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**DICTIONARIES AND IDEOLOGY: THE TREATMENT OF GAYS,  
LESBIANS AND BISEXUALS IN LEXICOGRAPHIC WORKS**

by

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Thesis submitted to  
the School of Graduate Studies and Research  
of the University of Ottawa  
in partial fulfillment of the requirements  
for the degree of M.A. in Translation

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0-612-36658-8

## **ABSTRACT**

This thesis examines ideological influence on lexicography. Since dictionaries can be viewed as a form of ideological commentary, what do they say about the different groups that society marginalizes either because of these groups' minority status or because of the norms and values of the majority? How do dictionaries reflect society's persistent prejudices and stereotypes? These questions prove to be important because language and words shape our thoughts and expression and dictionaries are viewed as the authority on their use. This research is of added interest because the dictionary is ostensibly scientific, objective and neutral and many users are not aware that the dictionary might mirror the values and prejudices of the dominant ideology of the society in which it is produced.

First, the thesis examines the conceptual framework of the relationship between the dictionary and dominant ideology. Then, I analyze a variety of dictionaries (three English and three French unilingual and three bilingual English-French) and their treatment of 67 lexical items that refer to the lesbian, bisexual and gay communities based on this conceptual framework. The results of this research reveal a) that the dictionary excludes many words that do not represent the dominant ideology, and b) that for those words that are included, little information is provided and what is provided reveals sociocultural bias.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

No words could ever express the debt of gratitude I owe to my thesis director, Dr. Roda Roberts, for her focus and support, without which this thesis would never have come to fruition. While working at the *Bilingual Canadian Dictionary Project* (BCD), I had the pleasure of witnessing the “Wednesday Processions” of thesis students with whom Dr. Roberts works tirelessly for months on end. As she did with them, Dr. Roberts has shown interest not only in my progress, but in all aspects of my life.

I would also like to thank all of my colleagues at the BCD, past and present, for their advice and encouragement. Special thanks to Virginia Martin-Rutledge for her command of WordPerfect, Isabelle Guilbault for her love of junkfood and her sympathetic ear, Chantale Grenon-Nyenhuis for her help in translating and Sherri Lynn Meek for her amusing e-mail messages that helped clear my mind.

And finally I wish to thank my family. My parents provided both emotional and material support, and my loving partner-in-life, Alex, contributed in too many ways to mention here. I cannot thank him enough.

## **RÉSUMÉ**

Cette thèse a pour but d'examiner l'influence qu'exerce l'idéologie sur la lexicographie. Étant donné que les dictionnaires peuvent être considérés comme une forme de commentaire idéologique, que disent-ils sur les différents groupes que la société marginalise, soit en raison de leur statut minoritaire, ou soit en raison des normes et des valeurs de la culture dominante? Comment véhiculent-ils les préjugés et les stéréotypes que la société entretient envers ces groupes? Ce sont des questions importantes, car la langue et les mots forment nos pensées et en façonnent leur expression, et le dictionnaire fait figure d'autorité en ce qui concerne leur emploi. En outre, comme le dictionnaire semble, en apparence, objectif, neutre et scientifique, un grand nombre d'usagers ne sont pas conscients de sa capacité à refléter les valeurs et les préjugés de l'idéologie dominante de la société dans laquelle il est produit.

Cette thèse examine tout d'abord le cadre théorique de la relation entre le dictionnaire et l'idéologie dominante. Ensuite, nous analysons neuf dictionnaires (trois unilingues anglais, trois unilingues français et trois bilingues français-anglais) et leur traitement de soixante-sept unités lexicales qui font référence aux communautés lesbienne, bisexuelle et gaie. Les résultats de cette recherche montrent que a) le dictionnaire exclut un grand nombre d'unités lexicales qui ne représentent pas l'idéologie dominante, et b) peu de renseignements sont fournis pour les unités lexicales qui y sont incluses et le peu d'information qui est donné véhicule des préjugés.

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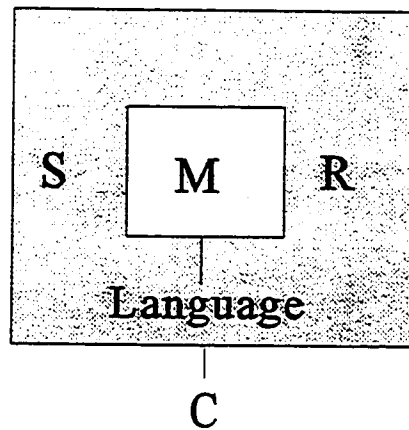
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## INTRODUCTION

### 0.1 Presentation of the topic

The dictionary is a storehouse of the language of a given culture. This language is intimately related to the ideas, beliefs and values of those who belong to that culture. The close link between language and culture is clearly revealed in the following diagram by Nida:



In this diagram, **S** is the source (the speaker as source and encoder) and **R** the receptor (decoder and receiver). **M** is the message as expressed within the structure of the language (the inner box), and **C** (the outer box) represents the cultural context. According to Nida, “it is quite impossible to deal with any language as a linguistic signal without recognizing immediately its essential relationship to the cultural context as a whole” (Nida 1975:28). Thus the similar shapes of the language and cultural context.

Since language is, in fact, one aspect of culture, it reflects the dominant ideology. The thoughts, ideas and feelings of a cultural community are expressed in language. Language, in turn, is

defined and described by the dictionary. Users who consult the dictionary do so either to understand language and the concepts represented in it, or to express themselves through language. Thus, the dictionary plays a major role in shaping our thoughts, ideas and feelings.

However, most users who consult the dictionary are unaware of its influence on how we understand others or express ourselves. Even many lexicographers, who focus their research primarily on linguistic issues, remain unaware of the impact that the dictionary has in and on society. This thesis will examine how lexicographic works reflect the ideology of the dominant culture and thus influence our view of marginalized groups, and more specifically of lesbians, gays and bisexuals, by their portrayal of them.

## **0.2 Choice and scope of the topic**

As a research assistant at the Bilingual Canadian Dictionary (BCD) project, I came to the realization that dictionary definitions, examples, and nomenclatures were highly indicative of cultural norms and values. If one belongs to the dominant cultural group, as most dictionary makers and users do, it is easy to overlook the implicit cultural commentary contained by dictionaries and other cultural manifestations. However groups whose culture, norms and values differ from that of the majority (marginalized groups) find that dictionaries, language and other cultural manifestations either exclude them or portray them as different, worthless or even undesirable.

While it would be interesting to examine the portrayal of a number of marginalized groups, for the purposes of this M.A. thesis, the scope of the study will be limited to the queer community. This group is of particular interest because of its relatively recent and dramatic empowerment following the Stonewall Resistance in June of 1969, which has commonly been identified as the birth of the gay liberation movement. In the span of a few decades, the queer community (gays, lesbians, bisexuals, and transgendered people) has called into question the dominant culture, much like the black civil rights and the women's movement. It has defined and forced others to recognize its political identity, a concept which, only twenty-five years ago, seemed ludicrous and laughable, even to the gay men who first protested outside the Stonewall Inn (White 1980:236).

However, the study of the lexicographic presentation of any marginalized group first requires an understanding of how dictionaries reflect ideology and treat culturally-sensitive concepts, such as those associated with the queer community.

### **0.3 Objectives**

Preliminary research and analysis has lead to the establishment of five objectives for this thesis:

1. to illustrate why and how lexicographic works reflect the ideology of the culture in which they are produced;
2. to explore the theoretical notions that surround the question of culturally-sensitive lexical items;

3. to analyze culturally-sensitive lexical items in several contemporary unilingual and bilingual dictionaries;
4. to show the evolution of the lexicographic treatment of culturally-sensitive lexical items; and
5. to propose better understanding and interpretation of lexicographic works.

#### **0.4 Methodology**

The methods used to meet the above objectives include:

1. a review and assessment of the literature on the treatment of culturally-sensitive lexical items. It is difficult, if not impossible, to delve into the issue of culturally-sensitive lexical items without some recourse to sociolinguistic studies; therefore, some of the research on the theoretical concepts of this thesis is taken from the fields of sociolinguistics and psycholinguistics as well as from lexicography.
2. an analysis of specific entries referring to lesbians, gays and bisexuals. This is approached strictly from a lexicographic perspective. For the purposes of this thesis, analyses are restricted to general unilingual and bilingual dictionaries in English and French.

#### **0.5 Outline**

This thesis is divided into seven chapters.

Chapter 1: “The Theoretical Framework” shows how the dictionary can be viewed as the product of a given culture, and how the taboos of that culture affect its production and reception. This chapter examines censorship in dictionaries, both at the macro- and the microstructural levels.

Chapter 2: “Analysis of Dictionary Front Matter” examines the front matter of several unilingual English and French dictionaries and bilingual English-French dictionaries, and summarizes the information provided therein regarding the treatment of culturally-sensitive words. The different dictionaries are compared to each other in terms of their policies for inclusion, omission and microstructural marking.

Chapter 3: “Methodology Used for the Analysis of the Lexicographic Treatment of Lesbian Gay Realities” explains the methodology used to analyze the treatment of a list of lexical items referring to one specific marginalized group— lesbians, gays and bisexuals. It discusses among other things, the choice of lexical items to be queried, the choice of dictionaries to be consulted for the study as well as the type of information that will be considered as “marking” the entries.

Chapter 4: “Analysis of the Lexicographic Treatment of Lesbian Gay Realities” illustrates how the theoretical notions of taboo and censorship discussed in Chapter 1 are actualized in real dictionaries. This chapter analyzes the treatment of a list of lexical items referring to one specific marginalized group— lesbians, gays and bisexuals in a number of English and French dictionaries and bilingual English-French dictionaries.

Chapter 5: “Comparison of the Treatment of Lesbian and Gay Realities in Different Dictionary Types” compares the rates of omission and inclusion and the marking of different microstructural elements in the different groups of dictionaries, and shows which type provides the most neutral treatment.

Chapter 6: “Evolution in the Lexicographic Treatment of Culturally-Sensitive Lexical Items” shows how culturally-sensitive lexical items have been treated in the past through a review of the literature on lexicography and through a diachronic analysis of a few dictionaries. This treatment will be compared with the contemporary situation.

Chapter 7: “Conclusion” discusses how to deal with the ever-changing but constant question of words that pose cultural problems for lexicography. Different “solutions” are proposed and compared and recommendations are made on how to sensitize users to this issue.

## **0.6 Key concepts**

The thesis, as outlined above, is based on a number of key concepts, which are often viewed differently by different individuals. They are defined and, where necessary, discussed below to avoid potential misunderstanding or misinterpretation.

### 0.6.1 *culture*

According to Raymond Williams, “culture is one of the two or three most complicated words in the English language. . . . mainly because it has now come to be used for important concepts in several distinct and incompatible systems of thought” (1988:87).

Culture, which has been described as “‘the way of life’ of an entire society,” (Jary & Jary 1995:139) is a general term referring to that in human society which is socially, rather than biologically transmitted, including codes of manners, dress, language, customs, norms of behaviour, ideas, values, attitudes and systems of belief. According to American cultural anthropology, there are two types of culture: non-material culture, which is also known as adaptive culture, and material culture, which are manufactured goods.

Sociologists believe that it is virtually impossible for any human behaviour to reside outside of the influence of culture (Jary & Jary 1995:140), which is acquired through a complex social process. Even things that appear to be natural forces— such as death, sexuality or the aging process— are all made meaningful by culture and transformed by its influence.

Culture prescribes the relative merits of ways of life and cultural forms, although it does not refer to actual behaviour but rather to shared expectations about behaviour. For example, a given culture may proscribe adultery, even though a majority of individuals within that society have sex outside of marriage. Culture has power and authority because it is external to the individual

experience. Culture transcends the individual. Culture “contains the basic ideas that we draw upon in constructing our sense of what is real, important and expected” (Johnson 1995:68).

Because culture is related to a specific society, it undergoes change alongside the changes in economic, social and political organization of that society (Jary & Jary 1995:139). In this sense, culture is said to be historical in nature, and because societies sometimes mix, their cultures are also said to have both relative and diverse natures (Jary & Jary 1995:139).

### **0.6.2**            *dominant culture*

The dominant culture is the culture of the dominant group that is able, through economic or political power, to impose its values, language, and ways of behaving (culture) on a subordinate culture or cultures (Marshall 1994:131). Simply put, the dominant group controls the culture of a society. This concept applies to modern societies with pluralistic and diverse cultures (Marshall 1994:131).

### **0.6.3**            *ideology*

Ideology is the set of ideas, including beliefs, values and attitudes, used by a certain group (dominant or marginal) to promote its interests. These beliefs and ideas “underlie, and thereby to some degree justify and legitimate either the status quo or movements to change it” (Johnson 1995:137). While the above definition does not limit ideology to the dominant group, from a Marxist perspective, ideology often reflects the interests of the dominant group as a way to

perpetuate their domination and privilege (Johnson 1995:137). In simpler terms, ideology refers to the (often political) ideas and culture that dominate (Marshall 1994:234).

#### **0.6.4**            *marginalized group*

A marginalized group is a group that is denied access to positions and symbols of economic, political and religious power within any society. A marginalized group may actually constitute a numerical majority, for example blacks in South Africa, and should be distinguished from a minority group, which may be small in numbers but has access to political or economic power, such as whites in South Africa.

#### **0.6.5**            *norm*

A norm is a cultural standard that regulates behaviour or appearance by establishing what is culturally appropriate, acceptable or desirable. Norms involve sanctions (rewards or punishments) to ensure social control, to support cultural values and to prohibit inappropriate appearance or behaviour, which is, despite norms, quite common.

#### **0.6.6**            *stereotype*

A stereotype is a belief, or set of beliefs that is applied to both an entire category of people and to each individual within the category (Johnson 1995:282). According to Wayne R. Dynes, the belief is “simplistic, rather than nuanced, [. . .] erroneous, rather than accurate, [. . .] has been acquired through second hand rather than direct experience [and. . .] resists modification by later experience” (1990:1247).

Stereotype should be distinguished from generalization, which is a descriptive statement that applies to a category or group as a whole (Johnson 1995:282).

#### **0.6.7**            *value*

A value is an idea, principle or standard shared by a culture about ethical or appropriate behaviour, and how this behaviour is ranked in terms of social desirability, worth or goodness.

#### **0.7**            **Conclusion**

This thesis will build on these key concepts to examine the presentation of culture and more specifically culturally-sensitive concepts in dictionaries both past and present.

## **CHAPTER 1: THE THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

### **1.1 Introduction**

Dictionaries include and exclude much about the lexical items they define, and much of that information is not linguistic, but rather sociocultural. It is interesting to note that many of the most influential works in the field of lexicography make little or no comment on how dictionaries mirror culture. However, there are some researchers in lexicography and other language-related fields such as linguistics, language and literary review, pragmatics, sociolinguistics and semiotics, who do discuss dictionaries' treatment of marginalized groups and related culturally-sensitive lexical items. This chapter is an analysis of the literature on that subject.

### **1.2 Two perspectives on dictionaries**

#### **1.2.1 Veneration and criticism**

There are two different perspectives from which the dictionary is viewed. On the one hand, there are those who venerate the dictionary. They revere the dictionary as a sign of culture, and for them, the larger the dictionary, the more cultured its users. Edward Gates describes the expectation that the dictionary be a moral authority and that words included within its pages be *good* and suitable for all circumstances (1988:273). Dictionary veneration is illustrated by the fact that the dictionary is often likened to the Bible (Boulanger 1986:96).

Still others compare the dictionary, and the language it describes, to a mirror in which we see ourselves (Jean & Claude Dubois 1971:99, Marina Yaguello 1979:8). Our perspective on the

dictionary depends on whether or not we like what we see. If we see something we like, we are prone to rally around it, to celebrate it and to venerate it. This is the case when we see ourselves as belonging to the elite culture that expresses itself in an appropriate and proper fashion.

Christian Buzon describes this sense of *appartenance*:

Le dictionnaire fonctionne alors comme un signe de ralliement, un signe de reconnaissance : la possession d'un grand dictionnaire. . . me permet[. . .], par une relation quasi amoureuse, quasi narcissique (me reconnaître moi-même dans le regard de l'autre), de me reconnaître comme appartenant à un certain milieu, à une certaine élite (en toute simplicité et en toute modestie, bien sûr) (Buzon 1979:44).

However, if nothing is looking back in the mirror or if what we see is bias, negative stereotypes, fear, and hatred, then we will view the mirror differently from those who venerate it. If we do not belong to the dominant culture, if we see prejudice, racism, sexism, homophobia and xenophobia in the dictionary, then we are more apt to criticize it (and the language, discourse, and culture that it presents). Criticism is the second perspective of attitudes towards dictionaries. These critics recognize that dictionaries reflect back *every* aspect of the culture in which they are produced, not only what is good and proper and worth celebrating, but also damaging attitudes, values, prejudices, bias, hate, and fear.

Interestingly enough, most of these critics of dictionaries come from outside the field of lexicography. For that very reason, Sidney Landau dismisses them by disputing their ability to properly criticize dictionaries. According to Landau, "such reviewers, however well-intentioned, intelligent, and in command of the use of language, lack the basis for making informed judgments about dictionaries because they do not know why certain decisions were made. . . .

They do not even know what questions should be asked, much less how to answer them” (1984:305).

Landau admits, however, that dictionary definitions do “represent the views and prejudices of the established, well-educated, upper classes, generally speaking”. But, he contends that this is no conspiracy. “No one is in league to distort meaning to keep the poor and uneducated oppressed. The upper-class bias of dictionaries stems partly from tradition. . . . They employ a sophisticated and formal diction for maximum content in the least amount of space” (1984:303).

While Landau thus glosses over the importance of cultural bias in dictionaries, attenuates it and makes excuses for it, he does at least acknowledge its existence . In that, Landau is the exception to the rule in lexicography, according to Alain Rey and Simone Delesalle, who argue that criticism within lexicography is conspicuously absent: “Quant à la critique concrète des dictionnaires. . . elle est d’abord muette : le dictionnaire sert, c’est quasiment un objet technique et on ne le commente guère” (1979:4).

### **1.2.2 Linguistic and sociocultural perspectives**

These two different attitudes towards dictionaries—veneration and criticism— can be explained by the two different angles from which the subject of lexicography is viewed: “le pôle linguistique et sémantique” on the one hand, and “le pôle sociohistorique et culturel” on the other (Rey & Delesalle 1979:10). Dictionaries endeavor to represent an incredibly complex phenomenon known as language. However, language is not merely a system of symbols from

which we construct meaning. A language, which develops and evolves in the context of a given society, responds to that society's needs and reflects much of the change that it undergoes.

Dictionaries, like language, are not created in a vacuum. Nor are they used in a vacuum.

Dictionaries are linked to linguistics, of course, but they are even more linked to sociology, cultural anthropology, and, in fact to all the social sciences including logic (Rey & Delesalle 1979: 4).

According to Rey & Delesalle (1979:10) "Il faut relever un fait évident : la distance est immense entre le pôle «linguistique» et «sémantique», à propos duquel on met en rapport la production du texte de dictionnaire avec des connaissances théoriques. . . et le pôle sociohistorique et culturel, qui considère les conditions concrètes de production du texte" (Rey & Delesalle 1979:10).

Because of the discrepancy between those who view the dictionary from a purely linguistic perspective and those who view it from a more sociological perspective, much of the research for this analysis comes from beyond the field of lexicography, even though its subject matter is lexicography.

### **1.3 The Dictionary as Discourse: the Establishment Versus the Marginalized**

Many scholars agree with the basic assumption that dictionaries do convey cultural norms (Beaujot, Boulanger, Buzon, Clayton, D'Oria, Dubois and Dubois, Duncan, Feldman, Gates, Girardin, Landau, Nuccorini, Quirk, Rey & Delesalle, Rey, Rialland-Addach, Saporta, Toope, Tournier, Whitcut, Wolk, Yaguello). Even some lexicographers from the "linguistic/ semantic

school of thought”, agree that “[I]es dictionnaires, signes d’une culture avancée, sont aussi des **objets culturels**”(Dubois & Dubois 1971:8).

But, as Dubois & Dubois illustrate, the dominant culture is not criticized by many lexicographers: it is accepted as normal; in fact, it is lauded (“signes d’une culture *avancée*”<sup>1</sup>). They even claim that “[c]ette culture est faite d’un **ensemble d’assertions sur l’homme et sur la société**” (Dubois & Dubois 1971:99). However, they do admit that dictionaries offer only “une *certaine* image de l’homme” (Dubois & Dubois 1971:100; my italics). This image is presented through a number of lexical information categories<sup>2</sup>, but most especially through examples and definitions which are drawn from certain types of discourse such as written works (especially literary and scientific works that are valued by “society”) that are given privileged treatment in dictionaries. Moreover, they acknowledge that:

le dictionnaire [offre]. . . aussi des sanctions : exclusions plus ou moins explicites ou avouées par les lexicographes; ces sanctions condamnent les *écarts culturels*. Le lecteur n’est pas seulement invité à se retrouver dans les exemples. . . ou les définitions, mais il est encore appelé à se conformer à la norme culturelle ainsi instituée (Dubois & Dubois 1971:100).

Notwithstanding, there are some scholars who do question these norms and their influence in dictionaries. According to Rey & Delesalle, true philologists should take into consideration not only respected literary works but all discourse, including non-controlled, verbal and written

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<sup>1</sup> The italics are mine

<sup>2</sup> Lexical information categories in dictionaries include etymological information, phonetic transcriptions, orthographic variants, grammatical information, language labels (such as field labels, geographic labels or register labels), examples, usage notes or commentaries, definitions, and translations (Ilson 1991:294-296).

usage (1979:8). This attitude has led to a move away from prescriptive dictionaries to more descriptive dictionaries.

Indeed, many dictionaries claim to be *descriptive*, which would lead one to believe that they describe how language is used, rather than prescribing, proscribing, or commenting on its use. Their metalanguage on the other hand reveals the opposite: they caution the user on certain types of words, certain connotations of words, certain “registers” of language and other factors surrounding the use of various lexical items. According to Anthony Wolk, this is “making a dictionary, not by attending to how the linguistic populace uses the language, but by how you think *you* use it. Like self-analysis to find out about everyone else” (1972:931).

Wolk illustrates how the usage notes on *ain’t* in the American Heritage Dictionary (AHD) marginalize and disenfranchise the population that would use *ain’t* in normal speech, and not for “humor, shock, or other special effect” for which this dictionary’s usage panel<sup>3</sup> reserves its use (Wolk 1972:933). “Their [the usage panel of AHD] failure lies in elevating one dialect beyond all others” (Wolk 1972:935). He accuses them of “linguistic racism in a society which needs rather less of such restrictive attitudes” (Wolk 1972:935).

Jacqueline Feldman came to the conclusion that not only do dictionaries explicitly reveal the attitudes of society, but they also avoid logical, clear definitions and descriptions of lexical items

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<sup>3</sup> The AH dictionary, published since 1969, contains usage notes prepared with the help of a Usage Panel, made up of more than 100 of “America’s most notable writers, editors, and public speakers” (AHD dust jacket).

which are culturally-sensitive. Subsequent to a detailed analysis of 600 lexical items in the field of sexuality in one unilingual French dictionary, she states:

[J]'ai . . . abouti à deux résultats inattendus : d'une part la conscience renforcée que, femme, je vis dans une société profondément, viscéralement misogyne, et, d'autre part, que toute démarche logique, exigeante, difficile n'est pas à rejeter (1980:12).

According to Maurice Tournier "le dictionnaire . . . est un actant sociologique qui participe à la structuration politique, qui se fait l'écho des valeurs et contre-valeurs morales fondatrices" (1988:15). And like all discourse, the dictionary is a "«prise de parole», c'est-à-dire une prise de pouvoir social" (Rey & Delesalle 1979:9). The diverse research done on dictionaries reveals that there are certain marginalized groups (such as women, blacks and other minority ethnic groups, old people, children, religious minorities, gays, lesbians and bisexuals, political groups, uneducated people, counter-culture groups, etc.) who literally can't get a word in edgewise, because they simply do not have the power to influence society as a whole.

#### **1.4 The Dictionary and Extra-linguistic Factors**

Many of the more difficult decisions that lexicographers are forced to make stem primarily from extra-linguistic factors. "Le problème des *mots-tabous* est lié à une série de considérations à un niveau lexicographique ainsi qu'à un niveau sociologique, ce dernier plus vaste et plus complexe"(D'Oria 1988:123).

Josette Rey-Debove comments on the social factors that influence lexicography, particularly in the treatment of the sensitive lexical items which often make up the reality of marginalized groups:

La société a toujours exercé sa censure dans le domaine conceptuel, les sujets tabous rendent tabous les mots qui en parlent. Le lexicographe, qui travaille pour la société, n'est donc pas libre de faire apparaître n'importe quel mot dans son dictionnaire. La description linguistique est entravée par des contraintes totalement extralinguistiques (Rey-Debove 1971:105)

Stefania Nuccorini (1993:215) describes pragmatic factors (such as attitudes based on stereotypes, connotative meaning, restrictions in use, assumed shared background, etc.) “connected with extra-linguistic features such as the context of situation and connotative, culture-specific values” which are contained in dictionaries. According to her study of Learner’s Dictionaries, information about pragmatics “has been included in Learners’ Dictionaries, either explicitly explained in notes, charts, etc. and coded in stylistic and register labels, or implicitly conveyed in definitions and examples” (Nuccorini 1993:215).

There is one extra-linguistic factor that is often overlooked in academic treatises on the subject of lexicography, namely the commercial factor. The dictionary is not only an intellectual product, but also a *commercial* product. Although there exist a few scholarly dictionaries, whose primary purpose is to “describe data and communicate knowledge”, the majority of dictionaries are commercial dictionaries whose primary purpose is “to make money” (Landau 1984:11).

Commercial dictionary editors and publishers know full well that the product that they are producing must appeal to the widest possible market. This translates into a heightened awareness

of what Burchfield calls “controversial vocabulary” (1975:352). According to Burchfield, “lexicographers must make decisions about what may be called ‘controversial vocabulary’ and the choice is usually threefold—one can exclude the items in question altogether; or one can enter them but give them special treatment. . . or thirdly, one can treat them in the normal way” (1975:352).

## 1.5           **Taboos**

Thus, both linguistic and extralinguistic factors come into play when lexicographers have to deal with taboo (or tabu) words. Definitions of taboo words vary considerably. A simple definition of a taboo word is “le mot qui subit la censure de la part du lexicographe” (D’Oria 1988:122).

Dictionaries draw the line at taboo words; they are set apart and treated differently from other words (this is in fact the meaning of the Polynesian word *tapu*, from which the word *taboo* is derived). This special treatment is accomplished in different ways, which I will outline later. First it is important to understand what it is that lexicographers and society target as taboo.

### 1.5.1           **Linguistic and Cultural Taboos**

Boulanger, who has devoted an entire book of 166 pages to *l’interdiction*, has very precise definitions of taboos, which he treats at length. He distinguishes between *cultural* taboos, which originate in objects and manifest themselves in words, and *linguistic* taboos, which are classifications of words that lexicographers either omit or mark as non-standard usage.

Cultural taboos include sexual, social, political, religious, and other cultural prohibition (anything that does not represent a standardized culture, from comic books to drug culture). Linguistic taboos include neologisms, specialized terms, regional expressions, borrowings, vulgar and slang expressions and onomastic derivatives.

Obviously many linguistic taboos such as insults and epithets are indicative of culturally taboo subjects, but as Sol Saporta points out, even euphemisms, which we consider polite and proper, such as **senior citizen** or **the golden age**, indicate the presence of cultural taboo (old age in the case of the two examples cited). “Euphemisms and demeaning epithets tend to co-occur as synonyms for taboos” (Saporta 1991:333). Often society encourages the use of euphemisms as “politically correct”, but “the fact that we have created euphemisms like **disabled** or, incredibly, **differently-abled**, or **physically-challenged** should not be confused with respect or acceptance” (Saporta 1991:334).

Often, one group will be the subject of more than one taboo. Saporta describes the double-edged sword of ageing plus sexual taboos in cultural expressions such as **dirty old man** and **old maid**. Other groups such as the gay, lesbian and bisexual communities are also subject to multiple instances of taboo: sexual, social, cultural and even political prohibition. “Public display of sexually based affection is a privilege reserved for heterosexuals, of the same race, provided they are neither too young nor too old. It also helps if they are physically attractive” (Saporta 1991:334).

### 1.5.2 Taboo Word, Taboo Referent?

What makes a word taboo? It is obviously not the form of the word, nor even its linguistic meaning, which consists basically of semantic components. It is what the word refers to that seems to make it taboo. Boulanger summarizes this idea in the following way: “the process of prohibition starts with concepts and works towards words. Society first targets and censors the actual objects and thoughts of which it disapproves. It then prohibits the use of lexical items naming these manifestations” (1986:117).

However, a lexical item does not have a referent at the level of “langue”, for the referent is not a “given”, but is “constructed” by discourse. In other words, although a lexical item has referential potentiality at the level of “langue,” it can have a referent only when it is realized in discourse.

The fact that many words such as **beautiful**, **discrete**, and **goodness** have no concrete referents at all, but are in fact value judgements about concrete referents, actions, or events in a given statement serves to illustrate the critical distinction between linguistic meaning and referents and thus between words themselves being taboo and what words refer to in discourse as being taboo. (Buzon 1979:41).

This idea that ideology intervenes not at the abstract level of language, but in the actualization of language into discourse is shared by Girardin (1979:91), Boulanger and Randolph Quirk. Quirk refers to a libel case against James Kirkup for blasphemy after publication of his poem on Christ and the centurion in *Gay News*: “The poem contained no obscene words: the prosecution for

blasphemous libel was based purely on reference—without tabu language— to acts and allusions that are themselves tabu” (Quirk 1978:8).

## 1.6 Variations in Taboo

It is important to realize that the interpretation of a word often depends on the context of its enunciation. The same word may be both *appropriate* and *inappropriate* in different social situations. Words like **nigger**, **frog**, **kraut**, **Canuck**, etc. may be used within a group in intimate banter, as Edward Gates points out, but they may offend when used by outsiders (1988:276). Leonard Ashley also refers to this phenomenon of marginalized groups boldly using terms considered offensive against them, calling it “a sort of verbal karate (turning the strength of the opposer into your own weapon)” (1982:126). This type of use highlights the importance of considering the pragmatic aspect of language, where the context of enunciation is important in interpreting meaning. In modern, pluralistic societies, bias is not always shared by everyone. Values and attitudes change over boundaries such as geography, age, education, economic status, social status, political or ethnocultural affiliation and other factors. According to Quirk, “the real difficulty is how to describe the very complex and highly variable rules controlling use and reception” (1978:10).

Quirk describes how society censures not only taboo words but also the allusion to sensitive topics even though the words used may be perfectly “acceptable”. He shows how sensitivities towards language and other topics change, and indicates the variability of acceptance of taboo words and topics across different boundaries. He illustrates this variability by describing several

court cases involving libel for referring to topics which are considered inappropriate to show “the extent to which, over quite a short period of time, our sensibilities in these matters have changed” (Quirk 1978:9).

## **1.7 Censorship in Dictionaries**

Taboos are normally “censored” in dictionaries. This censorship occurs at two different levels—at the macrostructural level and at the microstructural level—in different ways which may not be apparent to the average user. Taboo words that are included in the dictionary (that are present in its *macrostructure*, i.e. the list of lexical items in the nomenclature) are treated differently from other lexical items in the *microstructure* (the organization of the dictionary entries). However, many sensitive lexical items never make it into the dictionary in the first place. Cultural bias leaves many of them on the cutting-room floor; this is called omission or exclusion.

### **1.7.1 Censorship in the Macrostructure: Exclusion**

According to Janet Whitcut, “the lexicographer’s strongest weapon [is] that of exclusion” (1984:143). Whitcut, Beaujot, Boulanger, D’Oria, Feldman, Girardin, Burchfield, and Rey describe how and why lexicographers eliminate a great many lexical items from dictionary macrostructures. At the macrostructural level, the influence of ideology is strong, although it is not always perceptible. In fact, it could be argued that the influence of ideology at the macrostructural level is even more powerful because of its insidious nature; the dictionary user is unaware of its effects, because there is nothing to show for it. Rules for exclusion and inclusion

of lexical items in the nomenclature are rarely or only partially explained to users in dictionary prefaces<sup>4</sup>, perhaps because they are bound by extralinguistic constraints that editors either find difficult to explain or are completely or partially unaware of. In any case, as Rey explains, “Ici, comme au téléphone, le silence parle. Le vide signifie fortement” (1970:178).

Although, today, dictionary nomenclatures are normally established on the basis not only of previous dictionary nomenclatures but also and especially of some corpus, and their selection is supposedly based on frequency and “disponibilité” (Girardin 1979:87), it would seem that these criteria for inclusion in the nomenclature are not always followed by dictionaries. “[L]’examen des nomenclatures des dictionnaires révèle des transgressions par rapport à un modèle objectif (‘scientifique’) de description : des mots de haute fréquence et de forte disponibilité en sont absents” (Girardin 1979:87). Feldman echoes this observation: “certains mots échappent à la volonté bien affirmée du dictionnaire de rassembler tous les mots : c’est l’effet d’une censure qui s’avoue plus ou moins” (1980:5).

Thus, if we are to believe what is written on the subject, ideology seems to be a definite factor in establishing the nomenclature. Delesalle and Valensi have no doubt about this: “Disons clairement que les contraintes matérielles et didactiques qu’invoquent rédacteurs et éditeurs masquent toujours un choix idéologique qui est aussi le signe d’une connivence : la censure du mot *nègre* dans nombre de dictionnaires des 17<sup>e</sup> et 18<sup>e</sup> siècles, alors que «le nègre existe comme chose et comme mot en usage»” (qtd. in Beaujot 80).

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<sup>4</sup> See Chapter 2, Analysis of Dictionary Front Matter

This censorship at the macrostructural level is based on cultural acceptability: what is acceptable in a given society is included and what is not acceptable is *erased*. “L’*établissement de la nomenclature . . . s’effectue à travers une norme culturelle qui régit des jugements d’acceptabilité. Les dictionnaires fournissent des informations conformément à un modèle socioculturel qui tend à gommer la diversité des cultures coexistant dans un société, de manière à privilégier la culture et l’idéologie des classes ou fractions dominantes*” (Girardin 1979:84).

Jean and Claude Dubois explain this censorship in terms of the image of itself that society wants to see reflected in the dictionary. “Le lexicographe gomme ou supprime ce qui manifeste des oppositions ou des contradictions entre les groupes sociaux, religieux ou politiques : ainsi tous les termes d’injure qui supposent une attitude raciste sont exclus des dictionnaires du XXe siècle [. . . Ces] termes [. . .] ont été exclus, car leur présence implique un comportement raciste dont les locuteurs veulent nier la réalité; on rejette les termes impliquant une idéologie ‘inavouable’” (Dubois & Dubois 1971:103).

However, censorship risks upsetting those who don’t see themselves in the dictionary. “L’*idéologie de la communauté, sa culture, se définit autant par ce qu’elle est, que par ce qu’elle rejette*” (Dubois & Dubois 1971:102). Omission means that you are not able to see yourself in the *miroir culturel* that is the dictionary. It implies that you are not able to hear your voice in the discourse of society.

### **1.7.2 Censorship in Microstructure**

Omission is not the only means of censorship in dictionaries. Cultural bias and ideology show up in various sections of the dictionary's microstructure, the entry. The most common areas where lexicographers influence our perception of culturally-sensitive words are the definition, the labels and notes that qualify the usage of a word, and the examples that illustrate the word and its connotation.

Burchfield (1980), who discusses the impact of ideology in lexicographic works in "Dictionaries and Ethnic Sensibilities," describes how dictionaries have had to react to ideological protests against the inclusion of derogatory definitions or senses for words such as **Jew, Palestinian, Arab, Pakistan, Turk, negro, and nigger.**

#### **1.7.2.1 Definitions: abstraction, cross-referencing, and incompleteness**

Among the elements that make up the microstructure "la définition est la pièce maîtresse. . . . Elle est dans la conscience sociale l'objet même du dictionnaire" (Rey-Debove 1971:191). Most people who use the dictionary consider the definition of a word to be impartial and unbiased. The average dictionary user would find it hard to believe that definitions could carry cultural attitudes and values. However, when it comes to defining concepts that society would rather not define, "le lexicographe est fatalement influencé par les stéréotypes et les contraintes sociales" (Rialland-Addach 1995:94).

Lexicographers seem to have some subtle ways of hiding cultural bias from most dictionary users. One method is to avoid clear and direct definitions, favouring instead definitions that use technical or scientific terms and abstraction. Feldman labels this as “[l]a règle d’abstraction” which is “le procédé le plus courant. . . . Le concret c’est avant tout ce avec quoi l’on est familier. L’abstrait introduit une distance, une généralisation” (1980:95). An example of this procedure is found in the NPR’s definition of **homophile**: “homme qui éprouve une affinité sexuelle pour les personnes de son sexe”, in which both the verb phrase “éprouver une affinité sexuelle pour” and the indirect object “les personnes de son sexe” are relatively abstract. This definition could be made shorter, clearer and more direct by reformulating it in the following way: “homme qui est attiré par les hommes”.

The second most common treatment of words that society would rather not define is to give them circular definitions so as to mask the true meaning of words (Feldman 1980:7). Here, the definition is lost in a complicated system of cross-references. Circular definitions, or “la règle de détournement”, constitutes “le deuxième procédé du tabou : dériver, détourner l’attention vers des terres permises, dès que cela est possible” (Feldman 1980: 7). An example of this procedure is when sexuality is steered toward reproduction and marriage, its two most acceptable aspects (Feldman 1980:98).

A third way of treating taboo words is to reduce their definitions to simple synonyms. This treatment views such words as though they were in a foreign language and handles them as a bilingual or multilingual dictionary would. One word “equivalents” are given with no other

linguistic or cultural information. These words are not treated as standard lexical items; they are defined differently, set aside (Girardin 1979:88). One example of such a treatment is found in the RHWEB2's definition of **queer** which provides as a definition the simple synonym "homosexual".

### 1.7.2.2 Labelling and Notes: "Objective" Subjectivity

Another lexicographical tool to convey ideology is the usage label. Most dictionary users believe that the purpose of the usage label is to help the user distinguish between different "types" of language and, indeed, it does have this objective purpose. However, the information that the usage label carries is much more than merely linguistic.

D'Oria (1988:161) points out that "La fonction des marques est d'opérer une discrimination non seulement linguistique mais aussi sociale" (D'Oria 1988:161). Thus, while usage labels have an objective purpose, "derrière l'aspect positif de l'emploi des marques, se cache un aspect négatif. En effet il ne faut pas oublier que le dictionnaire est le texte indiscutable et la marque *fam.*, *pop.*, *triv.*, *vulg.*, indique indirectement le rejet du mot même, parce que non employé dans le bon langage et donc à éviter" (D'Oria 1988:126).

Dictionaries differentiate social status by making a judgment about language that strays from a cultural *norm*. Lexical items that do not fit into these cultural norms are "marked" as familiar, popular, vulgar, pejorative or otherwise and thus warn the user that their use falls outside the norms. However, these *cultural* norms are just that; they are not founded in linguistics at all.

Nonetheless, norms maintain this differentiation of social status through the use of usage labels (D’Oria 1988:126 and Girardin 1979:89). The RHWEB2 entry for **queer** is a good example of how language labels are used to mark cultural rather than linguistic information. **Queer** is marked “*slang (disparaging and offensive)*” in the dictionary entry (their italics). From the point of view of the dominant culture and its norms, the labels are no doubt suitable. However, from the viewpoint of the lesbian, gay and bisexual communities, this label would not be appropriate. For many, if not most gays, lesbians and bisexuals—and for many straight people who are familiar with the queer community— queer is a perfectly neutral word<sup>5</sup>.

Another manifestation of “objective subjectivity” is the usage note or commentary. Here, “la condamnation peut être clairement explicitée” (Girardin 1979:89). The usage note in the AH dictionary for **ain’t** criticized by Wolk and cited earlier (section 1.3) is a good example of this. This type of cultural commentary is often used in cases of extreme taboo, to be sure to warn the user of how offensive it is to society’s values.

### 1.7.2.3 Examples: Hidden Attitudes

A far more indirect way of revealing ideology is through examples, those short phrases in which the lexical item is used in context. Examples exemplify “une efficacité idéologique d’autant plus grande que tout exemple paraît gratuit; l’idéologie s’y déploie avec une candeur comparable à

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<sup>5</sup> See Simon Watney’s article, “Queer Epistemology: Activism, ‘Outing’, and the Politics of Sexual Identities,” or Victoria A. Brownworth’s article “The Name Game or: Why I’m a lezzie Queer”. Also note that the Collins Cobuild English Dictionary, a learner’s dictionary that only gives more commonly used words and senses, includes this sense of **queer**: “Queer means relating to homosexual people; used by some homosexuals. ...contemporary queer culture. ...queer activism.”

celle des exemples et exercices de ces manuels de grammaire et d'arithmétique, d'où la leçon de morale n'est jamais absente; discours des exemples, discours exemplaire" (Beaujot 1989:84)<sup>6</sup>.

