriate inner access structure gives evidence of a well-planned packaging of data. Theory is applied to practice.

In the subsequent sections it will be shown how the practice of special and subject field lexicography utilises insights from the field of dictionary research in an innovative way to enhance the quality of certain dictionary structures.

5.1 A special field dictionary

Idiomewoordeboek (De Villiers and Gouws 1988) is a special field dictionary that presents and treats a selection of Afrikaans idioms and fixed expressions. This dictionary illustrates that dictionaries dealing with a subsection of the lexicon of a given language can utilise and improve existing dictionary structures and can enrich the lexicographic practice as well as the field of metalexicography and dictionary research. Figure 4 displays a partial article stretch from this dictionary. Although idioms and fixed expressions are the primary treatment units, they are not the guiding elements of the articles in terms of the outer access structure of the dictionary. Due to practical problems in entering full idioms as guiding elements, this dictionary has opted for a system where a single core word from the expression is entered as guiding element in its alphabetical position. The idiom or fixed expression is entered, in bold, in a separate search zone. In partial article stretches with different articles of idioms and fixed expressions for which the same core word has been selected, there is a repeated occurrence of that core word as iterative guiding element. This can be seen in Figure 4 with regard to the core word *kat* (cat):

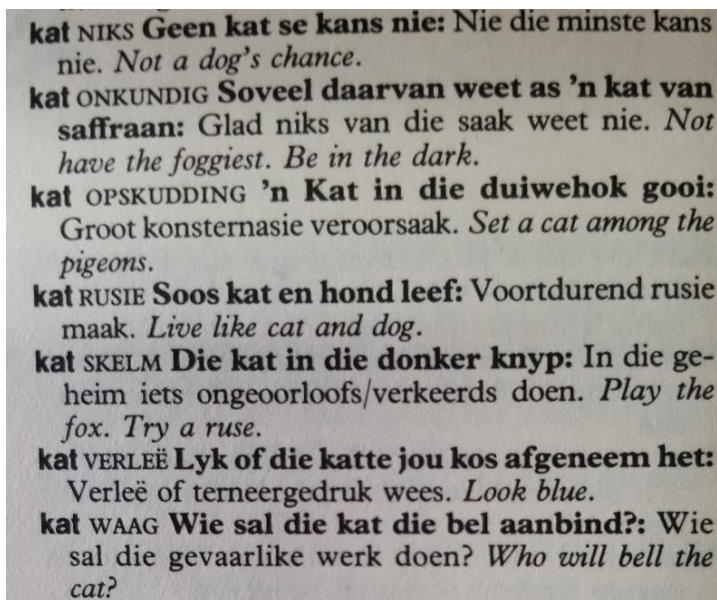


Fig. 4: *Idiomewoordeboek*

Figure 5 presents the article in which the idiom *soveel daarvan weet as 'n kat van saffraan* is treated:

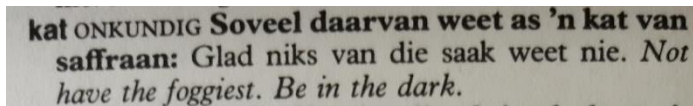


Fig. 5: *Idiomewoordeboek*

In terms of Wolski (1989: 365) the guiding element *kat* is a lemma part occurring in a lemma-external position, here specifically as guiding element in the article entrance position, albeit isolated from the full form of the lemma sign. Between the guiding element and the idiom functioning as primary treatment unit is the item *ONKUNDIG*. This item gives the semantic field to which the idiom belongs. The back matter section of this dictionary contains two texts that can assist the user to find idioms and expressions that fall within specific semantic fields. The first text gives the item indicating the semantic field as guiding element of an index article, as seen in Figure 6.

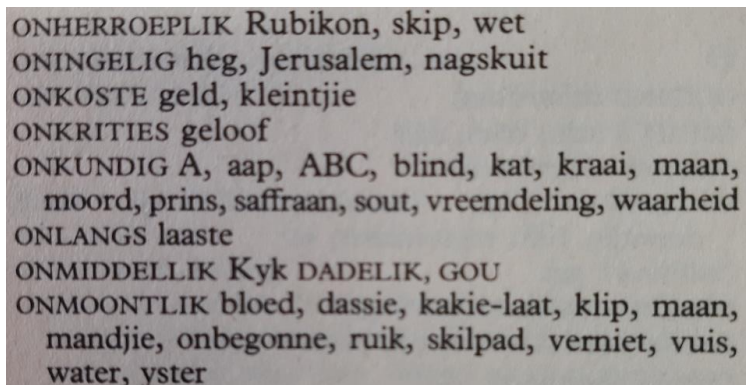
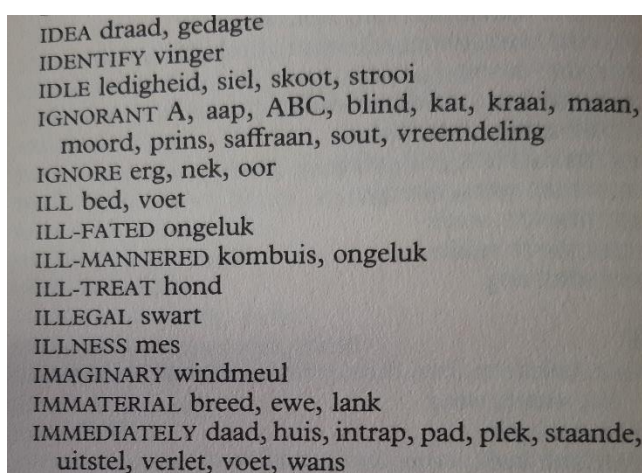


Fig. 6: *Idiomewoordeboek*

This is followed by a listing of words, that are guiding elements of articles in the main text, containing idioms and expressions that reflect a meaning falling within the specific semantic field. The article of the index lemma *ONKUNDIG* guides the user, among others, to the guiding element *kat* where the idiom *soveel daarvan weet as 'n kat van saffraan* is treated. Where a partial article stretch in the main text contains more than one idiom or fixed expression with the same guiding element, these articles are ordered according to the alphabetical value of the items giving the semantic field — in Figure 4 from *NIKS – WAAG*.