Pragmatic information is conveyed implicitly in examples (Nuccorini 1993:229). Cultural attitudes are never spelled out clearly, but implied, for instance, by the use of pronouns in examples. Cultural attitudes seem to hide behind the illustration of the word and how it is used in context. While the examples certainly do illustrate the word, they also illustrate the context, which is often impregnated with cultural information. "[L]es exemples. . . ont à la fois une fonction linguistique et une signification culturelle. . . . Ils forment un ensemble d'assertions sur le monde, qui implique une idéologie, celle d'une communauté à laquelle le lexicographe s'identifie" (Dubois et Dubois 1971:7).

Sexist attitudes and persistent cultural stereotypes are present in many dictionary examples: "weakness, parenthood, and illness seem to be still markedly female contexts, supported by citational evidence, although there are many trendy signs into the opposite direction. . . ; delinquency and other somehow negative connotations, alongside strength, money, etc., seem to be still typically connected with men" (Nuccorini 1993:235). Nuccorini cites two examples from the *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* (1987) illustrating the same verb **to hold**. Both examples illustrate these gender-stereotyped contexts. In one, a male actor is shown in a context that indicates both delinquency and notions of career: "He's afraid that his criminal record will be held against him when he applies for jobs". The female actor is shown as a parent:

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<sup>6</sup> According to Michael Toope, "examples have the potential to illustrate negative cultural or gender stereotypes" (1996:206).

“She’s always holding up her children as models of behaviour”. This is typical of how examples illustrate cultural stereotypes.

But examples such as these only reflect what is commonly found in discourse. Indeed, everything written on the subject seems to indicate that ideological bias is present in the linguistic usage (discourse). “The most useful examples, sadly, are those that exemplify the most commonplace collations.” (Whitcut 1984:144). If this is so, the task of describing the language while trying to ensure a lack of bias would seem difficult if not impossible.

## 1.8 Conclusion

How should lexicography deal with the problem of cultural bias? How big a problem is cultural bias in dictionaries? Is this a *problem* or merely a fact that lexicography is impotent to change? These are the questions that will be examined in the following chapters, through detailed analyses of the front matter and entries of specific dictionaries.

## CHAPTER 2: ANALYSIS OF DICTIONARY FRONT MATTER

### 2.1 Introduction

Judging by the volume of literature on the topic of the influence of ideology on dictionaries, the question of which lexical items are treated and how they are treated is an important one. Many people have commented on the fact that certain types of words are excluded from dictionaries and an equal number have also discussed how and why these “controversial” or “sensitive” words are treated differently when they are included in dictionary macrostructures.

It would seem to follow, therefore, that dictionary makers would tackle this thorny topic themselves in their front matter. Not many dictionary users are exposed to the articles, conferences and books where debates on this subject occur, but every dictionary user does have access to the front matter of their dictionary.

One of the most outspoken lexicographers on this subject is Burchfield. As editor of the supplement to the OED, Burchfield declared that the OED “cannot be regarded as a repository of just the ‘best’ words or of ‘approved’ words” (1975:355), and that “‘offensiveness’ to a particular group or faction is unacceptable as a ground for the exclusion of any word or class of words” (1973:27). Burchfield echoes Richard Chenevix Trench: “a dictionary then. . . is an inventory of the language. . . . it is not the task of the maker of it to select the *good* words of a language. If he fancies that it is so, and begins to pick and choose, to leave this and to take that, he will at once go astray” (qtd. in Burchfield 1975:355)<sup>7</sup>.

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<sup>7</sup> Original source: Second edition, 1860, pp.4f.

The front matter would seem to be the ideal place for lexicographers such as Burchfield to comment on these “controversial” or “sensitive” words and to outline the policy that they have established and followed when compiling their nomenclatures and entries. However, an examination of the 1975 edition OED front matter reveals that even Burchfield did not comment on the OED’s policy on controversial words.

## 2.2 Criteria for Inclusion or Exclusion in Dictionary Macrostructures

It is interesting to compare the information on the criteria for inclusion or exclusion from dictionary macrostructures that is outlined in the front matter of different dictionaries. The following dictionaries have been examined from this point of view<sup>8</sup>:

- *Collins English Dictionary* (COLL:1986)
- *Random House Webster’s College Dictionary* (RHWEB2:1996)
- *Gage Canadian Dictionary* (GAGE2:1997)
- *Version électronique du Nouveau Petit Robert* (NPR:1996)
- *Le Petit Larousse Illustré 1998* (PL2:1998)
- *Dictionnaire québécois d’aujourd’hui* (RQ2:1993)
- *Collins French-English Dictionary on CD-ROM* (RCS:1996)
- *Oxford Hachette Superlex* (CD-ROM version) (OXHA:1994)
- *Harrap’s Shorter English-French/French-English Dictionary on CD-ROM* (HASH:1997)

Grouping the dictionaries by category (French unilingual, English unilingual, and bilingual), some distinct patterns become visible. The French unilingual dictionaries provide the most

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<sup>8</sup> These dictionaries were chosen in light of the analysis of entries in chapter 4, and their selection is justified in chapter 3, “Methodology Used for the Analysis of the Lexicographic Treatment of Lesbian Realities”.

criteria for both inclusion and exclusion. The bilinguals give the least information on how or why lexical items are included or excluded from the nomenclature. And the English unilingual dictionaries all provide some information on which words are included, but only one mentions that some words are excluded from the macrostructure.

### **2.2.1 Exclusion in Dictionary Macrostructures**

Two of the three French dictionaries, the NPR and the PL2 provide some criteria for the exclusion of lexical items from their nomenclature.

In both cases, the basis for exclusion is currency: archaic, outdated and obsolete lexical items are dropped. The NPR indicates that the nomenclature has been “révisée et rééquilibrée, notamment par la suppression des mots les plus rares devenus archaïques” (1993:xi). The PL2 is slightly more detailed, specifying that “la suppression d’anglicismes vieilliss. . . , de mots d’argot anciens, de termes techniques ou administratifs devenus obsolètes a permis un nombre important d’ajouts” (1997:3). In both of these cases the mention of exclusion of older, outdated and archaic lexical items from the nomenclature is directly related to making room for the inclusion of more recent words and terms. So, in this case, even though exclusion is mentioned, it is justified on the grounds that this would provide more space for newer lexical items.

The PL2 provides still another criterion for exclusion: “comme chaque année, les créations du français vivant. . . ont été enregistrées, sans concession toutefois pour les vulgarismes ou pour les mots pouvant choquer par leur caractère discriminatoire à l’égard du sexe, de l’origine ethnique

ou des convictions philosophiques ou religieuses” (1997:7). In other words “culturally-sensitive” words are excluded. The PL2 justifies these exclusions by claiming that their dictionary is meant to appeal to a wide market and attempts to describe “une langue acceptable, et acceptée par tous les usagers du français” (1997:7).

Only one unilingual English dictionary out of three, the RHWEB2, even mentions exclusion: its “flexible new database. . . makes it possible to include new words or meanings (and delete older ones that have fallen out of use) with greater ease and rapidity than ever before” (1996:xi). Like the NPR, this dictionary only specifies one criterion for exclusion: datedness.

The bilingual dictionaries are even more reticent on the topic of exclusions, providing no information at all on the question.

### **2.2.2 Inclusion in Dictionary Macrostructures**

Dictionaries provide more information in their front matter on lexical items that are included than on those that are excluded. Seven of the nine dictionaries examined make some mention of inclusion (only the RCSS and the OXHA do not mention the nomenclature at all in their front matter). All of the seven dictionaries that do mention criteria for inclusion refer to the types of words included or added: neologisms (both general and technical), new abbreviations, acronyms, proper names, and words belonging to certain fields such as business and computing. However, the English dictionaries and the one bilingual dictionary (HASH) are generally less precise than the French dictionaries in what is included, being content with generalizations such as “new

words and expressions” (RHWEB2 1996: xi), “developments in science and technology” (GAGE2 1997:vi) or “7 000 new headwords. . . and thousands of new meanings” (COLL 1986:vii). “Up-to-date” is the catch-word of dictionary front matter to explain inclusion, just as “datedness” was the primary criterion for exclusion.

Despite the fact that most of the dictionaries do make mention of inclusion in their front matter, the criteria for the establishment of the original nomenclature is provided in only two of the nine dictionaries analyzed for the purpose of this study. The NPR mentions that frequency is the basis for inclusion in its nomenclature: “une bonne nomenclature de dictionnaire. . . se construit sur une axe de fréquences, du plus courant au moins courant. La nature des mots traités est en relation avec le nombre de mots prévus pour une nomenclature” (1993:xi). The RQ2, for its part, states that it includes “tous les mots usuels de la langue contemporaine, ainsi que les mots didactiques et les termes spécialisés” (1993:x); lexical items that are archaic, obsolete, or of a historical nature “dans la mesure où elles servent à éclairer des formes ou des sens actuels” (1993:x); and finally, some words that might be considered offensive or inappropriate, because these items “ne peuvent être éternellement masquées ou bannies des ouvrages lexicographiques. Ce n’est pas cela qui les extirpera de l’usage” (1993:xx).

### **2.2.3 Inclusion, Exclusion and Culturally-Sensitive Items**

Of all the dictionary front matter examined, only one (that of the RQ2) clearly states that some culturally-sensitive words are included. Another (that of the NPR) suggests, without ever explicitly saying so, that this might be the case if such items are frequent enough.

Of all the dictionary front matter examined, only one (that of the PL2) states categorically that one of the criteria for exclusion of words is cultural sensitivity.

#### 2.2.4 Overall Picture of Inclusion and Exclusion

The following table presents the information provided about inclusion and exclusion in dictionary front matter in a more graphic form. What is of most pertinence to the topic of this thesis highlighted and underlined.

Table 2.1: Criteria for Inclusion and Exclusion as Outlined in Frontmatter

	Dictionary	Criteria for inclusion	Criteria for exclusion
ENGLISH	RHWEB2	YES • neologisms (popular culture, scientific and technological fields)	YES • archaic words
	GAGE2	YES • neologisms (scientific and technological fields and sociocultural realities)	NO
	COLL	YES • neologisms (scientific and technological fields)	NO
FRENCH	NPR	YES • <u>frequency</u> • neologisms (scientific fields, technical terms and sociocultural realities)	YES • archaic words • rare words
	PL2	YES • new abbreviations and acronyms • scientific and technical terms • words belonging to certain fields • proper names • words referring to sociocultural realities (ethnic names and information, geographical variations)	YES • outdated anglicisms • old slang words • outdated technical terms • <u>vulgar words</u> • <u>discriminatory/insult words</u>

	Dictionary	Criteria for inclusion	Criteria for exclusion
	RQ2	<b>YES</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• everyday words</li> <li>• neologisms (general and technical)</li> <li>• borrowed words</li> <li>• new abbreviations, acronyms, anglicisms and registered trademarks</li> <li>• <u>vulgar words</u></li> <li>• <u>discriminatory/ insults words</u></li> </ul>	<b>NO</b>
<b>BILINGUALS</b>	RCSS	<b>NO</b>	<b>NO</b>
	OXHA	<b>NO</b>	<b>NO</b>
	HASH	<b>YES</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• neologisms</li> </ul>	<b>NO</b>

### 2.3 Information on Dictionary Microstructures

A comparison of the front matter of the nine dictionaries used for this analysis reveals how little dictionaries themselves say on the subject of the structure and content of their entries. In fact, for some elements of the microstructure, little or no information is provided by any of the nine dictionaries. One dictionary (the OXHA) even goes so far as to ignore the subject of the microstructure altogether, other than providing a list of abbreviations for the metalanguage (generally in the form of labels) used in the entries and a skeleton entry.

#### 2.3.1 Labels

The one aspect of dictionary microstructure that is most often treated in the front matter are the labels. In fact, all of the dictionaries analyzed provide some information regarding labels. Labels

include field labels (e.g. “Physics”), geographic labels (e.g. “US”), register or style labels (e.g. “informal”), currency labels (e.g. “archaic”) and commentary labels (e.g. “offensive”).

The English unilingual dictionaries provide the most complete information regarding the use of labels in the microstructure. All three of them (the RHWEB2+GAGE2+COLL) provide a list of the labels used in the microstructure. They also provide definitions of at least the most commonly used labels (as is the case with the COLL), if not all (as do both the RHWEB2 and GAGE2), as well as descriptions of the conditions of use of lexical items marked with the label in question. The GAGE2 even provides examples of lexical items marked with each label to illustrate words to which the labels are applied.

The front matter of the French unilingual dictionaries is not consistent when it comes to describing or even mentioning the labels used. The NPR is the most informative. It indicates that language levels are signaled “avec le plus de précision possible, compte tenu de l’ampleur de la description et, comme on l’a vu plus haut, de l’absence de tabous” (NPR 1993:xiv). In addition, the NPR explains how it marks “des contenus qui ne peuvent être exprimés sans danger de choquer, tels VULG. («vulgaire») ou encore qui manifestent une attitude hostile et violente, du PÉJ. («péjoratif») à l’insulte et à l’injure raciste” (1993:xiv). The RQ2, while having a section on “Les jugements sociaux et les marques d’usage” does not clearly define the labels listed. And the PL2 only provides a brief listing of the descriptive labels used in its microstructure, which is placed awkwardly at the end of its front matter where it is difficult to find.

The bilingual dictionaries give the least detailed information regarding the microstructure as a whole. They provide the least number of labels to begin with and the least information on labelling in general. The OXHA and the HASH merely list the abbreviations for the labels. Of the bilinguals, the RCSS provides the most information on labelling. It indicates that “a dozen or so indicators of register. . .[are used] to mark non-neutral words and expressions” (1995:xx). It then provides descriptions of three different warning symbols used to indicate that the lexical item in question is a) “used by all educated speakers in a relaxed situation, but would not be used in a formal” (RCSS 1995:xx) situation, b) “used by some but not all educated speakers in a very relaxed situation” (1995:xx), or c) “liable to offend in any situation, and therefore [is] to be avoided by non-native speakers” (1995:xx).

The inconsistency in the treatment of labelling in the front matter of these dictionaries is striking. Not only are there inconsistencies between unilingual dictionaries of the same language, but there are great discrepancies between the different dictionary types, such as the unilingual English dictionaries compared to the bilingual dictionaries.

Despite all the inconsistencies in how labels are treated in the various front matter, there is nevertheless one generalization that can be made in this regard: none of the dictionaries provide complete information on language labels. This might include an exhaustive list of the labels, definitions of all the labels used, examples of each, and a presentation and justification of the criteria for deciding on what basis a lexical item will be ascribed a certain label. In fact, not one of the nine dictionaries mentions how a given label is assigned to a given word. Is the decision to

label a lexical item based on the lexicographer's intuition? Other dictionaries? If so, which one(s)? Usage as manifested in a corpus? Is it some combination of the three? Is there any formalized policy or methodology at all, or is the task accomplished on a completely *ad hoc* basis? The front matter of these nine dictionaries leaves these questions unanswered.

### 2.3.3 Examples

The examples used within the microstructure illustrate the headword in context. All three of the French unilingual dictionaries discuss the use of examples in their front matter, although none of the bilingual dictionaries do. Two of the English unilinguals—the GAGE2 and the COLL— only describe the use of examples in passing. The GAGE2 simply states that examples are used to “support definitions” and “also to highlight the contrast between related meanings of the same word” (1997:xx), and the COLL echoes this: “example sentences and phrases illustrating the use of a sense are given at the end of many definitions” (1986:xii).

Of the French dictionaries, all of which discuss examples in their front matter, the NPR and the RQ2 give the most information<sup>9</sup>. According to the NPR, “L'exemple est une phrase ou une partie de phrase où figure l'entrée, qui est produite par le lexicographe (**exemple forgé**) ou empruntée à un auteur[. . .] Les deux types [. . .] présentent des fonctions communes : montrer le mot en action, sa place dans la phrase, sa morphologie” (1993:xvii). The NPR also explains the difference between the two types of examples (constructed examples and citations): “les

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<sup>9</sup> The PL2 mentions examples briefly, but offers no more than the following: “lorsque c'est nécessaire, les difficultés particulières que présente un mot ont été signalées soit par une remarque, soit par un exemple” (1998:4).

exemples du lexicographe sont [. . .] des énoncés tout prêts qui sont inscrits dans sa mémoire, ce sont les phrases qu'il a lues ou entendues le plus fréquemment. Et cette grande fréquence sélectionne l'emploi le plus attendu du mot, un **lieu commun**<sup>10</sup> dans un sens non péjoratif, aujourd'hui nommé **stéréotype**" (1993:xvii). The citation by contrast, "ne se donne pas comme lieu commun : le texte émane d'une seule personne qui, en général, ne prend pas la plume dans l'intention d'écrire ce que tout le monde sait déjà" (1993:xviii). According to the NPR, the literary citation in particular is "un modèle supérieur d'expression et une référence culturelle, mais aussi [. . . sert d'] ancrage dans le particulier et un surgissement de l'individu sur fond de stéréotypes sociaux" (1993:xviii). Finally, a list of some of the authors used for the citations found throughout is provided, as well as a very brief mention of corpus research methods used to identify examples.

The RQ2, like the NPR, describes how examples can be used to present general patterns of usage or to demonstrate particularities of a lexical item. Also similar to the NPR, the RQ2 recognizes the cultural significance found in examples: "les contextes sociaux ont été pris en considération : les exemples ayant un sujet féminin sont aussi nombreux que ceux qui sont construits avec un sujet masculin" (1993:xvii).

Generally speaking, the topic of examples is more or less ignored by most dictionaries. Four of the nine dictionaries examined (the HASH, the RCSS, the OXHA and the RHWEB2) do not even mention examples in their front matter, and three others (the PL2, the GAGE2 and the

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<sup>10</sup> Original bold

COLL) merely mention them in passing. Only two of the nine dictionaries, the NPR and the RQ2 treat the subject of examples in any depth in their front matter. One thing is certain: the dictionaries provide less information regarding examples than labelling.

### 2.3.3 Notes

Three different dictionaries refer to the purpose of usage notes in their front matter. The GAGE2 explains that “some call attention to contrasts in meaning. . . , some . . . help shades of meaning or connotations. . . . Others discuss choices relating to levels of usage. . . or help the reader avoid common pitfalls in usage. . . . Additional information about etymology may also be found in some of the usage notes” (1997:xxiv). The COLL, which describes its usage notes as “a brief note introduced by the label Usage [which] has been added at the end of a number of entries,” states that their purpose is “to comment on matters of usage. These commentaries are based on the observed practice or preference of the majority of educated speakers and writers” (1986:xii). The only French unilingual dictionary to mention usage notes in its front matter is the PL2, which merely states that any particularities of a headword will be signaled by a note (PL2 1998:4).

In general, dictionaries provide even less information on usage notes than they do on examples or labelling. Fully six of the nine dictionaries examined make no mention of usage notes at all in their front matter.

### 2.3.4 Definitions and Cross references

There are several aspects of the microstructure that are consistently neglected by the front matter of dictionaries analyzed for the purpose of this study. The definition and the system of cross-referencing are mentioned only briefly in the front matter of three of the nine dictionaries, the RQ2, the GAGE2 and the COLL.

The RQ2 indicates that: “les définitions ont été. . . simplifiées et précisées par rapport à celles qu’on retrouve dans des dictionnaires culturels à nomenclatures plus étendue” (1993:xvi) and then goes on to describe different types of definitions. The GAGE2, while not addressing the question of definitions *per se*, provides information on the ordering and grouping of senses within each entry.

Regarding information on the system of cross-referencing used in the microstructure, the RQ2 explains: “On trouvera, après les définitions et après certains exemples, des renvois. . . . Ce sont le plus souvent des synonymes partiels” (1993:xvii). The only other dictionary to comment on its system of cross-referencing is the COLL, which states that “the main entry is always given at the most common spelling or form of the word. Cross-reference entries refer to this main entry” (1986:xiii).

Despite the fact that definitions are the *raison d’être* of unilingual dictionaries and that cross-referencing is one of the best tools to provide dictionary users with both linguistic and cultural information, neither have been given the attention they deserve. Of the nine dictionaries

analyzed, seven provide no information on either the definitions or the system of cross-referencing used.

## **2.4 Conclusions**

On the whole, the front matter of the nine different dictionaries varies considerably in the amount and type of information they contain on the subject of “controversial” or “sensitive” words and their treatment. However, even when information is provided, what is missing is the basis or the criteria for decisions. What are the sources of information for such decisions? One is left to wonder to what extent lexicographers are influenced by their own perception of society. This personal perception is never alluded to, but likely plays some role in deciding which lexical items are excluded and how those “culturally-sensitive” lexical items that are included are labelled, defined, cross-referenced and illustrated in examples.

## **CHAPTER 3:            METHODOLOGY USED FOR THE ANALYSIS OF THE                               LEXICOGRAPHIC TREATMENT OF LESBIGAY REALITIES**

### **3.1                    Introduction**

Since the front matter does not give a clear idea of how different dictionaries deal with concepts that are considered culturally-sensitive, the only way to arrive at any conclusions on this topic is through an analysis of dictionary entries for culturally-sensitive lexical items. In the case of this study, the analysis is limited to items related to the bisexual, gay and lesbian population.

This analysis is based on a list of 67 lexical items, each looked up in six different dictionaries.

Thirty-three English lexical items were queried in six dictionaries (three unilingual dictionaries and three English-French sections of bilingual dictionaries<sup>11</sup>), and thirty-four French lexical items were queried in six dictionaries (three unilingual dictionaries and three French-English sections of bilingual dictionaries). This involved a total of 402 lookups.

The results will show exactly how many of the 67 lexical items are excluded from the different macrostructures, either by absence of the lemma, or by exclusion of the sense that is considered culturally-sensitive. The results of the analysis will also reveal that entries for those lexical items that are included in the macrostructure often contain cultural information that is not found in entries dealing with less “controversial” or less sensitive concepts. The analysis will show

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<sup>11</sup> Although the bilingual dictionaries I have used combine an English-French section with an French-English section, I have considered each section as a separate dictionary. Thus, in the chapters that follow, the individual sections are sometimes referred to, for the sake of simplicity, as “the English-French dictionaries” and “the French-English dictionaries”.

specifically which elements of the dictionary microstructure contain this cultural information. It will demonstrate that different lexicographic treatment is often accorded to culturally-sensitive items.

### 3.2 Choice of lexical items for query

For the purposes of this study, it was important to choose lexical items that provide a global picture of how the lesbigay community is treated in lexicographic works. Therefore, lexical items were selected to reflect a variety of concepts relating to people, sexual activity, socio-political discourse<sup>12</sup> and health issues. I also chose one lexical item (in both English and French) referring to a gay establishment (**the bathhouse / le sauna**).

During the selection process, words used only in the lesbigay community were eliminated, since this analysis is being undertaken on general uni- and bilingual dictionaries, as opposed to specialized dictionaries<sup>13</sup>. Thus, **Princeton rub** and **vanilla sex**, denoting activities particular to gays, were dropped prior to the final analysis, because they are not widely used.

There are other words which were not included in the final analysis because their meaning is, or seems to be, in the process of evolving and so it is still premature to expect lexicographic works

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<sup>12</sup> This is a general category that includes not only items such as **gay rights**, but also adjectives such as **gay** and **queer**, whose nominal forms are treated in the "people" category.

<sup>13</sup> There are a number of specialized homosexual lexicons that exist, including Wayne Dynes' *Homolexis : A Historical and Cultural Lexicon of Homosexuality*, New York, Gai Saber Monograph No.4: 1985 and Bruce Rodgers' *Gay Talk: A Dictionary of Slang* (formerly entitled *The Queen's English Vernacular: A Gay Lexicon*) New York, Putnam, 1979.

to reflect these changes. Examples of such words are **spouse**, **conjoint(e)**, and **marriage** which are now being used by members of the lesbian community to describe their partners and their relationships even though the dominant culture does not recognize them officially as such (Lafontaine 1998:8, Passiour 1998:10). Dictionary definitions of **spouse**, **conjoint(e)**, and **marriage** reflect the dominant ideological perspective and do not include same-sex relationships, although there is currently no statutory definition of marriage in Canadian law (Heath 1997). However, various court challenges have been launched to recognize same-sex unions. These events are bound to change the definitions of lexical items such as **spouse**, **conjoint(e)** and **marriage**. And we can thus expect the lexicographic treatment of these types of lexical items to change considerably in the future.

Culturally-sensitive words particular to one geographic variety of language constitute the third type of word that was not included in the analysis. Examples of such words are **cottage** (British for **tearoom**), or **moumoune** (Canadian French for **pédé**). The fact that a geographic variant figures in one dictionary and not another could be explained by its restriction to one dialect, and not (or not only) by the controversial nature of the word.

Among the lexical items selected are not only those that apply specifically to lesbians, gays and bisexuals, but also some that are generic and might therefore be applied (or not, as the case may be) to both heterosexuals and homosexuals. In all, I chose 13 (7 English, 6 French) “generic” lexical items, such as **partenaire** and **sexual intercourse**. The use of such lexical items in this study allows me to examine to what extent bisexuals, gays and lesbians are included in or

excluded from concepts that do not apply exclusively to either the heterosexual or homosexual realm.

The following table presents a list of the lexical items chosen for analysis, grouped thematically into five categories:

- ▶ people;
- ▶ sexual activity;
- ▶ socio-political discourse;
- ▶ health issues, and;
- ▶ establishments.

The first two categories are subdivided: those items that apply specifically to the lesbigay community are grouped together under the heading “specific”; those that can apply more broadly under the heading “generic”.

**Table 3.1 Words for Query**

<b>People</b>			
<b>specific Eng.</b>	<b>specific Fr.</b>	<b>generic Eng.</b>	<b>generic Fr.</b>
bisexual (n)	bisexuel(le) (n)	couple	couple
dike/dyke	gouine	partner	partenaire
fag	tapette	significant other	compagne
gay (n)	gai(e)/gay (n)		compagnon
homo (n)	homo (n)		
homosexual (n)	homosexuel(le) (n)		
lesbian (n)	lesbienne (n)		
pansy	folle		
queen	tante		
queer (n)	inverti(e) (n)		

	pédé		
<b>Sexual activity</b>			
<b>specific Eng.</b>	<b>specific Fr.</b>	<b>generic Eng.</b>	<b>generic Fr.</b>
tribadism	tribadisme	coitus	coït
		copulate	copulation
		sexual intercourse	
<b>Socio-political discourse</b>			
<b>English</b>		<b>French</b>	
bisexual (adj)		bisexuel(le) (adj)	
gay (adj)		gai(e)/gay (adj)	
homo (adj)		homo (adj)	
homosexual (adj)		homosexuel (adj)	
lesbian (adj)		lesbien(ne) (adj)	
queer (adj)		inverti(e) (adj)	
gay pride		fierté gaie et lesbienne	
hate crime		crime haineux/ à tendance haineuse	
to out (vt)		révéler l'homosexualité de qn	
out		s'afficher ouvertement comme gai-e/lesbienne	
homophobia		homophobie	
gay rights		droits des homosexuels	
<b>Health issues</b>			
<b>English</b>		<b>French</b>	
safe sex		sécurisexe	
HIV/hiv		VIH/vih	
AIDS/aids		SIDA/sida	
<b>Establishment</b>			
bathhouse		sauna	

### **3.3 Choice of Dictionaries**

In choosing dictionaries for this analysis, the primary factors that were taken into consideration were: the size of the publication, the place and date of publication and the popularity of the different publications. It was decided, wherever possible, to use collegiate-sized dictionaries rather than smaller sized editions which contain many omissions, or unabridged editions which are rarely used because they are not easily accessible. College-sized publications are used by the largest number of reasonably-educated users. Where possible, dictionaries representing different geographic language varieties and cultures were chosen so as to provide the widest possible picture of the treatment of lesbigay realities. It was also decided that dictionaries that are more widely consulted were better choices than less popular dictionaries, as the results would reflect the reality of the most frequently-consulted dictionaries.

#### **3.3.1 Unilingual English Dictionaries**

The three unilingual English dictionaries chosen were the *Collins Dictionary of the English Language* (COLL), the *Random House Webster's College Dictionary* (RHWEB2) and the *Gage Canadian Dictionary* (GAGE2). This selection provided a balance of dictionaries that represent different geographic regions and cultures as the COLL is from Great Britain, the RHWEB2 from the United States and the GAGE2 from Canada.

There is a good match in size between the COLL and the RHWEB2, although the former was published ten years earlier<sup>14</sup>. While the GAGE2 is a desk-sized dictionary, it is the largest Canadian dictionary available; so it was chosen as the most comparable Canadian equivalent, despite being somewhat smaller.

### **3.3.2 Unilingual French Dictionaries**

The three unilingual French dictionaries chosen were the *Petit Robert* (NPR), the *Petit Larousse Illustré* (PL2) and the *Dictionnaire québécois d'aujourd'hui* (RQ2). Once again, it was considered advantageous to have dictionaries that represent the two different cultural and geographic varieties of the French language: European French (NPR and PL2) and Canadian French (RQ2). The NPR is considered by many to be the benchmark lexicographic work in the French language. The PL2 is a dictionary that is widely used for quick reference. The RQ2, while more restricted in size than the NPR, is the largest and most widely consulted dictionary of Canadian French.

### **3.3.3 Bilingual French-English/English-French Dictionaries**

Three recent bilingual (French-English/English-French) dictionaries were chosen. They are the *Robert-Collins Senior Dictionary* (RCS), the *Oxford-Hachette Dictionary* (OXHA) and the

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<sup>14</sup> Although it would have been preferable to use dictionaries published within the same five-year period, this was not possible if I wanted a geographic balance, since no British dictionary of collegiate-size has been published since 1986.

*Harrap's Shorter English-French/French-English Dictionary* (HASH)<sup>15</sup>. All three dictionaries selected are European in origin, since, unfortunately, there exists no bilingual dictionary of Canadian English and French at the moment<sup>16</sup>. The electronic versions (CD-ROM format) of all three bilingual dictionaries were used for the analysis since they provide the advantage of search mechanisms that allow for querying the entire corpus of the work for lexical items that might not have their own entries.

### 3.4 Searching for the Lexical Items

The first stage of my study involved looking for the lexical item in each of the dictionaries selected and determining whether there was an omission in the dictionary. Omission is generally understood as meaning that the lemma<sup>17</sup> is absent from the macrostructure. For the purposes of this study, I will also consider as an omission lexical items that are included in the macrostructure, but whose culturally-sensitive sense is not treated. For example, the GAGE2 entry for the word **fag** does not include the sense of “a male homosexual”. In this case, the sense that I am interested in analyzing is omitted, and **fag** is therefore counted as an omission despite the fact that there is an entry with other senses of the word **fag**.

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<sup>15</sup> These names correspond to the names of the paper dictionaries; however, for the purposes of this analysis, electronic versions were used. The names of the electronic versions are as follows: *The Collins French-English Dictionary on CD-ROM* (RCS), *The Oxford Superlex* (OXHA) and the *Chamber's Harrap's Shorter English-French/French-English Dictionary on CD-ROM* (HASH).

<sup>16</sup> The preparation of a bilingual Canadian dictionary is in progress and will be published in 2004.

<sup>17</sup> The more technical term *lemma* is used as a synonym for *lexical item* in the context of their presence or absence in dictionaries.

### **3.5 Determining Marked Entries**

If the lexical item along with its culturally-sensitive sense was found in the entry, the latter was then analyzed to determine if it was “marked” or not. Entries were considered marked if they contained “cultural information” not normally provided in other entries.

#### **3.5.1 Definition of Cultural Information**

Cultural information includes any information that indicates that the lexical item in question is considered culturally-sensitive. It may include (but is not limited to):

- persistent stereotypes regarding the lesbian community;
- dominant cultural attitudes towards lesbians, gays and bisexuals, their institutions or practices; or
- ignorance or lack of knowledge regarding the lexical item in question or regarding equivalents, in the case of the bilingual dictionaries.

This cultural information may be found in various elements of a dictionary entry: the usage labels (commentary, register, etc.), the definition, the examples illustrating the lexical item, usage notes and cross-references to other words.

### **3.6 Marked Elements in the Microstructure**

#### **3.6.1 Usage Labels**

Usage labels that were considered marked for the purposes of this study include both commentary labels which describe attitudes and register labels that indicate the level of language

of the lexical item in question (informal, slang, populaire, etc.). This study did not focus on other types of labels, such as field labels or geographic labels since they do not usually provide cultural information. Therefore, they are not included in the compilation of figures in the various tables. However, the one exception where cultural information seems to have been transmitted by means of a field label has been commented on.

### **Commentary Labels**

Examples of marked commentary labels include “pejorative”, “offensive”, “derogatory”, “disparaging”, “abusivement” and “vulgaire”. In general, the commentary labels clearly prejudice the user and require no further discussion here. However, my consideration of certain register labels as “marking” the entry calls for some explanation.

### **Register Labels**

Register, as a concept related to language variety, is relatively new. As of yet “there exists no consistent definition from linguist to linguist” (Crenn 1996:30). Normally in lexicography, register refers to “a variation in language (lexical items in the case of lexicography) chosen by the speaker according to the situation [. . .] in which he or she finds himself or herself” (Crenn 1996:48) and is indicated by labels such as “informal”, “populaire” and “slang”<sup>18</sup>. Obviously, not all entries with register labels can be classified as marked. For example, I have not considered the register label “informal” that generally accompanies a word shortened by clipping (i.e. **homo** for

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<sup>18</sup> There has recently been some discussion as to whether the labels “populaire” and “slang” should in fact be considered register labels (cf. Crenn 1996:XX). However, since there is, of yet, no resolution of the issue, I have included them among the register labels.

**homosexual**) as marking the word, because, in this case the labelling does not reflect the controversial nature or the cultural sensitivity of the item. However, when labels such as “slang”, “informal” and “populaire” reflect society’s attitude toward certain types of lexical items, then they are considered as marking the lemma. Examples of such marked words are **queer**, **queen**, **tapette**, and **gouine**.

### 3.6.2 Definitions

The definition of an entry is considered marked if it contains either unnecessary, questionable or erroneous cultural information. Definitions containing such information are presented below, with the marked aspect underlined and commented on.

- **queen (n) 4a**: “a male homosexual, esp. one who is flamboyantly campy”. (RHWEB2)

This definition uses words with strong connotations that convey negative cultural attitudes towards gays, lesbians and bisexuals;

- **queer (adj) 5a**: “homosexual b) effeminate; unmanly”. (RHWEB2)

The inclusion of stereotypes regarding homosexuals constitutes cultural information that is not required in the definition;

- **sexual intercourse 1)** “a joining of the sexual organs of a male and a female human being, usually with the transfer of semen from the male to the female”. (GAGE2)

This definition excludes bisexual, gay and lesbian realities, even though the lexical item in question is generic; and

- **tribadism** : “a lesbian practice in which one partner lies on top of the other and simulates the male role in heterosexual intercourse”. (COLL)

In this case, the definition includes information which is clearly erroneous and which could not have been properly documented<sup>19</sup>.

### 3.6.3           Equivalents

In bilingual dictionary entries, the equivalent itself may be culturally marked, in that it may reveal cultural bias much like other elements of the entry. One example of such an equivalent is the one given in the RCS for **bisexual**: *(sexuellement) ambivalent*. While **bisexual** is neutral and factual, *(sexuellement) ambivalent* has a negative connotation. However, such marked equivalents are rare. What is more commonly found in bilingual dictionaries is a lack of information concerning equivalents for lexical items that can be used both for heterosexuals and homosexuals. For example, one of the equivalents for **significant other** in the HASH is *conjoint*; however there is no information to indicate that this equivalent applies only to heterosexual couples, and to warn the user that this equivalent could not be used to refer to a same-sex partner.

### 3.6.4           Examples

When an illustrative example contains information such as stereotypes or negative cultural attitudes towards members of the lesbian community, it is considered marked. One such example is found in the NPR entry for **homosexuel(le) (n)** where the example given is **homosexuel habillé en femme**. This example illustrates a stereotype regarding gay men: that they wear women's clothes.

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<sup>19</sup> Compare with the definition of tribadism in *A Descriptive Dictionary and Atlas of Sexology* by Francoeur: "a sexual activity in which two women lie together, one on top of the other, with their genitals touching, and stimulate each other by rubbing".

### 3.6.5 Cross-References

Entries, especially in unilingual dictionaries, often contain cross-references to other lexical items, to indicate a sense relationship (e.g. synonymy, antonymy), or to point the user to some specific element of another entry such as a usage note that may pertain to both lexical items in question.

When an entry contains cross-references to one or more lexical items that are themselves “marked lemma”, then I consider those cross-references as marking the original lemma. For example, the user who consults the entry for **homosexuel(le)** in the RQ2 will not find any labels that mark the headword, but she or he will find cross-references to **fifi**, **pédale**, **pédé**, **tante**, **tapette** and **gouine**, all of which are themselves marked lemmas. So while this entry itself may not contain cultural information *per se*, the user who consults it will quickly understand it as a lexical item that is of a controversial nature.

### 3.6.6 Notes

Some lexical items are considered so culturally-sensitive that their entry contains an explicit note to explain how and why the word in question is controversial. For example, under the entry for **gay** (adj and n) in GAGE2, there is a note that explains “Many people now avoid the uses in defs. 1—4 of **gay** because of the widespread use of the word (def.5) to mean ‘homosexual’”. I consider this note to be marked because it reveals how sensitivity to one of the word’s meanings leads to complete avoidance of the word. This phenomenon is known as reflected meaning: “when one sense of the word forms part of our response to another sense” (Leech 1974:19).

### **3.7 Application of the Methodology**

The methodology and concepts presented above were applied to entries for 67 lexical items. The results of our research were first analyzed dictionary by dictionary, then by language and dictionary type. Both a numerical and a descriptive analysis were undertaken.

The numerical analysis consists of indicating the number of exclusions of different types and the number of different marked elements, as well as the percentage represented by these numbers.

The descriptive analysis involves a discussion of the numbers and percentages given as well as the presentation of particularly interesting elements in entries.

The following chapter presents the analysis of the English and French unilingual dictionaries and the English-French and French-English sections of bilingual dictionaries.

## **CHAPTER 4: ANALYSIS OF THE LEXICOGRAPHIC TREATMENT OF LESBIGAY REALITIES**

### **4.1 Introduction**

The results of my dictionary analysis of lexical items related to lesbigay realities will be presented in the following order: analysis of English unilingual dictionaries (section 4.2), analysis in French unilingual dictionaries (section 4.3), analysis of the English-French sections of bilingual dictionaries (section 4.4) and analysis of the French-English sections of bilingual dictionaries (section 4.5)<sup>20</sup>.

### **4.2 Analysis of English Unilingual Dictionaries**

Thirty-three English lexical items were searched in the COLL, the RHWEB2 and the GAGE2.

#### **4.2.1 Omission in English Unilingual Dictionaries**

First, their presence or absence in the dictionaries was verified. Generally, omission refers to the absence of lemmas from the macrostructure. As indicated in 3.4, I also consider as an omission those lexical items that are included in the macrostructure, but whose culturally-sensitive sense is not treated. The following table indicates (a) the number of “pure” omissions (those lexical items not included in the macrostructure), (b) the number of lexical items whose culturally-sensitive sense is not included, and (c) the combined number, or “total” number of omissions.

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<sup>20</sup> Throughout the analysis, the following typographic conventions are used: headwords or sub-headwords are presented in bold, equivalents in italics, examples in bold, their translations (if following) in plain, sense indications as well as usage notes, language labels and definitions in quotation marks.

**Table 4.1 Omission in English Unilingual Dictionaries**

<b>COLLINS (COLL)</b>		
absence of lemma	5/33	15%
omission of culturally-sensitive sense	3/33	9%
total omission	8/33	24%
<b>RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S COLLEGE DICTIONARY (RHWEB2)</b>		
absence of lemma	5/33	15%
omission of culturally-sensitive sense	1/33	3%
total omission	6/33	18%
<b>GAGE CANADIAN DICTIONARY (GAGE2)</b>		
absence of lemma	7/33	21%
omission of culturally-sensitive sense	5/33	15%
total omission	12/33	36%

As the above table shows, the GAGE2 dictionary has the greatest overall rate of omission, while the RHWEB2 has the lowest. This is not surprising in light of the size of their respective nomenclatures, the GAGE 2 having a more limited nomenclature than the RHWEB2. The COLL, despite being roughly of the same size as the RHWEB2, falls between the two in its rate of omission. It must be noted, however, that the COLL was published in 1986, which makes it ten years older than the RHWEB2 and eleven years older than the GAGE2. The fact that the COLL is older than the other two English dictionaries may explain why some lexical items such as **homophobia**, **gay rights**, **out (adj)**, **to out (vt)**, **HIV** and **safe sex** were not included, even though **AIDS** was. These omissions cannot, in any case, be attributed to the fact that the COLL is a British dictionary as opposed to a North American publication, because the lexical items

selected were not restricted geographically. Presented below is a list of omitted items in each dictionary.

COLL (11)	RHWEB2 (6)	GAGE2 (12)
bathroom	bathroom	bathroom
gay pride	gay pride	dyke
gay rights	gay rights	fag
hate crime	hate crime	gay pride
homo (adj)	homo (adj)	gay rights
homophobia	tribadism	hate crime
out (adj)		homo (adj)
to out (vt)		homo (n)
safe sex		queer (adj)
significant other		queer (n)
HIV		significant other
		tribadism

It is interesting to note that the number of lexical items whose culturally-sensitive sense is not treated is dramatically higher in the GAGE2 than the other two English dictionaries. They include **dyke**, **fag**, **queer** (adj and n), and **bathroom**.

#### 4.2.2 Present and Unmarked Lexical Items in English Unilingual Dictionaries

Despite the disparity in the number of omissions between the different English dictionaries (which range from 6 in the RHWEB2 to 12 in the GAGE2), the number of “neutral” entries, that is to say those that are present and unmarked, is virtually identical. The COLL and the RHWEB2 both contain 12 such entries and the GAGE2 contains 13. Upon closer examination of these “neutral” items, there appears to be a core of seven lemmas that are treated similarly by all three English dictionaries. All of the following lemmas are present and unmarked in all three English dictionaries: **bisexual** (adj), **bisexual** (n), **homosexual** (adj), **homosexual** (n), **lesbian** (adj), **lesbian** (n), and **AIDS**.

### 4.2.3 Present and Marked Lexical Items in English Unilingual Dictionaries

Those lexical items that are included in the macrostructure but are culturally marked are treated in the following sections.

#### 4.2.3.1 Marked Labels in English Unilingual Dictionaries

Of the 70 entries or sub-entries found for the 33 lexical items checked in the three English unilingual dictionaries, 18 are culturally marked with commentary and register labels. The COLL and RHWEB2 have the highest number of lexical items with marked labels (six and eight respectively) while the GAGE2 labels only four of the 21 items it includes. It must be remembered, however, that the GAGE2 omits the greatest number of lexical items to begin with. In fact, these omitted lexical items are all marked with labels by the other two dictionaries.

The following table indicates the number of labels (both commentary and register) present in the entries found in the three English unilingual dictionaries.

**Table 4.2 Marked Labels in English Dictionaries**

	<b>COLL</b>	<b>RHWEB2</b>	<b>GAGE2</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
# of lemmas with labels	6/22 (27%)	8/27 (30%)	4/21 (19%)	18/70 (26%)
# of lemmas with commentary labels	2/22 (9%)	7/27 (26%)	0 (0%)	9/70 (13%)
# of lemmas with register labels	6/22 (27%)	8/27 (30%)	4/21 (19%)	18/70 (26%)

Labelling as a device to culturally mark words seems to be restricted, in all three dictionaries, to one category of words: those referring to people and specifically to the lesbian population. The

only exceptions to this rule are the adjectives **queer** and **gay**, which are put in a different category in Table 3.1 because, although they refer to people, they can also apply to non-humans. Presented below is a list of lexical items found in each of the English unilingual dictionaries with their respective labels.

COLL (6)		RHWEB2 (8)	
dyke	slang	dyke	slang
fag	slang		disparaging & offensive
pansy	slang	fag	slang
queen	slang		disparaging & offensive
queer (adj)	informal	homo (n)	slang
	derogatory		disparaging & offensive
queer (n)	informal	out (adj)	slang
	derogatory	pansy	slang
			disparaging & offensive
		queen	slang
			usually disparaging & offensive
		queer (adj)	slang
			disparaging & offensive
		queer (n)	slang
			disparaging & offensive

The most commonly used label is the register label “slang”, which is used 14 times: eight times in the RHWEB2, four times in the COLL, and twice in the GAGE2. The next most common label is the commentary label “disparaging and offensive”, which is used seven times, although always in the RHWEB2. The register label “informal” was used four times, twice in both the COLL and the GAGE2, and the commentary label “derogatory” was used twice in the COLL.

All the lexical items that are culturally marked by commentary labels in the RHWEB2 and the COLL also have register labels attached; however, there are also four lexical items in the COLL (**dyke, fag, pansy, queen**) and one in the RHWEB (**out adj**) for which register labels are given without commentary labels. It is interesting to note that the GAGE2 does not use commentary labels for any of the items, despite the fact that the commentary label “vulgar” is included in the introduction; this may be due to the fact that the GAGE2 omits many of the culturally-sensitive senses of words such as **queer, dyke** and **fag**, to which the other dictionaries attribute commentary labels.

There are some interesting inconsistencies between dictionaries. For example, the GAGE2 marks both the noun and adjective **gay** as “informal”, while none of the other dictionaries do. Given that the word is used in neutral contexts on a frequent basis (newspapers<sup>21</sup>, etc.) and that the other dictionaries do not mark it, it is surprising that the GAGE2 does.

There are also inconsistencies within each dictionary. As noted above, the GAGE2 marks **gay** (adj. and n.) as “informal”; however **lesbian** (adj and n) is unmarked. This is puzzling because the two items in question are of the same nature, belong to the same register and refer to the same basic concept, though **lesbian** is more restrictive than **gay** in that it only refers to women.

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<sup>21</sup> The word “gay” appears over 6000 times, in both adjectival and nominal form, in the on-line corpus of the English Canadian Press used by lexicographers at the Bilingual Canadian Dictionary Project.

In the COLL both the adjective and noun **queer** are labelled “informal and derogatory” whereas **fag**, **dyke** and **pansy** are all marked simply “slang”. Are these lexical items actually so different? If **queer** is derogatory, then would it not follow that **dyke**, **fag** and **pansy** would be as well?

The RHWEB2's labelling of **queen** is inconsistent with its labelling of other lexical items referring to gays, lesbians and bisexuals (**dyke**, **fag**, **homo**, **pansy**, and both the adjective and noun **queer**). Though the latter are marked “disparaging and offensive”, **queen** is considered “usually disparaging and offensive”. Why is one item singled out as “usually disparaging and offensive” while the others are simply “disparaging and offensive”? And why is it this lexical item? If any one of these lexical items should be labelled differently than the others, it could be argued that it should be **queer**, which is more and more being used by members of the lesbian and gay communities in a non-offensive manner<sup>22</sup>. The RHWEB2 also marks **out** (adj and vt) inconsistently; while the adjective is marked as “slang”, the transitive verb **to out** is unmarked.

Labelling, in general, is a difficult task, as Tiphaine Crenn's thesis on register has clearly shown. The examples presented above seem to demonstrate that labelling is even more problematic in relation to culturally-sensitive lexical items. This explains the discrepancies in labelling among, and between, the English unilingual dictionaries.

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<sup>22</sup> See Simon Watney's article, “Queer Epistemology: Activism, ‘Outing’, and the Politics of Sexual Identities,” or Victoria A. Brownworth's article “The Name Game or: Why I'm a lezzie Queer”. Also note that the Collins Cobuild English Dictionary, a learner's dictionary that gives only more commonly used words and senses, includes this sense of **queer**: “Queer means relating to homosexual people; used by some homosexuals. ...contemporary queer culture. ...queer activism.”

#### 4.2.3.2 Marked Definitions in English Unilingual Dictionaries

The English dictionaries consulted contain fewer entries or sub-entries with marked definitions than those with marked labels. Of the seventy entries or sub-entries included in the three dictionaries, there are 15 with marked definitions<sup>23</sup>. As is the case with the labels, the dictionary with the highest rate of inclusion of queried lexical items (RHWEB2) also has the greatest number of marked definitions, and the dictionary with the highest rate of omissions (GAGE2) has the lowest number of marked definitions. The following table provides the number of marked definitions per English dictionary.

Table 4.3 Marked Definitions in English Unilingual Dictionaries

	COLL	RHWEB2	GAGE2	TOTAL
# of lemmas with marked definitions	4/22 (18%)	6/27 (22%)	5/21 (24%)	15/70 (21%)

The following are some examples of marked definitions from each of the three English dictionaries, with the part containing the cultural information underlined:

- the definition of **sexual intercourse** in the COLL reads: “the act of sexual procreation in which the insertion of the male’s erect penis into the female’s vagina is followed by rhythmic thrusting usually culminating in orgasm; copulation; coitus”.
- the definition of **coitus** in RHWEB2 reads: “sexual intercourse, esp. between a man and a woman”.

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<sup>23</sup> These include 5 cases where an entry contains one definition that is considered marked and another that is considered unmarked.

- The only definition of **partner** in GAGE2 that refers to either member of a couple in a relationship reads: “spouse” This presupposes marriage, which is restricted, at least officially, to heterosexual couples.

Six of the fifteen marked definitions are found in entries dealing with lexical items belonging to the category of “people”, and apply to both those items that are generic (inclusive of heterosexuals and homosexuals) and to those that are specific to homosexuals. These lexical items are **pansy** (in the COLL, the RHWEB2 and the GAGE2), **queen** (in the RHWEB2), **couple** (in the GAGE2) and **partner** (in the GAGE2). Eight of the marked definitions apply to the lexical items referring to “sexual activity”: **tribadism** (in the COLL), **copulate** (in the COLL and the RHWEB2), **coitus** (in the RHWEB2 and the GAGE2) and **sexual intercourse** (in the COLL, the RHWEB2 and the GAGE2). There is only one lexical item with a marked definition that does not belong to one of these two categories. That item is **queer** (adj), which is defined in the RHWEB2 as “effeminate; unmanly”.

#### 4.2.3.3 Marked Examples and Cross-References in English Unilingual Dictionaries

There are no marked examples in the English unilingual dictionary entries for any of the lemmas queried as part of this analysis. This is not surprising since the English dictionaries generally provide few illustrative examples.

There is only one marked cross-reference, found in the COLL entry for **coitus**. This entry refers users to **sexual intercourse**, whose definition excludes homosexuals: “the sexual act of

procreation in which the insertion of the male's erect penis into the female's vagina is followed by rhythmic thrusting usually culminating in orgasm: copulation; coitus".

#### 4.2.3.4 Marked Usage Notes in English Unilingual Dictionaries

There are a total of three usage notes that apply to seven lexical items queried. While there are no usage notes in the COLL, the GAGE2 has two and the RHWEB2 one. The RHWEB2 note, which is quite long, is found at the entry for *gay* and applies to both the adjectival and noun forms of *gay* and *homosexual*:

GAY has had senses dealing with sexual conduct since the 17<sup>th</sup> century. A *gay woman* was a prostitute, a *gay man* a womanizer; a *gay house* a brothel. GAY as an adjective meaning "homosexual" goes back at least to the early 1900s. After World War II, as social attitudes toward sexuality began to change, GAY was applied openly by homosexuals to themselves, first as adjective and later as noun. Today, the noun often designates only a male: *gays and lesbians*. The word has ceased to be slang and is not used disparagingly. HOMOSEXUAL as a noun is sometimes used only in reference to a male.

In GAGE2, the entry for *gay* (adj and n) contains a note, as does the entry for *couple*.

#### 4.2.4 Conclusions: English Unilingual Dictionaries

While the three unilingual English unilingual dictionaries analyzed may differ in the way that they treat the lemmas that refer to bisexuals, lesbians and gays, the end result is much the same. The RHWEB2 includes the highest number of lemmas queried, 27, but has in turn the highest number of marked lemmas, 15. The GAGE2, conversely, has only 8 lemmas that are culturally marked, the lowest number, but omits the highest number of lemmas, 12. The COLL is between the two, with 22 lemmas included, 11 omitted and 10 marked lemmas.

When you combine both omitted and marked lemmas, all three dictionaries are virtually the same: both the COLL and the RHWEB2 have 21 omitted or marked, and the GAGE2 has 20. Similarly, a comparison of the total number of lemmas with neutral treatment (lexical items that were present and unmarked) also reveals that the three English dictionaries are virtually identical. The COLL and the RHWEB2 both have 12 neutral lemmas, and the GAGE2 has 13.

The following tables give a global picture of the treatment of the selected lemmas in the three unilingual English dictionaries chosen.

**Table 4.4 Analysis of Overall Treatment of Lexical Items Queried in English Dictionaries<sup>24</sup>**

	COLL	RHWEB2	GAGE2	COMBINED
number of omissions (of 33)	11 (33%)	6 (18%)	12 (36%)	29/99 (29%)
number of inclusions (of 33)	22 (67%)	27 (82%)	21 (64%)	70/99 (71%)
neutral lemmas [present & unmarked] (of 33)	12 (36%)	12 (36%)	13 (39%)	37/99 (37%)
total of marked & omitted lemmas (of 33)	21 (64%)	21 (64%)	20 (61%)	62/99 (63%)

**Analysis of Marked Lemmas Included in English Dictionaries**

lemmas with marked labels <sup>25</sup>	6/22 (27%)	8/27 (30%)	4/21 (19%)	18/70 (26%)
lemmas with marked commentary labels	2/22 (9%)	7/27 (26%)	0	9/70 (13%)
lemmas with marked register labels	6/22 (27%)	8/27 (30%)	4/21 (19%)	18/70 (26%)
lemmas with marked definitions	4/22 (18%)	6/27 (22%)	5/21 (24%)	15/70 (21%)
lemmas with marked examples	0	0	0	0/70
lemmas with marked cross-references	1/22 (5%)	0	0	1/70 (1%)
lemmas with marked usage notes	0	4/27 (15%)	3/21 (14%)	7/70 (10%)
total # of marked lemmas (of those included)	10/22 (45%)	15/27 (56%)	8/21 (38%)	33/70 (47%)

**4.3 Analysis of French Unilingual Dictionaries**

Thirty-four French lexical items were searched in the NPR, the PL2 and the RQ2.

<sup>24</sup> The percentage figures in tables have been rounded off to the nearest whole.

<sup>25</sup> The shaded areas are calculated from the number of lemmas included by each respective dictionary (COLL:22, RHWEB:27, GAGE2:21), as opposed to the total number of lemmas queried (33). The combined column, in the shaded areas of the table, is calculated from the combined number of entries or sub-entries found in the three dictionaries:70.

### 4.3.1 Omission in French Unilingual Dictionaries

The table below indicates (a) the number of “pure” omissions (those items not included in the macrostructure), (b) the number of lexical items whose culturally-sensitive sense is not included, and (c) the combined number, or “total” number of omissions.

**Table 4.5 Omission in French Dictionaries**

<b>NOUVEAU PETIT ROBERT (NPR)</b>		
absence of lemma	7/34	21%
omission of culturally-sensitive sense	2/34	6%
<b>total omission</b>	<b>9/34</b>	<b>26%</b>
<b>PETIT LAROUSSE 2 (PL2)</b>		
absence of lemma	7/34	21%
omission of culturally-sensitive sense	1/34	3%
<b>total omission</b>	<b>8/34</b>	<b>24%</b>
<b>ROBERT QUÉBÉCOIS (RQ2)</b>		
absence of lemma	12/34	35%
omission of culturally-sensitive sense	2/34	6%
<b>total omission</b>	<b>14/34</b>	<b>41%</b>

The above table shows that the RQ2 has the highest rate of omission (41% of lemmas queried), while the PL2 has the lowest (24%). It is ironic that the PL2 is the dictionary with the highest rate of inclusion, since it is also the only dictionary to explicitly state in its front matter that it excludes lexical items that could offend its readers from its macrostructure<sup>26</sup>. It is easier to understand why the RQ2 omits more lexical items (14) than the PL2 (8) and the NPR (9): the Canadian desk-sized dictionary (the RQ2) has a more limited nomenclature than its European

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<sup>26</sup> See section 2.2.1 “Exclusion in Dictionary Macrostructures”.

counterparts, as was the case with the GAGE2. Presented below is a list of omitted items in each dictionary.

NPR (9)	PL2 (8)	RQ2 (14)
<p>crime haineux droits des homosexuels fierté gaie et lesbienne inverti(e) (adj) révéler l'homosexualité de qn s'afficher ouvertement comme gai(e)/lesbienne sauna sécurisexe tribadisme</p>	<p>crime haineux droits des homosexuels fierté gaie et lesbienne révéler l'homosexualité de qn s'afficher ouvertement comme gai(e)/lesbienne sauna sécurisexe tribadisme</p>	<p>bisexuel(le) (adj) bisexuel(le) (n) crime haineux droits des homosexuels fierté gaie et lesbienne folle homo (adj) homophobie inverti(e) (adj) révéler l'homosexualité de qn s'afficher ouvertement comme gai(e)/lesbienne sauna sécurisexe tribadisme</p>

It is interesting to note that the RQ2 contains another type of “omission” that is not included in the above figures as it is more of an anomaly than an omission *per se*. The RQ2 only provides the feminine form of the lemma **lesbien(ne)**, which of course can be used in the masculine form as an adjective. One can only suppose that this is an oversight on the part of the RQ2. It would be interesting to see if there are other adjectives that have been listed in only the feminine or masculine form, and if so how many there are.

#### 4.3.2 Present and Unmarked Lexical Items in French Unilingual Dictionaries

Unlike the English unilingual dictionaries, where the number of lemmas that were both present and unmarked (i.e. those that were given neutral treatment) was virtually equal, the French

unilingual dictionaries vary considerably in the number and nature of lexical items that are included and whose entries contain no cultural information. The PL2 has the highest number of lexical items with neutral treatment, 18 of 34 queried (53%), while the RQ2 has the lowest number, six of the 34 queried (18%).

The following table indicates the number of lexical items in each French dictionary that are present and whose entries are unmarked.

**Table 4.6 Present and Unmarked Lexical Items in French Unilingual Dictionaries**

	<b>NPR</b>	<b>PL2</b>	<b>RQ2</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
# of lemmas with neutral treatment	7/34 (21%)	18/34 (53%)	6/34 (18%)	31/102 (30%)

There are five lexical items that have been accorded neutral treatment in all three dictionaries, they are: **homo (n)**, **invert(e)(n)**, **partenaire**, **VIH** and **SIDA**. Three of the lexical items given neutral treatment belong to the category of words representing “people”, and two are from the “health issues” category.

#### **4.3.3 Present and Marked Lexical Items in French Unilingual Dictionaries**

Those lexical items that are included in the dictionaries but are culturally marked are treated in the following sections.

### 4.3.3.1 Marked Labels in French Unilingual Dictionaries

The three unilingual French dictionaries attribute virtually the same number of labels to the lemmas queried. The following table indicates the number of lexical items with marked labels (both commentary and register) found in the three French unilingual dictionaries.

**Table 4.7 Marked labels in French Dictionaries**

	NPR	PL2	RQ2	TOTAL
# of lemmas with labels <sup>27</sup>	5/25 (20%)	5/26 (19%)	4/20 (20%)	14/71 (20%)
# of lemmas with commentary labels	3/25 (12%)	5/26 (19%)	4/20 (20%)	12/71 (17%)
# of lemmas with register labels	4/25 (16%)	2/26 (8%)	2/20 (10%)	8/71 (11%)

As is the case with the English unilingual dictionaries, labelling as a device to mark words that are culturally-sensitive is restricted to one category of words: those referring to people, and specifically, to lesbians and gays. Presented below is a list of lexical items found in each of the French unilingual dictionaries with their respective labels.

NPR (5)		PL2 (5)		RQ2 (4)	
folle	familier	folle	familier		
			péjoratif		
gouine	péjoratif	gouine	vulgaire	gouine	péjoratif
pedé	familier	pedé	très familier	pedé	péjoratif
			injurieux		souvent
					injurieux
tante	familier	tante	vulgaire	tante	familier
	vulgaire				péjoratif
tapette	familier	tapette	vulgaire	tapette	familier
	vulgaire				péjoratif

<sup>27</sup> For the purposes of this table, the labels used to calculate results and figures were those found at the entry for the lemma itself. In a number of cases, however, the items are attributed a certain label in their entries, but when cross-references to these same items appear in other entries, they are labelled differently.

The most commonly used label is the register label “familier,” which is used a total of seven times in all three French dictionaries to label the lemmas queried for the analysis. The commentary label “péjoratif” is used six times, and is also found in all three French dictionaries. The commentary label “vulgaire” is used by the NPR and the PL2 a total of five times. The commentary label “injurieux” is used once in the PL2, and “souvent injurieux” is used once in the RQ2, in reference to **pédé**. The register label “très familier” is used once in the PL2, for the lexical item **pédé**.

One difference from the English dictionaries is that commentary labels do stand alone (without register labels) in the French unilingual dictionaries. There are four lemmas that have commentary labels attributed to them without register labels. They are: **gouine** (in the NPR, the PL2 and the RQ2), **tante** (in the PL2), **tapette** (in the PL2), and **pédé** (in the RQ2).

Compared to the English unilingual dictionaries, there are surprisingly few discrepancies between the French dictionaries as far as which lexical items are labelled. All three French dictionaries label the same lexical items: **gouine**, **tante**, **tapette**, and **pédé**. The only exception is the word **folle**, whose culturally-sensitive sense is not included (and therefore not labelled) in the RQ2; however **folle** is labelled in both the NPR (“familier”) and the PL2 (“familier et péjoratif”).

The inconsistencies with regard to labelling in the French unilingual dictionaries lie primarily within the dictionaries themselves. Both the NPR and the RQ2 contain a significant number of

discrepancies in their labelling of the lexical items queried (the NPR contains 6 ; the RQ2 contains 5). The items are attributed a certain label in their entries, but when cross-references to these same items appear in other entries, they are labelled differently.

The six lexical items in the NPR which contain inconsistencies in their labelling are presented below:

3. The entry **gouine** is labelled “moderne et péjoratif”; however when cross-references are made to **gouine** in the entries **homosexuel(le)** and **lesbien(ne)** it is labelled as “familier et péjoratif”.
4. The word **folle** is labelled “familier”; however a cross-reference to **folle** in the entry **homosexuel(le)** contains the label “familier et péjoratif”, and another cross-reference to **folle** in the entry **tapette** has no label at all.
5. **Tante** is labelled “familier et vulgaire”; however a cross-reference to it in the entry **tapette** has no label at all.
6. **Tapette** is labelled “familier et vulgaire”, but when a cross-reference is made to it in the entry **homosexuel(le)** it is labelled “familier et péjoratif”.
7. The entry **pédé** is labelled “familier”, but there is no label in the cross-reference to **pédé** in the entry **tante**.
8. The entry **homo** is labelled only “familier”. However, a cross-reference to **homo** in the entry for **homosexuel(le)** contains the label “familier et péjoratif”.

Like the NPR, the RQ2, is riddled with inconsistencies in its system of labelling, primarily in cross-references<sup>28</sup>. Of the 24 lemmas examined, four are assigned different labels in cross-references.

1. In the entry **gai(e)** (adj and n), neither the adjective, nor the noun is labelled, but in six other entries analyzed that contain cross-references to **gai** (**homosexuel[le]**, **lesbien[ne]**, **gouine**, **tante**, **tapette**, and **pédéraste**), **gai** is labelled “familier”.
2. The entry for the word **homo** is simply labelled “abréviation familier” and cross-references to **homo** in other entries such as **gai(e)**, **tante**, and **pédéraste** simply label it “familier”. However the cross-reference to **homo** in the entry **tapette** contains two labels: “familier” and “péjoratif”.
3. The entry **gouine** is labelled “péjoratif”, as is the case for the cross-references to **gouine** in the entries for **homosexuel(le)** and **lesbienne**. But when a cross-reference is made to **gouine** in the entry **gai(e)**, it is labelled as “familier” and not “péjoratif”.
4. The entry **pédé** is labelled “péjoratif”, but the cross-references to **pédé** in the entries for **gai(e)** and **tante** indicate that it is not only “péjoratif”, but also “familier”.

Since none of the items queried in the PL2 contain cross-references, there are no inconsistencies of the same nature in this dictionary. Nonetheless, there are inconsistencies in the labelling of different lemmas referring to lesbians, gays and bisexuals. For example, **folle** is labelled

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<sup>28</sup> The RQ2 also contains another type of labelling inconsistency. The entry *pédéraste*, under which *pédé* is found, marks the use of second sense of the derivative *pédérastie* (defined as “homosexualité masculine”) as “abusivement”, yet the same sense (male homosexual) of the related word *pédéraste* is not labelled. Thus, according to the RQ2, *pédéraste* when referring to a male homosexual is neutral, but *pédérastie* when referring to male homosexuality is marked.

“familier” and “péjoratif”, yet *pédé* is labelled “très familier” and “injurieux”. It is not clear why the PL2 distinguishes between the two since the NPR labels both of these lexical items identically<sup>29</sup>.

As was the case with the English unilingual dictionaries, the French dictionaries demonstrate just how problematic it is to label the lexical items that society deems “controversial”.

#### 4.3.3.2 Marked Definitions in French Unilingual Dictionaries

Interestingly enough, the French unilingual dictionaries contain more lemmas with marked definitions (21/71 or 30%) than lemmas with marked labels (14/71 or 20%), which is the inverse of the English dictionaries (lemmas with marked labels: 18/70 or 26%; lemmas with marked definitions: 15/70 or 21%).

**Table 4.8 Marked Definitions in French Unilingual Dictionaries**

	NPR	PL2	RQ2	TOTAL
# of lemmas with marked definitions	13/25 (52%)	4/26 (15%)	4/20 (20%)	21/71 (30%)

The following are some examples of marked definitions from each of the three French dictionaries, with the part containing the cultural information underlined and commented on:

- the NPR definition of *gay/gai(e)* does not include women: “relatif à l’homosexualité masculine, aux homosexuels”, whereas other dictionaries, including the PL2 and the RQ2 do include women in the definition.

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<sup>29</sup> Both *folle* and *pédé* are labelled “fam.” in the NPR.

- the PL2 defines **couple** as “homme et femme unis par le mariage ou par des liens affectifs”
- the RQ2 definition of **compagne** reads “épouse, concubine, maîtresse” although their definition of **compagnon** is simply “personne qui partage la vie, les occupations d’autres personnes, par rapport à elles”. The use of “épouse, concubine” and “maîtresse” excludes lesbian partners since these words are used exclusively in reference to heterosexual couples.

Thirteen of the twenty-one marked definitions are found in entries dealing with lexical items belonging to the category of “people”, and apply both to those items that are generic (inclusive of heterosexuals and homosexuals) and to those that are specific to homosexuals. These lexical items are **bisexuel(le)** and **homosexuel(le)**, **gay**, **tante** and **tapette** (in the NPR), **couple** (in all three dictionaries), **compagne** (in the NPR and the RQ2), **compagnon** (in the NPR), and **folle** (in the NPR and the PL2). Six of the twenty-one marked definitions apply to the lexical items referring to “sexual activity”: **coït** (in the NPR, the PL2 and the RQ2), **copulation** (in the NPR, the PL2 and the RQ2). The remaining two marked definitions are for the adjectives **bisexuel(le)** and **gay** (both in the NPR).

It is interesting to note that the NPR’s rate of culturally marked definitions is virtually three times higher than that of the PL2 and the RQ2. More than half (52%) of the NPR definitions analyzed were culturally marked compared to 15% in the PL2 and 20% in the RQ2.

### 4.3.3.3 Marked Examples

There are a total of seven entries with marked examples in the three French dictionaries. In fact, all seven are found in two dictionaries, the NPR (four) and the RQ2 (three). Six of the seven contain only one marked example, although one has three.

The following table summarizes the marked examples in the French unilingual dictionaries.

**Table 4.9 Marked Examples in French Unilingual Dictionaries**

	NPR	PL2	RQ2	TOTAL
# of lemmas with marked examples	4/25 (16%)	0	3/20 (15%)	7/71 (10%)

The NPR has marked examples in the entries for the following four lemmas: **homosexuel(le)** (adj), **tante**, **tapette**, and **couple**. The marked example for **tapette**, for instance, reads: “scandaleux et provocants comme des tapettes”, as though **tapette** illustrates what it means to be outrageous and provocative. The only entry with three marked examples, **homosexuel(le)** is found in this dictionary. The three marked examples are: **homosexuel habillé en femme**, **homosexuel actif**, **passif** and **hostile aux homosexuels**. The first example is considered marked because it reflects a stereotype regarding homosexuals, namely that homosexual men dress in women’s clothing. The second example refers to sexual behavior, and presupposes that homosexuals (as opposed to heterosexuals) can be categorized based on whether or not they engage in a given sexual activity. The third example illustrates the dominant cultural attitude toward gays and lesbians.

The lemmas whose entries in the RQ2 contain marked examples are: **gai(e)** (adj), **homosexuel(le)** (adj) and **tapette**. For **gai(e)** the marked example is **une allure gaie**, which is considered marked because it refers to a stereotypical appearance that people associate with being gay; it is similar to the marked example given for **tapette**, which is **avoir l'air tapette**. The example for **homosexuel(le)** (adj) is **une artiste homosexuelle**, which I consider marked because society has for some time associated the arts with “alternative lifestyles” and specifically with gays, lesbians and bisexuals. The RQ2 could just as easily have used **homosexuel** to modify “comptable”, “avocat” or “ingénieur”, but chose instead a persistent stereotype.

#### 4.3.3.4 Marked Cross-References in French Unilingual Dictionaries

For the lexical items queried in the French unilingual dictionaries, there are a total of 17 entries or sub-entries with marked cross-references, which are found only in the NPR and the RQ2 since the PL2 does not use cross-references within entries. These entries contain between one and ten marked cross-references. The entries for **lesbien(ne)** (adj and n) in both the NPR and the RQ2 contain just one marked cross-reference; however the sub-entry for **homosexuel(le)** (n) in the NPR contains ten. Presented below is a list of the lexical items whose entries in the French unilingual dictionaries contain marked cross-references, along with the marked lexical item(s) to which the user is referred.

NPR (8)	RQ2
<b>bisexuel(le)</b> (adj+n) ▶ être à voile et à vapeur ▶ être bic et bouc ▶ être à poil et à plume	<b>gai(e)</b> (adj+n) ▶ fifi ▶ pédale ▶ pédé ▶ tante ▶ tapette

homosexuel(le) (adj)

- en être
- être de la pédale
- être de la jaquette
- bique et bouc
- à voile et à vapeur

homosexuel(le) (n)

- enulé
- folle
- lope
- lopette
- pédale
- pédé
- tante
- tapette
- travelo
- gouine

lesbien(ne) (adj+n)

- gouine

tante

- pédé
- tantouse
- tata

tapette

- folle
- tante

- gouine

homosexuel(le) (adj+n)

- fifi
- pédale
- pédé
- tante
- tapette
- gouine

lesbienne (adj+n)

- gouine

tante

- fifi
- pédale
- pédé
- tapette

tapette

- fifi
- pédale
- pédé
- tante

pédé

- fifi
- pédale
- tante
- tapette

In some cases, two lexical items having the same form but used in two different parts of speech, such as the adjective and the noun forms of **lesbien(ne)** share the same entry (i.e. each constitutes a sub-entry). In such cases it is often impossible to determine whether a cross-reference applies to one item or both, and even when it can be discerned that the cross-reference applies to one item or both, the user who consults either form cannot help but read the cross-reference that is found in the entry. Take the entry **lesbienne** in the RQ2 as an example. Both the noun and the adjective share the same entry of four lines. The user who consults either item (the noun or the adjective) will undoubtedly see the cross-reference to **gouine**. Thus, for the purposes of this analysis, both **lesbien(ne)** (adj) and **lesbienne** (n) are considered as having a marked cross-reference<sup>30</sup>.

Worthy of note is the fact that all of the seventeen lemmas whose entries contain marked cross-references belong to the same category of words: those referring to “people”, and all of them refer specifically to members of the lesbigay community. They include: **bisexuel(le)** (adj+n) in the NPR, **gai(e)** (adj+n) in the RQ2, **homosexuel(le)** (adj+n) and **lesbien(ne)** (adj+n) in the NPR and the RQ2, **tante** and **tapette** in the NPR and RQ2 and **pédé** in the RQ2.

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<sup>30</sup> The same is true of the entries for **gai(e)** and **homosexuel(le)** in the RQ2 and **homosexuel(le)**, **bisexuel(le)** and **lesbien(ne)** in the NPR. In these cases, cross-references might not have been attributed specifically to both parts of speech, but it is impossible to consult the entry without seeing the marked cross-reference(s).

The following table shows the numbers of marked cross-references in the French unilingual dictionaries.

**Table 4.10 Marked Cross-References in French Unilingual Dictionaries**

	<b>NPR</b>	<b>PL2</b>	<b>RQ2</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
# of lemmas with cross-references	8/25 (32%)	0	9/20 (45%)	17/71 (24%)

#### **4.3.3.5 Marked Usage Notes in French Unilingual Dictionaries**

There are no queried lexical items with marked usage notes in any of the three French unilingual dictionaries.

#### **4.3.4 Conclusions: French Unilingual Dictionaries**

Unlike the English unilingual dictionaries, which have virtually equal numbers of both lexical items with neutral treatment and omitted or marked lemmas, the French dictionaries' treatment of the lexical items queried varies considerably from one dictionary to the other. The PL2 stands out from the NPR and the RQ2 as it contains more than double the number of neutral lemmas than the latter dictionaries and the lowest number of marked lemmas, eight (compared to 18 in the NPR and 14 in the RQ2). This can be partially explained by the fact that the PL2 contains no cross-references while there are eight in the NPR and nine in the RQ2. However, the results are nonetheless surprising in light of the fact that the PL2 has the highest rate of inclusion. The following tables give a global picture of the treatment of the selected lemmas in the three French unilingual dictionaries.

**Table 4.11 Analysis of Overall Treatment of Lexical Items Queried in French Unilingual Dictionaries**

	<b>NPR</b>	<b>PL2</b>	<b>RQ2</b>	<b>COMBINED</b>
number of omissions (of 34)	9/34 (26%)	8/34 (24%)	14/34 (41%)	31/102 (30%)
number of inclusions (of 34)	25/34 (74%)	26/34 (76%)	20/34 (59%)	71/102 (70%)
neutral lemmas [present & unmarked] (of 34)	7/34 (21%)	18/34 (53%)	6/34 (18%)	31/102 (30%)
total of marked & omitted lemmas (of 34)	27/34 (79%)	16/34 (47%)	28/34 (82%)	71/102 (70%)

**Analysis of Marked Lemmas Included in French Unilingual Dictionaries**

lemmas with marked labels <sup>31</sup>	5/25 (20%)	5/26 (19%)	4/20 (20%)	14/71 (20%)
lemmas with marked commentary labels	3/25 (12%)	5/26 (19%)	4/20 (20%)	12/71 (17%)
lemmas with marked register labels	4/25 (16%)	2/26 (8%)	2/20 (10%)	8/71 (11%)
lemmas with marked definitions	13/25 (52%)	4/26 (15%)	4/20 (20%)	21/71 (30%)
lemmas with marked examples	4/25 (16%)	0	3/20 (15%)	7/71 (10%)
lemmas with marked cross-references	8/25 (32%)	0	9/20 (45%)	17/71 (24%)
lemmas with marked usage notes	0	0	0	0
total # of marked lemmas (of those included)	18/25 (72%)	8/26 (31%)	14/20 (55%)	40/71 (56%)

<sup>31</sup> The shaded areas are calculated from the number of lemmas included by each respective dictionary (NPR:25, PL2:26, RQ2:20), as opposed to the total number of lemmas queried (34). The combined column, in the shaded areas of the table, is calculated from the combined number of lemmas treated in the three dictionaries:71.

#### 4.4 Analysis of the English-French Sections of Bilingual Dictionaries

Thirty-three English lexical items were searched in the English-French section of the RCS, the OXHA and the HASH.

##### 4.4.1 Omission from the English-French Sections of Bilingual Dictionaries

The table below indicates the number of “pure” omissions (those items not included in the macrostructure), the number of lexical items whose culturally-sensitive sense is not included, and the combined number, or “total” number of omissions.

**Table 4.12 Omission in the English-French Sections of Bilingual Dictionaries**

<b>RCS</b>		
absence of lemma	7/33	21%
omission of culturally-sensitive sense	1/33	3%
total omission	8/33	24%
<b>OXHA</b>		
absence of lemma	6/33	18%
omission of culturally-sensitive sense	0/33	0%
total omission	6/33	18%
<b>HASH</b>		
absence of lemma	6/33	18%
omission of culturally-sensitive sense	1/33	3%
total omission	7/33	21%

The above table shows that all three dictionaries have comparable rates of omission. In all three dictionaries a total of 21 of the items queried are not included. Presented below is a list of omitted items in each dictionary.

RCS (8)	OXHA (6)	HASH (7)
bathroom	gay pride	bathroom
bisexual (n)	hate crime	gay pride
gay pride	homo (adj)	gay rights
gay rights	out (adj)	hate crime
hate crime	significant other	homo (adj)
out(adj)	tribadism	out (adj)
tribadism		queer (adj)
significant other		tribadism

Three lexical items (**tribadism**, **gay pride** and **hate crime**) are omitted by all three English-French bilingual dictionaries. Two lexical items, **gay rights** and **bathroom** are omitted by the RCS and the HASH; however, the OXHA includes both. The OXHA and the HASH leave out **homo (adj)**, and the RCS and the OXHA left out **significant other** and the adjective **out**.

The fact that the English-French bilingual dictionaries overlook less common lexical items such as **tribadism** or compounds such as **hate crime** and **gay pride** is understandable, but it's somewhat surprising that more common and simple lexical items such as **bisexual**, **out (adj)** and **queer (adj)** are omitted.

However, the English-French sections of the three bilingual dictionaries do not generally seem to have a deliberate policy of excluding many or most gay-related terms. In fact, many additional lexical items that pertain to lesbians, gays and bisexuals were found through my search of the entire database of the English-French sections of the three dictionaries in CD-ROM format. The following are some examples of lexical items that pertain to lesbians, gays and bisexuals, that were not included in the list of lexical items for query, but that were found during this analysis.

1. “gay lib” (in the RCS, the OXHA, and the HASH)
2. “Queer-bashing” (in the RCS and the HASH)
3. “Closet”, “bent”, and “cottage” (in the HASH)
4. “to come out” and “outing” (in the OXHA and the HASH)

#### 4.4.2 Present and Unmarked Lexical Items in the English-French Sections of Bilingual Dictionaries

The following table indicates the number of lexical items queried in the English-French section of each bilingual dictionary that are present and whose entries are unmarked.

**Table 4.13 Present and Unmarked Lexical Items in the English-French Sections of Bilingual Dictionaries**

	RCS	OXHA	HASH	TOTAL
# of lemmas with neutral treatment	14/33 (42%)	18/33 (55%)	17/33 (52%)	49/99 (49%)

There are 12 lexical items that are accorded neutral treatment in all three dictionaries; they are: **gay (adj), homosexual (adj), lesbian (adj), lesbian (n), coitus, copulate, sexual intercourse, out (vt), homophobia, safe sex, HIV, and AIDS.** The remaining lexical items that are included and unmarked are as follows: in the RCS, **couple**; in the OXHA **bisexual (adj and n), gay (n), couple, partner, gay rights**; and in the HASH, **bisexual (adj and n), partner and out (adj).** It is worth noting that when the same list of 33 English lexical items was queried in the English unilingual dictionaries, the core of lexical items given neutral treatment in all three dictionaries was found to be much more restricted: there were only seven, compared to twelve in the English-French bilingual dictionaries.

#### 4.4.3 Present and Marked Lexical Items in the English-French Sections of Bilingual Dictionaries

Those lexical items that are included in the dictionaries but are culturally marked are treated in the following sections.

##### 4.4.3.1 Marked Labels in the English-French Sections of Bilingual Dictionaries

The following table indicates the number of lexical items with marked labels (both commentary and register) found in the English-French sections of the three bilingual dictionaries.

**Table 4.14 Marked labels in the English-French Sections of Bilingual Dictionaries**

	RCS	OXHA	HASH	TOTAL
# of lemmas with labels	8/24 (33%)	7/27 (26%)	6/26 (23%)	21/77 (27%)
# of lemmas with commentary labels	5/24 (21%)	7/27 (26%)	5/26 (19%)	17/77 (22%)
# of lemmas with register labels	8/24 (33%)	7/27 (26%)	6/26 (23%)	21/77(27%)

As in the English and French unilingual dictionaries, where labelling as a device to mark words that are culturally-sensitive is restricted to the category of words referring specifically to lesbians and gays, in the English-French sections of bilingual dictionaries, 17 of the 21 lexical items that are marked with labels refer specifically to persons that are gay and lesbian. The remaining four marked items which do not belong to this category are: the adjective **homo** (in the RCS), the adjective **queer** (in the RCS) the adjective **queer** (in the OXHA), and **bathroom** (in the OXHA). Presented below is a list of lexical items found in each of the English-French bilingual dictionaries with their respective labels.