Idiomewoordeboek is a monolingual dictionary that has been partly bilin-

gualised (cf. Hartmann 1994). In the main text of the dictionary, the idiom or fixed expression is followed by a brief paraphrase of meaning in Afrikaans (in Figure 5 *Glad niks van die saak weet nie*). Then one or more items in English follow that present one or more equivalent idioms or fixed expressions in English, or one or more brief paraphrases of meaning (In Figure 5: *Not have the foggiest. Be in the dark*). This bilingual dimension is continued in the back matter section with a text that contains a list of English words representing the different semantic fields, functioning as guiding elements of the index articles. Figure 7 presents a partial article stretch from this back matter text.



IDEA draad, gedagte
IDENTIFY vinger
IDLE ledigheid, siel, skoot, strooi
IGNORANT A, aap, ABC, blind, kat, kraai, maan,
moord, prins, saffraan, sout, vreemdeling
IGNORE erg, nek, oor
ILL bed, voet
ILL-FATED ongeluk
ILL-MANNERED kombuis, ongeluk
ILL-TREAT hond
ILLEGAL swart
ILLNESS mes
IMAGINARY windmeul
IMMATERIAL breed, ewe, lank
IMMEDIATELY daad, huis, intrap, pad, plek, staande,
uitstel, verlet, voet, wans

Fig. 7: *Idiomewoordeboek*

The English item functioning as guiding element of the index article, e.g. *IGNORANT* in Figure 7, is followed by words directing the user to the relevant idioms or fixed expressions in the central text of the dictionary. These English items do not occur in the central list of the dictionary.

It is clear that the lexicographic process resulting in *Idiomewoordeboek* was devised in a planned and consistent way. In terms of the discussion of lexicographic processes in Wiegand (1998: 37-38) this dictionary adheres to significant criteria that characterise the lexicographic practice like calculability, analysability, verifiability, regulatability, learnability and testability.

With regard to adhering to and expanding the general theory of lexicographic theory, this dictionary employs and creatively enhances existing lexicographic structures and displays a variety of features accounted for in meta-lexicography as well as innovative adaptations. These innovations are seen in the macrostructural presentation, the article structure and the ordering of items within the articles where both alphabetical and semantic criteria play a

determining role, the frame structure, the transtextual use of a bilingual dimension and the poly-accessible nature of this dictionary.

5.2 A subject field dictionary

The structures of some subject field dictionaries also give evidence of the extent to which these restricted dictionaries are rooted in the overarching domain of lexicography and that they do not function alongside it. Existing structures are employed and often adapted in such an innovative way, that these changes activate further research and discussions in the field of metalexicography and dictionary research.

The South African *Woordeboek vir die Gesondheidswetenskappe / Dictionary for the Health Sciences* (Brink and Lochner 2011), henceforth abbreviated as WGW, has experts and semi-experts in the field of the health sciences as its target user group. This dictionary displays a number of interesting macrostructural strategies.

5.2.1 Macrostructural strategies

5.2.1.1 Sublemmatisation

According to Wiegand and Gouws (2013: 78) the macrostructure of a dictionary is the textual structure that presents the ordering of all the elements that contribute to the macrostructural coverage of the specific dictionary. It is important to note that they refer to *all* elements of the macrostructural coverage. Bergenholtz, Tarp and Wiegand (1999) give a comprehensive discussion of the ordering of lemmata in subject field dictionaries. They also refer to the ordering of multiword terms as lemmata and specifically to their occurrence in non-grouped niches (Bergenholtz, Tarp and Wiegand 1999: 1817). The WGW also has to negotiate the inclusion and treatment of numerous multiword terms. Some of these terms are included as main lemmata in the default vertical ordering of the macrostructural presentation, but many are ordered in non-grouped clusters in either a nested or a niched format. According to Gouws (2012: 259) these clusters are often attached to the article of the preceding main lemma of which the lemma sign represents a term that also functions as the initial part of the multiword term. For space-saving reasons this first lemma part is given in an abbreviated format in the cluster, resulting in a partial lemma, cf. Bergenholtz, Tarp and Wiegand (1999: 1817), presented here as sublemma. Attached to the article of the lemma sign *nucleus* Figure 8 shows the condensed non-grouped niche of partial lemmata, presented as sublemmata: *n. arcuatus*, *n. basalis*, *n. caudatus*, *n. dentatus*, *n. puposus*, representing the multiword terms *nucleus arcuatus*, *nucleus basalis*, *nucleus caudatus*, *nucleus dentatus* and *nucleus puposus*.

nucleus:† *nucleus*. (L. *nucleus* neut) Latyns-afgeleide benaming wat dui op: **1.** die sentrale gedeelte van 'n anatomiese struktuur; of **2.** 'n begrensde versameling senuweeselle in die sentrale senuweestelsel wat grys van kleur is, en dus maklik makroskopies van die omliggende witstof van die brein onderskei kan word. Die meeste kerne is geassosieer met 'n bepaalde funksie of groep funksies. Die grysstof wat die korteks van die serebrale hemisfeer vorm, asook die grysstof wat die medulla van die rugmurg vorm, word tradisioneel nie "nuclei" genoem nie, ondanks die feit dat hul histologies en fisiologies nie van neurologiese kerne onderskei kan word nie. Kyk NUKLEUS.

n. arcuatus: *n. arcuatus*. (L. *arcuatus* boogvormig) Boogvormige grysstofkern in die intermediêre hipotalamus, o.a. betrokke by prolaktien- en groei-hormoonsekresie.