RCS (8)			OXHA (7)			HASH (6)		
dyke	**		bathroom	!		dyke	F	
fag	**	pej.	dyke	!!	offensive	fag	Sl.	pej.
homo (adj)	**		fag	!	offensive	homo (n)	F	pej.
homo (n)	**		homo (n)	!!	offensive	pansy	Sl.	offensive
pansy	**	pej.	queen	!	offensive	queen	Sl.	offensive
queen	**	pej.	queer (adj)	!	offensive	queer (n)	Sl.	offensive
queer (adj)	**	pej.	queer (n)	!	offensive			
queer (n)	**	pej.						

The most commonly used label is the label indicating very informal register, which is symbolized by “\*\*” in the RCS<sup>32</sup> or “!!” in the OXHA<sup>33</sup>: it is used ten times to mark **dyke**, **fag**, **homo (adj)**, **homo (n)**, **pansy**, **queen**, **queer (adj)**, and **queer (n)**. The next most used label among the English-French bilinguals is the commentary label “offensive” which is found in both the OXHA and the HASH and is used a total of nine times to mark **dyke**, **fag**, **homo (n)**, **pansy**, **queen**, **queer (adj)**, and **queer (n)**. The register label indicating informal usage (“!” in the OXHA and “F” in the HASH<sup>34</sup>) is used seven times, as is the commentary label “pejorative” in the RCS and the HASH. Finally, there are four lexical items with the register label “slang”, all of them found in the HASH. Altogether, 21 entries or sub-entries contain marked labels.

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<sup>32</sup> The symbol is described in the Preface of the RCS as indicating that the word or expression is “used by some but not all educated speakers in a very relaxed situation. Such words should be handled with extreme care by the non-native speaker unless he is very fluent in the language and is very sure of his company”

<sup>33</sup> The symbol is described in the Preface of the OXHA as indicating a very informal register.

<sup>34</sup> The HASH symbol is defined as “familiar, colloquial”, whereas the OXHA symbol is defined as “informal”.

As in the English dictionaries, commentary labels in the English-French sections of bilingual dictionaries are always used in conjunction with register labels. The 16 entries or subentries with commentary labels also contain register labels. The remaining five entries have register labels only: **dyke** and **homo** (adj and n) in RCS, **bathroom** in the OXHA, and **dyke** in the HASH.

As was the case with the French unilingual dictionaries, there is a core of five lexical items that are labelled by all three English-French bilingual dictionaries: **dyke**, **fag**, **homo** (n), **queen**, and **queer** (n). There are nevertheless some inconsistencies in their labelling.

The RCS labels all eight lexical items that are culturally-marked with the same register label “\*\*\*”, five of which also carry the commentary label “pejorative” (*fag*, *pansy*, *queen*, and both the adjective and noun *queer*). Why are the three remaining lexical items— *dyke*, and both the noun and adjectival forms of *homo*— not labelled pejorative when lexical items like *fag* and *queen* are?

The OXHA applies commentary labels more consistently than the RCS: all but one (*bathroom*) of the seven lexical items culturally-marked with labels, are marked “offensive”. However, the application of register labels in the OXHA is less consistent than in the RCS. While *dyke* and *homo* (n) are marked “very informal”, lexical items such as *fag*, *queen* and *queer* (adj and n) are only marked “informal”. Surely lexical items such as *fag* and *dyke* share the same register.

The HASH appears to be the most inconsistent in its application of both register and commentary labels. For example, the work *dyke* is marked “familiar, colloquial”, yet *fag* is marked “slang and pejorative”. Why should one be marked “familiar” and the other “slang”? Furthermore, why should one contain the commentary “pejorative” when the other does not?

While my analysis of labels for the marked entries focusses primarily on commentary and register labelling, field labels can provide cultural information<sup>35</sup> in rare cases. This is so with the field label for **bisexual** in the RCS. In this entry, field labels are used to distinguish between two different senses: a) “having characteristics of both sexes,” labelled “Biology” and “Zoology” and b) “attracted to both sexes,” labelled “Psychology”. The second, culturally-sensitive sense does not belong to the field of psychology, since **bisexual** is not a specialized term (LSP) but part of the vocabulary of general language (LGP). This mislabelling reflects a lack of knowledge regarding lesbian, gay and bisexual realities.

#### 4.4.3.2 **Marked Semantic Indications<sup>36</sup> in the English-French Sections of Bilingual Dictionaries**

Interestingly enough, there were no cases of cultural information to be found in the semantic indications of the three English-French bilingual dictionaries. The HASH provides the semantic

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<sup>35</sup> The information regarding this field label is not included in the figures found in the tables, as it pertains to field labels, which generally do not contain cultural information, and were thus not included in the tables which summarize the information on cultural information in the dictionaries.

<sup>36</sup> Bilingual dictionaries do not provide full definitions as do the unilingual dictionaries. However, recent bilingual dictionaries do provide some indication of certain senses of words through synonyms, partial definitions, etc. These are termed *semantic indications*.

indication “male homosexual” for the noun **queer**. This could be considered incorrect<sup>37</sup>, however, given the relatively recent evolution in the sense of this lexical item, this semantic indication has not been counted as a marked. This said, there are some general comments to be made regarding the semantic indications, or lack thereof, in the English-French sections of bilingual dictionaries. A number of the English lexical items queried for the analysis are polysemous, for example, **out** (adj and vt), **queer** (adj and n), **queen**, **pansy**, **gay**, **fag**, **dyke** and **bisexual** (adj and n). In such cases semantic indications are useful to identify the different senses of the lexical items. The HASH and the RCS generally do use semantic indications to distinguish the culturally-sensitive senses from the other senses. However, the OXHA seems reticent to provide semantic indications for the culturally-sensitive senses, leaving the user to depend on the equivalent to distinguish between this sense and the others. It is as though the OXHA would rather not state explicitly that some senses of lexical items deal with lesbian, gay and bisexual issues. Take the word **fag** as an example: the first two senses are clearly marked with the semantic indications “cigarette” and “nuisance”. However, there is no semantic indication for the sense referring to “homosexual”. The same can be said for **gay**. Granted, none of the dictionaries use semantic indications for every single sense in every single entry, but one cannot help but feel that the above entries dealing with lesbigay realities are treated differently from those that deal with more “usual” topics.

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<sup>37</sup> See the note regarding the most recent sense of **queer** in section 1.7.2.2

#### 4.4.3.3 Marked or Missing Equivalents in the English-French Sections of Bilingual Dictionaries

There are a total of 5 lexical items with questionable equivalents provided or with obvious equivalents omitted in the three English-French bilingual dictionaries. They are the following:

1. **bisexual** (n). In the RCS, the first equivalent given is (*sexuellement*) *ambivalent*. This equivalent is not only unnecessary in light of the second equivalent (*bisexuel*), but is also indicative of dominant negative cultural attitudes towards bisexuals.
2. **gay** (n). Despite the fact that the noun *gay/gai(e)* does exist and is found in the French-English section of the RCS and the HASH, the English-French sections of both dictionaries provide only *homosexuel* as an equivalent.
3. **partner**. In the RCS the first equivalent for co-habiting partner is *concubin(e)*, which applies only to heterosexual couples. Nowhere is this made clear in the entry. Perhaps the referent<sup>38</sup> “heterosexual” should have been used to identify that the equivalent does not apply to all couples.
4. **homo** (n). In the OXHA entry, the French equivalent *homo* is not provided, although it matches the SL word in both meaning and register and is found in the French-English section of the dictionary.

The following table indicates the number of lexical items whose equivalents are questionable in the English-French bilingual dictionaries.

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<sup>38</sup> According to the BCD methodology, a referent “situates the equivalent in a general context” and determines the object to which the equivalent refers (Roberts 1997:64).

**Table 4.15 Marked of Missing Equivalents in English-French Sections of Bilingual Dictionaries**

	RCS	OXHA	HASH	TOTAL
# of lemmas with marked or missing equivalents	3/24 (13%)	1/27 (4%)	2/26 (8%)	6/77 (8%)

Other comments apply, not to the equivalents *per se*, but to their gender, their feminine forms and their application<sup>39</sup>. In the case of nouns and adjectives referring to lesbians, gays and bisexuals, the grammatical gender of the French equivalent is especially important because it often disagrees with the “natural” gender (i.e. *folle, tante, tapette, pédale* are all grammatically feminine, but refer to men). The English-French bilingual dictionaries are not always clear in providing the gender of such equivalents, or in indicating whether the equivalents apply to men exclusively, or to both men and women. This can be seen in the entries for **queer** in the three dictionaries.

The RCS gives the sense indication “homosexual” for both the adjective and noun sub-entries for **queer** and, in accordance with its lexicographic policy, it provides only the masculine forms of the equivalents in the sub-entry for the adjective. However, one of these equivalents applies to men only (*pédé*), though this is not indicated anywhere, while the second may be applied to both men and women (*homosexuel*). In the sub-entry for the noun, however, the RCS uses the referents “male” and “female” to distinguish between the two sets of equivalents: *pédéraste/pédé* and *lesbienne/gouine*.

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<sup>39</sup> This type of inconsistency is not included in the tabulation of figures for the tables, but it deserves to be mentioned.

The OXHA, which also uses “homosexual” as a sense indication for **queer** provides only masculine equivalents for the noun form (*pédale* and *homosexuel*). This would indicate that the noun applies to men only, as the OXHA normally provides both masculine and feminine forms of nouns. However, both masculine and feminine form equivalents are provided in the adjective sub-entry (*pédé* as well as *homosexuel/le*). But, as was the case with the RCS, it is not indicated that *pédé* applies only to men.

The HASH has no adjectival sub-entry for **queer**. The entry for the noun, which contains the questionable sense indication “male homosexual” for the noun **queer**, provides equivalents that apply only to men: *pédé* and *pédale*.

The inconsistencies between each dictionary are remarkable, and the inconsistency within the OXHA (the noun applies only to men, but the adjective applies to both men and women) is even more surprising. Users who query the word **queer** in all three bilingual dictionaries will have a hard time knowing whether or not the adjective and noun forms can apply to both men and women and choosing a suitable equivalent.

#### **4.4.3.4 Marked Examples in the English-French Sections of Bilingual Dictionaries**

There are two lexical items with marked examples in the three English-French bilingual dictionaries.

The entry **homosexuel** in the OXHA contains the marked example **practising *ou* active homosexuals** - les homosexuels actifs. This example, which is similar to the one given in the NPR, is considered marked as it refers to sexual behavior and presupposes that homosexuals can be categorized based on whether they engage in a given sexual activity or not. It is hard to imagine the parallel example **practising heterosexuals** or **active heterosexuals** in the entry **heterosexual**.

There is another lexical item with a culturally-marked example in the HASH: **couple**. The entry contains four examples of the use of **couple**. In three of the four examples, the word **couple** is paired with “married”: **the married couple**, **the newly married couple**, and **a married couple**. The user who consults this entry is clearly shown our dominant culture’s association of **couple** and “marriage”, one that excludes couples that are not heterosexual.

#### **4.4.3.5 Marked Cross-References in the English-French Sections of Bilingual Dictionaries**

There are no marked cross-references in the entries queried in the English-French bilingual dictionaries.

#### **4.4.3.6 Marked Usage Notes in the English-French Sections of Bilingual Dictionaries**

It is interesting to note that there are no marked usage notes attached to any of the queried lexical items in any of the three English-French bilingual dictionaries.

#### **4.4.4 Conclusions: English-French Sections of Bilingual Dictionaries**

The English-French sections of bilingual dictionaries have a very high rate of inclusion: the three dictionaries combined include 79% of the items queried. Furthermore, the English-French sections of bilingual dictionaries have no marked semantic indications, cross-references or usage notes, leaving them with a relatively low rate of marked lemmas (37% of the items included in the macrostructure) and consequently, a relatively high rate of neutral lemmas (49% of items queried). Though all three bilingual dictionaries analyzed seem to some degree to treat the items examined in a neutral manner, the RCS seems to have slightly higher rates of cultural marking (as seen in its rates of omission and marked lemmas).

The following tables give a global picture of the treatment of the selected lemmas in the three English-French bilingual dictionaries.

**Table 4.16 Analysis of Overall Treatment of Lexical Items Queried in the English-French Sections of Bilingual Dictionaries**

	RCS	OXHA	HASH	COMBINED
number of omissions (of 33)	8/33 (24%)	6/33 (18%)	7/33 (21%)	21/99 (21%)
number of inclusions (of 33)	25/33 (76%)	27/33 (82%)	26/33 (79%)	78/99 (79%)
neutral lemmas [present & unmarked] (of 33)	14/33 (42%)	18/33 (55%)	17/33 (52%)	49/99 (49%)
total of marked & omitted lemmas (of 33)	19/33 (56%)	15/33 (45%)	16/33 (48%)	50/99 (51%)

**Analysis of Marked Lemmas Included in English-French Bilingual Dictionaries**

lemmas with marked labels <sup>40</sup>	8/24 (33%)	7/27 (26%)	6/26 (23%)	21/78 (27%)
lemmas with marked commentary labels	5/24 (21%)	7/27 (26%)	5/26 (19%)	17/78 (22%)
lemmas with marked register labels	8/24 (33%)	7/27 (26%)	6/26 (23%)	21/78 (27%)
lemmas with marked semantic indications	0	0	0	0
lemmas with marked equivalents	3/24 (13%)	1/27 (4%)	2/26 (8%)	6/78 (8%)
lemmas with marked examples	0	1/27 (4%)	1/26 (4%)	2/78 (3%)
lemmas with marked cross-references	0	0	0	0
lemmas with marked usage notes	0	0	0	0
total # of marked lemmas (of those included)	11/24 (46%)	9/27 (33%)	9/26 (34%)	29/78 (37%)

**4.5 Analysis of the French-English Sections of Bilingual Dictionaries**

Thirty-four French lexical items were searched in the French-English sections of the RCS, the OXHA and the HASH.

<sup>40</sup> The shaded areas are calculated from the number of lemmas included by each respective dictionary (RCS:24, OXHA:27, HASH:26), as opposed to the total number of lemmas queried (33). The combined column, in the shaded areas of the table, is calculated from the combined number of lemmas treated in the three dictionaries:78.

#### 4.5.1 Omission in the French-English Sections of Bilingual Dictionaries

The table below indicates the number of “pure” omissions (those items not included in the macrostructure), the number of lexical items whose culturally-sensitive sense is not included, and the combined number, or “total” number of omissions.

**Table 4.17 Omission in the French-English Sections of Bilingual Dictionaries**

<b>RCS</b>		
absence of lemma	12/34	35%
omission of culturally-sensitive sense	1/34	3%
total omission	13/34	38%
<b>OXHA</b>		
absence of lemma	9/34	26%
omission of culturally-sensitive sense	1/34	3%
total omission	10/34	29%
<b>HASH</b>		
absence of lemma	10/34	29%
omission of culturally-sensitive sense	1/34	3%
total omission	11/34	32%

The above table shows that the French-English sections of the bilingual dictionaries have rates of omission that are comparable with the English-French sections, with the RCS omitting once again the largest number of lexical items (13) and the OXHA once again omitting the least (10). In all three dictionaries combined, 34 of the lexical items queried are not included. Presented below is a list of omitted items in each dictionary.

RCS (13)	OXHA (10)	HASH (11)
crime haineux	crime haineux	bisexuel (n)
droits des homosexuels	droits des homosexuels	crime haineux
fierté gaie et lesbienne	fierté gaie et lesbienne	droits des homosexuels
homo (adj)	homophobie	fierté gaie et lesbienne
homophobie	inverti(e) (adj)	homophobie
inverti(e) (adj)	révéler l'homosexualité de qqn.	inverti(e) (adj)
lesbien(ne) (adj)	s'afficher ouvertement	révéler l'homosexualité de qqn.
révéler l'homosexualité de qqn.	comme gai(e)/lesbienne	s'afficher ouvertement
s'afficher ouvertement	sauna	comme gai(e)/lesbienne
comme gai(e)/lesbienne	sécurisexe	sauna
sauna	tribadisme	sécurisexe
sécurisexe		tribadisme
tribadisme		
vih		

Ten items (the adjective **inverti-e**, **tribadisme**, **fierté gaie et lesbienne**, **crime haineux**, **révéler l'homosexualité de qqn**, **s'afficher ouvertement comme gai(e)/lesbienne**, **homophobie**, **droits des homosexuels**, **sauna**, **sécurisexe** and **VIH**) are omitted by all three French-English dictionaries. This is understandable in the case of **révéler l'homosexualité de qqn** and **s'afficher ouvertement comme gai(e)/lesbienne** because they are periphrastic expressions, but the omission of obvious lexical items like **sauna**, **sécurisexe** and **VIH** is harder to explain.

It is interesting to note that there are a number of lexical items that figure in one section of the bilingual dictionary (i.e. English-French) but not the other (i.e. French-English). For example, the lexical items **homophobia** and **safe sex** were included in the English-French sections of all three bilingual dictionaries, though none of them list the French equivalents that they give in the nomenclature of the French-English section. Another example is the culturally-sensitive sense of **bathroom**, which is included in the OXHA English-French; however a search of its equivalent

(*sauna pour homosexuels*) in the French-English section of the dictionary reveals that this sense is not included. Also included in the OXHA's English-French section is the item **gay rights**; but its translation *les droits des homosexuels* is not included in the French-English section.

#### 4.5.2 Present and Unmarked Lexical Items in the French-English Sections of Bilingual Dictionaries

The following table indicates the number of lexical items queried in the French-English section of each bilingual dictionary that are present and whose entries are unmarked.

**Table 4.18 Present and Unmarked Lexical Items in the French-English Sections of Bilingual Dictionaries**

	RCS	OXHA	HASH	TOTAL
# of lemmas with neutral treatment	13/34 (38%)	15/34 (44%)	14/34 (41%)	42/102 (41%)

There are 12 lexical items that are accorded neutral treatment in all three dictionaries; they are: **bisxuel(le) (adj)**, **homosexuel(le) (adj)**, **homosexuel(le) (n)**, **lesbienne (n)**, **invert(e) (n)**, **couple**, **partenaire**, **compagne**, **compagnon**, **coït**, **copulation**, and **SIDA**. The remaining lexical items that are included and unmarked are as follows: **bisxuel(le) (n)** in the RCS and the OXHA, **lesbien(ne) (adj)** and **VIH** in the OXHA and the HASH. It is worth noting that when this same list of lexical items was queried in the French unilingual dictionaries, the core of lexical items given neutral treatment was much more restricted: there were only 33 in the French unilingual dictionaries compared to 42 in the bilingual dictionaries.

### 4.5.3 Present and Marked Lexical Items in the French-English Sections of Bilingual Dictionaries

Those lexical items that are included in the dictionaries but are culturally marked are treated in the following sections.

#### 4.5.3.1 Marked Labels in the French-English Sections of Bilingual Dictionaries

The following table indicates the number of lexical items with marked labels (both commentary and register) found in the three English-French bilingual dictionaries.

**Table 4.19 Marked labels in the French-English Sections of Bilingual Dictionaries**

	RCS	OXHA	HASH	TOTAL
# of lemmas with labels	8/21 (38%)	9/24 (38%)	7/23 (30%)	24/68 (35%)
# of lemmas with commentary labels	1/21 (5%)	4/24 (17%)	4/23 (17%)	9/68 (13%)
# of lemmas with register labels	8/21 (38%)	9/24 (38%)	5/23 (22%)	22/68 (32%)

As was the case in the English-French sections of the bilingual dictionaries, labelling as a device to mark words that are culturally-sensitive is restricted, primarily to one category of words in the French-English sections: those referring to people, and specifically to lesbians and gays. In the three bilingual dictionaries, 20 of the 24 entries or sub-entries that contain marked labels refer to lesbians and gays. The four entries or sub-entries that were marked but that do not fall into this category are those for the adjective form of *gay* in all three dictionaries, and the adjective form of *homo* in the OXHA. The following is a list of the lexical items and the label(s) that mark them in each of the three French-English bilingual dictionaries.

RCS (8)			OXHA (9)			HASH (7)		
folle	**	pej.	folle	!!		folle	F	pej.
gay (adj)	*		gai (adj)	!		gay (adj)	F	
gay (n)	*		gai (n)	!		gay (n)	F	
gouine	**		gouine	!!	offensive	gouine	arg.	
homo (n)	*		homo (adj)	!				
			homo (n)	!				
pédé	**		pédé	!!	offensive	pédé	F	pej.
tante	**		tante	!!	offensive	tante		pej+vulg
tapette	**		tapette	!!	offensive	tapette		vulg

The most commonly used labels (or more precisely symbols) are those that mark the informal register :“\*” in the RCS, “!” in the OXHA and both “F” and “arg” in the HASH. They are found in 12 entries or sub-entries marking the following items: **gay** or **gai** (adj and n) in all three dictionaries, **homo** (n) in the RCS and the OXHA, **homo** (adj) in the OXHA, as well as **folle**, **gouine** and **pédé** in the HASH. The next most frequently used labels, found in 10 entries, indicate the very informal register (“\*\*” in the RCs and “!!” in the OXHA): they mark **folle**, **gouine**, **pédé**, **tante** and **tapette** in both the RCS and the OXHA. The two most commonly used commentary labels, each used four times, are: “offensif”, used to mark **gouine**, **pédé**, **tante** and **tapette** in the OXHA and “péjoratif”, used to mark **folle** in the RCS and the HASH, as well as **pédé** and **tante** in the HASH. The commentary label “vulgaire” is used twice by the HASH to mark both **tante** and **tapette**.

There are two items that are labelled in the same manner by all three French-English dictionaries: **gay/gai** (adj) and **gay/gai** (n). However, as was the case in the English-French sections of the bilingual dictionaries, there are a number of inconsistencies in the labelling on the French-English side of each individual dictionary.

Of the eight lexical items that are culturally marked by register labels, the RCS marks only one (**folle**) with the commentary label “pejoratif”. Why should the entry for **folle** contain this commentary label when other items such as **gouine**, **pédé**, **tante**, and **tapette** do not?

When it comes to commentary labelling, the OXHA does the exact opposite of the RCS. All of the lexical items that are marked by the very informal register label are also marked with the commentary label “offensive”, except one: **folle**. Why would the OXHA mark items such as **gouine**, **pédé**, **tante** and **tapette** “offensive” but not **folle**?

The HASH is also inconsistent in its labelling. The entry for the word **gouine** contains the register label “argot” but no commentary label. Conversely, the entry for **tante** contains no register label but instead the commentary labels “pejoratif” and “vulgaire”. The entry **tapette** is treated similarly: there is no register label, but the commentary label “vulgaire”. And finally the entry for a similar lexical item, **pédé**, contains both the register label “F” and the commentary label “pejoratif”. Are words such as **gouine**, **tapette** and **pédé** really so different as to require three different labelling practices?

#### 4.5.3.2 Marked Semantic Indications in the French-English Sections of Bilingual Dictionaries

There are no lexical items with marked semantic indications in the entries queried in the French-English sections of bilingual dictionaries.

#### 4.5.3.3 Marked or Missing Equivalent in the French-English Sections of Bilingual Dictionaries

The following table reveals the number of lemmas with marked equivalents in the French-English sections of the three bilingual dictionaries.

**Table 4.20 Marked or Missing Equivalent in the French-English Sections of Bilingual Dictionaries**

	RCS	OXHA	HASH	TOTAL
# of lemmas with marked or missing equivalents	1/21 (5%)	2/24 (8%)	2/23 (9%)	5/68 (7%)

The five entries or sub-entries indicated in the total are all related to the same lexical item, **homo**, for which the obvious equivalent *homo* is not provided, despite the fact that it matches the SL word in both meaning and register, and that it is included in the nomenclature of the English-French section of all three dictionaries. In the RCS, the adjective form (the only form included) is translated by *gay*, as is the case for both the adjective and noun forms in the HASH. The OXHA, however, provides the full form *homosexual* as the equivalent for both the adjective and noun forms.

#### **4.5.3.4 Marked Examples in French-English Sections of Bilingual Dictionaries**

There is only one marked example in the entries queried in the three English-French bilingual dictionaries. It illustrates the word **pédé** in the OXHA: **il est pédé comme un phoque**, which is translated by “he’s as queer as a coot” or “he’s as queer as a three dollar bill”.

#### **4.5.3.5 Marked Cross-References and Usage Notes in the French-English Sections of Bilingual Dictionaries**

As in the English-French bilingual dictionaries, there are no marked cross-references or marked usage notes attached to any of the queried lexical items in any of the French-English sections of the three bilingual dictionaries.

#### **4.5.4 Conclusions: French-English Sections of Bilingual Dictionaries**

The French-English bilingual dictionaries have a fairly low combined rate of marked lemmas (38% of those included in the macrostructure). This is likely due to the fact that they have a high omission rate (33%) and a correspondingly low inclusion (67%) rate. It would appear as though the words that are retained are the less “controversial” ones, and that this results in less lemmas being culturally-marked. This relatively low rate of culturally-marked entries occurs despite the fact that the French-English bilingual dictionaries combined have a relatively high number of lexical items whose entries or sub-entries contain marked labels (23, or 34% of included lemmas).

The following tables give a global picture of the treatment of the selected lemmas in the three French-English bilingual dictionaries.

**Table 4.21 Analysis of Overall Treatment of Lexical Items Queried in the French-English Sections of Bilingual Dictionaries**

	RCS	OXHA	HASH	COMBINED
number of omissions (of 34)	13/34 (38%)	10/34 (29%)	11/34 (32%)	34/102 (33%)
number of inclusions (of 34)	21/34 (62%)	24/34 (71%)	23/34 (68%)	68/102 (67%)
neutral lemmas [present & unmarked] (of 34)	13/34 (38%)	15/34 (44%)	14/34 (41%)	42/102 (41%)
total of marked & omitted lemmas (of 34)	21/34 (62%)	19/34 (56%)	20/34 (59%)	60/102 (59%)

**Analysis of Marked Lemmas Included in the French-English Sections of Bilingual Dictionaries**

lemmas with marked labels <sup>41</sup>	8/21 (38%)	9/24 (38%)	6/23 (26%)	23/68 (34%)
lemmas with marked commentary labels	1/21 (5%)	4/24 (17%)	3/23 (13%)	8/68 (12%)
lemmas with marked register labels	8/21 (38%)	9/24 (38%)	4/23 (17%)	21/68 (31%)
lemmas with marked semantic indications	0	0	0	0
lemmas with marked equivalents	1/21 (5%)	2/24 (8%)	2/23 (9%)	5/68 (7%)
lemmas with marked examples	0	1/24 (4%)	0	1/68 (1%)
lemmas with marked cross-references	0	0	0	0
lemmas with marked usage notes	0	0	0	0
total # of marked lemmas (of those included)	8/21 (38%)	9/24 (38%)	9/23 (39%)	26/68 (38%)

<sup>41</sup> The shaded areas are calculated from the number of lemmas included by each respective dictionary (RCS:21, OXHA:24, HASH:23), as opposed to the total number of lemmas queried (34). The combined column, in the shaded areas of the table, is calculated from the combined number of lemmas treated in the three dictionaries:68.

#### **4.6 Overall Conclusion**

In this chapter, we have analyzed the treatment of culturally-sensitive items in four different “types” of dictionaries. The word “type” is used very loosely to cover unilingual dictionaries of different languages as well as the different language directions in bilingual dictionaries. In the following chapter, we will compare the results of our analysis of each dictionary type.

**CHAPTER 5: COMPARISON OF THE TREATMENT OF LESBIGAY REALITIES IN DIFFERENT DICTIONARY TYPES**

**5.1 Introduction**

A number of interesting observations can be made by comparing the treatment of lesbigay realities in the different dictionary types (English unilingual, French unilingual, English-French bilingual and French-English bilingual). The following tables give a global picture of the treatment of the selected lemmas in the different types of dictionaries.

**Table 5.1 Analysis of Overall Combined Treatment of Lexical Items Queried by Dictionary Type**

	ENG. UNIS.	FR. UNIS.	ENG.-FR.	FR.-ENG.	COMBINED
number of omissions	29%	30%	21%	33%	28%
number of inclusions	71%	70%	79%	67%	72%
neutral lemmas [present & unmarked]	37%	30%	49%	41%	39%
total of marked & omitted lemmas	63%	70%	51%	59%	61%

**Analysis of Marked Lemmas Included in Different Dictionary Types**

lemmas with marked labels <sup>42</sup>	26%	20%	27%	34%	27%
lemmas with marked commentary labels	13%	17%	22%	12%	16%
lemmas with marked register labels	26%	8%	27%	31%	24%
lemmas with marked definitions or semantic indications or equivalents	21%	30%	8%	7%	16%
lemmas with marked examples	0	10%	3%	1%	4%
lemmas with marked cross-references	1%	24%	0	0	6%
lemmas with marked usage notes	10%	0	0	0	3%
total # of marked lemmas (of those included)	47%	56%	38%	38%	45%

<sup>42</sup> The shaded areas are calculated from the number of lemmas included, as opposed to the total number of lemmas queried.

This global picture will be further analyzed below through a comparison of both the highest and lowest rates for macrostructural elements as well as for the different microstructural elements.

## 5.2 Omission and Inclusion in Different Dictionary Types

highest rate of omission . . . . .	FR-ENG (33%)
lowest rate of omission . . . . .	ENG-FR (21%)
highest rate of inclusion . . . . .	ENG-FR (79%)
lowest rate of inclusion . . . . .	FR-ENG (67%)

A comparison of the omission and inclusion figures reveals that the bilingual dictionaries are inconsistent from one language direction to the other. This is evidenced by the fact that the French-English bilingual dictionaries have the highest omission rate (33%) and therefore the lowest inclusion rate (67%) of all four dictionary types whereas the English-French bilingual dictionaries have the lowest omission rate (21%) and therefore the highest inclusion (79%) rate of all dictionary types. The fact that the two sections of bilingual dictionaries represent two opposite poles concerning omission and inclusion can perhaps be explained by the fact that different lexicographers have worked on different sections. Interestingly enough, the English and French unilingual dictionaries' omission and inclusion rates are virtually identical (29% omission / 71% inclusion in the English dictionaries and 30% omission / 70% inclusion in the French dictionaries).

5.3

**Marked Versus Neutral Lemmas in Different Dictionary Types**

highest rate of neutral lemmas .....	ENG-FR (49%)
lowest rate of neutral lemmas .....	FR (30%)
highest rate of marked lemmas .....	FR (56%)
lowest rate of marked lemmas .....	ENG-FR/FR-ENG (38%)

The French unilingual dictionaries as a group have the highest rate of marked lexical items (56% of those included in the macrostructure). This is not entirely surprising since the French unilingual dictionary entries often contain elements such as cross-references and examples that the other dictionary types use less frequently or not at all; thus, there are potentially more elements that can provide cultural information for culturally-sensitive lexical items. The high rate of marked lemmas in the French unilingual dictionaries explains their rate of neutral lemmas, which is the lowest of all four dictionary types (30% of the lexical items queried). Like the higher number of marked items, the lower number of lexical items accorded neutral treatment can also be attributed to the greater number of microstructural elements that carry cultural information as described above.

The figures for the marked and neutral lexical items also show that the bilingual dictionaries (both directions) have the lowest rate of marked lemmas. These relatively low rates of culturally-marked lemmas (38% of lexical items included in the macrostructures) are a result of the fact that the entries in the bilingual dictionaries contain significantly fewer marked microstructural elements (with the exception of language labelling).

The English-French bilingual dictionaries post the highest rate of neutral lemmas (49% of those queried), which can be explained by the combined effect of their higher rate of inclusion than the other dictionary types (79% of queried items), and their relatively low rates of culturally-marked microstructural elements (excluding labelling, which is the exact average of the four dictionary types). The French-English bilingual dictionaries follow closely behind in their rate of neutral lemmas (43% of those queried), but still fall short of the English-French bilingual dictionaries due to their high rate of omission (33% of items queried); there are quite simply not enough lexical items included to begin with to reach the same level of items with neutral treatment.

#### 5.4 **Marked and Omitted Lemmas in Different Dictionary Types**

highest rate of marked+omitted lemmas .....	FR (70%)
lowest rate of marked+omitted lemmas .....	ENG-FR (51%)
highest rate of marked labels .....	FR-ENG (34%)
lowest rate of marked labels .....	FR (20%)

The French unilinguals have the highest combined rate of marked and omitted lexical items: 70% of the queried items, compared to the English-French dictionaries which marked or omitted only 51% of the items queried. This discrepancy is primarily due to the marking of entries rather than to omission rates which are comparable; the French unilingual dictionaries marked 70% of the lexical items included, while the English-French bilingual dictionaries marked only 38% of the items they included.

## 5.5 Marked Elements in Different Dictionary Types

Examining the various microstructural elements that are marked reveals precisely which of these elements convey cultural information in the different dictionary types.

highest rate of definitions .....	FR (30%)
lowest rate of definitions .....	ENG-FR/FR-ENG (0)
highest rate of marked examples .....	FR (10%)
lowest rate of marked examples .....	ENG (0)
highest rate of marked cfs .....	FR (24%)
lowest rate of marked cfs .....	ENG-FR/FR-ENG (0)
highest rate of marked usage notes .....	ENG (10%)
lowest rate of marked usage notes .....	FR/ENG-FR/FR-ENG (0)

For example, while the bilingual dictionaries contain the lowest number of marked lemmas, they label more than the English and French unilingual dictionaries.

Conversely, the French dictionaries, which contain the greatest number of marked lemmas, use the fewest language labels. In the French unilingual dictionary entries cultural information lies in marked definitions, examples, and cross-references, thus the highest rates of cultural-marking for these microstructural elements.

The English unilingual dictionaries are somewhat of an enigma in their treatment of culturally-sensitive lexical items. The number of culturally-marked items in the English unilingual dictionaries is relatively high (47%) when compared to the bilinguals (38%), owing mainly to the fact that they are the only dictionary type to use usage notes for the list of lexical items queried.

However, these same English dictionaries contain the fewest marked examples (none), and only one marked cross-reference.

**5.6 Comparison of English Unilingual Dictionaries with the English-French Sections of Bilingual Dictionaries and of French Unilingual Dictionaries with the French-English Bilingual Dictionaries**

Despite the differences pointed out between the different dictionary types above, it becomes clear upon analyzing the various elements of entries that much of the cultural information found in the English-French bilingual dictionaries mirrors quite closely that which is found in the English unilingual dictionaries. The following list presents some of the figures that illustrate how the English unilingual dictionaries and the English-French sections of bilingual dictionaries are comparable in their treatment of the culturally-sensitive lexical items referring to lesbians, gays and bisexuals.

	English Dictionaries Combined	English-French Bilingual Dictionaries Combined
lemmas with marked labels	18 (26%)	21 (27%)
total # of marked lemmas	33 (47%)	29 (38%)
omissions	29 (29%)	21 (21%)
inclusions	70 (71%)	78 (79%)

When it comes to labelling, the English-French bilingual dictionaries follow the lead of the English unilingual dictionaries in that they provide fewer commentary labels in general, and always pair them with register labels, whereas the French unilingual dictionaries provide more commentary labels in general, and often use them independently of register labels.

In addition to labelling, the English-French bilingual dictionaries resemble the English unilingual dictionaries when it comes to the total number of marked lemmas (29 in the bilingual dictionaries, versus 33 in the English-French bilingual dictionaries), as well as omission and inclusion rates.

There are nonetheless differences in the treatment of the same lexical items between the English unilingual dictionaries and the English-French bilingual dictionaries. Below are figures which demonstrate how the two types of dictionaries differ from each other.

	English Dictionaries Combined	English-French Bilingual Dictionaries Combined
neutral lemmas	37 (37%)	49 (49%)
lemmas with commentary labels	9 (13%)	17 (22%)
marked and omitted entries	62 (63%)	50 (51%)

More differences than similarities can be noted when the French-English sections of bilingual dictionaries are compared with French unilingual dictionaries.

	French Dictionaries Combined	French-English Bilingual Dictionaries Combined
lemmas with marked labels	14 (19%)	24 (35%)
lemmas with marked definitions, sense indications or equivalents	21 (29%)	5 (7%)
lemmas with marked cfs.	17 (23%)	0

The French-English dictionaries have the highest rate of marked labels, while the French unilingual dictionaries have the lowest. Conversely, the French dictionaries have the highest rate

of marked cross-references (24%) and definitions (30%), whereas the French-English dictionaries have the lowest rate for both (in the case of the bilingual dictionaries, definitions were compared to sense indications and equivalents, since sense indications are not always provided and since the equivalent is often considered as a “replacement” for the unilingual dictionary definition). Thus the French-English sections of bilingual dictionaries do not mirror the tendency of their source language counterpart (the French dictionaries).

### **5.7 The Most Neutral of the Different Dictionary Types**

A careful comparison of the four dictionary types shows that the English-French sections of bilingual dictionaries are the most inclusive and the most neutral in their treatment of the lexical items queried to assess lesbigay realities in lexicographic works. While both the English-French and French-English sections of bilingual dictionaries mark the same proportion of the lexical items that are included in their macrostructures (38%), the English-French bilingual dictionaries include 11% more of the lexical items queried than the French-English bilingual dictionaries. Consequently, not only do the English-French bilingual dictionaries have the greatest rates of inclusion and the lowest rates of omission, but they also have the greatest number of neutral lemmas: 49% of queried items are both included and neutral, compared to the French-English bilingual dictionaries, in which 41% of the items queried are included and accorded neutral treatment. Moreover, the English-French bilingual dictionaries mark less than the average percentage of definitions and examples, and contain no marked cross-references or usage notes.

Nonetheless, it is interesting to note that even the most inclusive and neutral of the different dictionary types omits 21% of the items queried, and marks 38% of those that are included, resulting in 51% of the items queried being either omitted or having entries that are culturally-marked.

## **5.8 Conclusion**

The preceding sections show clearly that, even in the second half of the 1980's and in the 1990's, dictionaries are still propagating the cultural ideology that gays, lesbians and bisexuals and concepts related to them are somewhat "suspect" and should either be treated with caution or avoided altogether.

## CHAPTER 6: EVOLUTION IN THE LEXICOGRAPHIC TREATMENT OF CULTURALLY-SENSITIVE LEXICAL ITEMS

### 6.1 Introduction

The analysis in the previous chapters to assess the lexicographic treatment of bisexual, gay and lesbian realities shows how, and to what extent, current dictionaries convey dominant cultural ideology. The results, while not very encouraging for proponents of more neutral treatment of controversial concepts, do raise the question: have dictionaries improved over time?

The inclusion and omission of lexical items from nomenclatures, the use and selection of language labels, usage notes, examples, cross-references, as well as the careful wording of definitions reflect not only linguistic norms, but what Wells defines as “those particular sociocultural problems which arise out of the doctrine of appropriateness: the suitability of words and phrases for a particular *time*<sup>43</sup>, place, or circumstance” (1973:95). Henry and Renée Kahane describe the dictionary as “a mirror of its time”, a document that is “to be understood in sociolinguistic terms” (1992:20). According to the Kahanes, “lexicographic strategy. . . reflects the attitudes of a society, as expressed in the **word**<sup>44</sup>, toward the dominant problems of the ever-changing *here and now*<sup>45</sup>” (1992:20).

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<sup>43</sup> The italics are mine.

<sup>44</sup> Their bold.

<sup>45</sup> The italics are mine.

As the Kahanes point out, the “here and now” is ever-changing, and dictionaries do reflect an evolution in ideology. Landau compares dictionaries to “archeological sites waiting to be excavated, except that instead of unearthing artifacts or bones one can discover the refuse of discarded social attitudes” (1994:38). Susan Clayton makes the complimentary comment that “dictionaries are a form of public speech in which one can discern a society’s received ideas and judgements” (1991:55).

Thus, dictionaries produced in more socially conservative times or places would be expected to reflect this conservatism, by omitting more controversial lexical items, and by culturally marking the entries of those lexical items that are included. To verify this hypothesis, this chapter will include a summary analysis of lexical items in dictionaries dating back approximately fifteen years.

## 6.2 Diachronic Studies

Relatively few such diachronic studies on the influence of dominant ideology in lexicography have been conducted. One exception is Landau’s 1994 study, which focuses on family relations as portrayed in three samples of twenty-three pages each from different sections of the alphabet in the 1968 and 1988 editions of the *Thorndike Barnhart Beginning Dictionary*. Landau examined every entry in the selected pages to see whether they included illustrative examples referring to a family member; if an entry did contain such an example, it was compared to the corresponding entry in the 1988 edition to see whether and how it had been changed.

Landau concluded that “the changes are of staggering dimensions” (1994:35). “A comparison of the two editions shows that the 1988 edition contains almost exactly half the number of references to family members as the 1968 edition” (1994:33). Typical changes include the modification of examples that represent the father in terms of authority and power and the deletion of examples such as the 1968 example for *scour*, “Mother scours the frying pan with cleanser and the floor with a mop and soap” (1994:35). Landau describes the changes as involving “cultural adaptations influenced in part by the changing mores of the dominant culture” (1994:35).

Landau ends his study by positing that “by systematically exploring a single subject over time, one could trace the direction and extent of the perception of change and perhaps be able to date, as lexicographers now date the earliest recorded examples of a particular sense, the earliest record of predominance of a particular social attitude” (1994:38).

This systematic exploration of a single subject over time is precisely the type of study undertaken by Clayton, who compares the treatment of 19 terms relating to male homosexuality, over a diachronic span of 100 years in fourteen general unilingual dictionaries (7 French and 7 English). Clayton analyzes entire entries (definitions, cross-references, etc.) and comments on omissions as well as microstructural elements that carry “social ideas” and “judgements” (1991:55). These concepts of social ideas and judgements, though never defined by Clayton, seem to correspond

more or less to what I label as “cultural information”<sup>46</sup>, namely information that suggests a given lexical item is considered culturally-sensitive.

Clayton comments on what she calls “emotionally-charged terms” such as “contre nature” and “unnatural” being included in definitions, and explains how lexicographers are writers of generality. “What they say (or do not say) in a definition is similar to an ‘ideal type’. It follows that such social portraits, like any ‘model’ have mimetic power” (1991:55). In the end, she concludes, that both French and British dictionaries have, over the years, shown “noteworthy similarities” in their treatment of words relating to male homosexuality. She also finds that the primary objective of unilingual dictionaries, which is to clearly define a word so that a reader can understand what it means, has generally not been met when it comes to these words.

### **6.3 Analysis of Lesbian Realities in Older Dictionaries**

My diachronic analysis involves querying 12 lexical items, chosen from among the 67 analyzed in the previous chapters, in four different dictionaries which are all at least 15 years old. Six English items were queried in one English unilingual dictionary and the English-French section of one bilingual dictionary, and six French lexical items were queried in one French unilingual dictionary and in the French-English section of one bilingual dictionary. This process involved 24 lookups. The results will show which items are excluded from the different macrostructures, either by absence of the lemma, or by the exclusion of the sense that is considered culturally-sensitive, as well as which elements of the entries for those lexical items that are

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<sup>46</sup> See section 4.1.4.1 for a more complete definition of “cultural information”.

included in the macrostructure contain cultural information. This information will then be compared to more recent lexicographic treatment of the same items.

### 6.3.1 Choice of Lexical Items for Diachronic Study

The following is a list of the lexical items chosen for the analysis of older dictionaries.

English Lexical Items	French Lexical Items
• homosexual (adj)	• homosexuel (adj)
• homosexual (n)	• homosexuel (n)
• gay (adj)	• gay / gai(e) (adj)
• gay (n)	• gay / gai(e) (n)
• homophobia	• homophobie / intolérance ou haine envers les homosexuels
• bathhouse	• sauna (pour homosexuels)

The number of items analyzed had to be limited, given time constraints. The items that were finally selected were those decided to be common even fifteen years ago.

### 6.3.2 Choice of Dictionaries for Diachronic Analysis

Again given the time constraints, the diachronic analysis has been limited to one dictionary of each type: English unilingual, French unilingual and English-French bilingual and French-English bilingual. Older editions of some of the same dictionaries that were consulted in the synchronic analysis were used, so as to limit as much as possible the effects of totally different lexicographic methodologies or policies and to better isolate the influence of time in the treatment of lesbigay realities.

The English unilingual dictionary chosen was the COLL 1972 edition. The GAGE was avoided because of the limited nomenclature and the comparatively high rate of omission even in the contemporary dictionary. The RHWEB College Dictionary did not appear on the market until 1991 and was therefore not suitable for a diachronic study.

The French unilingual dictionary selected is the *Petit Robert* 1977 edition. Like the RHWEB, the RQ is a recently produced dictionary (1992), and thus does not have a very old edition. While the PL has been produced annually for many years, its entries contain less information than those of the PR, which explains its non-use here.

The bilingual dictionary chosen is the HASH 1982 edition, because the OXHA did not appear until 1994, and was thus not suitable for this analysis. The RCS appeared in its current format only in 1993, and its earliest version, the *Robert & Collins* was published as recently as 1987.

### **6.3.3 Methodology of Diachronic Study**

The methodology used for this diachronic analysis is basically the same as that used for the synchronic analysis. Lexical items were queried. If present in the macrostructure, their entries were analyzed for cultural information, and pertinent information was recorded.

### **6.4 Results of Diachronic Study**

The results of the analysis of prior dictionary editions are summarized in the following tables.

COLL 1972			
LEXICAL ITEM	OMISSION	NEUTRAL ENTRY	MARKED ENTRY
bathhouse	✓		
gay (adj)	✓		
gay (n)	✓		
homosexual (adj)	✓		
homosexual (n)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• marked definition:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "a person thus perverted" (by homosexuality: "sexual perversion resulting from"... "an attraction between individuals of the same sex")</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
homophobia	✓		

PR 1977			
LEXICAL ITEM	OMISSION	NEUTRAL ENTRY	MARKED ENTRY
gay / gai(e) (adj)	✓		
gay / gai(e) (n)	✓		
homosexuel (adj)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• marked examples:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "être homosexuel et hétérosexuel"</li> <li>• "tendances homosexuelles"</li> <li>• "manières homosexuelles"</li> </ul> </li> <li>• marked cfs:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "à voile et à vapeur"</li> <li>• "bique et bouc"</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

PR 1977			
homosexuel (n)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• marked definition:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "personne qui éprouve un appétence sexuelle plus ou moins exclusive pour les individus de son propre sexe"</li> </ul> </li> <li>• marked example:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "homosexuel habillé en femme"</li> </ul> </li> <li>• marked cfs:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "pédale"</li> <li>• "pédé"</li> <li>• "tante"</li> <li>• "tantouse"</li> <li>• "gouine"</li> <li>• "gousse"</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
homophobie / inotlérance ou haine	✓		
sauna	✓		

HASH 1982-ENGLISH-FRENCH			
LEXICAL ITEM	OMISSION	NEUTRAL ENTRY	MARKED ENTRY
bathhouse	✓		
gay (adj)			• marked popular
gay (n)			• marked popular
homophobia	✓		
homosexual (adj)		✓	
homosexual (n)		✓	

HASH 1982-FRENCH-ENGLISH			
LEXICAL ITEM	OMISSION	NEUTRAL ENTRY	MARKED ENTRY
gay / gai(e) (adj)	✓		
gay / gai(e) (n)	✓		
homophobie	✓		
homosexuel (adj)		✓	

HASH 1982-FRENCH-ENGLISH			
homosexual (n)		✓	
sauna	✓		

These tables reveal the following:

- a. The rate of omission of lexical items reflecting lesbigay realities in the dictionaries is high (COLL 1972 = 83%, PR 1977 = 67%, HASH '82 = 50%)
- b. The only dictionary which has neutral entries for the words consulted is the French-English bilingual dictionary— and the only reason for this seems to be the brevity of the entries.
- c. Most of the types of marked elements found in more recent dictionaries are present in the older dictionaries. The only exception is the usage note.

#### 6.4.1 Evolution in the English Unilingual Dictionary (COLL'72 vs. COLL'86)

Of all the dictionaries studied here, the COLL has made the most improvements in relation to the older edition both in terms of inclusion of words relating to bisexuals, lesbians and gays as well as in their treatment. In all, three items which were not included in the 1972 edition, **gay (adj)**, **gay (n)** and **homosexual (adj)**, are included and given neutral treatment in the 1986 edition of the COLL. In another improvement, the entry for a fourth item, **homosexual (n)**, loses its marked definition, and is replaced by a neutral definition in the 1986 edition. However, two items that were not included in the 1972 edition (**bathhouse** and **homophobia**), remain omitted in 1986.

#### 6.4.2 Evolution in the French Unilingual Dictionary (PR'77 vs. NPR'97)

While the 1977 edition of the PR did not include four of the six items queried (**gay** (adj), **gay** (n), **homophobie**, and **sauna (pour homosexuels)**), two of these items **gay** (adj) and **gay** (n) are found in the 1997 edition. However, while there is improvement in terms of inclusion, the same cannot be said for the treatment of the included words. The adjectival and noun forms of **homosexuel**, in both the 1977 and 1997 editions, are given surprisingly similar treatment, despite the fact that twenty years separate them.

In the sub-entry for the adjective, the 1977 edition contains three marked examples, only one of which (**manières homosexuelles**) has been dropped in the 1997 edition. It was replaced with the more neutral example **la communauté homosexuelle masculine**. The 1977 edition also contains two marked cross-references, which have been retained in the 1997 edition.

The sub-entry for the noun **homosexuel** still contains the same marked definition; although the word “appétence” has been replaced by “attirance” in the 1997 edition. The marked example **homosexuel habillé en femme** has been retained in the later edition, and two more have been added: **homosexuel actif/passif** as well as **hostile aux homosexuels**. The six cross-references found in the 1997 sub-entry have been changed somewhat; but although two that were marked (**tantouse** and **gousse**) have been dropped, twelve new cross-references have been added (**gay**, **homophile**, **enculé**, **folle lope**, **lopette**, **tapette**, **travelo**, **sodomite**, **gomorrhéene**, **tribade**, and **homophobe**), a number of which are themselves culturally marked.

#### **6.4.3 Evolution in the English-French Bilingual Dictionary (HASH'82 vs. HASH'98)**

The English-French section of the 1998 edition of the HASH does not show much improvement in relation to the 1982 edition in terms of inclusion: the only change is the addition of **homophobia**. The 1998 edition of the HASH does not mark either **gay** (adj) or **gay** (n) as popular— as did the 1982 edition. However, the noun remains “marked” in my opinion, because of the lack of the obvious equivalent **gay / gai(e)**. Hence only one entry (that of the adjective **gay**) shows improvement in treatment.

#### **6.4.4 Evolution in the French-English Bilingual Dictionary (HASH'82 vs. HASH'98)**

Two of the lexical items omitted from the older edition of the French-English section of the HASH, **gay** (adj) and **gay** (n), have been included in the 1998 edition. However, two others, **homophobie** and **sauna** are still absent in the most recent edition. Despite the addition of **gay** (adj) and **gay** (n), they are still not treated in a neutral fashion: both are marked “informal”.

#### **6.4.5 Diachronic Analysis: General Conclusions**

Given the limited number of words queried and the limited number of dictionaries consulted, any conclusions regarding evolution in the treatment of lesbigay realities must be qualified as very tentative. This said, there does seem to be an overall trend of some improvement. This is primarily in the area of inclusion: in all, ten items omitted from the older editions have been included in the later editions. In addition, the marked labels for two items have disappeared in the more recent editions.

Nonetheless, there remain omissions in the newer editions (six of the 24 items queried), and the marking of items continues (eight of the 18 items that are included in the newer editions remain marked). In fact, many culturally-marked examples in the PR have been repeated, and new ones added. Often the information added in the entries of the more recent editions, such as cross-references and examples, leads to further cultural marking.

Thus, on the basis of my limited diachronic study covering the last 15 to 25 years, I cannot subscribe to Boulanger's conclusion, expressed in 1986 that there has been "remarkable. . . progress" in the approach of lexicography during this time period (Boulanger 1986:115). The most that can be said is that there appears to have been some slight improvement in the treatment of lesbian realities.

## **7 Conclusion**

### **7.1 Meeting the Objectives of the Thesis**

- 1. The first objective of this thesis was to illustrate how and why dictionaries reflect dominant cultural attitudes and values. The reasons for dictionaries mirroring the dominant ideology were presented in Chapter 1 as being the result of social discourse reflecting cultural taboos and the fact that dictionaries base themselves on “accepted” social discourse for their material. The analysis of 67 lexical items relating to queer realities in nine different contemporary general unilingual and bilingual dictionaries in Chapter 4 illustrates how dictionaries reflect dominant attitudes. It also provides examples of the different ways culturally-sensitive concepts are censored or marked.**
- 2. The second objective was to explore and discuss the theoretical notions that surround the lexicographic treatment of culturally-sensitive lexical items. This discussion is found in Chapter 1, where concepts such as extralinguistic factors, linguistic and cultural taboos, and the actualization of language into discourse are developed.**
- 3. Another objective was to analyze culturally-sensitive lexical items in contemporary unilingual and bilingual dictionaries; this was undertaken in Chapter 4, as mentioned above. The results are given in tabular format and comparisons are made between different dictionaries within each type (e.g. between different French unilingual dictionaries or different English-French bilingual dictionaries), as well as between the different types themselves (e.g. French unilingual dictionaries compared to English unilingual dictionaries).**

4. The fourth objective was to show the evolution in the treatment of “controversial” subjects in dictionaries. Chapter 6 contains a summary analysis of 24 lexical items in three dictionaries dating back 15 to 25 years. A comparison is made between the treatment of these items in the older dictionaries and their coverage in the contemporary editions of the same dictionaries.
5. The final objective was to propose a better understanding and interpretation of lexicographic works. It is my hope that any one, or all of the preceding chapters combined, will provide enough information and examples to illustrate the influence of ideology on lexicography and to alert users to this fact.

## **7.2. The Role of the Dictionary**

Analysis of cultural bias in dictionaries leaves many questions unanswered. Exactly how various extralinguistic factors influence lexicographers is unclear and will likely remain so in the future. The fundamental question this research brings forward, however, is that of the role of the dictionary, and by consequence the limitation of such a work.

Alain Rey states that “les travaux des lexicographes sont conçus non pas pour refléter la réalité des langues (comme semblent croire les savants naïfs) mais pour renvoyer l’image que la société s’en fait, et retoucher cette image” (Rey 1968:16). Buzon explains that this is because “le grand dictionnaire de langue et de culture [. . .] se situe d’emblée dans le cadre de l’idéologie dominante, aidé en cela par l’alibi saussurien, le signe défini de façon telle que sa fonction idéologique se trouve soigneusement gommée [. . .] par [. . .] un objectivisme abstrait; il s’y

place de façon implicite [. . .] Les traitements proposés supposent l'unicité du mot, c'est-à-dire l'unicité du discours, donc, en dernière analyse l'unicité idéologique; c'est par là même que le dictionnaire impose l'idéologie dominante au lecteur" (Buzon 1979:44).

While Gates describes the changing role of the dictionary from one of authority and purveyor of proper language and culture, to one of describer of both "good" and "bad" (as *good* and *bad* are a function of values, I might replace them with "similar to my beliefs" and "different from my beliefs"), this view is by no means accepted either by lexicographers or by the general public. For example, the RQ, which attempted to be more descriptive, has been criticized for the number of "mots québécois grossiers et vulgaires" that it includes (Martel 1994:198). Pierre Martel summarizes the reaction to the RQ by saying: "Il me semble que les Québécois veulent la description de leurs usages, y compris *ce qui fait la norme*<sup>47</sup>, norme qui ne peut être identique à celle de Paris mais qui s'aligne toutefois sur un français correct ou de *bon aloi* du Québec" (Martel 1994:199). In other words, many lexicographers and users still want the dictionary to propagate both words and ideas that are culturally acceptable and to ignore those that are not. Thus, the ideological role of the dictionary continues to be important.

### 7.3 Solutions?

It is difficult to envision a final resolution to the problem of ideological influence in dictionaries. However, while lexicographers may be unable or unwilling to *solve* the problem, there are at least three different ways in which they can try to *minimize* ideological impact on their work.

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<sup>47</sup> The italics are mine.

They involve a) neutralizing ideological influence, b) producing specialized dictionaries, and c) raising public awareness as to the ideological influence in dictionaries. These “solutions” and their feasibility are discussed in the following three sections.

### 7.3.1 Neutralizing Ideological Influence in Dictionaries

Neutralizing cultural attitudes such as sexism, racism and homophobia in dictionaries would involve presenting both the positive and negative connotations of all words, controversial or not. Walter Duncan, in an analysis of the words **white** and **black** in the Random House Dictionary, describes how the word **white** is presented as having only positive connotations, while the word **black** is presented as having only negative connotations. Duncan questions why the Random House does not include some negative connotations of **white** such as “white night”, or “white as a ghost” as well as some positive connotations for **black** such as “black tie” or “operating in the black”. “While a correction and an improvement of the treatment of the words *black* and *white* in our dictionaries may not eliminate prejudice associated with skin color, it could be a contribution to this cause” (Duncan 1970:91). Lars-Gunnar Anderson and Peter Trudgill seem to agree with Duncan: “abolishing racist language will not necessarily abolish racist thinking. And encouraging non-sexist language will not in itself lead to sexual equality. . . [nonetheless]. . . drawing attention to the symptoms can make people more aware” (Anderson & Trudgill 1990:31).

One way to raise awareness about culturally-biased attitudes is to signal them with special labels, such as *sexist* for example (Nuccorini 1993:230). However, some lexicographers such as Burchfield are wary of dictionaries becoming soft targets for ideological protests and claim that

dictionaries must not express “moral approval or disapproval of usage; dictionaries cannot be regulative in matters of social, political and religious attitudes” (Burchfield 1980:19). In any case, lexicographers need to be aware of the issue of cultural bias in their work and dictionaries should have some sort of policy on it (Whitcut 1984).

But cultural norms and biased attitudes do exist, and dictionaries can only go so far in trying to neutralize them; otherwise the lexicographer is equally guilty of using one bias against another existing bias. We cannot expect dictionaries to describe a world free of sexism, racism, homophobia, ageism and xenophobia when that is simply not the case.

Thus, the lexicographer walks a fine line between not reinforcing prejudicial stereotypes and remaining descriptive of how language is actually used. The task is a balancing act, according to Michael Toope, who insists “the lexicographer has to balance the need to reflect linguistic usage and the need to ensure a lack of ideological bias” (1996:109). Janet Whitcut echoes this thought: “I cannot as a responsible lexicographer distort the facts to favour the feminist lobby either. If all the citational evidence suggests that the verb *nag* is generally used with a female subject, I ought to say so (Whitcut 1984).

So lexicographers, to remain true to their profession, must record these attitudes; however they must also “be alert to notice what is becoming commonplace, and not reinforce stereotypes that are now out of date” (Whitcut 1984:144).

### **7.3.2 Specialized Dictionaries**

While it seems impossible to envision general dictionaries that are free of bias, it is possible to produce specialized dictionaries free of values and attitudes that do not represent our own. Every community that falls outside the boundaries of the dominant culture could have its own dictionary, free of the prejudices and stereotypes that are reflected in the general dictionaries' linguistic and social bias. In reality, some such dictionaries already exist. Feminist dictionaries (that avoid discriminating against women and contain feminist referents), and queer lexicons (which contain queer vocabulary and queer cultural referents) have been produced.

However, this "solution" of specialized dictionaries does not seem particularly practical: marginalized groups often do not have the resources (both human and material) to produce such dictionaries. And even if they finally manage compile such dictionaries, they will generally not be consulted by the population at large, because they will not appeal to individuals outside of that group. Thus, the production of such dictionaries will do little, if anything at all, to change the dominant culture.

### **7.3.3 A Different Approach: Accepting Limitations**

A different approach (and one that is far more practical and realistic) would be to accept general dictionaries for what they are, teach the average dictionary user about their limitations, and show how the dictionary is the vehicle of cultural perceptions, despite the fact that it is ostensibly neutral and objective. This strategy would require action on at least two different fronts and by two different professional groups.

The first and most obvious place where users should be made aware of the issue of ideological influence in the dictionary is in the front matter of each dictionary. The lack of any indication in the front matter of existing dictionaries that the dictionary's construction is influenced by an ideology which reflects the language and culture of its production— or that the dictionary may ignore, offend or exclude those who do not belong to this dominant culture— has been clearly discussed in Chapter 2. In fact, some front matter analyzed claim to be “without rival in authority, currency and accuracy”(Preface of the OXHA)— surely not something the average user would question!

In my opinion it is the responsibility of the chief lexicographer(s) to include in the dictionary front matter a short commentary on “controversial” subjects in the dictionary. This commentary should:

- explain precisely what kinds of words are omitted and why;
- discuss why and how words are labeled, as well as provide proper definitions of these labels with examples;
- explain how definitions are composed;
- state from where examples are drawn; and
- describe the corpora used for lexicographic research and explain that these corpora may reflect dominant cultural attitudes.

The above information would educate the user as to how entries are written and how nomenclatures are compiled. Understanding the production of the dictionary would help dispel the veneration and reverence that users often feel toward the dictionary, and allow them to more easily criticize or easily entries whose treatment they disagree with.

The second measure to help raise awareness of ideological influence in dictionaries among users involves teaching them about dictionaries. Many curricula already include teaching dictionary use to children and to language learners. This type of education should be made available to all dictionary users at an early stage in their education. Users need to understand the dictionary for what it is, the product of a given time, place and culture, reflecting all of the attitudes and values of that culture. Youth need to be taught that the dictionary is not to be viewed as “the word”, “the truth” or “the authority” on anything, but rather as a sort of “collective commentary” on how words are spelled, what they mean and how they are used.

Others have signaled the need for public attitudes about dictionaries to change. According to Gates for example, students need to learn to be more accepting of differences: “Diversity is associated with anarchy. . . . Teachers should be trained to teach their students to accept diversity” (Gates 1988:277). Although this quote is in reference to spelling variants, it could be easily be applied to other linguistic and cultural realities.

#### **7.4 The “Ideal” Dictionary**

Of course, the “ideal” dictionary would be a dictionary free of prejudice, stereotypes and dominant cultural values. It is critical for lexicographers to understand that when they sit down to define the world around them, they are also defining the world around everyone who refers to their dictionary. Vigotskij explains it quite clearly: “le rapport unissant le langage et la pensée ne s’exprime pas dans le mot, il s’y accomplit” (qtd in Buzon 1979:42)<sup>48</sup>. Ashley goes even further

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<sup>48</sup> Original source: Vigotskij 1956:30

by stating that “there are ample proofs that . . . thought not only corrupts language but language can also corrupt thought” (1982:149).

However, a dictionary is a product of humans, and like them, can never be completely “neutral” and “objective”. The best one can hope for is that when a culture experiences positive shifts in ideology, the dictionary will reflect this as quickly as possible. Given the advances in technology, there are fewer obstacles to the regular production of updated editions, which at least have the merit of mirroring current ideology, rather than outdated values.

## APPENDIX 1: DICTIONARY ENTRIES

### APPENDIX 1.1 COLL ENTRIES

**AIDS** (eɪdz) *n.* acronym for acquired immune (or immuno-) deficiency syndrome: a condition, thought to be caused by a virus, in which the body's white cells lose their ability to protect against infections.

**bisexual** (baɪ'sɛksjuəl) *adj.* 1. sexually attracted by both men and women. 2. showing characteristics of both sexes: a *bisexual personality*. 3. (of some plants and animals) having both male and female reproductive organs. 4. of or relating to both sexes. ~*n.* 5. a bisexual organism; a hermaphrodite. 6. a bisexual person. —bisexuality (baɪ'sɛksju:'ælɪtɪ) or *esp.* U.S. bi'sexualism *n.* —bi'sexually *adv.*

**coitus** ('kəʊɪtəs) or **coition** (kəʊ'ɪʃən) *n.* technical terms for sexual intercourse. [C18 *coitus*: from Latin: a uniting, from *coire* to meet, from *ire* to go] —'coital *adj.*

**copulate** ('kɒpjʊ,leɪt) *vb.* (*intr.*) to perform sexual intercourse. [C17: from Latin *copulāre* to join together; see COPULA] —,copu'lation *n.* —'copulatory *adj.*

**couple** ('kʌpəl) *n.* 1. two people who regularly associate with each other or live together: an *engaged couple*. 2. (*functioning as sing. or pl.*) two people considered as a pair, for or as if for dancing, games, etc. 3. *Chiefly hunting or coursing.* a. a pair of collars joined by a leash, used to attach hounds to one another. b. two hounds joined in this way. c. the unit of reckoning for hounds in a pack: *twenty and a half couple*. 4. a pair of equal and opposite parallel forces that have a tendency to produce rotation with a turning moment equal to the product of either force and the perpendicular distance between them. 5. *Physics.* a. two dissimilar metals, alloys, or semiconductors in electrical contact, across which a voltage develops. See *thermocouple*. b. Also called: *galvanic couple*. two dissimilar metals or alloys in electrical contact that when immersed in an electrolyte act as the electrodes of an electrolytic cell. 6. a connector or link between two members, such as a tie connecting a pair of rafters in a roof. 7. a couple of. (*functioning as sing. or pl.*) a. a combination of two; a pair of: a *couple of men*. b. *Informal.* a small number of; a few: a *couple of days*. ~*pron.* 8. (usually preceded by a; *functioning as sing. or pl.*) two; a pair: *give him a couple*. ~*vb.* 9. (*tr.*) to connect (two things) together or to connect (one thing) to (another): *to couple railway carriages*. 10. (*tr.*) ~~to do (two things) simultaneously or alternately: he couples studying with teaching.~~ 11. to form or be formed into a pair or pairs. 12. to associate, put, or connect together: *history is coupled with sociology*. 13. to link (two circuits) by electromagnetic induction. 14. (*intr.*) to have sexual intercourse. 15. to join or be joined in marriage; marry. 16. (*tr.*) to attach (two hounds to each other). [C13: from Old French: a pair, from Latin *cōpula* a bond; see COPULA]

**dyke<sup>2</sup> or dike** (daɪk) *n.* *Slang.* a lesbian. [C20: of unknown origin]

**fag<sup>1</sup>** (fæg) *n.* *Slang, chiefly U.S. and Canadian.* short for faggot<sup>2</sup>.  
**faggot<sup>2</sup>** ('fægət) *n.* *Slang, chiefly U.S. and Canadian.* a male homosexual. Often shortened to *fag*. [C20: special use of FAGGOT<sup>1</sup>] —'faggoty *adj.*

**gay** (geɪ) *adj.* 1. a. homosexual. b. (*as n.*): a group of gays. 2. a. carefree and merry: a *gay temperament*. b. brightly coloured; brilliant: a *gay hat*. c. given to pleasure, esp. in social entertainment: a *gay life*. [C13: from Old French *gai*, from Old Provençal, of Germanic origin] —'gayness *n.*

**homo** ('həʊməʊ) *n., pl. -mos.* *Informal.* short for homosexual.

**homosexual** (,həʊməʊ'sɛksjuəl, ,hɒm-) *n.* 1. a person who is sexually attracted to members of the same sex. ~*adj.* 2. of or relating to homosexuals or homosexuality. 3. of or relating to the same sex. ~Compare *heterosexual*.

**lesbian** ('lɛzbiən) *n.* 1. a female homosexual. ~*adj.* 2. of a characteristic of lesbians. [C19: from the homosexuality attributed to Sappho] —'lesbianism *n.*

**pansy** ('pænzɪ) *n., pl. -sies.* 1. any violaceous garden plant that is a variety of *Viola tricolor*, having flowers with rounded velvety petals, white, yellow, or purple in colour. See also *wild pansy*. 2. *Slang.* an effeminate or homosexual man or boy. 3. a. a strong violet colour. b. (*as adj.*): a *pansy carpet*. [C15: from Old French *pensée* thought, from *penser* to think, from Latin *pensāre*]

**partner** ('pɑːtnə) *n.* 1. an ally or companion: a *partner in crime*. 2. a member of a partnership. 3. one of a pair of dancers or players on the same side in a game: *my bridge partner*. 4. either member of a couple in a relationship. ~*vb.* 5. to be or cause to be a partner (of). [C14: variant (influenced by PART) of PARCENER] —'partnerless *adj.*

**queen** (kwɪn) *n.* 1. a female sovereign who is the official ruler or head of state. 2. the wife or widow of a king. 3. a woman or a thing personified as a woman considered the best or most important of her kind: a *beauty queen*; *the queen of ocean liners*. 4. *Slang.* an effeminate male homosexual. 5. a. the only fertile female in a colony of social insects, such as bees, ants, and termites, from the eggs of which the entire colony develops. b. (*as modifier*): a *queen bee*. 6. an adult female cat. 7. one of four playing cards in a pack, one for each suit, bearing the picture of a queen. 8. a chess piece, theoretically the most powerful piece, able to move in a straight line in any direction or diagonally, over any number of squares. ~*vb.* 9. *Chess.* to promote (a pawn) to a queen when it reaches the eighth rank. 10. (*tr.*) to crown as queen. 11. (*intr.*) to reign as queen. 12. *queen it.* (often foll. by *over*) *Informal.* to behave in an overbearing manner. [Old English *cwēn*; related to Old Saxon *quān* wife, Old Norse *kvæn*, Gothic *qēns* wife]

**queer** (kwɪə) *adj.* 1. differing from the normal or usual in a way regarded as odd or strange. 2. suspicious, dubious, or shady. 3. faint, giddy, or queasy. 4. *Informal, derogatory.* homosexual. 5. *Informal.* odd or unbalanced mentally; eccentric or slightly mad. 6. *Slang.* worthless or counterfeit. ~*n.* 7. *Informal, derogatory.* a homosexual, usually a male. ~*vb.* (*tr.*) *Informal.* 8. to spoil or thwart (*esp.* in the phrase *queer someone's pitch*). 9. to put in a difficult or dangerous position. [C16: perhaps from German *quer* oblique, ultimately from Old High German *twērſ*] —'queerish *adj.* —'queerly *adv.* —'queerness *n.*

**sexual intercourse** *n.* the act of sexual procreation in which the insertion of the male's erect penis into the female's vagina is followed by rhythmic thrusting usually culminating in orgasm; copulation; coitus.

**tribadism** ('trɪbəd,ɪzəm) *n.* a lesbian practice in which one partner lies on top of the other and simulates the male role in heterosexual intercourse.

**AIDS** (ādzī), *n.* a disease of the immune system characterized by increased susceptibility to opportunistic infections, to certain cancers, and to neurological disorders: caused by a retrovirus and transmitted chiefly through blood or blood products that enter the body's bloodstream, esp. by sexual contact or contaminated hypodermic needles. Compare AIDS virus. [1982; *acquired immunodeficiency syndrome*]

**bi-sex-u-al** (bi sek/shō əl), *adj.* 1. of both sexes. 2. combining male and female organs in one individual; hermaphroditic. 3. sexually responsive to both sexes. —*n.* 4. an animal or plant that has the reproductive organs of both sexes. 5. a person sexually responsive to both sexes. [1815–25] —**bi'sex-u-al'i-ty**, **bi'sex'u-al-ism**, *n.* —**bi'sex'u-al-ly**, *adv.*

**co-it-us** (kō'fī təs), *n.* sexual intercourse, esp. between a man and a woman. [1705–15; < L: a coming together, uniting, sexual intercourse = *coi-* (see COITION) + *-tus* suffix of *v.* action] —**co'i-tal**, *adj.*

**cop-u-late** (*v.* kop/yə lāt/; *adj.* -lit), *v.* -**lat-ed**, -**lat-ing**, *adj.* —*v.i.* 1. to engage in sexual intercourse. —*adj.* 2. connected; joined. [1375–1425; late ME < L *cōpulātus*, ptp. of *cōpulāre* to join, unite. See COPULA] —**cop'u-la'tion**, *n.* —**cop'u-la-to'ry** (-lə tōr'ē, -tōr'ē), *adj.*

**cou-ple** (kup/əl), *n.*, *v.*, -**pled**, -**pling**. —*n.* 1. a combination of two of a kind; pair. 2. a grouping of two persons, as a married or engaged pair, lovers, or dance partners. 3. any two persons considered together. 4. a pair of equal, parallel forces acting in opposite directions and tending to produce rotation. 5. something that joins two things together. —*v.t.* 6. to fasten or associate together in a pair or pairs. 7. to join; connect. 8. to unite in marriage or in sexual union. 9. a. to join or associate by means of a coupler. b. to bring (two electric circuits or circuit components) close enough to permit an exchange of electromagnetic energy. —*v.i.* 10. to join in a pair; unite. 11. to copulate. —*Idiom.* 12. a **couple of**, more than two, but not many of; a small number of; a few. [1175–1225; ME < AF *couple*, OF *copple*, *cuple* < L *cōpula* a tie, bond (see COPULA)] —**cou'ple-a-ble**, *adj.* —**Usage.** The phrase A **COUPLE OF** has been standard for centuries, esp. in referring to distance, money, or time (*Stay for a couple of days*) and is used in all but the most formal speech and writing. The shortened A **COUPLE**, without OF (*The gas station is a couple miles from here*), is an Americanism of recent development that occurs chiefly in informal speech. Without a following noun, the phrase is highly informal: *Jack shouldn't drive. He's had a couple.* (Here the noun *drinks* is omitted.) See also COLLECTIVE NOUN.

**dyke<sup>2</sup> or dike** (dik), *n.* *Slang (disparaging and offensive).* a female homosexual; lesbian. [1930–35 *Amer.*; earlier in form *bulldike* (with a var. *bulldagger*); of obscure orig.; claimed to be a shortening of *morphodyke* (var. of *morphodite*, a reshaping of HERMAPHRODITE), though *morphodyke* is more likely a b. *morphodite* and a preexisting *dyke*] —**dyke'y**, *adj.*

**fag<sup>2</sup>** (fag), *n.* *Slang (disparaging and offensive).* a male homosexual; faggot. [1920–25, *Amer.*; by shortening] —**fag'gy**, *adj.*, -**gi-er**, -**gi-est**.

**gay** (gā), *adj.*, -**er**, -**est**, *n.*, *adv.* —*adj.* 1. having or showing a merry, lively mood: *gay spirits*. 2. bright or showy: *gay colors*. 3. given to or abounding in social or other pleasures: *a gay social season*. 4. licentious; dissipated; wanton: *a wild, gay life*. 5. homosexual. 6. indicating or pertaining to homosexual interests or issues: *a gay organization*. —*n.* 7. a homosexual person, esp. a male. —*adv.* 8. in a gay manner. [1275–1325; ME *gai* < OF < Gmc; cf. OHG *gāhi* fast, sudden] —**gay-ness**, *n.* —**Usage.** GAY has had senses dealing with sexual conduct since the 17th century. A *gay woman* was a prostitute, a *gay man* a womanizer, a *gay house* a brothel. GAY as an adjective meaning "homosexual" goes back at least to the early 1900s. After World War II, as social homosexuals to themselves, first as adjective and later as noun. Today, the noun often designates only a male: *gays and lesbians*. The word has ceased to be slang and is not used disparagingly. HOMOSEXUAL as a noun is sometimes used only in reference to a male.

**HIV**, *n.* AIDS VIRUS. [*human immunodeficiency (virus)*]

**ho-mo** (hō'mō), *n.*, *pl.* -**mos**. *Slang (usu. disparaging and offensive).* homosexual. [1925–30; by shortening]

**ho-mo-pho-bi-a** (hō'mə fō'bē ə), *n.* unreasoning fear of or antipathy toward homosexuals and homosexuality. [1955–60; HOMO(SEXUAL) + -PHOBIA] —**ho'mo-phobe'**, *n.* —**ho'mo-pho'bic**, *adj.*

**ho-mo-sex-u-al** (hō'mə sek/shō əl), *adj.* 1. attracted sexually to members of one's own sex. 2. of or pertaining to homosexuality. —*n.* 3. a homosexual person. [1890–95] —**Usage.** See GAY.

**les-bi-an** (lez/bē ən), *n.* 1. a female homosexual. 2. (*cap.*) a native or inhabitant of Lesbos. —*adj.* 3. of, pertaining to, or characterized by female homosexuality. 4. (*cap.*) of or pertaining to Lesbos. [1595–1605; < L *Lesbi(us)* Lesbian (< Gk *Lesbios*, *adj.* der. of *Lesbos*, *Lesbos*) + -AN; (defs. 1, 3) alluding to the Lesbian poet Sappho, whose verse deals with her emotional ties to other women]

**out** (out), *adv.*, *n.*, *v.*, **out-ed**, **out-ing**. —*adv.* 1. not in the usual place, position, state, etc.: *out of alphabetical order*. 2. away from one's home, country, work, etc., as specified: *to go out of town*. 3. in or into the outdoors: *to go out for a walk*. 4. to a state of exhaustion or depletion: *to pump a well out*. 5. to the end or conclusion, a final decision, etc.: *to say it all out*. 6. to a point or state of extinction: *a practice on the way out*. 7. in or into a state of neglect, disuse, etc.: *That style has gone out*. 8. so as not to be in the normal or proper position or state: *out of joint: Her back went out after her fall*. 9. in or into public notice or knowledge: *The truth is out at last*. 10. on strike: *The miners go out at midnight*. 11. so as to project or extend: *to stretch out*. 12. from a specified source or material: *made out of scraps*. 13. so as to deprive or be deprived: *to be cheated out of one's money*. 14. aloud or loudly: *to cry out*. 15. thoroughly; completely; entirely: *The children tired me out*. 16. so as to obliterate or make undecipherable: *to cross out a misspelling; to ink out*. —*adj.* 17. not at one's home or place of employment; absent: *I stopped by to visit you, but you were out*. 18. not open to consideration; out of the question: *She gets airsick, so flying is out*. 19. wanting; lacking; without: *We had some but now we're out*. 20. removed from or not in effective operation, play, etc., as in a game: *He's out for the season with a leg injury*. 21. no longer holding a job, public office, etc.; unemployed (*usu. fol. by of*): *to be out of work*. 22. unoperative; extinguished: *The elevator is out. Are the lights out?* 23. finished; ended: *before the week is out*. 24. not currently fashionable or in vogue: *Fitted waistlines are out this season*. 25. unconscious; senseless: *Two drinks and he's usually out*. 26. not in power, authority, or the like: *a member of the out party*. 27. *Baseball.* a. (of a batter) not succeeding in getting on base. b. (of a base runner) not successful in an attempt to advance a base or bases. 28. out of bounds. 29. having a financial loss to an indicated extent: *out millions when the market crashed*. 30. incorrect or inaccurate: *calculations out by \$247*. 31. not in practice: *Your bow hand is out*. 32. beyond the usual range, size, weight, etc. (often used in combination): *an outsize bed*. 33. threadbare or having holes: *out at the knees*. 34. not available: *Mums are out till next fall*. 35. external; outer. 36. located at a distance; outlying: *the out islands*. 37. *Cricket.* not having its innings: *the out side*. 38. *Slang.* openly homosexual: *an out lesbian*. 39. indicating the first nine holes of an 18-hole golf course (opposed to *in*): *an out score of 33*. —*prep.* 40. (used to indicate movement or direction from the inside to the outside of something): *She ran out the door*. 41. (used to indicate location): *The car is out back*. 42. (used to indicate movement away from a central point): *Let's drive out the old parkway*. —*interj.* 43. *begone! away!* 44. (used in radio communications to signify that the sender has finished the message and is not expecting a reply.) Compare *over* (def. 46). 45. *Archaic.* (an exclamation of indignation, reproach, etc.) (*usu. fol. by upon*): *Out upon you!* —*n.* 46. a means of escape from responsibility, embarrassment, etc.: *I had no out*. 47. *Usu., outs.* those persons or groups not in office or lacking status, power, or authority. 48. *Baseball.* a. **PUT-OUT**. b. a turn at bat that results in a put-out. 49. (in tennis, squash, handball, etc.) an out-of-bounds return or service. 50. something that is out, as a projecting corner. 51. *Print.* an omission or deletion. —*v.i.* 52. to go or come out. 53. to become public, evident, known, etc.: *The truth will out*. 54. to make known; tell (*fol. by with*): *Out with the truth!* —*v.t.* 55. to eject or expel. 56. to intentionally expose (a secret homosexual, esp. a public figure). —*Idiom.* 57. all out, with maximum effort; thoroughly or wholeheartedly: *They went all out to finish by Friday*. 58. on the **outs**, in a state of disagreement; quarreling; at odds. 59. **out and away**, to a surpassing extent; far and away; by far. 60. **out for**, aggressively deter-

mined to acquire, achieve, etc. 61. **out from under**, rid of burdensome responsibilities, esp. free of debt. 62. **out of**, a. not within: *out of the house*. b. beyond the reach of: *out of hearing*. c. not in a condition of: *out of danger*. d. so as to deprive or be deprived of. e. from within or among: *Take the jokers out of the pack*. f. because of; owing to: *out of loyalty*. g. foaled by: *Grey Dancer out of Lady Grey*. 63. **out of it**, *Informal*. a. not participating. b. not conscious. c. confused; muddled. 64. **out of place**, a. not in the correct position or order. b. unsuitable to the circumstances or surroundings. 65. **out of trim**, *Naut.* (of a ship) drawing excessively at the bow or stern. [bef. 900; ME: OE *ūt*, c. OFris. OS *ūt*, OñG *ūz*. ON. Go *ūt*; akin to Skt *ud-*]

**pan-sy** (pan'zē), *n.*, *pl.* -sies. 1. a violet, *Viola tricolor hortensis*, cultivated in many varieties, having richly and variously colored flowers. 2. *Slang* (*disparaging and offensive*). a. a male homosexual. b. an effeminate man. [1490-1500; < MF *pensée pansy*, lit., thought, *n.* use of fem. plp. of *penser* to think < L *pēnsāre* to weigh, consider. See **PENSIVE**]

**part-ner** (part'nər), *n.*, *v.*, -nered, -ner-ing. —*n.* 1. a person who shares or is associated with another in some action or endeavor; associate. 2. one of two or more persons who contribute capital to establish or maintain a commercial venture and who usu. share in the risks and profits. 3. SILENT PARTNER. 4. a husband, wife, or lover. 5. either of two people who dance together. 6. a player on the same side or team as another. 7. **partners**, a framework of timber around a hole in a ship's deck, to support a mast, capstan, etc. —*v.t.* 8. to associate as a partner or partners with. 9. to serve as the partner of. [1250-1300; ME *part-ner*, *aller.* of *partener* PARCENER, by assoc. with *part* PART]

**queen** (kwēn), *n.*, *v.*, *queened*, *queen-ing*. —*n.* 1. a female sovereign or monarch. 2. the wife or consort of a king. 3. a woman, or something personified as a woman, preeminent in some respect: *a beauty queen; Athens, the queen of the Aegean*. 4. *Slang* (*usu.* *disparaging and offensive*). a. a male homosexual, esp. one who is flamboyantly campy. b. DRAG QUEEN. 5. a playing card bearing a picture of a queen. 6. the most powerful chess piece of either color, able to be moved across any number of empty squares in any direction. 7. a fertile female ant, bee, termite, or wasp. —*v.t.* 8. to reign as queen. 9. to behave in an imperious or pretentious manner (*usu.* *fol.* by *it*). 10. (of a pawn in chess) to become promoted to a queen. —*v.t.* 11. to make a queen of; crown. [bef. 900; ME *queene*, *quen*, OE *cwēn* woman, queen, c. OS *quān*, ON *kvān*, Go *qēns* < Gmc *\*kwēn-i-*; c. archaic OIr *be* (nasalizing), Mittite *SAL-an-zia* = *gweim-s* < IE *\*gʷen-*; akin to **QUEAN**, orig. a der. of *\*gʷen-*] —**queen/-dom**, *n.* —**queen/hood**, *n.* —**queen/like**, *adj.*

**queer** (kwēr), *adj.*, *queer-er*, *queer-est*, *v.*, *queered*, *queer-ing*, *n.* —*adj.* 1. strange or odd from a conventional viewpoint; unusually different; singular; eccentric. 2. of a questionable nature or character; suspicious; shady: *something queer in the wording of the document*. 3. not physically right or well; giddy, faint, or qualmish. 4. mentally unbalanced or deranged. 5. *Slang* (*disparaging and offensive*). a. homosexual. b. effeminate; unmanly. 6. *Slang*. bad, worthless, or counterfeit. —*v.t.* 7. to spoil; ruin. 8. to put (a person) in a hopeless or disadvantageous situation as to success, favor, etc. —*n.* 9. *Slang* (*disparaging and offensive*), a homosexual, esp. a male. [1500-10; perh. < G *quer* oblique, cross, ad-verse] —**queer/ly**, *adv.* —**queer/ness**, *n.*

**safe sex**, *n.* sexual activity in which precautions are taken to prevent diseases transmitted by sexual contact. [1985-90]

**safer intercourse**, *n.* genital contact or coupling between individuals, esp. one involving penetration of the penis into the vagina. [1790-1800]

**significant other**, *n.* 1. a person, as a parent or peer, who has great influence on one's behavior and self-esteem. 2. a spouse or cohabiting lover. [1955-60]

APPENDIX 1.3 GAGE2 ENTRIES

**AIDS** [eidz] *n.* ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME.

**bi•sex•u•al** [bɪ'sɛksʃuəl] *adj., n.* —*adj.* 1 of, having to do with, or involving both sexes. 2 having male and female reproductive organs in one individual. Earthworms are bisexual. 3 sexually attracted to members of both sexes.  
—*n.* a plant, animal, or person that is bisexual. —*bi'sex•u•al•ly, adv.*

**co•i•tus** ['kɔɪtəs], ['kɔɪtəs], or [kɔɪ'tɪtəs] *n.* sexual intercourse. (< *coitio*, pp. of *coire* go in company)

**cop•u•late** ['kɒpjə,leɪt] *v.* -*lat•ed, -lat•ing.* of human beings or animals, come together in sexual union. (< *L copulare* < *copula*. See COPULA.)