n. basalis: *n., basal*. (meerv. *nuclei basales*) Een van 'n groot verskeidenheid van spesifieke, ineengeskakelde versamelings van grysstof, gewoonlik bilateraal teenwoordig, diep in die serebrale hemisfeer en naasliggende gedeeltes van die breinstam. Voorbeelde hiervan is die corpus striatum (saamgroepering van die nucleus caudatus, putamen en globus pallidus), nucleus subthalamicus en substantia nigra, wat betrokke is by die beplanning, programmering en uitvoer van willekeurige liggaamsbewegings; ■ basale kern; basaalkern. (by **2**).

n. caudatus: *n. caudatus*. Kyk CORPUS, STRIATUM.

n. dentatus: *n., dentate*. Groot groep senuweeselle in die serebellum.

n. pulposus: *n. pulposus*. (L. *pulpa* pap) Halfvloeibare, gelatienagtige massa wat die sentrale gedeelte van die intervertebrale skyf van fibrokraakbeen vorm. Enigste oorblyfsel van die vrugrugmurg (notochorda) in die embryo. (by **1**).

Fig. 8: *Woordeboek vir die Gesondheidswetenskappe / Dictionary for the Health Sciences*

Working with target users that are experts in this field and supposedly have already acquired good reference skills, these ordering and textual condensation procedures should be in order. To enhance the users' success in retrieving the required information the lexicographers also explain their lemmatisation procedures in the user guidelines text in the front matter section.

The strategy of including multiword terms as condensed partial sublemmata in non-grouped clusters is taken a step further in article nests that display a lemmatisation procedure where the nest is also attached to the article of a lemma sign that represents a term that is a final part of the multiword term. Figure 9 shows such a partial article stretch of the main lemma *sirkulasie* and an attached nest of partial sublemmata from *s., enterohepatiese* to *s., sistemiese*:

sirkulasie:* *circulation*. (L. *circulus* sirkel) Beweging van vog in 'n kringloop, soos in die geval van bloed, limf of serebrospinale vog.

s., enterohepatiese: *c., enterohepatic*. Kyk GAL, -SOUT.

s., kollaterale: *c., collateral*. (L. *cum* met + *latus* kant) Sirkulasie deur bykomstige, parallelverlopende bloedvate, veral ná afsluiting van die hoofvate. 'n Funksionele omleiding word dus daargestel.

s., mikro: *c., micro-*. (G. *mikros* klein) Die bloedperfusie deur klein bloed-

vaatjies, agtereenvolgens die arteriole, kapillêre en venules.

s., portale: *c., portal*. Veneuse terugvloei van die ingewande na die lewer.

s., pulmonêre: *c., pulmonary*. Bloedsomloop vanaf die regterhartkamers na die longe en terug na die linkerhartkamers.

s., sistemiese: *c., systemic*. Bloedsomloop deur die hele liggaam met die uitsondering van die portale en pulmonêre sirkulasie.

Fig. 9: *Woordeboek vir die Gesondheidswetenskappe / Dictionary for the Health Sciences*

Each article in the nest has a guiding element that has an abbreviation of the preceding main lemma as first component. The comma after the abbreviated lemma part indicates that that lemma part functions as final component of the multiword term that has the subsequent word as first component. The condensed sublemma *s., enterohepatiese* should accordingly be read as *enterohepatiese sirkulasie*. This is an example of first level nesting, cf. Gouws (2001: 106), where the alphabetical ordering is maintained within the nest but not with regard to the surrounding main lemmata. In the guidelines to the dictionary this lemmatisation procedure is explained in non-metalexigraphic lay terms. It is employed to include sublemmata in close proximity of that main lemma that corresponds to the semantic core of the term presented by the sublemma. In the nested articles in Figure 9 *sirkulasie* would be the semantic core of the terms presented by the different sublemmata.

Taking cognizance of the diverse lemmatisation procedures in general language dictionaries the WGW does not only follow this example, but also employs other macrostructural strategies. In Figure 10 the main lemma is *nekrose* and the attached partial article nest contains the non-grouped condensed lemmata that have the partial lemma *n., akute tubulêre* as nest entrance lemma.

nekrose:* *necrosis; mortification*. (G. *nekrosis* afgestorwenheid; L. *mortifer* dodelik) Patologiese afsterwe van 'n sel, groep selle, afgebakende weefsel of 'n orgaan (-segment) in 'n lewende liggaam a.g.v. onomkeerbare skade berokken deur siektes, besering (chemies, fisiek), of iskemie. Indien 'n inflammatoriese respons intree om dooie materiaal op te ruim, eindig die proses dikwels in residuele fibrose en littekenvorming. Vgl. APOPTOSE

n., akute tubulêre (ATN): *n., acute tubular (ATN)*. 'n Kliniese beeld van akute nierversaking weens tubulêre selskade veroorsaak deur nefrotoksiese stowwe, renale iskemie, trauma weens vergruising, hipovolemiese skok, septisemie of uitgebreide brandwonde. Kyk NEFROTOKSIEN; NEFROTOKSIES; VERGRUIS, -SINDROOM; SKOK, HIPOVOLUMEIESE. Vgl. NEFROSE, LAERNEFRON-

n., aseptiese: *n., aseptic*. (G. *an neg.* + *sepsis* verrotting) Toenemende sklerotiese en sistiese veranderinge in die kop van die femur wat dikwels volg op traumatiese ontwinging van die heup. 'n Soortgelyke toestand kan ook in die kop van die humerus ontwikkel, asook in ander bene; ■ avaskulêre nekrose.

n., avaskulêre: *n., avascular*. (G. *an neg.* + L. *vasculum* vaatjie) Fokale infarksie van 'n skeletbeen sekondêr tot belemmerde bloedsirkulasie sonder kompli-

serende infeksie, bv. trauma (soos in dislokasie), etanolisme, prednisonmisbruik, sekelsiesiekte, bestraling, maligniteit, barotrauma, ens.;