**cou•ple** ['kʌpəl] *n., v.* -*pled, -pling.* —*n.* 1 two things of the same kind that go together; a pair. 2 *Mechanics.* two balanced forces which create rotation by their movement in opposite but parallel directions. 3 two people who are married, engaged, or paired together for a dance, party, game, etc. 4 *Informal.* a few; several (*used with of*): *It shouldn't take longer than a couple of days.*

—*v.* 1 join together; join together in pairs. 2 copulate. 3 *Electricity.* connect by a coupler. (ME < OF *cople* < *L copula* bond. Doublet of COPULA.)

▀ *Syn. n.* 1. See note at PAIR.

▀ *Usage.* Couple = strictly, two persons or things associated in some way: *a married couple.* In everyday speech couple is equivalent to the numeral two: *She borrowed a couple of pencils.*

**gay** [geɪ] *adj.* *gay•er, gay•est; n.* —*adj.* 1 happy and full of fun: *gay laughter.* 2 bright-coloured; showy: *gay decorations.* 3 fond of pleasures: *They had led a gay and wild life.* 4 dissolute or licentious: *a gay old bachelor.* 5 *Informal.* homosexual. 6 *Informal.* of or for homosexuals: *gay literature.*

—*n.* *Informal.* homosexual. (< *F gai*) —'gay•ness, *n.*

▀ *Syn. adj.* 1. Gay, MERRY = lively and light-hearted. Gay emphasizes being free from care and full of life, joy, and high spirits; merry emphasizes being full of laughter and lively pleasure and fun: *The gay young people were merry as they danced.*

▀ *Usage.* Many people now avoid the uses in defs. 1–4 of gay because of the widespread use of the word (def. 5) to mean 'homosexual'.

**HIV** human immunovirus, a virus that destroys the body's capacity for immunity, and so causes AIDS.

**ho•mo•pho•bia** [ˌhɒmə'fɔʊbiə] *n.* prejudice against homosexuals.

**ho•mo•sex•u•al** [ˌhɒmə'sɛksʃuəl] or [ˌhɒmə'sɛksʃuəl] *adj., n.* —*adj.* of, having to do with, or showing sexual desire for one of the same sex. Compare HETEROSEXUAL.  
—*n.* a homosexual person. —*ho•mo'sex•u•al•ly, adv.*

**les•bi•an** ['leɪzbiən] *n., adj.* —*n.* 1 a homosexual woman. 2 Lesbian, a native or inhabitant of the Greek island of Lesbos.  
—*adj.* 1 of or having to do with lesbians or lesbianism. 2 Lesbian, of or having to do with Lesbos or its people. (< *Lesbos*, the home of the supposedly homosexual Greek poetess *Sappho*, who lived about 600 B.C.)

**out** [aʊt] *adv., adj., n., prep., v., interj.* —*adv.* 1 away; forth: *to rush out.* 2 not in or at a place, position, state, etc.: *That dress is out of fashion.* 3 into the open air: *He went out at noon.* 4 to or at an end: *to fight it out.* 5 from the usual place, condition, position, etc.: *Put the light out. The boy turned his pockets out.* 6 completely; effectively: *to fit out.* 7 so as to project or extend: *to stand out.* 8 into or in existence, activity, or outward manifestation: *Fever broke out. Flowers are out.* 9 aloud; loudly: *Speak out.* 10 to others: *Give out the books.* 11 from a number, stock, store, source, cause, material, etc.: from among others: *Pick out an apple for me. She picked out a new coat.* 12 in the wrong: *to be out in one's calculations.* 13 from a state of composure, satisfaction, or harmony: *to feel put out.* 14 at a money loss of: *to be out ten dollars.* 15 *Baseball, etc.* not in play; no longer at bat or on base.

*out and away, by far:* *She is out and away the best player.*

*out and out, thoroughly:* *out and out discouraged.*

*out of, a from within:* *He came out of the house.* *b* not within: *away from; outside of; beyond: out of town. 60 km out of Calgary. The boat has gone out of sight.* *c* having no more of: *We are out of coffee.* *d* so as to take away: *She was cheated out of her money.* *e* from: *My dress is made out of silk.* *f* from among: *We picked our puppy out of that litter.* *g* because of: *I went only out of curiosity. out of hand.* See HAND.

—*adj.* 1 not in possession or control: *The Liberals are out, the Conservatives in.* 2 not in use, action, fashion, etc.: *The fire is out. Full skirts are out this season.* 3 without money, supplies, etc.: *Have you any cigarettes left? No, I'm right out.* 4 *Baseball, cricket, etc.* of a player or side, not allowed to continue in play. 5 external; exterior; outer; outlying: *an out island.* 6 not usual: *an out size.* 7 of a homosexual, no longer secretive about his or her sexuality.

*out for, looking for; trying to get:* *We have a holiday and are out for a good time.*

*out of, of animals, borne by (a female).*

*out to, eagerly or earnestly trying to:* *Their team is out to make the finals.*

—*n.* 1 one who is out. 2 something wrong. 3 that which is omitted. 4 a defence or excuse: *to have an out for stealing.*

5 *Baseball.* an instance of putting out or being put out. *at outs or on the outs, quarrelling; disagreeing: to be on the outs with a friend.*

—*prep.* 1 out from; forth from: *He went out the door.* 2 *Informal.* out along: *Drive out Main Street.*

—*v.* 1 *Archaic.* go or come out: *Murder will out.* 2 *Archaic.* put out: *Please out the fire.* 3 disclose the homosexual orientation of.

—*interj.* an exclamation of indignation, reproach, etc.: *Out with you!* (OE *ūt*)

**pan•sy** ['pænsɪ] *n., pl. -sies.* 1 a common flowering garden plant (*Viola tricolour hortensis*) of the violet family, having large, showy flowers with velvety petals of several colours, usually combinations of blue, yellow, and white. The pansy is a hybrid derived mainly from the wild pansy of Europe. 2 the flower of this plant. 3 *Slang.* a homosexual man or boy. *b* an effeminate man or boy. (< *F pensée* thought < *penser* think. Related to PENSIVE.)

**part•ner** ['partnər] *n., v. —n.* 1 a member of a partnership. 2 associate or colleague: *The thief climbed through the window while his partner watched the street.* 3 spouse. 4 either person of a couple dancing together. 5 *Sports and games.* either of two players playing together against another pair. 6 one who shares: *My sister was the partner of my walks.*  
—*v.* be a partner of. (var. of *parcener* < AF *parconier* < *parçon* partition < L *partitio*, -onis; influenced by PART)  
—'part•ner•less, *adj.*

**queen** [kwɪn] *n., v. —n.* 1 a female ruler. 2 QUEEN CONSORT. 3 a woman or girl judged to be first in importance or best in beauty or some other quality: *the queen of fashion, the queen of the May.* 4 *Entomology:* a fully developed egg-laying female in a colony of bees, ants, etc. There is usually only one queen in a hive of bees. 5 a playing card bearing a picture of a queen. 6 *Chess.* a piece that can move any number of squares in any straight or diagonal row. 7 the chief, best, finest, etc.: *The rose is the queen of flowers.* 8 *Slang.* a male homosexual, especially one who appears very effeminate.  
—*v.* 1 be a queen or act like a queen. 2 make a queen of, especially in chess: *When the pawn reaches the last square, it is queened.*  
**queen it,** *Informal.* behave pretentiously or domineeringly. (OE *cwēn*) —'queen,like, *adj.*  
☛ *Hom.* QUEAN.

**safe sex** sexual intercourse using a condom and other precautions to guard against pregnancy and STDs, such as AIDS.

**sexual intercourse** 1 a joining of the sexual organs of a male and a female human being, usually with the transfer of semen from the male to the female. 2 any act involving the sex organs of male or female.

## APPENDIX 1.4 NPR ENTRIES

bisexuel, elle [bi.sDksFD1] adj.

• 1826; de *bi-* et du *lat. sexus* « sexe »

1<sup>m</sup> Biol. Vx Bisexué.

2<sup>m</sup> Psychol. Qui concerne les deux sexes dans l'individu humain. *Tendances bisexuelles.*

3<sup>m</sup> Qui a des relations sexuelles aussi bien avec des hommes que des femmes; qui est à la fois hétérosexuel et homosexuel (cf. fam. Être à voile\* et à vapeur, bique\* et bouc, à poil\* et à plume). — N. *Un bisexuel, une bisexuelle.* Abrév. fam. *Un, une bi. Des bis.*

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coït [kci:t] n. m.

• 1575; *cohit* 1304; *lat. coitus*, de *coire* « aller ensemble »

~ Accouplement\* du mâle avec la femelle. ▷ *copulation.*

à (Chez l'être humain) *Coït interrompu* : méthode contraceptive qui consiste à retirer le pénis du vagin immédiatement avant l'éjaculation (cf. *Se retirer\**). *Coït réservé, sans éjaculation. Coït anal.* ▷ *sodomie.*

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compagne [kTpaQ] n. f.

• fin XII<sup>e</sup>; de l'a. fr. *compain* @ *copain; compaenon*

1<sup>m</sup> Celle qui partage ou a partagé la vie, les occupations d'autres personnes (par rapport à elles). *Compagnes d'école, de travail. Allez rejoindre vos compagnes.* ▷ *camarade.*

2<sup>m</sup> Littér. Épouse, femme; concubine, maîtresse. *Il viendra avec sa compagne.* ▷ *amie.*

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compagnon [kTpaQT] n. m.

• *compainz* 1080; *lat. panis*, ° *companio, onis* « qui mange son pain avec » @ *copain*

1<sup>m</sup> Vieilli ou littér. Personne (souvent, homme) qui partage habituellement ou occasionnellement la vie, les occupations d'autres personnes (par rapport à elles). ▷ *camarade, copain. Compagnon de table* (▷ *commensal*), *d'études* (▷ *condisciple*), *de jeu* (▷ *partenaire*), *de travail* (▷ *collègue*), *de voyage, d'exil. Compagnon d'armes. Les Compagnons de la Libération.* — Polit. *Compagnon de route* (d'un parti) : sympathisant actif. — Vieilli *Un joyeux compagnon.* ▷ *l. drille, juron.* — *De pair à compagnon.* ▷ *l. pair.* — Par ext. Celui qui partage les sentiments, l'idéal d'une autre personne, qui a subi les mêmes épreuves. ▷ *ami. Compagnon d'infortune.* ▷ *frère.* (D'un animal de compagnie) *Son chien, son vieux compagnon.*

2<sup>m</sup> Par ext. (Mod.) Homme ou animal mâle d'un couple, par rapport à la femme ou à la femelle. *Le compagnon d'une femme.* ▷ *ami.* Spécialt Concubin.  
*à Il faut un compagnon à cet oiseau.*

3<sup>m</sup> Anciennet Celui qui n'était plus apprenti et n'était pas encore maître, dans une corporation. ▷ *artisan. Les compagnons du Tour de France. Apprenti reçu compagnon après avoir présenté son chef-d'œuvre\**. Mod. Ouvrier qualifié dans certaines professions artisanales.

4<sup>m</sup> Degré de dignité dans la franc-maçonnerie.

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copulation [kCpylasʒT] n. f.

• XIII<sup>e</sup>; *lat. copulatio* « union »

~ Accouplement du mâle avec la femelle chez les animaux à fécondation interne. ▷ *coït.* — Plaisant Accouplement de l'homme et de la femme.

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couple [kupl] n. m. et f.

• *cople* 1190; *lat. copula* « lien, liaison »

I<sup>m</sup> N. f.

1<sup>m</sup> Vén. Lien servant à attacher ensemble deux ou plusieurs animaux de même espèce.

2° Vx ou Région. Deux choses de même espèce. « une bonne couple de soufflets » (M<sup>me</sup> de Sévigné). *Je m'arrêterai « à Nancy une couple de journées »* (Duhamel).

## II N. m.

1° (XII<sup>e</sup>) Un homme et une femme réunis. *Former un beau couple. Couple bien, mal assorti.* « Les danses s'interrompirent, les couples se dénouaient » (Jaloux). — Spécialt Un homme et une femme vivant ensemble, mariés ou non. *Un jeune couple, un couple de jeunes mariés.* ▷ ménage. *Couple sans enfant. Couple mixte*, dont les deux membres ne sont pas de la même race. — *Homosexuels qui vivent en couple.*  
à *Un couple de pigeons, de perruches, le mâle et la femelle.*

2° Région. (au sens l) *Un couple d'heures* : deux heures.

3° (1643) Mar. Chacun des éléments de la charpente d'un navire, allant de la quille aux barrots de pont et auxquels le bordé est ajusté. ▷ membrure. Loc. *S'amarrer à couple*, bord à bord.

4° (1827) Phys. Ensemble de deux forces parallèles égales et opposées appliquées en deux points d'un solide. *Un couple appliqué à un solide tend à le faire tourner. Moment\* d'un couple. Couple moteur* : moment du couple produisant la rotation de l'arbre d'un moteur. à *Couple thermoélectrique* ou *couple*. ▷ thermocouple.  
à Autom. *Couple conique* : accouplement\* réducteur à pignon et couronne coniques qui transmet le couple moteur aux roues.

5° Math. Ensemble de deux objets mathématiques noté  $(x, y)$  qui constituent l'ensemble  $E = \{x\}, \{x, y\}$ .  
à Torseur\* dont la résultante est nulle et dont le moment\* est indépendant du système de référence.

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1. folle [ʒɔl] n. f.

• 1553; lat. follis « enveloppe »; cf. fou, follicule

° Région. (Normandie) Filet fixe à grandes mailles pour la pêche en mer.

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gay [gɛ] adj. inv.

• 1952; mot angl. « gai » par euphém.

° Relatif à l'homosexualité masculine, aux homosexuels. *Des bars gay.* — N. m. Homosexuel. *Les gays.* (Parfois francisé en gai.)

À HOM. Gai, guai, guet.

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gouine [gwɛn] n. f.

• gouin masc. XV<sup>e</sup>; p.-ê. même o. que *goujat*

1° Vx Prostituée.

2° Mod. et péj. Homosexuelle, lesbienne.

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1. homo [omo] n. et adj.

• 1964; abrég. de *homosexuel*

° Fam. Homosexuel, homosexuelle. *Des homos.* Rare *Une homo.* — Adj. *Il, elle est homo. Un bar homo, des revues homos.* ▷ gay.

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homophobe [omɔfɔb] adj. et n.

• 1979; de 1. *homo* et *-phobe*

° Qui éprouve de l'aversion pour les homosexuels. — N. f. HOMOPHOBIE, 1977.

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homosexuel, elle [omɔksɛl] n. et adj.

• 1891; de *homo-* et *sexuel*

1° Personne qui éprouve une attirance sexuelle plus ou moins exclusive pour les individus de son propre sexe. *Un homosexuel.* ▷ gay, homophile, pédéraste; fam. et péj. enculé, folle, l. homo, loup, lolette, pédale, pédé, tante, tapette. *Homosexuel habillé en femme.*

▷ 1, travesti; fam. travelo. *Homosexuel actif, passif* (▷ inverti, sodomite). *Une homosexuelle*. ▷ lesbienne; littér. gomorrhéenne, tribade; fam. et péj. gouine. *Hostile aux homosexuels*. ▷ homophobe.

2° Adj. Être homosexuel (cf. fam. et péj. En être\*, être de la pédale\*, être de la jaquette\* [flottante]). Être à la fois homosexuel et hétérosexuel\*. ▷ bisexuel (cf. fam. Bique et bouc\*, à voile\* et à vapeur).

à Relatif à l'homosexualité. *Tendances, relations homosexuelles*. *La communauté homosexuelle masculine*. ▷ gay.

À CONTR. Hétérosexuel.

inverti, ie [RvDYti] adj. et n.

• 1894; de *invertir*

Γ° Adj. Chim. *Sucre inverti*, dédoublé par inversion\* (I, 4°).

II° N. (1894) Personne qui éprouve une attirance sexuelle pour les êtres de son sexe. ▷ homophile, homosexuel; inversion (II).

lesbien, ienne [lDabjR, jDn] adj. et n. f.

• 1549; de *Lesbos*, patrie de la poétesse Sapho

Γ° Adj. Didact. De Lesbos, île de la mer Égée.

II° (par allus. aux mœurs que la tradition attribue à Sapho et à ses compatriotes)

1° Adj. Rare Relatif à l'homosexualité féminine. ▷ gomorrhéen, saphique. *Un amour lesbien*.

2° N. f. (1666) Cour. Femme homosexuelle. ▷ tribade; fam. et péj. gouine. *Un couple de lesbiennes*.

partenaire [paYtBndY] n.

• 1781; *partner* 1767; de l'angl.

1° Personne avec laquelle qqn est allié contre d'autres joueurs. *Sa partenaire au bridge*. « Un remaniement des équipes les rassemble dans la même partie, d'abord en adversaires, puis en partenaires » (Martin du Gard).

2° Personne associée à une autre pour la danse (▷ cavalier), dans un exercice sportif, professionnel. *Le, la partenaire d'un patineur, d'un prestidigitateur*.

à Vieilli Personne avec qui on tient conversation. *Trouver un partenaire à la hauteur*.

3° Personne qui a des relations sexuelles avec une autre. « sa partenaire n'avait pas dû prendre beaucoup de plaisir » (Romains).

4° Collectivité avec laquelle une autre collectivité a des relations, des échanges. *Partenaire commercial, économique* (▷ partenariat). *Nos partenaires européens*. — *Les partenaires sociaux* : les représentants des syndicats et du patronat dans une négociation.

À CONTR. Adversaire, compétiteur, rival.

pédé [pɛdɛ] n. m.

• 1836; abrég. de pédéraste

° Fam. Homosexuel. ▷ pédéraste. *Des pédés*.

sida [sida] n. m.

• 1982; acronyme de *Syndrome d'Immunodéficience Acquis*

° Très grave maladie virale transmissible par voie sexuelle et sanguine, caractérisée par une chute brutale des défenses immunitaires de l'organisme (▷ aussi 2, arc). *Virus du sida*. ▷ HIV (anglic.). LAV, V. I. H. *Malade atteint du sida*. ▷ sidaïque, sidéen; aussi 2, arc, séropositif. *Médecin spécialiste du sida*. ▷ sidologue. *Prévention du sida*. ▷ antisida.

**tante** [tst] n. f.

• v. 1160; de *ta* et *a. fr. ante*, avec élision et agglutination du déterm.; *lat. amita* « tante paternelle »

I<sup>r</sup> Sœur du père ou de la mère, et par ext. Femme de l'oncle. **▷ tantine, tata**, enfantin; aussi **grand-tante**. *Les tantes font partie des parents collatéraux. Tante paternelle, maternelle. Tante Léonie. Mon oncle et ma tante.* — (Appellatif) *Oui ma tante.* — *Tante à la mode de Bretagne* : cousine germaine du père ou de la mère.

2<sup>r</sup> (1823; fém. de *oncle* « prêteur sur gage », Belgique 1642) Fam. *Ma tante* : le Crédit municipal (« terme ironique à l'adresse de ceux qui déguisent la source d'un emprunt en disant qu'ils ont eu recours à leur famille » [L. Larchey]). **▷ clou, mont-de-piété.**

3<sup>r</sup> (1834) Fam. et vulg. Homosexuel efféminé. **▷ pédé, tantouse, tata.** « Je fais mon numéro habillé en femme dans une boîte de tantes mais ça veut rien dire » (Queneau).

**À HOM. Tente.**

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**tapette** [tapDt] n. f.

• 1562; de *taper*

I<sup>r</sup> (de 1. *taper*) Techn. Palette de bois pour enfoncer les bouchons. *Tapette de tonnelier.* **▷ batte.**  
à Tampon de graveur.

II<sup>r</sup> (de 2. *taper*)

I<sup>r</sup> (mil. XVIII<sup>e</sup>) Petite tape. « Le premier (de nous deux) qui rira aura une tapette » (*chanson enfantine*).

2<sup>r</sup> Sorte de raquette d'osier pour battre les tapis; pour tuer les mouches.

3<sup>r</sup> Piège à souris, à rats dans lequel un crochet actionné par une planchette tue l'animal.

4<sup>r</sup> Jeu de billes dans lequel la bille doit toucher les autres après avoir tapé contre un mur. — Jeu de ballon où l'on lance la balle contre le mur.

5<sup>r</sup> (1867) Fam. Langue bien pendue, loquacité. *Il a une de ces tapettes!* il est très bavard. — Par ext. *Quelle tapette, cette concierge!*

6<sup>r</sup> (1854) Fam. et vulg. Homosexuel efféminé. **▷ folle, tante.** « scandaleux et provocants comme des tapettes »

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**V. I. H. [veiaG] n. m.**

• v. 1980; sigle de *Virus de l'Immunodéficience Humaine*

<sup>r</sup> Biol. **▷ HIV.**

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## APPENDIX 1.5 PL2 ENTRIES

**BISEXUEL, ELLE** adj. et n. Qui pratique la bisexualité.

**COÛT** [kœt] n.m. (du lat. *coire*, aller ensemble). Accouplement du mâle et de la femelle dans l'espèce humaine ou chez les animaux. SYN. : *copulation*. - SEXOL. *Coût interrompu* : méthode contraceptive qui consiste à interrompre le coût avant l'éjaculation.

**COMPAGNE** n.f. — 2. **COMPAGNON**.

2. **COMPAGNON, COMPAGNE** n. (du lat. *cum*, avec, et *panis*, pain). Personne qui accompagne qqn. vit en sa compagnie.

**COPULATION** n.f. (lat. *copulatio*, union). ZOOL. Accouplement d'un mâle et d'une femelle. SYN. : *coût*.

2. **COUPLE** n.m. (de *l. couple*). 1. a. Homme et femme unis par le mariage ou par des liens affectifs. *Un jeune couple avec un bébé*. b. Réunion de deux personnes. *Un couple de patineurs*. - SPORTS. *En couple, de couple* : avec un aviron dans chacune des mains des rameurs. *Embarcation armée en couple, le quatre de couple*. c. Rapprochement de deux personnes liées par l'amitié, une certaine affinité, des intérêts communs, etc. *Un couple d'amis*. 2. ZOOL. Mâle et femelle d'animaux : réunion de deux animaux pour un même travail. *Un couple d'aigles, de chamois. Un couple de bœufs*. 3. MÉCAN. Système de deux forces égales, parallèles et de sens contraires : valeur de leur moment. - *Couple moteur* : couple produisant la rotation du vilebrequin d'un moteur. 4. MÉCAN.Industr. *Couple conique* : ensemble de deux pignons s'engrenant et montés chacun sur un arbre afin de renvoyer à angle droit le mouvement moteur en le modifiant selon le rapport du diamètre des pignons. — *Couple résistant* : pour une machine, couple que doit exercer un moteur d'entraînement pour la faire fonctionner. — *Couple de serrage* : valeur du couple à appliquer sur un outillage, déterminant le serrage d'un organe mécanique. 5. ELECTR. *Couple thermoélectrique* : thermocouple. 6. Pièce de construction de la coque d'un navire ou du fuselage d'un avion, placée perpendiculairement à l'axe du navire ou de l'avion. - *Maître-couple* : v. à son ordre alphabétique. 7. ALGÈBRE. Ensemble ordonné de deux éléments.

2. **FOLLE** n.f. *Fam., péjor.* Homosexuel qui s'affiche de façon outrancière.

**GAY** [gɛ] n. (mot anglo-amér.). Anglic. Homosexuel ou, plus rare, lesbienne. - adj. Relatif aux homosexuels. — REM On écrit aussi *gai*. e

**GOUINE** n.f. (moyen fr. *goin*, lourdaud). *Vulg.* Femme lesbienne.

**HOMO** adj. et n. (abrév.). *Fam.* Homosexuel(le).

**HOMOPHOBIE** n.f. Rejet de l'homosexualité, hostilité systématique à l'égard des homosexuels.

**HOMOSEXUEL, ELLE** adj. et n. Qui éprouve une attirance sexuelle pour les personnes de son sexe (par oppos. à *hétérosexuel*). Abrév. (*fam.*) : *homo*.

2. **INVERTI, E** adj. et n. Vieilli. Homosexuel(elle).

**LESBIEN, ENNE** adj. et n. De Lesbos. - adj. Relatif au lesbianisme.

**LESBIENNE** n.f. Femme lesbienne.

**PARTENAIRE** n. (angl. *partner*). 1. Personne avec qui on est associé contre d'autres, dans un jeu. 2. a. Personne avec qui l'on pratique certaines activités (course, sport, etc.). b. Personne, groupe auxquels on s'associe pour la réalisation d'un projet. *Chercher des partenaires financiers*. c. Personne avec qui l'on a une relation sexuelle. 3. Pays qui entretient avec un ou plusieurs autres des relations politiques, économiques, etc. *Les partenaires européens*. 4. *Partenaires sociaux* : représentants du patronat et des syndicats d'une branche professionnelle, de la direction et du personnel d'une entreprise, considérés en tant que parties dans des négociations, des accords.

**PÉDÉ** n.m. *Très fam., injur.* Homosexuel.

**SIDA** n.m. (acronyme de *syndrome immunodéficitaire acquis*). Maladie infectieuse contagieuse, transmissible par voie sexuelle ou sanguine, représentant la phase terminale de l'infection par le VIH.

ENCYCL. Le sida est caractérisé par un effondrement d'une certaine classe de globules blancs, les lymphocytes T-CD<sub>4</sub>, supports de l'immunité cellulaire, et se traduit par une disparition des réactions de défense de l'organisme. Il s'ensuit des infections opportunistes dues à divers germes (bactéries, virus, protozoaires, champignons) qui se développent dans un organisme incapable de réagir, et des cancers tels que le sarcome de Kaposi (cancer généralisé à départ cutané) et les lymphomes (cancer des ganglions lymphatiques). Depuis 1985, la recherche des anticorps anti-VIH est obligatoire en France chez les donneurs de sang.

**TANTE** n.f. (de *ta* et anc. fr. *ante*, du lat. *amita*, tante). 1. Sœur du père ou de la mère. — *Par ext.* Femme de l'oncle. 2. *Vulg.* Homosexuel. 3. *Fam., vieilli.* *Ma tante* : le mont-de-piété (auj. *Crédit municipal*).

**TAPETTE** n.f. 1. Petite tape. 2. Petit objet servant à taper (spécial. à battre les tapis). 3. Jeu consistant à lancer une bille contre un mur pour qu'en retour elle en heurte d'autres. 4. Piège à souris, qui assomme ou tue l'animal par la détente d'un ressort. 5. *Fam.* Langue. *Il a une sacrée tapette*. 6. *Vulg.* Homosexuel.

**VIH** ou **V. I. H.** [veiaʃ] n.m. (sigle de *virus de l'immunodéficience humaine*). Virus responsable du sida.

## APPENDIX 1.6 RQ2 ENTRIES

**coït** [kɔit] n. m. ■ Accouplement du mâle avec la femelle. ⇒ copulation.

**compagne** [kɔpaɲ] n. f. 1. Amie. *Des, ses compagnes d'école, de travail.* ⇒ camarade; fam. copine; anglic. fam. chum. 2. Épouse, concubine, maîtresse. ⇒ ami, ② conjoint; fam. blonde; anglic. fam. chum. < ► compagnon >

**compagnon** [kɔpaɲɔ̃] n. m. 1. Personne qui partage la vie, les occupations d'autres personnes, par rapport à elles. ⇒ ami, camarade; fam. copain; anglic. fam. chum; compagne. *Compagnon d'études* ⇒ condisciple, *de travail* ⇒ collègue, *de voyage*. *Compagnon d'infortune*. *Le compagnon d'une femme.* ⇒ ami, concubin, ② conjoint; anglic. fam. chum. (correspond à compagne). 2. Celui qui n'est plus apprenti et n'est pas encore artisan ou ouvrier qualifié, dans certains métiers. *Il fait son stage en plomberie et n'est encore que compagnon.*

**copulation** [kɔpylasjɔ̃] n. f. ■ Accouplement du mâle avec la femelle. ⇒ coït.

**couple** [kupl] n. m. 1. Un homme et une femme réunis. *Former un beau couple. Un couple de jeunes mariés. Couple mal assorti.* — (Animaux) *Un couple de pigeons*, le mâle et la femelle. 2. N. f. sing. Anglic. fam. *Une couple de*, quelques. *Elle a travaillé pendant une couple d'heures. Éplucher une couple de patates de plus.* (Sans compl.) *Je vais en prendre une couple.* 3. Sciences. Ensemble de deux forces de même direction, de même intensité, et de sens contraire. ► coupler v. tr. • conjug. 1. ■ Assembler deux à deux. ⇒ jumeler. *Coupler des roues de wagon.* — Au p. p. adj. *Roues couplées.* ► couplage n. m. ■ Fait de coupler: assemblage (de pièces mécaniques, d'éléments électriques). < ► accoupler, couplet, découplé >

① **gai, gaie** [ge] adj. 1. (Êtres vivants) Qui a de la gaieté. ⇒ content, enjoué, guilleret, heureux, joyeux, réjoui. / contr. morose, triste / *Un gai luron. Un caractère gai et facile. Gai comme un pinson.* — Dont la gaieté provient d'une légère ivresse. *Être un peu gai.* ⇒ éméché, ② gris. 2. (Choses) Qui marque de la gaieté; où règne la gaieté. / contr. sombre / *Un air gai. Une soirée très gaie, pas très gaie.* 3. Qui inspire de la gaieté. *Un auteur gai.* ⇒ amusant, comique, divertissant, drôle, réjouissant. *J'aime ces couleurs gaies.* ⇒ riant, vif. / contr. attristant / *C'est la pièce la plus gaie de l'appartement.* ⇒ plaisant. — Iron. *Nous*

*voilà encore en panne, c'est gai!* ► ② **gai, gaie** adj. et n. ■ Anglic. Relatif aux homosexuels. ⇒ pédéraste; fam. péj. fifi; fam. homo; fam. péj. pédale; fam. péj. pédé; fam. péj. ② tante; fam. péj. ② tapette. *Un magazine, un bar gai. Une allure gaie. Il est gai. Une femme gaie.* ⇒ lesbienne; fam. gouine. — N. *Les gailés. Une association de gailés.* — REM. La forme anglaise *gay* s'emploie aussi, notamment en France. ► **gaiement** adv. ■ ⇒ joyeusement. — *Allons-y gaiement*, de bon cœur. ► **gaieté** ou, vx. **gaité** n. f. 1. Comportement, état d'esprit d'une personne animée par la joie de vivre, la bonne humeur. ⇒ enjouement, entrain, joie. / contr. chagrin, morosité, tristesse / *Franche, folle gaieté. Mettre en gaieté.* ⇒ égayer, réjouir. — Loc. adv. (Après une négation) DE GAÏÉTÉ DE CŒUR. *Je ne vais pas à ce rendez-vous de gaieté de cœur.* je n'y vais pas volontiers. 2. Caractère de ce qui est gai. *La gaieté de la conversation.* < ► égayer >

**gouine** [gwin] n. f. ■ (Femmes) Péj. Homosexuelle. ⇒ lesbienne; anglic. fam. ② gai. *Des gouines.*

**homo** n. m. ⇒ homosexuel (abrév. fam.).

**homosexuel, elle** [o(ɔ)mɔsɛksɥɛl] n. et adj. ■ Personne qui éprouve une attirance sexuelle pour les individus de son propre sexe. ⇒ anglic. fam. gai; lesbienne, pédéraste; fam. péj. fifi; fam. péj. pédale; fam. péj. pédé; fam. péj. ② tante; fam. péj. ② tapette; péj. gouine. — Adj. Relatif à l'homosexualité, aux homosexuels. *Tendances homosexuelles.* / contr. hétérosexuel / *Une artiste homosexuelle.* — Abrév. fam. HOMO, n. et adj. *Un bar homo, pour homos.* ≠ sodomite, transexuel. ► **homosexualité** n. f. ■ Tendance, conduite des homosexuels. / contr. hétérosexualité / *L'homosexualité féminine.* ⇒ lesbianisme, masculine.

② **inversion** n. f. ■ *Inversion sexuelle*, homosexualité. ► **inverti, ie** [ɛvɛrti] n. ■ Personne homosexuelle. ≠ introverti.

**lesbienne** [lesbjɛn] adj. et n. f. ■ (Femmes) Homosexuelle. ⇒ fam. ② gai; péj. gouine. *Des lesbiennes.* — Adj. *Elle est lesbienne.* ► **lesbianisme** n. m. ■ Homosexualité féminine.

**partenaire** [partənɛʁ] n. 1. Personne avec qui l'on est allié contre d'autres joueurs. *Mon partenaire au tennis, au charlemagne.* / contr. **adversaire** / 2. Personne avec qui on est lié dans une compétition. ⇒ ② **cavalier**. *Le partenaire d'une patineuse.* — *Des partenaires* (en amour). — Fam. Conjoint, concubin. ⇒ anglic. fam. **chum**. *Voici ma partenaire.* ⇒ **copain**; fam. **blonde**; anglic. fam. **chum**. 3. Pays associé, allié commercial. *Nos partenaires du libre-échange.* ▶ **partenariat** n. m. ■ Système qui associe des partenaires (aux plans social, économique, commercial). — *Le partenariat d'entreprise*, l'association des employés à la propriété et à la gestion de leur entreprise.

**pédéraste** [pedɛrast] n. m. 1. Qui s'adonne à la pédérastie. 2. Homosexuel. ⇒ anglic. fam. ② **gai**; fam. péj. **fifi**; fam. **homo**; fam. péj. **pédale**; fam. péj. ② **tante**; fam. péj. ② **tapette**. — Abrév. cour. et péj. **PÉDÉ** n. m. (souvent injurieux). ▶ **pédérastie** n. f. 1. Pratique homosexuelle entre un homme et un jeune garçon ou un adolescent. ⇒ **pédophilie**. 2. Abusiv. Homosexualité masculine.

**sida** [sida] n. m. ■ Abréviation de *syndrome d'immuno-déficience acquise* ou de *syndrome immuno-déficitaire acquis*, maladie grave, souvent mortelle, se caractérisant par une chute brutale des défenses immunitaires de l'organisme, et due à un virus. ⇒ **V.I.H.**; anglic. **H.I.V.**, **L.A.V.** *Le sida est transmissible par voie sexuelle ou sanguine.* ▶ **sidéen, éenne** ou **sidatique** adj. et n. ■ Du sida; atteint du sida.

② **tapette** [tapɛt] n. m. ou f. ■ Fam. péj. Homosexuel. ⇒ anglic. fam. ② **gai**, **pédéraste**; fam. péj. **fifi**; fam. péj. **homo**; fam. péj. **pédale**; fam. péj. **pédé**; fam. péj. ② **tante**. — Loc. fam. péj. *Avoir l'air tapette*, efféminé, maniéré.

② **tante** n. f. ■ (France) Fam. et péj. Homosexuel. ⇒ **pédéraste**; anglic. fam. ② **gai**; fam. péj. **fifi**; fam. **homo**; fam. péj. **pédale**; fam. péj. **pédé**; fam. péj. ② **tapette**.

**V.I.H.** [veiaʃ] n. m. invar. ■ Abréviation de *virus d'immunodéficience humaine*, virus associé au sida. ⇒ anglic. **H.I.V.**, **L.A.V.**

## APPENDIX 1.7 RCS (ENGLISH-FRENCH) ENTRIES

**AIDS, Aids, aids** [eɪdz] (*abbreviation of acquired immune deficiency syndrome*) noun

SIDA *m*

AIDS victim

sidatique *mf*

sid en(ne) *m(f)*

see sufferer

---

**bath** [bɑːt]

1 noun, *pl* baths [bɑːz]

**a**

bain *m*

(bath tub) baignoire *f*

to take or have a bath

prendre un bain

to give someone a bath

baigner quelqu'un

donner un bain quelqu'un

while I was in my or the bath

pendant que j' étais dans or que je prenais mon bain

room with (private) bath [hotel]

chambre *f* avec salle de bains (particuli re)

see blood, eye, Turkish *etc*

**b**

baths

(washing) ( tablisement *m de*) bains(-douches) *mpl*

(swimming) piscine *f*

(Hist) thermes *mpl*

**c**

(Chem, Phot, Tech) bain *m*

(Phot: container) cuvette *f*

2 transitive verb

(Brit) baigner, donner un bain

3 intransitive verb

(Brit) prendre un bain

4 compound

Bath bun (Brit) pain *m* aux raisins

bathchair fauteuil *m* roulant, voiture *f* de malade

bath cube cube soluble parfum pour le bain

bathhouse bains *mpl* publics

---

**bisexual** [ˈbaɪˈsɛksjʊəl] adjective

(Bio, Zool) bis(s)exu

(Psych) (sexuellement) ambivalent, bis(s)exuel

---

**coitus** [ˈkɔɪtʊs] noun

coit *m*

coitus interruptus

rapport *m* interrompu

to practise coitus interruptus

pratiquer le retirer

---

**copulate** [ˈkɒpjʊleɪt] intransitive verb

copuler

---

**couple** [ˈkʌpl]

1 noun

couple *m*

to hunt in couples

aller par deux  
 the young (married) couple  
 les jeunes mariés ou poux  
 le jeune ménage  
 le jeune couple  
 a couple of  
 deux  
 I've seen him a couple of times  
 je l'ai vu deux ou trois fois  
 I did it in a couple of hours  
 je l'ai fait en deux heures environ  
 we had a couple\* in the bar  
 nous avons pris un verre ou deux au bar  
 when he's had a couple\* he begins to sing  
 quand il a un verre dans le nez\* il se met à chanter  
 see first

2 transitive verb

**a**

(also couple up)  
 railway carriages atteler, (ac)coupler  
 ideas, names associer, accoupler

**b**

coupled with (prep)  
 ajout  
 coupled with the fact that  
 venant en plus du fait que

3 intransitive verb

(mate) s'accoupler

---

**dyke** [daɪk] noun

**a**

(channel) foss *m*  
 (wall, barrier) digue *f*  
 (causeway) levée *f*, chaussée *f*  
 (Geol) filon *m* st rille, dyke *m*  
 (Scot dial: wall) mur *m*

**b**

(\*\*: lesbian) gouine\*\* *f*

---

**fag** [fæg]

1 noun

**a**

(NonC: Brit \*\*) corvée *f*  
 what a fag!  
 quelle corvée!

**b**

(Brit \*\*): cigarette) s'che\*\* *f*

**c**

(Brit Scol) petit *m* (*I've au service d'un grand*)

**d**

(\*\*): esp US pej: homosexual) p d \*\* *m*

2 compound

fag end (remainder) restant *m*, reste *m*; [material] bout *m*; [conversation] demi res bribes; (\*\*) [cigarette] m got\* *m*,  
 clope\*\* *m*

3 transitive verb (Brit: also fag out)

person, animal reinter, puiser, fatiguer  
 to fag oneself (out)  
 s' reinter  
 to be fagged (out)\*

tre reint or claqu \* or crev \*  
I can't be fagged\*\*  
j'ai la flemme\*

4 intransitive verb

**a**

(also fag away)  
s' chiner, s' reinter (at )

**b**

(Brit Scol)  
to fag for someone  
faire les menues corv es de quelqu'un

gay [gɛɪ]

1 adjective

**a**

(homosexual)  
person homosexuel, gay *inv*  
club, bar etc gay *inv*, pour homosexuels

**b**

(liter or á: cheerful)  
person, music gai, joyeux  
appearance gai  
company, occasion joyeux  
laughter enjou  
colour clatant, vif  
(pleasure-loving) adonn aux plaisirs  
gay with lights  
resplendissant de lumi res  
gay with flowers  
gay de fleurs  
to become gay(er)  
s' gayer  
with gay abandon  
avec une belle d sinvoiture  
they danced with gay abandon  
ils se sont abandonn s joyeusement au plaisir de la danse  
to lead a or the gay life  
mener une vie de plaisirs  
mener joyeuse vie  
to have a gay time  
prendre du bon temps

2 noun

homosexuel(le) *m(f)*  
Gay Liberation (Movement) | Gay Lib\*  
(mouvement *m* pour) la lib ration des homosexuels or la lib ration gay

---

HIV [ eɪtʰsaɪ'vi ] noun (Med) (abbreviation of human immunodeficiency virus)

HIV *m*  
(less common) VIH *m*  
HIV-positive/-negative  
s ropositif/s ron gatif  
HIV virus  
virus *m* HIV

---

homo\*\* [h ʊm ʊ] adjective, noun (abbreviation of homosexual)

p d \*\* *m*, homo\* *mf*

---

homophobia [ h ʌm ʊf ʊbi ] noun

homophobie *f*

---

homosexual [ hãm ʊseksjũ ] adjective, noun  
homosexuel(le) m(f)

---

lesbian [ˈlezbɪ n]

1 adjective  
lesbien

2 noun  
lesbienne f

out [aʊt] (phr vb elem)

1 adverb

a

(away, not inside etc) dehors  
he's out in the garden  
il est dans le jardin  
Paul is out  
Paul est sorti or n'est pas l  
he's out to dinner  
il est sorti d ner  
he's out to lunch\*\* (fig hum)  
il n'est vraiment pas dans le coup  
(crazy) il est timbr \*\*  
he's out a good deal  
il sort beaucoup  
il n'est pas souvent chez lui  
that book is out (in library)  
ce livre est sorti  
he's out fishing  
il est (parti) la p che  
you should be out and about!  
vous devriez tre dehors!  
ne restez donc pas enferm !  
to be out and about again  
tre de nouveau sur pied  
to go out  
sortir  
get out!  
sortez!  
dehors!  
out you go!  
sortez!  
d campez!  
filez!"  
can you find your own way out?  
pouvez-vous trouver la sortie or la porte tout seul?  
"out" (above exit)  
"sortie"  
to lunch out  
d jeuner dehors or en ville  
to have a day out  
sortir pour la journ e  
it's her evening out  
c'est sa soir e de sortie  
let's have a night out tonight  
si on sortait ce soir?  
out there  
l -bas  
look out there  
regardez l -bas or dehors  
regardez l -bas dehors  
out here  
ici

come in! - no, I like it out here  
 rentrez! - non, je suis bien dehors  
 when he was out in Iran  
 lorsqu'il tait en Iran  
 he went out to China  
 il est parti pour la or en Chine  
 the voyage out  
 l'aller *m*  
 to be out at sea  
 tre en mer or au large  
 the current carried him out (to sea)  
 le courant l'a entra n vers le large  
 the boat was 10 km out (to sea)  
 le bateau tait 10 km du rivage  
 5 days out from Liverpool  
 5 jours (de voyage) de Liverpool  
 the ball is out (Sport)  
 le ballon est sorti  
 "out!" (Tennis)  
 "out!"  
 "dehors!"  
 see come out, run out, throw out etc

**b**

(loudly, clearly)  
 out loud  
 tout haut  
 haute voix  
 out with it!  
 vas-y, parle!  
 dis-le donc!  
 accouche!\*\*\*  
 I couldn't get his name out  
 je ne suis pas arriv prononcer or sortir\* son nom  
 see shout out, speak out etc

**c**

(fig)  
 the roses are out  
 les roses sont ouvertes or panouies  
 les rosiers sont en fleur(s)  
 the trees were out  
 (in leaf) les arbres taient verts  
 (in flower) les arbres taient en fleur(s)  
 the sun was out  
 il faisait (du) soleil  
 the moon was out  
 la lune s' tait lev e  
 il y avait clair de lune  
 the stars were out  
 les toiles brillaient  
 the secret is out  
 le secret est connu (maintenant)  
 le secret n'en est plus un  
 wait till the news gets out!  
 attends que la nouvelle soit bruit e!  
 his book is out  
 son livre vient de para tre  
 the tide is out  
 la mar e est basse  
 there's a warrant out for his arrest  
 un mandat d'arr t a t d livr contre lui  
 the steelworkers are out (on strike)  
 les ouvriers des aci ries sont en gr ve or ont d bray ^  
 long skirts are out  
 les jupes longues sont d mod es or ne se font plus  
 the socialists are out  
 les socialistes ne sont plus au pouvoir  
 these trousers are out at the knees | the knees are out on these trousers

ce pantalon est trou aux genoux  
 he was out for 10 minutes (unconscious)  
 il est rest vanoui or sans connaissance pendant 10 minutes  
 3 gins and he's out cold\*  
 3 gins et il n'y a plus personne  
 3 gins et il a son compte  
 he was out (for the count)  
 (Boxing) il tait K.-O.  
 (drunk, exhausted) il avait son compte  
 before the month was (or is) out  
 avant la fin du mois  
 you're out (in cards, games etc)  
 tu es limin  
 see come out, have out, knock out etc

**d**

(extinguished)  
 to be out [light, fire, gas etc]  
 tre teint  
 "lights out at 10 p.m."  
 "extinction des feux 22 heures"  
 see blow out, burn out, go out, put out etc

**e**

(wrong, incorrect)  
 he was out in his calculations | his calculations were out  
 il s'est tromp dans ses calculs or ses comptes  
 you were out by 20 cm | you were 20 cm out  
 vous vous tes tromp or vous avez fait une erreur de 20 cm  
 you're not far out  
 tu ne te trompes pas de beaucoup  
 tu n'es pas loin du compte  
 tu n'es pas tomb loin\*  
 my watch is 10 minutes out  
 (fast) ma montre avance de 10 minutes  
 (slow) ma montre retarde de 10 minutes

**f**

(indicating purpose etc)  
 to be out to do something  
 tre r solu faire quelque chose  
 she was just out for a good time  
 elle ne voulait que s'amuser  
 he's out for trouble  
 il cherche les ennuis  
 he's out for all he can get  
 toutes les chances de s'enrichir sont bonnes pour lui  
 she's out for or to get a husband  
 elle fait la chasse au mari  
 elle veut tout prix se marier  
 they were out to get him  
 ils avaient r solu sa perte  
 to be out to find something  
 chercher quelque chose

**g**

(phrases)  
 to be worn out or tired out or all out\*  
 tre puis or reint or bout de forces  
 the car was going all out or flat out  
 la voiture fon ait or allait toute vitesse  
 he was going all out to pass the exam  
 il travaillait d'arrache-pied or sans d semparer pour r ussir l'examen  
 right out | straight out | out straight\* (unequivocally)  
 franchement  
 sans d tours  
 sans ambages  
 it's the best car out\*  
 c'est la meilleure voiture qu'il y ait  
 it's the biggest swindle out\*

c'est l'escroquerie de l'année  
 he's the best footballer out\*  
 c'est le meilleur joueur de football du moment  
 she was out and away the youngest  
 elle était de beaucoup or de loin la plus jeune

**2 out of preposition**

**a**

(outside) en dehors de, hors de  
 he lives out of town  
 il habite en dehors de la ville  
 he is out of town this week  
 il n'est pas en ville cette semaine  
 they were 100 km out of Paris  
 ils étaient 100 km de Paris  
 fish cannot live out of water  
 les poissons ne peuvent vivre hors de l'eau  
 to go out of the room  
 sortir de la pièce  
 he went out of the door  
 il sortit (par la porte)  
 come out of there!  
 sortez de !!  
 let's get out of here!  
 ne restons pas ici!  
 partons!  
 he jumped out of bed  
 il sauta du lit  
 out of the window  
 par la fenêtre  
 (get) out of my or the way!  
 cartez-vous!  
 poussez-vous  
 see also 5  
 you're well out of it  
 c'est une chance or c'est aussi bien que vous ne soyez pas or plus concerné or dans le coup\*  
 to feel out of it  
 se sentir en marge  
 se sentir de trop or en trop  
 Paul looks rather out of it  
 Paul n'a pas l'air d'être dans le coup\*  
 get out of it!  
 (\*: go away) sortez-vous de !!\*  
 (\*\*: I don't believe you) tu charries!\*\*\*  
 out of danger  
 hors de danger  
 see bound<sup>1</sup>, place, sight, way etc

**b**

(cause, motive) par  
 out of curiosity/necessity etc  
 par curiosité / nécessité etc

**c**

(origin, source) de, dans  
 one chapter out of a novel  
 un chapitre d'un roman  
 like a princess out of a fairy tale  
 comme une princesse sortie d'un conte de fées  
 he read to her out of a book by Balzac  
 il lui a lu un extrait d'un livre de Balzac  
 a box made out of onyx  
 une boîte en onyx  
 he made the table out of a crate  
 il a fait la table avec une caisse  
 carved out of wood  
 sculpté dans le bois  
 to drink out of a glass  
 boire dans un verre

they ate out of the same plate  
ils mangeaient dans la m me assiette  
to take something out of a drawer  
prendre quelque chose dans un tiroir  
he copied the poem out of a book  
il a copi le po me dans un livre  
it was like something out of a nightmare  
on aurait dit un cauchemar  
c' tait comme dans un cauchemar  
she looks like something out of "Madame Butterfly"  
on dirait qu'elle est sortie tout droit de "Madame Butterfly"  
Lexicon by Hercules out of Alphabet (Horse-racing)  
Lexicon issu d'Hercule et d'Alphabet

**d**

(from among) sur  
in 9 cases out of 10  
dans 9 cas sur 10  
one out of (every) 5 smokers  
un fumeur sur 5

**e**

(without) sans, d muni de  
to be out of money  
tre sans or d muni d'argent  
we were out of bread  
nous n'avions plus de pain  
out of work  
sans emploi  
en ch mage  
see mind, print, stock etc

**3 noun**

**a**

(\*)  
(pretext) excuse *f*, chappatoire *m*  
(solution) solution *f*

**b**

(US \*\*)  
on the outs with someone\*\*  
en bisbille\* avec quelqu'un  
brouill avec quelqu'un

**c**

see in 4a

**4 adjective (in office)**

out-tray  
courier *m d part*

**5 compound**

out-of-bounds place interdit; (US Sport) ball hors jeu  
out-of-date passport, ticket p rim ; custom surann , d suet (- te *f*); clothes d mod ; theory, concept p rim ,  
d mod ; word vieilli  
out-of-doors = outdoors  
out-of-pocket expenses d bours *mpl*, frais *mpl*  
out-of-sight\*\* (US fig) formidable, terrible\*  
out-of-(the)-body experience *exp rience au-del des limites du corps*  
out-of-the-ordinary theory, approach, film, book insolite, inclassable  
out-of-the-way (remote) spot cart , peu fr quent , perdu; (unusual) = **out-of-the-ordinary**  
out-of-this-world\* (fig) sensationnel\*, fantastique\*  
see also out-and-out, output, outright etc

**6 transitive verb**

(esp US: expose as a homosexual) r v ler l'homosexualit de

**pansy [p nzI] noun**

**a**

(Bot) *pens e f*

**b**

(\*\*) (pej) *tante\*\* f, tapette\*\* f*

---

**partner** [pɑːtnə \*]

**1** noun

**a**

(gen) *partenaire mf*

(Comm, Fin, Jur, Med etc) *associ (e) m(f)*

*our European partners*

*nos partenaires europ ens or du March commun*

*senior partner*

*associ principal*

*junior partner*

*associ adjoint*

*partners in crime (fig)*

*associ s or complices mpl dans le crime*

*see sleeping, trading*

**b**

(Sport) *partenaire mf*

(co-driver) *co quipier m, -i re f*

(Dancing) *cavalier m, -i re f*

*take your partners for a waltz*

*choisissez vos partenaires pour la valse*

**c**

(in marriage) *poux m, pouse f, conjoint(e) m(f)*

(cohabiting) *concubin(e) m(f), partenaire mf*

(in sex) *partenaire*

*bring your partner along*

*venez avec un(e) ami(e)*

**2** transitive verb

(Comm, Fin etc) *tre l'associ (de), s'associer*

(Sport) *tre le partenaire de, tre le co quipier de*

(Dancing) *tre le cavalier (or la cavali re) de*

**queen** [kwi n]

**1** noun

**a**

(also fig) *reine f*

*Queen Elizabeth*

*la reine lisabeth*

*she was queen to George III*

*elle tait l' pouse de Georges III*

*Queen Anne's dead!\* (iro)*

*ce n'est pas une nouvelle!*

*tu ne nous apprends rien!*

*see also 2*

*queen of the ball*

*reine du bal*

*see beauty, Mary, may<sup>2</sup> etc*

**b**

(Brit)

*Queen's Bench (Jur)*

*cour sup rieure de justice*

*Queen's Counsel (Jur)*

*avocat m de la Couronne*

*to turn Queen's evidence (Jur)*

*t moigner contre ses complices*

*the Queen's highway*

*la voie publique*

*Queen's Messenger*

courier *m* diplomatique

**c**

(ant, bee, wasp) reine *f*  
(Chess) dame *f*, reine  
(Cards) dame

**d**

(\*\* pej: homosexual) folle\*\* *f*, tante\*\* *f*

**2 compound**

Queen Anne (Brit) furniture etc de l' époque de la reine Anne (*d but 18<sup>e</sup> s*)  
queen bee reine *f* des abeilles  
she's the queen bee\* (fig)  
c'est elle qui commande  
queencake *petit gâteau aux raisins secs en forme de cŒur*  
queen consort reine *f* (*pouse du roi*)  
queen dowager reine douairi *re*  
Queen Mother reine *m re f*

**3 transitive verb**

**a**

(\*)  
to queen it  
faire la grande dame  
to queen it over someone  
prendre des airs d'imp ratrice avec quelqu'un

**b**

(Chess)  
pawn damer

---

queer [kwɪ \*]

**1 adjective**

**a**

(odd) trange, bizarre, singulier  
a queer fellow *or fish*  
un curieux personnage *or bonhomme*  
un dr le de corps\*  
a queer customer (pej)  
un dr le d'individu *or de type\**  
queer in the head\*  
d rang  
toqu \*  
to be in Queer Street\* (Brit)  
se trouver dans une mauvaise passe *or en mauvaise posture*

**b**

(suspicious) suspect, louche  
there's something queer going on  
il se passe quelque chose de louche  
there's something queer about the way he always has money  
il y a quelque chose de suspect dans le fait qu'il a toujours de l'argent

**c**

(Brit \*: unwell) mal fichu\*, patraque\*  
she suddenly felt queer  
elle s'est soudain trouv e prise d'un malaise

**d**

(\*\* pej: homosexual) homosexuel, p d \*\*  
he's queer  
c'est un p d \*\*

**e**

(US fig)  
to be queer for something\*\*  
adorer quelque chose  
tre dingue\* de quelque chose

**2 compound**

queer-bashing\*\* chasse f aux p d s\*\*  
queer-looking  
he was a queer-looking man  
il avait une dr le d'allure  
queer-sounding  
it was a queer-sounding name  
c' tait un nom (qui avait une consonance) bizarre

3 noun (\*\* pej: homosexual)  
(male) p d raste m, p d \*\* m  
(female) lesbienne f, gouine\*\* f

4 transitive verb  
g ter, ab mer  
to queer someone's pitch (Brit fig)  
couper l'herbe sous les pieds or de quelqu'un

safe [scIɪ]

---

1 adjective

a

(not in danger)  
person hors de danger, en s curit  
safe and sound  
sain et sauf  
to be safe from  
tre l'abri de  
all the passengers are safe  
tous les passagers sont sains et saufs or sont hors de danger  
no girl is safe with him (fig)  
les filles courent toujours un risque avec lui  
you'll be quite safe here  
vous tes en s curit ici  
vous ne courez aucun danger ici  
his life was not safe  
sa vie tait en danger or menac e  
I don't feel very safe on this ladder  
je ne me sens pas tr s en s curit sur cette chelle  
I'll keep it safe for you  
je vais vous le garder en lieu s r  
a safe investment  
un placement s r or de p re de famille  
your reputation is safe  
votre r putation est inattaquable or ne craint rien  
your secret is safe with me  
avec moi votre secret ne risque rien

b

(not dangerous)  
toy, animal sans danger  
method, vehicle s r  
action sans risque, sans danger  
structure, bridge solide  
(secure) hiding place, harbour s r  
(prudent) action, choice, guess, estimate prudent, raisonnable  
a safe anchorage (Naut)  
un bon mouillage  
is it safe to come out?  
est-ce qu'on peut sortir sans danger?  
it is quite safe to go alone  
on peut y aller seul sans aucun danger  
it's not safe to go alone  
il est dangereux d'y aller tout seul  
is that dog safe?  
ce chien n'est pas m chant?  
that dog isn't safe with children  
il ne faut pas laisser les enfants s'approcher du chien  
the ice isn't safe

la glace n'est pas solide *or* ferme  
 is the ladder safe for the children?  
 est-ce que l' chelle est assez solide pour les enfants?  
 this boat is not safe *or* not in a safe condition  
 ce bateau n'est pas en tat  
 is the bathing/the beach safe?  
 la baignade/la plage n'est pas dangereuse?  
 safe journey!  
 bon voyage!  
 safe home!\*  
 bon retour!  
 in a safe place  
 en lieu s r  
 in safe hands  
 en mains s res  
 he's safe in jail for the moment  
 pour le moment on est tranquille - il est sous les verrous  
 safe house (for spy, hunted man etc)  
 lieu m s r  
 it's safe as houses  
 (runs no risk) cela ne court aucun risque  
 (offers no risk) cela ne pr sente aucun risque  
 the safe period\* (Med)  
 la p riode sans danger  
 I'd feel safer if we waited  
 je me sentirais plus en s curit si nous attendions  
 it might be safer to wait  
 il vaudrait peut- tre mieux attendre pour plus de s ret  
 the safest thing (to do) would be to wait here  
 le plus s r serait d'attendre ici  
 (just) to be on the safe side  
 par pr caution  
 pour plus de s ret  
 par acquit de conscience  
 it's better to be on the safe side and take an umbrella  
 pour tre plus s r il vaut mieux prendre un parapluie  
 better safe than sorry!  
 mieux vaut tre trop prudent!  
 he was a safe choice *or* they chose a safe man for headmaster  
 en le nommant directeur ils n'ont couru aucun risque  
 a safe winner (Sport)  
 un gagnant certain *or* assur  
 it's a safe bet he'll win  
 il gagnera coup s r  
 he's safe for re-election  
 il sera r lu coup s r  
 a safe seat (Pol)  
 un si ge assur *or* imperdable  
 it is safe to predict ...  
 on peut pr dire sans risque d'erreur *or* en toute tranquillit ...  
 see play

**2 noun**

**a**

(for money, valuables) coffre-fort *m*

**b**

(for food) garde-manger *m inv*

**3 compound**

safe-blower perceur *m* de coffre-fort (*qui utilise des explosifs*)

safe-breaker perceur *m* de coffre-fort

safe-conduct (Mil etc) sauf-conduit *m*

safe-cracker = safe-breaker

safe deposit (vault) d p t *m* de coffres-forts; (also: safe deposit box) coffre(-fort) *m*

safeguard see safeguard

safekeeping bonne garde, s curit *f*

in safekeeping  
sous bonne garde  
en s curit  
I gave it to him for safekeeping | I put it in his safekeeping  
je le lui ai donn garder or pour qu'il le garde (*sub*)  
the key is in his safekeeping  
on lui a confi (la garde de) la clef

safe sex rapports *mpl* sexuels sans risque: (specifically with condom) rapports *mpl* sexuels prot g s

---

sexual [ˈsɛksjʊəl] adjective  
sexuel  
sexual harassment  
harc lement *m* sexuel  
sexual intercourse  
rapports sexuels

---

## APPENDIX 1.8 OXHA (ENGLISH-FRENCH) ENTRIES

Aids / eldz / noun (abr v = Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) sida m.

---

bathroom / "bA:ThaUs / noun

- 1  bains mpl publics;
  - 2 [!]US (for homosexuals) sauna m pour homosexuels;
  - 3 US (on beach) cabine f (de plage).
- 

bisexual / bal"sekSU@l / noun, adjective bisexuel/-elle (m/f).

---

coitus / "k@Uit@s / noun co t m; coitus interruptus co t interrompu.

---

copulate / "kQpjUlelt / intransitive verb s'accoupler, copuler (with avec).

---

couple / "kVpl /

I noun

- 1 general, physics, Sport (pair) couple m; young (married) couple jeune couple;
- 2 a couple of (two) deux [people, objects]; (a few) deux ou trois; a couple of times deux ou trois fois.

II transitive verb

- 1 coupler [circuits, wheels]; Rail atteler [coaches];
- 2 figurative (associate) associer [names, ideas]; coupled with s'ajoutant  .

III intransitive verb [person, animal] s'accoupler.

---

dyke / dalk / noun

- 1 (US dike) (embankment) (to prevent flooding) digue f; (beside ditch) remblai m;
  - 2 GB (ditch) foss  m;
  - 3 (US dike) geology filon m;
  - 4 Scottish (wall) muret m;
  - 5 [!]offensive (lesbian) gouine[!]f, lesbienne f.
- 

fag / f&g /

I noun

- 1 [!](cigarette) clope[!]f;
- 2 [!]GB (nuisance) corv e f;
- 3 [!]US offensive p d [!]m offensive;
- 4 †GB argot des  coliers jeune  l ve m au service d'un grand (dans les  coles priv es anglaises).

II †intransitive verb (p pr s etc -gg-) GB argot des  coliers  tre au service d'un grand  l ve.

---

Idioms

I can't be fagged[!] to do it je n'ai aucune envie de le faire.

• fag out[!]:

¶ fag [sb] out  reinter; I'm completely fagged out je suis compl tement claqu [!].

---

gay [!]/ gel /

I noun homosexuel/-elle m/f, gay mf.

II adjective

- 1 [person, centre, culture] homosexuel/-elle; [couple, community] gay, homosexuel/-elle; [club, magazine, area] gay; gay rights les droits des homosexuels;
- 2 (lively, bright) [person, atmosphere, colour, music] gai; [laughter] joyeux/-euse; [street, caf ] anim ;
- 3 (carefree) joyeux/-euse; she likes the gay life elle aime mener joyeuse vie; to do sth with

gay abandon faire qch le cœur léger.

---

HIV noun (abrégé = human immunodeficiency virus) (virus m) VIH m.

---

homo [!]/ h@Um@U / noun US offensive pédé[!] m offensive, homosexuel m.

---

homophobia / %hQm@\*f@Ubl@ / noun intolérance f envers les homosexuels.

---

homosexual / %hQm@"sekSU@l /

I noun homosexuel/-elle m/f; practising ou active homosexuals les homosexuels actifs.

II adjective homosexuel/-elle.

---

lesbian / "lezbl@n /

I noun lesbienne f.

II adjective lesbien/-ienne.

---

out / aUt /

I transitive verb révéler l'homosexualité de [person]; P come out.

II adverb

- 1 (outside) dehors; to stand out in the rain rester (dehors) sous la pluie; to be out in the garden être dans le jardin; out there dehors; out here ici;
- 2 (from within) to go ou walk out sortir; to pull/take sth out retirer/sortir qch; I couldn't find my way out je ne trouvais pas la sortie; 'Out' (exit) 'Sortie'; (get) out! dehors!;
- 3 (away from land, base) out in China/Australia en Chine/Australie; two days out from port/camp à deux jours du port/camp; when the tide is out à marée basse; further out plus loin;
- 4 (in the world at large) there are a lot of people out there looking for work il y a beaucoup de gens qui cherchent du travail en ce moment;
- 5 (absent) to be out general être sorti; [strikers] être en grève; while you were out pendant que tu étais sorti; she's out shopping elle est sortie faire les courses;
- 6 (in slogans) 'Tories out!' 'les conservateurs dehors!';
- 7 (for social activity) to invite sb out to dinner inviter qn au restaurant; a day out at the seaside une journée au bord de la mer; let's have an evening out this week si on sortait un soir de la semaine?;
- 8 (published, now public) to be out [book, exam results] être publié; my secret is out mon secret est révélé; truth will out la vérité éclatera;
- 9 (in bloom) to be out [tree, shrub] être en fleurs; to be fully out [flower] être épanoui;
- 10 (in view) to be out [sun, moon, stars] briller;
- 11 (extinguished) to be out [fire, light] être éteint; lights out at 10.30 pm extinction des feux à 22 h 30;
- 12 Sport, Games to be out [player] être éliminé; 'out!' (of ball) 'out!';
- 13 (unconscious) to be out (cold)[!]general être dans les pommes[!]; [boxer] être K.O.;
- 14 (over, finished) before the week is out avant la fin de la semaine;
- 15 GB (incorrect) to be out in one's calculations s'être trompé dans ses calculs; to be three degrees out se tromper de trois degrés; my watch is two minutes out (slow) ma montre retarde de deux minutes; (fast) ma montre avance de deux minutes;
- 16 [!](not possible) no that option is out non cette solution est exclue;
- 17 [!](actively in search of) to be out to do sth être bien décidé à faire qch; to be out for revenge ou to get sb être bien décidé à se venger de qn; he's just out for what he can get pejorative il ne rate aucune occasion[!];
- 18 [!](not in fashion) to be out [style, colour] être passé de mode;
- 19 [!](in holes) trousers with the knees out pantalon troué aux genoux;
- 20 [!]GB (ever) he's the kindest/stupidest person out c'est la personne la plus gentille/stupide qui soit.

III out of prepositional phrase

- 1 (from) to go ou walk ou come out of the house sortir de la maison; get out of here! sors d'ici!; to jump out of bed/of the window sauter hors du lit/par la fenêtre; to tear a page out of a book arracher une page d'un livre; to take sth out of a box/of a drawer retirer qch d'une boîte/d'un tiroir; to take sth out of one's bag/one's pocket prendre qch dans son sac/sa poche;

- 2 (expressing ratio) sur; two out of every three people deux personnes sur trois;
- 3 (part of whole) a paragraph out of a book un paragraphe tiré d'un livre; like something out of a horror movie comme quelque chose qui sort tout droit d'un film d'horreur;
- 4 law to be out [jury] être en délibération;
- 5 (beyond defined limits) hors de [reach, sight, water]; en dehors de [city, compound];
- 6 (free from confinement) to be out of hospital/of prison être sorti de l'hôpital/de prison;
- 7 (expressing shelter) à l'abri de [sun, rain];
- 8 (lacking) to be (right) out of ne plus avoir de [item, commodity];
- 9 (made from) en [wood, plasticine, metal];
- 10 (due to) par [malice, respect etc];
- 11 equitation, Turf (lineage of horse) Rapido out of Lightning Rapido par Lightning.

#### Idioms

I want out[!]: je ne marche plus avec vous/eux etc[!];  
 go on, out with it[!]: allez, accouche[!], allez, dis ce que tu as à dire;  
 to be on the outs[!] with sb US être brouillé avec qn;  
 to be out and about general sortir, (after illness) être à nouveau sur pied;  
 to be out of it[!] être dans les vapes[!];  
 to feel out of it se sentir exclu;  
 you're well out of it tu fais bien de ne pas t'en mêler.

#### pansy / "p&nz / noun

- 1 botany pensée f;
- 2 [!](weak man) femmelette f pejorative; (homosexual) pédale[!].

#### partner / "pA:tn@(r) /

I noun

- 1 commerce, law associé/-e m/f (in dans); active partner associé-gérant m, commandité m; business partner associé/-e m/f; general partner commandité m; limited partner commanditaire m;
  - 2 economy, politics partenaire m; Britain's Nato partners les partenaires de la Grande Bretagne au sein de l'OTAN;
  - 3 Sport, Dance partenaire mf, golf/tennis partner partenaire mf de golf/tennis;
  - 4 (in relationship) (married) époux/-se m/f, (unmarried) partenaire mf;
  - 5 (workmate) collègue mf;
  - 6 [!]**US** (form of address) mon pote m.
- II transitive verb être le collègue de [workmate]; être le partenaire de [dancer]; faire équipe avec [player].

#### Idioms

to be partners in crime être complices.

#### queen / kwɪ:n /

I noun

Lexical note: Forms of address

- 1 (monarch) literal, figurative reine f; the Queen la Reine; Queen Anne la Reine Anne;
  - 2 zoology reine f;
  - 3 Games (in chess) reine f; (in cards) dame f;
  - 4 [!]**offensive** (homosexual) tante[!]**f** offensive, homosexuel m.
- II transitive verb (in chess) damer [pawn].

#### Idioms

to queen it over sb prendre de grands airs avec qn.

#### queer / kwɪ@(r) /

I [!]**noun** offensive (homosexual) pédale[!]**f** offensive, homosexuel m.

II adjective

- 1 (strange) étrange, bizarre;
- 2 (suspicious) louche, suspect;

- 3 †GB (ill) patraque[!]; to come over[!]ou feel queer se sentir mal or patraque[!];  
4 [!]offensive (homosexual) pédé[!]offensive, homosexuel/-elle.

**Idioms**

to queer sb's pitch contrecarrer les plans de qn;

to be in Queer Street GB être dans une mauvaise passe.

---

safe sex noun rapports mpl sexuels sans risque; to practise safe sex avoir des rapports sexuels sans risque.

---

sexual intercourse noun rapports mpl sexuels.

---

## APPENDIX 1.9 HASH (ENGLISH-FRENCH) ENTRIES

AIDS, Aids  
[eNdz] n Med sida m;  
AIDS-related lié au sida;  
AIDS sufferer sidéen, -enne, malade atteinte(e)atteint du sida;  
AIDS clinic clinique f spécialisée dans le traitement du sida;  
AIDS virus virus m du sida

---

bisexual  
[baN'seksjLB] 1 adj (attracted to both sexes) bisexuel; (having characteristics of both sexes) bisexué  
2 n bisexuel m;  
to be a bisexual être bisexuel

---

coitus  
[kBLNtBs, 'kCN-] n Fml coît m;  
coitus interruptus coît interrompu

---

copulate  
[kCpjLleNt] vi copuler, s'accoupler (with avec)

---

couple 1  
[kHp(B)] n (a) a couple quelques-uns, f quelques-unes;  
a couple of (a few) quelques;  
a couple of seconds deux secondes; F to have a couple (of drinks) prendre un verre ou deux (b) (two people, dancers) couple m;  
the married couple les (deux) époux mpl;  
the newly married couple les nouveaux ou jeunes mariés;  
they make a lovely couple ils font un beau couple;  
a married couple un couple marié

---

dyke 1  
[daNk] n (a) HydE digue f, levée f; (embankment) chaussée f surélevée ou en remblai (b) (ditch) fossé m, chenal m, -aux

EF014217 dyke 2  
vt HydE (river) endiguer; (land) protéger par des digues

EF014218 dyke 3  
n F (lesbian) gouine f

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fag 1  
[fWg] n (a) Br F (unpleasant job) corvée f (b) Am Pej, SI (homosexual) pédé m, pédale f (c) Br F (cigarette) clope m, sèche f;  
Br F fag end (of cigarette) mégot m, clope; Fig (of material, winter etc) bout m; (of day, film) fin f (d) Eng Sch (pupil) =  
jeune élève m attaché au service d'un grand

EF016268 fag 2  
vi (-gg-) (a) Eng Sch to fag for a senior (of pupil) faire les corvées d'un grand (b) Old-fashioned F (work hard) travailler dur,  
s'échiner

EF016269 fag out vtsep F (of work etc) éreinter;  
fagged out épuisé, éreinté

---

gay  
[geN] 1 adj (a) (homosexual) homosexuel, gay inv;  
the gay community la communauté homosexuelle ou gay;  
gay club/disco/magazine club/discothèque/magazine pour homosexuels;  
gay lib mouvement m de libération des homosexuels (b) esp Old-fashioned (happy) gai, allègre; (laugh) enjoué; (colour) vif,

gai;  
to have a gay old time bien s'amuser  
2 n homosexuel, -elle

---

HIV  
[eNtGaN'vi:] n Med (abbr human immuno-deficiency virus) HIV m, VIH m;  
to be HIV positive être séropositif;  
to be HIV negative être séronégatif;  
HIV cases cas de séropositivité;  
HIV patients patients séropositifs;  
HIV deaths morts liées à la séropositivité

---

homo  
['hBLmBL] n F Pej homo m, pédé m

---

homophobia  
[hCmBL'fBLbNB] n haine f des homosexuels

---

homosexual  
[hCmBL'seksjLBI] adj, n homosexuel, -elle

---

lesbian  
['lezbNBn] 1 adj lesbien  
2 n lesbienne f

---

out 1  
[aLt] 1 adv (a) (outside) dehors;  
to go or walk out sortir;  
to run/stagger out sortir en courant/chancelant;  
it's colder inside than out il fait plus froid à l'intérieur qu'à l'extérieur;  
what's it or the weather like out? quel temps fait-il dehors?;  
where are you going? — out où allez-vous? — dehors;  
out you go! sortez!, hors d'ici!, allez, hop!;  
voyage out voyage m d'aller  
(b) (not in, not at home, released) I was only out for a minute je ne suis sorti qu'une minute;  
my father is out mon père est sorti;  
she's out a lot in the daytime elle est souvent absente pendant la journée;  
we've been out a lot recently (to theatres, restaurants etc) nous sommes beaucoup sortis ces temps-ci; (not been at home)  
nous avons été beaucoup absents ces temps-ci;  
he's out in September (of prisoner) il sort en septembre;  
he is out and about again il est de nouveau sur pied;  
she loves getting out and about in her pushchair elle aime beaucoup qu'on la promène en poussette;  
she's out picking mushrooms elle est sortie (pour aller) cueillir des champignons;  
the men are out (on strike) les ouvriers sont en grève;  
to bring the workforce out appeler le personnel à la grève;  
you'll have everybody out if you're not careful tu vas provoquer une grève générale si tu ne fais pas attention;  
the jury was out for two hours le jury s'est retiré pendant deux heures pour délibérer;  
the tide is out la marée est basse  
(c) (distant) a long way out loin, éloigné;  
out at sea en mer, au large;  
four days out from Rio à quatre jours de Rio;  
out there là-bas;  
she does not live far out (of the town) elle n'habite pas loin de la ville;  
out in the country dans la campagne  
(d) (uncovered, in the open) découvert, exposé; (secret) connu; (flower) épanoui;  
he's been out for years (openly homosexual) cela fait des années qu'il ne cache plus son homosexualité;  
he's not out il n'a pas révélé son homosexualité;  
the tulips are out early this year les tulipes ont fleuri de bonne heure cette année;  
the cherry tree is out le cerisier est en fleur;  
the sun is out il fait soleil;

the moon is/the stars are out on voit la lune/les étoiles; F the best game out le meilleur jeu qui soit;  
 the book is out (published) le livre est paru; (borrowed) le livre est en prêt;  
 to be out at the elbows (of garment) être troué ou percé aux coudes;  
 to whip out a revolver tirer ou sortir vivement un revolver;  
 out loud tout haut, à haute voix;  
 to say sth straight or right out dire qch carrément ou sans détours; F out with it! allons, dites-le!, expliquez-vous!;  
 truth will out tôt ou tard la vérité se saura  
 (e) (indicating aim) he's simply out for money tout ce qui l'intéresse c'est l'argent;  
 she was out for a good time elle cherchait à s'amuser;  
 he's only out for what he can get il ne cherche qu'à servir ses propres intérêts; (sexually) tout ce qu'il veut, c'est s'envoyer en l'air;  
 to be out to get sb en avoir après qn;  
 I am not out to reform the world je n'ai pas entrepris de réformer le monde;  
 I'm out for big results je vise (à) de grands résultats  
 (f) (not in place) I've put my shoulder out (of joint) je me suis luxé l'épaule; Pol the party that's out (of power) le parti qui n'est pas au pouvoir;  
 long skirts are out this year les jupes longues ne sont plus à la mode cette année;  
 the players who are out (of the game) les joueurs qui sont hors jeu ou ont été éliminés; Cr not out = encore au guichet (à la fin de l'innings, de la journée);  
 to be out for ten avoir marqué dix  
 (g) (inaccurate) to be out être dans l'erreur;  
 I was £25 out je m'étais trompé de 25 livres;  
 to be out in one's calculations s'être trompé dans ses calculs;  
 I was not far out je ne me trompais pas de beaucoup;  
 the shot was only a centimetre out le coup n'a manqué le but que d'un centimètre; F he was miles out il était totalement à côté  
 (h) (not functioning) the fire/gas is out le feu/gaz est éteint;  
 the light was out la lumière était éteinte  
 (i) (indicating completion) before the week is out avant la fin de la semaine; Rad out! terminé!  
 (j) (unconscious) to be out cold être K.-O. ;  
 to be out for seven seconds (of boxer) rester au plancher pendant sept secondes; F to be out on one's feet tomber de fatigue;  
 I went or was out like a light (fell asleep) je me suis endormi comme une bûche  
 (k) out of (outside) hors de, en dehors de;  
 out of danger hors de danger;  
 out of sight hors de vue;  
 to be out of the country être à l'étranger;  
 out of doors = outdoors 1;  
 hardly were the words out of my mouth à peine avais-je prononcé ces mots;  
 I'm glad I'm out of the whole business je suis content de ne plus rien avoir à faire avec ça;  
 to feel out of it se sentir de trop;  
 to go out of the house sortir de la maison;  
 is there a way out of it? y a-t-il (un) moyen d'en sortir?;  
 to throw sth/to jump out of the window jeter qch/sauter par la fenêtre;  
 from out of the open window came bursts of laughter par la fenêtre ouverte arrivaient des éclats de rire;  
 Gladiator by Monarch out of Gladia (in breeding) Gladiateur par ou issu de Monarch et Gladia;  
 to drink out of a glass boire dans un verre;  
 to drink out of the bottle boire à (même) la bouteille;  
 to copy sth out of a book copier qch dans un livre;  
 the firemen are paid out of the rates on paie les pompiers sur le budget de la ville;  
 she paid them out of her own pocket elle les a payés de sa poche;  
 choose one out of these ten choisissez-en un parmi les dix;  
 three days out of four trois jours sur quatre;  
 one out of every three un sur trois;  
 hut made out of a few old planks cabane faite de quelques vieilles planches;  
 out of friendship/curiosity par amitié/curiosité;  
 to act out of fear (habitually) agir sous l'emprise de la peur; (on precise occasion) agir sous le coup de la peur;  
 to be out of tea/ideas être à court de thé/d'idées;  
 out of cash démuné d'argent; Com I am out of this item je n'ai plus cet article pour le moment  
 2 int (a) out (with you)! sortez!, hors d'ici!  
 (b) Tennis out!  
 3 adj (outward) the out door la (porte de) sortie; Com out tray corbeille f de courrier à envoyer  
 4 n (a) esp US F (from difficult situation) échappatoire f;  
 always leave yourself an out garde-toi toujours une porte de sortie ou une échappatoire  
 (b) Tennis balle f (qui tombe) en dehors des limites  
 (c) TV, Cin (point where clip ends) sortie f  
 5 prep to go out the door sortir par la porte;  
 to look out the window regarder par la fenêtre