■ aseptiese nekrose. Kyk **OSTEONEKROSE**, **PREDNISOON**, **SEKELSEL**.

n., dekubitus-: *n., decubital*. (L. *decumbere* lê) Dekubitus-ulkus. Kyk **DEKUBITUS**.

n., droë: *n., dry*. Nekrose waarby die weefsel verdroog.

n., druk-: *n., pressure*. Nekrose te wyte aan 'n onvoldoende lokale bloedtoevoer, a.g.v. druk op weefsel.

n., emboliese: *n., embolic*. Koagulasienekrose wat volg op embolisme.

n., fibrinoïede: *n., fibrinoid*. Homogene, granulêre, eosinofiele degenerasie, met die eienskappe van fibrinoïed, van renale arteriolêre wand, beskadig deur langstaande hipertensie.

n., fokale: *n., focal*. Teenwoordigheid van 'n klein fokus van nekrose.

n., fosfor-: *n., phosphorus*. Nekrose van die bokakebeen as gevolg van blootstelling aan fosfordampe.

n., hialiene: *n., hyaline*. Zenker se degenerasie (von Zenker, F.A., Duitse patoloog, 1825-1898). Hialiene degenerasie van bv. voorarmspiere, onderworpe aan iskemie, veroorsaak deur 'n styfpassende gipsspalk.

n., ikteriese: *n., icteric*. Nekrose van die lewer tydens geelsug.

n., iskemiese: *n., ischaemic*. Onomkeerbare weefseldood as gevolg van ontoereikende arteriële bloedvoorsiening en –perfusie weens o.a. patologie van die betrokke bloedvate, bv. arteriosklerose, trombo-embolisme, ens. Kyk **ISKEMIE**, **MIOKARDIALE INFARKSIE**, **GANGREEN**.

n., kwik-: *n., mercurial*. Vorm van nekrose wat voorkom in kwikvergiftiging.

n., mediale: *n., medial*. Kyk **ERDHEIM SE NEKROSE**.

Fig. 10: *Woordeboek vir die Gesondheidswetenskappe / Dictionary for the Health Sciences*

This cluster also displays first level nesting. In populating the nest the primary focus of the lexicographers has not been the lemmatisation of only multiword terms. Besides multiword terms this cluster also contains compounds of which the condensed lemma part is the second stem, and semantic core element, and the non-initial part of the guiding element the first stem of the compound. The compound lemmata in this partial article stretch are *n., druk-*, *n., fosfor-* and *n., kwik-* of which the full forms are *druknekrose*, *fosfornekrose* and *kwiknekrose*.

Nests in general language dictionaries can also include sublemmata with the nest attached to an article of which the lemma sign represents the lexical item that is represented by the non-initial stem of a compound or even the non-initial word of a multiword term. Such a form of lemmatisation is found in Figure 11 from *Basiswoordeboek van Afrikaans* (Gouws et al. 1994).

musiek (-) *nw.* 'n Mens maak musiek deur te sing, te fluit of op instrumente te speel soos die klavier, die trom, die fluit, die orrel, die kitaar, ens. *Hulle luister na musiek. Daar klink musiek uit die vertrek. musiekkamer, musiekuitvoering; musikaal, musikant; marsmusiek, popmusiek; klaviermusiek, orrelmusiek, vioolmusiek; klassieke musiek, ligte musiek. UITDR.:* Soos musiek (in 'n mens se ore) klink: goed klink. *Die plan klink soos musiek in my ore. Daar sit/steek musiek in iets: 'n Mens sê: Daar sit/steek musiek in hierdie idee as 'n mens te kenne wil gee dat 'n mens die idee goed vind.*

Fig. 11: *Basiswoordeboek van Afrikaans*

Such a co-occurrence of complex words, e.g. *musiekkamer*, *musikant*, *popmusiek*, as well as multiword items, e.g. *klassieke musiek*, *ligte musiek*, as sublemmata in a single article nest also prevails in the partial article stretch given in Figure 10. This subject field dictionary also embraces macrostructural strategies devised for general language dictionaries.

5.2.1.2 Double-layered sublemmatisation

The WGW employs a well-known strategy when ordering some compound and multiword lemma candidates as partial lemmata in a cluster of sublemmata within article nests and niches. Relying on this strategy, for both space-saving and semantic reasons, this dictionary takes the initiative to move from a system adhering to single layers of sublemmata to a system where double-layered sublemmata occur (cf. Gouws 2012: 268). Figure 12, a partial article stretch from the WGW, gives evidence of this strategy.

hemostase:* *haemostasis*. (G. *haima* bloed + *stasis* stilstand) Stuiting van bloedverlies of bloeddvloei deur 'n bloedvat of 'n orgaan.

h., eksogene: *h., exogenous*. (G. *exo* buite + *gennan* voortbring) Ingrepe van buite die liggaam om bloedverlies uit beskadigde bloedvat(e) te stuit, bv. noodchirurgie, of drukking op toevoerende arterieë waar dit oor ferm, onderliggende beenstrukture verloop, ens.

h., endogene: *h., endogenous*. (G. *endon* binne + *gennan* voortbring) Alle fisiologiese prosesse om bloeding uit 'n beskadigde bloedvat(e) te voorkom of te beëindig.

e.h. deur ekstravaskulêre meganismes: *e.h. by extravascular mechanisms*. Drukking op bloedvate deur reaksie van omringende elastiese bindweefsel, gladdespierweefsel en vel.

e.h. deur intravaskulêre meganismes: *e.h. by intravascular mechanisms*. Trombosietpropvorming, aktivering van bloedstolling en vaatspasma deur trombosietfaktore, asook stolselretraksie deur o.a. bloedstollingsfaktor XIII.

e.h. deur vaskulêre meganismes: *e.h. by vascular mechanisms.* Spasma van gladdespierweefsel in die beskadigde bloedvatwand wat veral deur die outonome senuweestelsel geaktiveer word.

Fig. 12: *Woordeboek vir die Gesondheidswetenskappe / Dictionary for the Health Sciences*

Attached to the article of the lemma sign *hemostase* is a cluster containing a nest with two sublemmata, i.e. *h., eksogene* and *h., endogene* (representing the terms *eksogene hemostase* and *endogene hemostase*). These lemmata constitute the first layer of sublemmata. Attached to the article of the sublemma *h., endogene*, and not to the article of the main lemma *hemostase*, a further nest occurs, that contains articles of the sublemmata *e.h. deur ekstravaskulêre meganismes*, *e.h. deur intravaskulêre meganismes* and *e.h. deur vaskulêre meganismes*. (*endogene hemostase deur ekstravaskulêre meganismes*, etc.) These lemmata give evidence of a second level of sublemmata, constituting a process of double-layered sublemmatisation.

This procedure of double-layered sublemmatisation ensures a close proximity between the second layer of sublemmata and their preceding first level sublemma that represents the semantic core of the sublemmata in the second layer. However, it also introduces another significant macrostructural aspect, i.e. the notion of integrated macrostructures.

5.2.1.3 Integrated macrostructure

Wiegand (1989a: 482; 1996: 3) and Wiegand and Smit (2013: 176) discuss different types of microstructures. One of the distinctions they make, is between integrated and non-integrated microstructures. Where an integrated microstructure prevails each subcomment on semantics has its items giving example sentences positioned in the same integrate as the corresponding item giving the paraphrase of meaning or translation equivalent, as seen in Figure 13, a shortened article from the *Macmillan Dictionary* (<https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/>).

- line**
1. a long thin mark on the surface of something
Draw a straight line.
Each horizontal line on the graph represents fifteen minutes.
...
2. a border between two regions
the line between Northern Ireland and the Republic
...
3. an imaginary limit or border between two situations or conditions
The country is still divided along ethnic lines.

Fig. 13: *Macmillan Dictionary*

Putting the examples in the same subcomment on semantics as the paraphrase of meaning leads to proximity and a relation of direct addressing between the items giving the examples and the respective item giving the paraphrase of meaning. Proximity enhances comprehensibility.

The use of nesting and niching procedures in the ordering of lemmata shows some resemblance to the notion of integration because a cluster of articles are integrated into a partial article stretch by attaching them to the article of a vertically ordered main lemma. However, although arguments could be offered to support the notion of an integrated macrostructure here, the traditional forms of horizontal lemmatisation by means of niching and nesting are regarded in this paper as well-established lemmatisation procedures and not as instances of an integrated macrostructure. An integrated macrostructure prevails when the lemmatisation procedure that enables closer proximity between sublemmata and a preceding (sub)lemma goes a step further than the traditional forms of sinuous lemma files by means of horizontal ordering. Figure 12 illustrates how macrostructural items are brought into close proximity beyond the first layer of sublemmatisation and clustered as a second layer of partial sublemmata attached to the article of a sublemma. This is one of the types of an integrated macrostructure in the WGW.

The partial article stretch given in Figure 14 shows another example of an integrated macrostructure.

steriliteit: * *sterility*. (L. *sterilitas* onvrugbaarheid) **1.** Afwesigheid van lewende, patogene mikro-organismes. Kyk **ASEPSIE**. **2.** Onvermoë om kinders voort te bring, d.w.s. onvermoë van 'n vrou om swanger te word, of onvermoë van die man om swangerskap te verwek. Vgl. **INFERTILITEIT**.

s., absolute: *s., absolute*. (L. *absolutus* vry van beperkinge) Totale en onomkeerbare onvrugbaarheid (by **2**).

s., manlike: *s., male*. Absolute onvrugbaarheid van die man te wyte aan een van die volgende tipes afwykings (by **2**):

m.s., aspermatogeniese: *m.s., aspermatogenic*. Weens onvermoë om lewende, funksionele sperme voort te bring.

m.s., disspermatogeniese: *m.s., dysspermatogenic*. Weens abnormale spermatogenese.

m.s., normospermatogenic: Weens een of meer afwykings wat nie verband hou met abnormale spermatogenese nie.

s., primêre: *s., primary*. (L. *primus* eerste) **1.** Absolute onvrugbaarheid waar geen kind ooit voortgebring is nie. **2.** Absolute onvrugbaarheid weens die afwesigheid van 'n faktor wat noodsaaklik is vir voortplanting (by **2**). Vgl. **STERILITEIT**, **SEKONDÊRE**.

s., relatiewe: *s., relative*. (L. *relatio* om terug te bring) Kyk **INFERTILITEIT**.

s., sekondêre: *s., secondary*. (L. *secundus* tweede) **1.** Absolute onvrugbaarheid wat intree nadat die vrou 'n swangerskap beleef of die man dit verwek het. **2.** Absolute onvrugbaarheid weens 'n gebrek wat nie met geboorte aanwesig was nie (by **2**). Vgl. **STERILITEIT**, **PRIMÊRE**.

s., vroulike: *s., female*. Absolute onvrugbaarheid in die vrou weens 'n strukturele of funksionele afwyking van haar reprodktiewe stelsel (by 2).

Fig. 14: *Woordeboek vir die Gesondheidswetenskappe / Dictionary for the Health Sciences*

Attached to the article of the main lemma *steriliteit* the first layer of sublemmata stretches from *s., absolute* to *s., vroulike*. The article of the sublemma *s., manlike* contains a further cluster of sublemmata, i.e. *m.s., aspermatogeniese*; *m.s., disspermatogeniese* and *m.s., normospermatogeniese*. The corresponding full forms of these partial sublemmata would be *aspermatogeniese manlike steriliteit*, *disspermatogeniese manlike steriliteit* and *normospermatogeniese manlike steriliteit*. In this example the second layer of sublemmata is not attached to the article of the preceding first layer sublemma but rather integrated into the article — as signalled by the colon positioned immediately before the second layer of sublemmata. These sublemmata represent terms that indicate defects that can cause the problem referred to by the term functioning as the preceding first level sublemma. The proximity stresses the semantic relation between these two layers of sublemmata.

Another type of integrated macrostructure can be seen in Figure 15.

tomografie:* *tomography*. (G. *tome* sny + *graphein* skryf) Gebruik van X- of gamma-strale, of ultrasoniese golwe vanuit twee of meer hoeke om inwendige liggaamstrukture grafies uit te beeld asof daar snitte dwarsdeur die liggaam gemaak is. Dit skep 'n beeld wat reghoekig geleë is tot 'n eenvoudige of tradisionele X-straalfotobeeld. Die elektroniese registrasie van teruggekaatste ultrasoniese golwe vanaf voorafbepaalde, gefokusde dieptevlakke bied 'n afbeelding van die anatomie van sodanige opeenvolgende snyvlakke (tomogramme); ■ konvensionele tomografie; planigrafie; stratigrafie.

t., rekenaar- (RT; CT): *t., computed; computerized (CT)*. Breë spektrum van tomografietegniese waarin rekenartegnologie toepassing vind vir die elektroniese verwerking en integrasie van seriële beelde verkry deur tomografie; ■ komputertomografie.

r., aksiale (KAT, RT; CAT*, CT*): *c. t., axial (CAT)*. (G. *akson* as) Spesiale RT-tegniek van historiese belang waar die deurgaande strale elektronies verwerk word om gerekonstrueerde dwarsnitte deur die liggaam uit te beeld. Die snitte word sodanig gefokus dat die tweedimensionele beelde ko-aksiaal om 'n bepaalde diepte-as wentel. ■ Ko-aksiale rekenartomografie; ko-aksiale tomografie.

r., dinamiese c. t., dynamic. (G. *dunamis* krag) RT-tegniek met vinnige inspuiting van kontrasmiddel met opeenvolgende skandering, gefokus op 'n voorafbepaalde gebied om die bloedvate te demonstreer.

r., elektronstraal- (EST; EBT*): *c. t., electron beam (EBT)*. RT-tegniek waarin die sirkelbeweging van die X-straal-buis vervang word deur vinnige elektroniese posisionering van die katodestraal rondom 'n sirkelvormige anode. Volle skandering geskied binne enkele millisekondes.

r., enkelfoton-emissie (EFERT; EFET; SPECT*; SPET*): *c.t., single-photon emission (SPECT; SPET)*. (L. *emittere* uitstuur) Kerngeneeskundige RT-teg-

niek, berus op die intraveneuse toediening van 'n gamma-foton-uitstralende radionuklid en die opsporing daarvan in die liggaam met 'n roterende gamma-kamera. EFERT weerspieël die verspreiding van radioaktiwiteit meer akkuraat as planare beelde en verbeter dus die presiese lokalisasie van patologie. Tweedimensionele beelde kan rekenaarmatig gerekonstrueer word om 'n driedimensionele voorstelling te gee.

Fig. 15: *Woordeboek vir die Gesondheidswetenskappe / Dictionary for the Health Sciences*

There is no niche or nest attached to the article of the main lemma *tomografie* — a niche or nest needs to contain more than one lemma. However, a single sublemma *t.,rekenaar (rekenaartomografie)*, with its abbreviated forms in Afrikaans and English *RT, CT*, is attached to the article of *tomografie*. Gouws (2012: 269) refers to such a single sublemma as a macrostructurally-isolated sublemma. The occurrence of this article with the single sublemma as guiding element offers a landing zone for a cluster of nine second level sublemmata of which only the first four are shown in Figure 15. These four second level sublemmata are *r., aksiale*; *r., dinamiese*; *r., elektronstraal-*; and *r., enkelfotonemissie*. The condensed lemma part *r.* represents the word *rekenaartomografie*, the full form of the sublemma of the article to which the second level sublemmata have been attached. The full form of the first of these sublemmata will be *aksiale rekenaartomografie*. In Figure 15 the integrated macrostructure employs a procedure of double-layering of sublemmata to attach a second level article nest to a macrostructurally-isolated sublemma. Yet again, the integrated macrostructure brings semantically related terms into close proximity — something that could not have been achieved as successfully without the double-layer of sublemmata.

There are two other types of integrated macrostructures prevailing in the WGW that will be discussed briefly — one with double-layered sublemmata and one with single level sublemmata. In the user guidelines of the WGW the editor says that in instances where the main lemma groups a big group of analogous combinations together each combination is treated as a sublemma, ordered alphabetically according to the first letter and numbered accordingly. This can be seen in Figure 16 (which is not an example of an integrated macrostructure) where 16 sublemmata are entered (of which only the first six are given here). They are not compound forms or multiword items in which the term represented by the main lemma occurs but they resemble hyponyms with the main lemma as superordinate. Their inclusion as a specific type of sublemma is determined on semantic grounds. These sublemmata are also entered in cross-reference articles in their respective alphabetical positions elsewhere in the relevant article stretches.

gastro-intestinale hormone:† *gastrointestinal hormones*. (G. *gaster* maag + L. *intestinum* darm) 'n Breë spektrum van polipeptiedhormone, dikwels molekuler homologe, primêr in die mukosa (slymvlies) van die maag en/of die dermkanaal (insluitend die endokriene pankreas) afgeskei, en wat op geïntegreerde

wyse dermkanaalfunksies sinchroniseer; ■ enterohormone; gastroïntestinale hormone.

1. cholestokiniën-pankreasimien (CSK-PS; CCK-PZ): *cholecystokinin-pancreozymin (CCK-PZ)*. (G. *khole* gal + *kustis* blaas + *kinein* beweeg + *zume* fermenteer, deursuur) Polipeptied, vrygestel uit die mukosa van die duodenum, jejunum en ileum, asook in die hipotalamus. Dit stimuleer die galblaaswand tot sametrekking, die eksokriene pankreas tot die afskeiding van spysverterings-ensieme, sinchroniseer dermkanaalbewegings en funksioneer as 'n neurotransmitter (senuwee-oordragstof) in die hipotalamus.

2. enteroglukagon: *enteroglucagon; gut glucagon*. (G. *enteron* ingewande + *glukus* soet + *ago* om te lei) Versamelnaam vir verskeie polipeptiede uit 'n voorloperhormoon (proglukagon) uit die L-selle van die mukosa van die boonste deel van die gastro-intestinale kanaal, afgeskei ná inname van voedsel en veral glukose. Een segment van die molekule is glisientien (ook deur die A-selle van die pankreas-eilandweefsel afgeskei), terwyl ander fragmente onderskeidelik glukagonagtige peptied 1 (GLP⁻¹) en glukagonagtige peptied 2 (GLP⁻²) genoem word. Molekulêre homologie tussen proglukagon uit die endokriene pankreas en enteroglukagon word gedemonstreer deur kruisreaksies met dieselfde immuunserum. Hierdie polipeptiede inhibeer maaglediging en stimuleer insuliensekresie, terwyl 'n trofiese invloed op die dermkanaal-mukosa gepostuleer is.

3. gastrien: *gastrin*. (G. *gaster* maag) 'n Reeks homoloë polipeptiede, hoofsaaklik afkomstig uit die G-selle van die mukosa van die antrum van die maag, duodenum, boonste ileum, asook die pankreaseilandweefsel, wat maagsuur- en pepsiensekresie stimuleer, terwyl dit esofagus- en maagbewegings, asook sfinkterfunksie modifiseer. Die funksies van gastrien in die adenohipofise, brein en perifere senuweevesels is onbekend.

Kyk ZOLLINGER-ELLISON-SINDROOM; ANTRALE G-SELHIPERPLASIE; GASTRIENVRYSTELLINGSPEPTIED (GVP); PENTAGASTRIEN.

4. gastrienvrystellingspeptied (GVP; GRP): *gastrin-releasing peptide (GRP)*. Polipeptied uit veral die mukosa en senuweevesels van die maag-antrum en duodenum, molekulêr homolog aan bombesien (afgeskei deur paddavel). Dit is moontlik 'n neurotransmitter wat die sekresie van gastrien, CCK-PZ en pankreassap stimuleer, galblaas- en dermkanaalmotiliteit bevorder, en ook betrokke is by temperatuurbeheer en pynpersepsie in die brein.

5. gastrien-inhibitoriese polipeptied (GIP): *gastric inhibitory polypeptide (GIP)*. Historiese benaming. Staan tans bekend as glukose-afhanklike insulintropiese peptied. Kyk 7.

6. glisientien: *glucagon*. Polipeptied (ook bekend as glukagonagtige immuno-reaktiwiteit, GLI⁺, omdat dit die glukagonsegment bevat), wat saam met glukagon uit die A-selle van die pankreaseilandweefsel afgeskei word, maar ook wydverspreid in die spysverteringskanaalmukosa aangetref word. Funksies onbekend. Kyk ENTEROGLUKAGON.

Fig. 16: *Woordeboek vir die Gesondheidswetenskappe / Dictionary for the Health Sciences*

The type of nest with numbered sublemmata as seen in Figure 16 creates an opportunity for an application of double-layered sublemmatisation and the use of additional integrated macrostructural procedures. This can be seen in Figure 17.

etiek:* *ethics*. (G. *ethikos* voortvloeiend uit *sedes*; *ethos* moraal) **1.** Die norme en reëls wat 'n samelewing se siening oor die onderskeid tussen goed en kwaad, asook regte en verkeerde gedrag weergee. **2.** In filosofie: die dissipline waarin die verskynsel bestudeer word dat daar ten opsigte van alle menslike handeling ge vra kan word of hulle reg of verkeerd, goed of kwaad is. Daarin word probeer om die teoretiese gronde vir die onderskeiding tussen regte en verkeerde handeling te definieer, met inagneming van die samelewing se siening.

e., geneeskunde- *e., medical; biomedical*. Die norme en voortvloeiende gedrag rakende gesondheidswerkers se regte en verpligtinge jeens pasiënte, die familie van pasiënte, die gemeenskap en kollegas, asook die versorging van pasiënte onder hulle toesig; ■ *etiek, biomediese*. **Kyk** *ETIEKTEORIE*. Hierdie norme berus op minstens die volgende vier fundamentele beginsels:

1. geregtigheid: *justice*. (L. *justitia* regverdigheid; billikheid; geregtigheid) ;

2. goedwilligheid: *benificence*. (L. *beneficentia* weldadigheid; goedgunstigheid) ;

3. niekwaadwilligheid: *nonmaleficence*. (L. *non* nie + *maleficere* kwaadwillig) ;

4. outonomie: *autonomy*. (G. *autos* self + *nomos* wet)

e., -komitee: *e. committee*. **Kyk** NAVORSING(S)ETIEKKOMITEE.

Fig. 17: *Woordeboek vir die Gesondheidswetenskappe / Dictionary for the Health Sciences*

Figure 17 presents an occurrence of double-layered sublemmata where a second layer of sublemmata *geregtigheid*, *goedwilligheid*, *niekwaadwilligheid* and *outonomie* is integrated into the article of a first level sublemma. The lemmata in this second layer are terms representing fundamental principles of norms referred to in the article of the first level sublemma *geneeskunde-etiek*. This results in an integrated macrostructure — each term is a guiding element and primary treatment unit of an article.

The last type of an integrated macrostructure does not need an occurrence of double-layered sublemmatisation. It is the result of semantically related sublemmata being integrated into different subcomments on semantics of a dictionary article. The article of the polysemous term *buis* (Figure 18) has three subcomments on semantics, identified by roman numerals given in brackets as polysemy markers. The third subcomment on semantics contains an item giving an English translation equivalent and a cross-reference item guiding the user to the lemma *kanaal*. The first two subcomments on semantics, each has an item giving a translation equivalent and an item giving a brief paraphrase of meaning. Integrated into these subcomments on semantics are nests with sublemmata presenting both compounds and multiword terms. Each sublemma contains the element *buis* and they link semantically with that sense of the main

lemma *buis* that prevails in the given subcomment on semantics. The lexicographer has employed an integrated macrostructure to ensure that semantically related terms are entered not only in close proximity of the relevant main lemma but in close proximity of the relevant sense.

buis:* (I) *duct*. Kanaal, veral een vir die vervoer van eksokriene klierafskeidings. Kyk EKSOKRIEN.

b., gestreepte: *d., striated*. Deel van intralobulêre buissisteem van 'n speekselklier waarin die selle gekenmerk word deur talle invouings van die basale selmembraan, vandaar die ligmikroskopiese beskrywing as gestreep.

b.-karsinoom: *d. carcinoma*. Karsinoom van relatief lae kwaadaardigheid, wat sy oorsprong het in die epiteel van 'n buis, veral die melkbuis, gewoonlik naby die tepel.

b.-papilloom: *d. papilloma*. Papilloom wat ontstaan uit die epiteel van 'n buis, veral 'n melkbuis, gewoonlik naby die tepel.

(II) *tube*. Enige hol silindriese struktuur.

b., endotrageale: *t., endotracheal*. (G. *endon* binne + *trachus* grof) 'n Soepel buis van plastiek, rubber of kunsvesel vir inplasing deur die mond, neus of trageostomie vir o.a. toediening van narkosegasse, aspirasie van sekresies en ventilasie.

b., Eustachius-: *t., pharyngotympanic*. Kyk B., FARINGOTIMPANIESE.

b., faringotimpaniese: *t., pharyngotympanic*. Buis, ongeveer 36 mm lank, wat strek van die timpaniese holte tot by die nasofarinks.

b., maag-: *t., stomach*. Buis vir voeding of een waarmee die maag uitgespoel word.

b., nasogastriese: *t., nasogastric*. 'n Buigbare rubber- of kunsveselbuis, deur die nasofarinks en esofagus tot in die maag geplaas, waardeur sg. maagbuisvoeding (maagbuisalimentasie) gegee kan word. Vgl. MAAGBUIS.

b., orotrageale: *t., orotracheal*. (L. *os* mond) 'n Endotrageale buis wat deur die mond ingeplaas word.

b., uteriene: *t., uterine*. Kyk FALLOPIUS-BUIS.

b.-voeding: *t. nutrition*. (L. *nutrire* voed) Die enterale toediening van gebalanseerde, vloeibare, gehomogeniseerde voedingstowwe per nasogastriese, nasoduodenale, of orogastriese, sagte silikoon- of poliuretaanbuis aan 'n ver-swakte pasiënt, of as daar anatomiese indikasies is, bv. esofageale obstruk-sies of fistels. Plasing van die buis deur 'n gastrostomie- of jejunostomie-ingreep word oorweeg as die voedingregime vir langer as 6 weke voortgesit moet word.

(III) *tract*. Kyk KANAAL.

b., uteriene: *t., uterine*. Kyk FALLOPIUS-BUIS.

b., Sengstaken-Blakemore: *Sengstaken-Blakemore*. (Sengstaken, R.W., Amerikaanse neurochirurg, 1923-** + Blakemore, A.H., Amerikaanse chirurg, 1897-1970) 'n Klassieke buis met drie lumens en twee ballonne, histories gebruik vir noodbehandeling van bloeiende esofageale spatere Vgl. PORTALE HIPERTENSIE.

Fig. 18: *Woordeboek vir die Gesondheidswetenskappe / Dictionary for the Health Sciences*

Integrated macrostructures presuppose a system where the vertical ordering of lemmata is complemented by a horizontal ordering. Two main types of integrated macrostructures have been employed in the WGW. Figures 12, 14 and 15 display the first type of integrated macrostructure. The integration is due to a second layer of sublemmata where the sublemmata are either integrated into the partial article stretch of first level sublemmata (Fig. 12), integrated into a partial article stretch by being attached to macrostructurally-isolated first level sublemma (Fig. 14) or integrated into an article of a first level sublemma (Fig. 15). Figure 17 shows a variant of this first type but where there is a relation between a nest of numbered sublemmata integrated into the article of a first level sublemma and a concept referred to in the preceding treatment of the first level sublemma. They are integrated into the article of the first level sublemma.

The second type of integrated macrostructure is seen in Figure 18. Here the first layer of sublemmata are integrated into separate subcomments on semantics of the article of a main lemma, signalling that there is a close semantic relation between the sublemmata and the sense of the main lemma expressed in the specific subcomment on semantics.

6. In conclusion

Special field lexicography and subject field lexicography are subdomains of lexicography. Typical lexicographic procedures are used in these dictionaries. Where the compiler of such a dictionary takes the necessary cognizance of guidelines from a general theory of lexicography such a dictionary can become a good dictionary not only on account of the contents but also due to the appropriate dictionary structures and an adherence to the user-perspective and the relevant lexicographic functions. Lexicographers of special field and subject field dictionaries often employ lexicographic procedures and structures in an innovative way. This gives theoretical lexicographers the opportunity to analyse and discuss these innovations, and use them as a point of departure from where the fields of metalexigraphy and dictionary research can be enriched.

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