EF031530 out 2

vt to out sb (reveal to be homosexual) révéler que qn est homosexuel

---

pansy

[ˈpʌnzɪ] n (a) (flower) pensée f (b) Offensive SI (male homosexual) pédale f, tante f

---

partner 1

[ˈpɑːtnə] n Com etc associé, -ée (with sb in sth de qn dans qch); (in tennis, driving etc) partenaire mf; (in dancing) cavalier, -ière, partenaire; (of cowboy, bank robber etc) acolyte m; (person one lives with) compagnon m, compagne f; (boyfriend, girlfriend) ami m, amie f;

our European partners nos partenaires européens;

partners should consider each other's moods chacun au sein du couple doit prendre les humeurs de l'autre en considération; they became partners ils se sont associés;

to be sb's partner in a crime être associé à qn dans un crime; Cards to cut or draw for partners = faire les rois

---

EF032447 partner 2

vt Com etc (be partner of) être associé à ou avec; (become partner of) s'associer à ou avec; (in games) être le/la partenaire de; (in dancing) être le cavalier/la cavalière de

---

queen 1

[ˈkwɪːn] n (a) reine f;

Queen Anne la reine Anne;

a Queen Anne house une maison de l'époque de la reine Anne;

the kings and queens of England les souverains mpl d'Angleterre; Br the Queen's (Christmas) message = discours m télévisé et radiodiffusé de la reine le jour de Noël; Br Part the Queen's Speech le discours de la reine marquant le début de l'année parlementaire;

the Queen's English l'anglais m correct;

don't you understand the Queen's English? = tu ne comprends pas le français?;

Queen of heaven reine du ciel; esp Iron she is the queen of my heart elle règne sur mon cœur;

the rose is the queen of flowers la rose est la reine des fleurs; Bot queen of the meadows reine des prés;

Queen Mother reine mère

(b) Cards dame f; Chess reine f, dame;

Queen of hearts reine des cœurs

(c) (insect) (of ants etc) reine f;

queen bee reine des abeilles; Fig she's the queen bee around here c'est elle qui commande ici, c'est elle la patronne ici

(d) Offensive SI (male homosexual) tante f, folle f

---

queer 1

[ˈkwɪnə] n (a) Offensive SI (male homosexual) pédé m, pédale f (b) US SI (counterfeit money) fausse monnaie f

---

safe 1

[seɪf] n (a) (strongbox) coffre-fort m, pl coffres-forts; Banking night or deposit safe coffre m de nuit (b) (meat) safe garde-manger m inv

EF039616 safe 2

1 adj (a) (not in danger) en sécurité;

safe from sth à l'abri de qch;

to be safe from recognition ne pas risquer d'être reconnu;

at last we are safe enfin nous voilà en sécurité ou saufs ou hors de danger;

I'm glad to hear you're safe je suis content d'apprendre qu'il ne t'est rien arrivé;

your daughter's not safe with him votre fille court un risque en le fréquentant;

to come home safe rentrer sain et sauf;

safe and sound sain et sauf

(b) (not dangerous) (street, town) sûr; (chemical, water etc) sans danger; (building, bridge etc) solide;

she assured me the water was perfectly safe for drinking elle m'a assuré qu'on pouvait boire l'eau sans danger; not safe dangereux;

is it safe to leave him alone? est-ce qu'il n'y a pas de danger à le laisser seul?;

is the meat/water safe (to eat/drink)? est-ce qu'on peut manger la viande/boire l'eau sans risque?;

to make a bomb safe désamorcer une bombe;

it's as safe as houses (not dangerous) cela ne présente aucun risque;

safe beach for children plage où les enfants peuvent se baigner en (toute) sécurité;

at a safe distance à distance respectueuse; Med safe dose dose f inoffensive;  
safe driver conducteur, -trice prudente(e) prudent;  
safe load (for lorry) charge f admissible; (for lift) charge maximum; El charge de sécurité;  
safe sex rapports mpl sexuels protégés;  
to practise safe sex se protéger (contre les maladies sexuellement transmissibles);  
a safe sex campaign une campagne visant à promouvoir l'utilisation du préservatif  
(c) (not entailing risk) (conversation, novel etc) sûr;  
it's a safe guess that ... on ne prend pas beaucoup de risques en disant que ...;  
it is safe to say that ... on peut dire à coup sûr que ...; (in order) to be on the safe side pour plus de sûreté, pour être plus sûr;  
it's as safe as houses or Br as the Bank of England (of investment) c'est de l'or en barres; Prov better safe than sorry deux  
précautions valent mieux qu'une;  
it's a pretty safe assumption or bet that ... il y a fort à parier que ...;  
safe investment placement sûr ou de tout repos;  
to wish sb a safe journey souhaiter bon voyage à qn;  
to have a safe journey faire bon voyage  
(d) (secure) (place etc) sûr;  
in safe keeping en lieu sûr, en sûreté;  
to give sth to sb for safe keeping confier qch à qn;  
it's in his safe keeping c'est sous sa garde;  
in safe hands entre (de) bonnes mains;  
he's a safe pair of hands (of goalkeeper) il a les mains très sûres; (of manager, minister etc) il est très fiable;  
to put sb/sth in a safe place mettre qn/qch en lieu sûr; Fin safe custody garde f en dépôt de titres;  
safe retreat asile assuré ou sûr; Br Parl safe seat siège m assuré  
2 adv to play (it) safe ne rien risquer

---

#### sexual

[ˈsɛksjLBɪ] adj sexuel;  
sexual attraction attirance f sexuelle;  
sexual discrimination discrimination f sexiste, sexisme m;  
sexual harassment harcèlement m sexuel;  
sexual intercourse rapports mpl sexuels;  
the sexual organs les organes mpl sexuels;  
sexual reproduction reproduction f sexuelle

---

#### significant

[sɪŋg'nɪfɪkənt] adj (a) (event, difference, improvement etc) important, significatif; (amount of money) important;  
do you think this is significant? pensez-vous que cela a de l'importance?;  
what's significant about it is that ... ce qu'il y a d'important là-dedans c'est que ...; US F significant other = conjoint mf,  
partenaire mf (b) (word, gesture) significatif; (look) lourd de sens

---

## APPENDIX 1.10 RCS (FRENCH-ENGLISH) ENTRIES

bisexuel, -elle [bisɛks ɛl]

1 adjectif

bisexual

2 nom masculin ou f minin

bisexual

---

coït [kœit] nom masculin

coitus, coition

coït interrompu

coitus interruptus

---

compagne [k pa ] nom f minin

(camarade, concubine, litt r: pouce) companion

(ma tresse) (lady) friend

[animal] mate

compagne de classe

classmate

compagne de jeu

playmate

---

compagnon [k pa ]

1 nom masculin

**a**

(camarade, concubin, litt r: pouce) companion

(cuyer) companion

compagnon d' tudes/de travail

fellow student/worker

compagnon d'exil/de mis re/d'infortune

companion in exile/in suffering/in misfortune

**b**

(ouvrier) journeyman

**c**

(franc-ma on) companion

2 mots compos s

compagnon d'armes companion- ou comrade-in-arms

compagnon de bord shipmate

compagnon de jeu playmate

compagnon de route fellow traveller (lit)

compagnon de table companion at table, table companion

compagnon de voyage travelling companion, fellow traveller (lit)

compagnon du Tour de France, compagnon du voyage (Hist) journeyman (*touring France after his apprenticeship*)

---

copulation [kœpylasj ] nom f minin

copulation

---

couple [kupl]

1 nom masculin

**a**

(pouce, amoureux, danseurs) couple

(patineurs, animaux) pair

ils ont des probl mes de couple | leur couple a des probl mes

they have problems with their relationship

l' preuve en ou par couples (Patinage)

the pairs (event)

**b**

(Phys) couple

couple moteur

torque  
couple de torsion  
torque

c

(Naut) (square) frame  
(Aviat) frame  
voir **nage**

2 nom f minin *ou rare* masculin  
un *ou* une couple de (à: deux)  
a couple of

3 nom f minin  
(Chasse) couple

---

**folle** [fɛl] adjectif f minin, nom f minin, voir **fou**

---

**fou** [fu], devant n commençant par une voyelle ou h muet **fol**, **folle** f [fɛl]

---

1 adjectif

a

(M d, g n, \*: sot) mad, crazy  
fou **lier** | fou **furieux**  
raving mad  
il est devenu subitement fou  
he suddenly went mad *ou* crazy *ou* insane  
a l'a rendu fou (lit, fig)  
it drove him mad *ou* crazy  
c'est devenir fou  
it's enough to drive you mad *ou* crazy  
it's enough to drive you to distraction  
fou de col **re/de d sir/de** chagrin  
out of one's mind\* *ou* crazed with anger/desire/grief  
fou de joie  
delirious *ou* out of one's mind\* with joy  
fou d'amour (pour) | amoureux fou (de)  
madly *ou* wildly in love (with)  
elle est folle de lui/de ce musicien  
she's mad\* *ou* crazy\* about *ou* she's mad keen\* (Brit) on him/that musician  
tu es complètement fou de refuser\*  
you're completely mad *ou* absolutely crazy to refuse\*  
y aller? (je ne suis) pas si fou!\*  
go there?, I'm not that crazy!\*  
pas folle, la gu pe\*  
he's (*ou* she's) not stupid *ou* daft\* (Brit) you know!  
voir **fou-fou**

b

(insens )  
terreur, rage, course mad, wild  
amour, joie, espoir mad, insane  
id e, d sir, tentative, d pense mad, insane, crazy  
audace insane  
imagination wild, insane  
regard, gestes wild, crazed  
avoir le fou rire  
to have the giggles  
prix fous sur les chemises (Comm)  
shirts at give-away prices  
folle jeunesse (à, hum)  
wild youth

c

(\*: norme)  
courage, nergie, succès fantastic\*, terrific, tremendous  
peur terrific, tremendous  
j'ai un mal de tête fou  
I've got a splitting headache\*

my head's killing me\*  
 j'ai une envie folle de chocolat/d'y aller  
 I've got a mad (Brit) *ou* wild desire for some chocolate/to go  
 j'ai eu un mal fou pour venir  
 I had a terrific *ou* terrible job\* to get here  
 tu as mis un temps fou  
 you've taken absolutely ages\* *ou* an absolute age\*  
 gagner/d penser un argent fou  
 to earn/spend loads *ou* pots of money\*  
 payer un prix fou  
 to pay a ridiculous *ou* an astronomical price  
 rouler une vitesse folle  
 to go at a fantastic\* *ou* terrific *ou* tremendous speed  
 il y a un monde fou  
 there are masses of people  
 there's a fantastic crowd\* *ou* a huge great crowd\*  
 c'est fou ce qu'il y a comme monde  
 it's incredible how many people there are  
 what a fantastic crowd\*  
 c'est fou ce qu'on s'amuse  
 what a great *ou* fantastic time we're having!\*  
 c'est fou ce qu'il a chang  
 it's incredible *ou* unbelievable how he has changed

**d**

(d r gl )

boussole, aiguille erratic, wobbling all over the place (attrib)  
 camion, moteur, cheval runaway ( pith), out-of-control ( pith)  
 m che de cheveux stray, unruly  
 avoir les cheveux fous  
 to have one's hair in a mess *ou* all over the place  
 avoir une patte folle\*  
 to have a limp *ou* a dicky leg\* (Brit)  
 voir **herbe**

**2 nom masculin**

**a**

(á. hum: fol)  
 (M d. fig) madman, lunatic  
 courir comme un fou  
 to run like a madman *ou* lunatic  
 travailler comme un fou  
 to work like mad\* *ou* crazy\*  
 arr te de faire le fou  
 stop playing *ou* acting the fool  
 ce jeune fou  
 this young lunatic *ou* fool  
 esp ce de vieux fou  
 you silly old fool  
 you old lunatic  
 voir **histoire, maison, plus**

**b**

( checs) bishop

**c**

(Hist: bouffon) jester, fool

**d**

fou (de Bassan) (Zool)  
 gannet

**3 folle nom f minin**

madwoman, lunatic  
 (grande) folle (\*\* p j: homosexuel)  
 queen\*\*  
 fag\*\* (US)  
 cette vieille folle  
 that old madwoman  
 that mad old woman

il faut se m fier de la folle du logis  
you mustn't let your imagination run away with you *ou* run wild

4 mots composés  
folle avoine wild oats

---

**gai, e** [gɛ]

1 adjectif

**a**

(joyeux)  
personne, vie cheerful, gay, happy  
voix, visage cheery, cheerful, happy  
roman, conversation, musique cheerful, gay  
caractère cheerful, merry  
c'est un gai luron  
he's a cheery *ou* happy fellow  
gai comme un pinson  
happy as a lark  
tu n'as pas l'air (bien) gai  
you don't look too happy

**b**

(euph: ivre) merry, tipsy

**c**

(riant)  
couleur, robe bright, gay  
pièce bright, cheerful  
on va peindre la chambre en jaune pour faire gai  
we're going to paint the bedroom yellow to brighten it up

**d**

j'ai oublié mon parapluie, c'est gai! (iro: amusant)  
that's great\*, I've forgotten my umbrella! (iro)  
a ne va pas être gai *ou* a va être gai la rentrée sur Paris, dimanche!  
it's going to be great fun, going back to Paris this Sunday! (iro)  
a va être gai, les vacances avec lui!  
I can see we're going to have a good holiday *ou* the holidays are going to be great fun with him around! (iro)

**e**

(homosexuel) gay

2 nom masculin  
(homosexuel) gay

---

**gay\*** [gɛ] adjectif, nom masculin  
gay

---

**gouine\*\*** [gwin] nom féminin  
dyke\*\*

---

**homo\*** [omo] (*abréviation de homosexuel*) nom masculin  
gay

---

**homosexuel, -elle** [ɛmɛsɛks ɛl] adjectif, nom masculin ou féminin  
homosexual

---

**inverti, e** [vɛRti] (*participe passé de invertir*) nom masculin ou féminin  
homosexual, invert (SP C)

---

**lesbienne** [lɛsbjɛn] nom féminin  
lesbian

---

**partenaire** [paRt nɛR] nom masculin et féminin  
partner  
partenaires sociaux  
unions and management  
management and labour  
partenaires commerciaux

trading partners

**pédé\*\*** [pɛdɛ] (*abr viation de pédéraste*) nom masculin

queer\*\*, poof\*\* (Brit), fag\*\* (US)

être péde

to be (a) queer\*\* ou a poof\*\* (Brit) ou a fag\* (US)

---

**SIDA** [sida] (*abr viation de syndrome immunodéficitaire acquis*) nom masculin

AIDS

---

**tante** [tɑ̃t] nom féminin

(parente) aunt, aunty\*

(\*\* : homosexuel) queer\*\*, poof\*\* (Brit), fairy\*\*, nancy-boy\*\* (Brit), fag\*\* (US)

la tante Jeanne

Aunt ou Aunty\* Jean

tante h ritage

rich (childless) aunt

ma tante\* (mont de pi t )

uncle's\*\*

the pawnshop

---

**tapette** [tapɛt] nom féminin

**a**

(pour tapis) carpet beater

(pour mouches) flyswatter

(pour souris) mousetrap

**b**

il a une bonne ou fi re tapette ou une de ces tapettes (â\* : langue)

he's a real chatterbox\*

**c**

(\*\* : homosexuel) poof\*\* (Brit), queer\*\*, fairy\*\*, nancy-boy\*\* (Brit), fag\*\* (US)

## APPENDIX 1.11 OXHA (FRENCH-ENGLISH) ENTRIES

bisexuel bisexuelle / bisEksHEI / adjectif, nom masculin et féminin bisexuel.

---

coït / kOit / nom masculin coitus; coït interrompu coitus interruptus.

---

compagne / kO~paJ / nom féminin

- 1 (amie) (female) companion; compagne de toujours lifelong companion; compagne de voyage travelling companion;
  - 2 (femelle) mate.
- 

compagnon / kO~paJO~ / nom masculin

- 1 (ami) companion; compagnon fidèle faithful companion;
- 2 (amant) partner;
- 3 (mâle) mate;
- 4 (artisan) journeyman;
- 5 (franc-maçon) fellow of the craft.

compagnon d'armes comrade-in-arms;  
compagnon de captivité fellow prisoner;  
compagnon d'infortune companion in misfortune;  
compagnon de route fellow traveller;  
compagnon de table table companion;  
compagnon de voyage travelling companion.

---

copulation / kOpylasjO~ / nom féminin copulation.

---

couple / kupl /

I nom masculin

- 1 (avec lien amoureux) couple;
  - 2 (relation) relationship; leur couple n'a pas résisté à ces épreuves their relationship didn't survive these problems;
  - 3 (paire) (de danseurs) couple, pair; (d'animaux) pair; le couple de marcheurs/d'Italiens the two walkers/Italians; le couple franco-allemand France and Germany;
  - 4 électrotechnique, physique couple;
  - 5 aviation frame; nautisme couple (de construction) (transverse) frame.
- II nom féminin Chasse couple.

couple moteur engine torque;  
couple résistant resisting torque.

---

fou (fol before vowel or mute h), folle / fu, fOI /

I adjectif

- 1 (dément) [personne, chien] mad; être/devenir fou to be/go mad; un tueur fou a crazed killer;
- 2 (insensé) [personne, idée] mad GB, crazy; [regard] wild; [soirée, spectacle, livre, histoire] crazy; tu n'es pas un peu fou? are you mad ou crazy?; il y a de quoi devenir fou, c'est à vous rendre fou! it's enough to drive you mad GB ou crazy!; un fol espoir a wild hope; réaliser ses rêves les plus fous to see one's wildest dreams come true; les rumeurs les plus folles ont circulé the craziest rumours were going around; il faut être fou pour faire ça! you'd have to be mad ou crazy to do that!; je ne suis pas assez folle pour... I'm not crazy enough to...; être fou furieux[!] to be raving mad; être fou à lier[!] to be stark raving mad[!]; entre eux c'est l'amour fou they're madly in love; fou de colère mad with rage; fou de joie wild with joy; fou (amoureux) de qn, fou d'amour pour qn madly in love with sb, crazy about sb; être fou de musique/peinture to be mad about music/painting;
- 3 (considérable) [gaieté, enthousiasme] mad; [monde, succès] huge; il y avait un monde fou there was a huge crowd; conduire à une vitesse folle to drive at a crazy speed; avoir un mal fou à faire to find it incredibly difficult to do; mettre un temps fou pour faire to take

an incredibly long time to do; ça m'a coûté un prix fou it cost me a fortune; dépenser/  
gagner un argent fou to spend/to earn a fortune; c'est fou ce que le temps passe vite  
it's amazing how time flies!;

4 (incontrôlable) [véhicule, cheval] runaway, [terreur] wild; [mèche] stray; [cheveux] straggly;  
[course] headlong; avoir or prendre le fou rire to have a fit of the giggles.

II nom masculin et féminin

1 (personne démente) madman/madwoman; envoyer qn chez les fous[!] to send sb to the  
nuthouse[!]; courir/travailler comme un fou/une folle to run/work like mad; rire  
comme un fou[!] to laugh one's head off;

2 (personne insensée) madman/madwoman; une folle m'a coupé la route! some  
madwoman cut in in front of me!; c'est un fou d'art contemporain he's mad about  
contemporary art; un fou du volant[!] a car freak[!]; quelle bande de fous! what a  
bunch of lunatics!

III nom masculin

1 histoire (à la cour) fool, court jester;

2 Jeux (aux échecs) bishop.

IV folle[!]/nom féminin (homosexuel) (grande) folle fairy[!] GB injurieux, queen[!].

folle avoine botanique wild oat;

fou de Bassan gannet;

fou de Dieu religion religious extremist.

Idiomes

faire les fous[!] to fool about;

plus on est de fous plus on rit[!] the more the merrier; ▷ amuser, guêpe.

---

gai gaie / gE /

I adjectif

1 (joyeux) [personne, humour] happy, gay; [caractère, regard] cheerful; [visage] happy; [réunion,  
conversation, œuvre] light-hearted; [couleur, papier peint] bright, cheerful; j'ai repeint la  
pièce en rose, ça fait plus gai I've repainted the room in pink, it makes it more  
cheerful;

2 ironique (plaisant) c'est gai great!; il pleut, c'est gai great! it's raining; ils viennent à huit  
pendant cinq jours, ça va être or ça promet d'être gai! eight of them are coming for  
five days, that's going to be great fun!; ça promet d'être gai that promises to be great  
fun;

3 (éméché) merry;

4 [!](homosexuel) usage critiqué gay.

II [!]/nom masculin (homosexuel) usage critiqué gay.

gai luron cheery fellow GB, gay blade US.

---

gay / gE / adjectif inv, nom masculin gay, homosexuel.

---

gouine [!]/ gwin / nom féminin offensive dyke[!] injurieux, lesbian.

---

homo [!]/ omo / adjectif, nom masculin et féminin homosexuel.

---

homosexuel homosexuelle / omOsEksHEI / adjectif, nom masculin et féminin homosexuel.

---

inverti invertie / E~vE1ti /

I adjectif Chimie [sucre] invert.

II nom masculin et féminin invert†, homosexuel.

---

lesbien lesbienne / IEsbjE~, En /

I adjectif lesbian.

II lesbienne nom féminin lesbian.

---

partenaire / pa1t@nE1 /

l nom masculin et féminin partner; une bonne partenaire au bridge a good bridge partner; qui était le partenaire d'Arletty? cinéma who played opposite Arletty?

Il nom masculin finance, politique partner; partenaire commercial/financier trading/financial partner; nos partenaires de la CEE our partners in the EC.

partenaires sociaux p union and management.

---

pédé [!]/ pede / nom masculin offensive queer[!] injurieux, homosexual, gay.

Idiomes

il est pédé comme un phoque he's queer as a coot[!]GB ou a three-dollar bill US.

---

sida / sida /

lexical note: Les douleurs et les maladies

nom masculin (abbr = syndrome immunodéficientaire acquis) Aids (+ v sg).

---

tante / tA~t / nom féminin

1 (dans une famille) aunt; tante Julie aunt Julie; chez ma tante lit at my aunt's; (en gage) at the pawnshop;

2 [!]offensive (homosexuel) queer[!]injurieux, homosexual.

---

tapette / tapEt / nom féminin

1 [!](langue) avoir une bonne tapette (être bavard) to be a chatterbox[!]; faire marcher sa tapette to chatter away endlessly;

2 [!]offensive (homosexuel) fairy[!]injurieux, homosexual;

3 (pour tapis) carpet beater;

4 (pour tuer les mouches) fly swatter;

5 (piège à souris) mousetrap;

6 (petite tape) pat.

---

VIH / veiAS / nom masculin (abbr = virus immunodéficientaire humain) HIV.

## APPENDIX 1.12 HASH (FRENCH-ENGLISH) ENTRIES

bisexuel, -bisexuelle  
[bisDksPDl] adj bisexual;  
personne bisexuelle bisexual (person)

---

coït  
[kCit] nm coitus, coition

---

compagne  
[kTpaQ] nf (a) (camarade) (female) companion;  
mes compagnes de captivité my fellow captives (b) (concubine) partner; (épouse) wife; (d'un animal) mate

---

compagnon  
[kTpaQT] nm (a) (camarade) companion; (d'ouvrier) mate;  
compagnon d'études fellow student;  
compagnon de voyage travelling companion;  
c'était mon compagnon de jeu I used to play with him; Pol compagnon de route fellow traveller;  
compagnon d'infortune/de misère companion in misfortune/in suffering (b) (ouvrier) journeymen (c) F (plante) compagnon blanc/rouge white/red campion (d) (concubin) partner; (époux) husband

---

copulation  
[kCpylas]T] nf copulation

---

couple  
[kupl] 1 nm (a) (de gens) couple; (d'animaux, d'oiseaux) pair;  
couple bien assorti well-matched couple;  
ils font un joli couple they make a lovely couple;  
les invités sont tous venus en couples the guests all came in couples, the guests all came with (their) partners;  
vivre en couple to live together (as a couple);  
couple non cohabitant = couple who pursue a relationship while maintaining separate living arrangements  
(b) Phys couple;  
couple moteur, MecE couple (de torsion) torque; Phys couple thermoélectrique thermocouple; Aut couple de démarrage starting or cranking torque; Aut couple de pont final-drive gears; Aut couple moteur engine torque  
(c) Naut frame, timber;  
couple de construction bulkhead  
2 nf (pour chiens etc) leash

---

folle  
[fCl] adj voir fou

FE016349 fou  
[fu], fol, folle [fCl] (the form fol is used in the masculine before a vowel or h mute) 1 adj (a) (dément) mad, insane;  
devenir fou to go mad or insane;  
fou à lier raving mad, out of one's mind;  
cette musique/situation me rend fou the music/situation is driving me mad;  
il y a de quoi devenir fou it's enough to drive you mad;  
fou de joie/de terreur/de rage/d'inquiétude beside oneself with joy/fear/rage/worry;  
être fou de qn to be mad or crazy about sb;  
être fou d'amour pour qn, être fou amoureux de qn to be madly in love with sb;  
entre eux, c'est l'amour fou they're madly in love, they're crazy about each other;  
vivre l'amour fou to be madly in love;  
fou de peinture/ski mad or crazy about painting/skiing, dead keen on painting/skiing;  
des diamants? mais tu es fou! diamonds? you're mad or crazy!;  
tu serais fou de ne pas accepter you'd be mad or crazy not to accept; F pas folle, la guêpe! there are no flies on her!, she's not stupid!;  
il n'est pas fou he's no fool  
(b) folles illusions wild delusions; Bible les vierges folles the foolish virgins;  
les années folles the Roaring Twenties;  
un fol espoir a foolish or mad hope

(c) (énorme) tremendous;  
succès fou tremendous or wild success;  
mettre un temps fou à faire qch to take absolutely ages to do sth;  
il gagne un argent fou he makes pots of money, he rakes it in;  
à une allure folle at breakneck speed;  
il y avait un monde fou there was an enormous or a tremendous crowd;  
un prix fou an exorbitant price; F c'est fou ce que c'est grand! it's incredible how big it is!;  
d'une gaieté folle wildly happy  
(d) (incontrôlé) (mèche de cheveux) stray, loose; (camion) runaway; (boussole, aiguille) crazy; (roue) idle, free; (poulie) loose;  
fou rire (uncontrollable) giggling;  
avoir un fou rire to have (a fit of) the giggles; F avoir une patte folle to have a gammy or Am gimpy leg;  
herbes folles rank weeds; Bot folle avoine wild oats  
2 n lunatic, madman, f madwoman;  
fou furieux raving lunatic, maniac;  
espèce de vieille folle! crazy old woman!; F il travaille comme un fou he works like mad;  
c'est une histoire de fous I can't make head nor(n) or tail of it; F maison de fous madhouse;  
fou du volant reckless driver; Litt la folle du logis (wild or fevered) imagination;  
faire le fou to play or act the fool;  
plus on est de fous plus on rit the more the merrier  
3 nm (a) Échecs bishop  
(b) Hist (bouffon) jester, fool  
(c) Orn fou de Bassan gannet  
4 nf Péj F folle (homosexuel) queen;  
grande folle raving queen

---

gai  
[gD, ge] adj (chanson) cheerful, merry, lively; (personne) cheerful, merry, lively, in good spirits; (voix) cheerful, cheery;  
(chambre, couleur etc) bright, cheerful;  
gai comme un pinson happy as a lark or a sandboy;  
avoir un naturel gai to be of a cheerful disposition; F être un peu gai (ivre) to be tipsy or tight;  
avoir le vin gai to get merry when one drinks; Iron ça va être gai! that will be nice!; Iron il vérifie en permanence ce que je fais,  
c'est gai he's continually checking what I'm doing, it's charming or really nice;  
tout cela n'est pas très gai it's all a bit depressing

---

gay  
[gD(e)] adj, nm F (homosexuel) gay

---

gouine  
[gwin] nf Arg (lesbienne) dyke, les

---

homo  
[Cmo] adj, n gay

---

homosexuel, -homosexuelle  
[CmCsDksPD] adj, n homosexual

---

inverti, -invertie  
[RvDr̄t̄] 1 adj sucre inverti inverted sugar  
2 n homosexual, Fmi invert

---

lesbien, -lesbienne  
[l̄Ds̄bj̄R̄, -j̄Dn̄] 1 adj lesbian  
2 nf lesbienne lesbian

---

partenaire  
[partBnDr̄] n partner;  
partenaires commerciaux trading partners;  
les partenaires sociaux employers and trade unions or US labor unions, workers and management;

je suis son partenaire au tennis I partner him at tennis, I'm his tennis partner

---

pédé

[pede] nm F Péj (homosexuel) queer, poof(er)poof

---

Sida, SIDA

[sida] nm Méd Aids, AIDS;

avoir le sida to have Aids;

sida avéré full-blown Aids

---

tante

[tSt] nf (a) aunt (b) Vulg Péj (homosexuel) queer, Br poof(er)poof, Am faggot (c) Arg ma tante (mont-de-piété) uncle's, the pawnbroker's (shop)

---

tapette

[tapDt] nf (a) (petit marteau) mallet (b) (à tapis) carpet beater; (à mouches) fly swatter (c) (piège) tapette (à souris) mousetrap

(d) Arg (langue) quelle tapette! what a chatterer or chatterbox;

il a une fière tapette can he talk! (e) (petite tape) (gentle) slap (f) Vulg (homosexuel) queer, Br poof(er)poof

---

VIH

[veiaG] nm (abrégé virus de l'immunodéficience humaine) HIV; VIH positif HIV positive

**APPENDIX 2: TABLES SHOWING TREATMENT OF LEXICAL ITEMS REFERRING TO LESBIGAY REALITIES IN DIFFERENT DICTIONARIES**

The tables that follow show the treatment of lexical items referring to lesbigay realities. There are two different tables for each dictionary, which are grouped in the following order: COLL, RHWEB2, GAGE2, NPR, PL2, RQ2, RCS (Eng.-Fr.), RCS (Fr.-Eng.), OXHA (Eng.-Fr.), OXHA (Fr.-Eng.), HASH (Eng.-Fr.), HASH (Fr.-Eng.). The two tables for each dictionary follow one after the other. The first table shows inclusion and exclusion and is relatively straightforward to understand.

The second table for each dictionary lists only those lexical items whose culturally-sensitive sense is included, and provides columns for the different elements of the microstructure (language label, definition, example, marked cross-reference, usage note). A checkmark in a cell indicates that cultural information is found in the element indicated at the top of the column for the lexical item indicated at the left of the row. Below is an example of part of the second table for the NPR.

NOUVEAU PETIT ROBERT (NPR)					
lemma	label	definition	example	marked cf.	usage note
bisexuel(le) (adj)		✓		✓	
bisexuel(le) (n)		✓		✓	
gouine	✓				

The above table shows that the definitions for **bisexuel** (adj) and **bisexuel** (n) contain cultural information, and that the entries for both contain marked cross-references. In the entry **gouine** cultural information is found in the language label(s).

COLLINS ENGLISH DICTIONARY (COLL)			
lemma	absence of lemma	presence of lemma	omission of culturally-sensitive sense(s)
bisexual (adj)		✓	
bisexual (n)		✓	
dyke/dike		✓	
fag		✓	
gay (adj)		✓	
gay (n)		✓	
homo (adj)	✓		
homo (n)		✓	
homosexual (adj)		✓	
homosexual (n)		✓	
lesbian (adj)		✓	
lesbian (n)		✓	
pansy		✓	
queen		✓	
queer (adj)		✓	
queer (n)		✓	
couple		✓	
partner		✓	
significant other	✓		
tribadism		✓	
coitus		✓	
copulate		✓	
sexual intercourse		✓	
gay pride	✓		
hate crime	✓		
to out (vt)		✓	✓

COLLINS ENGLISH DICTIONARY (COLL)			
lemma	absence of lemma	presence of lemma	omission of culturally-sensitive sense(s)
out (adj)		✓	✓
homophobia	✓		
gay rights	✓		
bathhouse		✓	✓
safe sex	✓		
HIV/hiv	✓		
AIDS/aids		✓	

COLLINS ENGLISH DICTIONARY (COLL)					
lemma	label	definition	example	marked cf.	usage note
bisexual (adj)					
bisexual (n)					
dyke/dike	✓				
fag	✓				
gay (adj)					
gay (n)					
homo (n)					
homosexual (adj)					
homosexual (n)					
lesbian (adj)					
lesbian (n)					
pansy	✓	½ <sup>49</sup>			
queen	✓				
queer (adj)	✓				
queer (n)	✓				
couple					
partner					
tribadism		✓			
coitus				✓	

<sup>49</sup> The ½ symbol indicates that one sense of the lemma contains sociocultural information, while another sense is free of cultural information

COLLINS ENGLISH DICTIONARY (COLL)					
lemma	label	definition	example	marked cf.	usage note
copulate		✓			
sexual intercourse		✓			
AIDS/aids					

RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S COLLEGE DICTIONARY (RHWEB2)			
lemma	absence of lemma	presence of lemma	omission of culturally sensitive sense(s)
bisexual (adj)		✓	
bisexual (n)		✓	
dyke/dike		✓	
fag		✓	
gay (adj)		✓	
gay (n)		✓	
homo (adj)	✓		
homo (n)		✓	
homosexual (adj)		✓	
homosexual (n)		✓	
lesbian (adj)		✓	
lesbian (n)		✓	
pansy		✓	
queen		✓	
queer (adj)		✓	
queer (n)		✓	
couple		✓	
partner		✓	
significant other		✓	
tribadism	✓		
coitus		✓	
copulate		✓	
sexual intercourse		✓	
gay pride	✓		
hate crime	✓		
to out (vt)		✓	
out (adj)		✓	
homophobia		✓	

RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S COLLEGE DICTIONARY (RHWEB2)			
lemma	absence of lemma	presence of lemma	omission of culturally sensitive sense(s)
gay rights	✓		
bathroom		✓	✓
safe sex		✓	
HIV/hiv		✓	
AIDS/aids		✓	

RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S COLLEGE DICTIONARY (RHWEB2)					
lemma	label	definition	example	marked cf.	usage note
bisexual (adj)					
bisexual (n)					
dyke/dike	✓				
fag	✓				
gay (adj)					✓
gay (n)					✓
homo (n)	✓				
homosexual (adj)					✓
homosexual (n)					✓
lesbian (adj)					
lesbian (n)					
pansy	✓	$\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>50</sup>			
queen	✓	✓			
queer (adj)	✓	$\frac{1}{2}$			
queer (n)	✓				
couple					
partner					
significant other					

<sup>50</sup> The  $\frac{1}{2}$  symbol indicates that one sense of the lemma contains sociocultural information, while another sense is free of cultural information

RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S COLLEGE DICTIONARY (RHWEB2)					
lemma	label	definition	example	marked cf.	usage note
coitus		✓			
copulate		✓			
sexual intercourse		✓			
to out (vt)					
out (adj)	✓				
homophobia					
safe sex					
HIV/hiv					
AIDS/aids					

GAGE CANADIAN DICTIONARY (GAGE2)			
lemma	absence of lemma	presence of lemma	omission of culturally sensitive sense(s)
bisexual (adj)		✓	
bisexual (n)		✓	
dyke/dike		✓	✓
fag		✓	✓
gay (adj)		✓	
gay (n)		✓	
homo (adj)	✓		
homo (n)	✓		
homosexual (adj)		✓	
homosexual (n)		✓	
lesbian (adj)		✓	
lesbian (n)		✓	
pansy		✓	
queen		✓	
queer (adj)		✓	✓
queer (n)		✓	✓
couple		✓	
partner		✓	
significant other	✓		
tribadism	✓		
coitus		✓	
copulate		✓	
sexual intercourse		✓	
gay pride	✓		
hate crime	✓		
to out (vt)		✓	
out (adj)		✓	
homophobia		✓	

GAGE CANADIAN DICTIONARY (GAGE2)			
lemma	absence of lemma	presence of lemma	omission of culturally sensitive sense(s)
gay rights	✓		
bathhouse		✓	✓
safe sex		✓	
HIV/hiv		✓	
AIDS/aids		✓	

GAGE CANADIAN DICTIONARY (GAGE2)					
lemma	label	definition	example	marked cf.	usage note
bisexual (n)					
bisexual (adj)					
gay (adj)	✓				✓
gay (n)	✓				✓
homosexual (adj)					
homosexual (n)					
lesbian (adj)					
lesbian (n)					
pansy	✓	½ <sup>51</sup>			
queen	✓				
couple		✓			✓
partner		✓			
coitus		✓			
copulate					
sexual intercourse		½			
to out (vt)					
out (adj)					
homophobia					

<sup>51</sup> The ½ symbol indicates that one sense of the lemma contains sociocultural information, while another sense is free of cultural information.

GAGE CANADIAN DICTIONARY (GAGE2)					
lemma	label	definition	example	marked cf.	usage note
safe sex					
HIV/hiv					
AIDS/aids					

NOUVEAU PETIT ROBERT (NPR)			
lemma	absence of lemma	presence of lemma	omission of culturally sensitive sense(s)
bisexuel(le) (adj)		✓	
bisexuel(le) (n)		✓	
gouine		✓	
gai(e)/gay (adj)		✓	
gai(e)/gay (n)		✓	
homosexuel(le) (adj)		✓	
homosexuel(le) (n)		✓	
homo (adj)		✓	
homo (n)		✓	
lesbien(ne) adj		✓	
lesbienne (n)		✓	
folle		✓	
tante		✓	
inverti(e) (adj)		✓	✓
inverti(e) (n)		✓	
tapette		✓	
pédé		✓	
couple		✓	
partenaire		✓	
compagne		✓	
compagnon		✓	
tribadisme	✓		
coït		✓	
copulation		✓	
fierté gaie et lesbienne	✓		
crime haineux	✓		
révéler l'homosexualité de qn	✓		
s'afficher ouvertement comme gaie/lesbienne	✓		

NOUVEAU PETIT ROBERT (NPR)			
lemma	absence of lemma	presence of lemma	omission of culturally sensitive sense(s)
homophobie		✓	
droits de homosexuels	✓		
sauna		✓	✓
sécurisexe	✓		
V.I.H.		✓	
Sida/S.I.D.A.		✓	

NOUVEAU PETIT ROBERT (NPR)					
lemma	label	definition	example	marked cf.	usage note
bisexuel(le) (adj)		✓		✓	
bisexuel(le) (n)		✓		✓	
gouine	✓				
gai(e)/gay (adj)		✓			
gai(e)/gay (n)		✓			
homosexuel(le) (adj)		✓			
homosexuel(le) (n)		✓	✓	✓	
homo (adj)					
homo (n)					
lesbien(ne) (adj)				✓	
lesbienne (n)				✓	
folle	✓	✓			
tante	✓	✓	✓	✓	
inverti(e) (n)					
tapette	✓	✓	✓	✓	
pédé	✓				
couple		✓	✓		
partenaire					
compagne		✓			
compagnon		✓			

NOUVEAU PETIT ROBERT (NPR)					
lemma	label	definition	example	marked cf.	usage note
coït		✓			
copulation		✓			
homophobie					
V.I.H.					
Sida/S.I.D.A.					

PETIT LAROUSSE 2 (PL2)			
lemma	absence of lemma	presence of lemma	omission of culturally sensitive sense(s)
bisexuel(le) (adj)		✓	
bisexuel(le) (n)		✓	
gouine		✓	
gai(e) / gay (adj)		✓	
gai(e) / gay (n)		✓	
homosexuel(le) (adj)		✓	
homosexuel(le) (n)		✓	
homo (adj)		✓	
homo (n)		✓	
lesbien(ne) (adj)		✓	
lesbienne (n)		✓	
folle		✓	
tante		✓	
inverti(e) (adj)		✓	
inverti(e) (n)		✓	
tapette		✓	
pédé		✓	
couple		✓	
partenaire		✓	
compagne		✓	
compagnon		✓	
tribadisme	✓		
coït		✓	
copulation		✓	
fierté gaie et lesbienne	✓		
crime haineux	✓		
révéler l'homosexualité de qn	✓		
s'afficher ouvertement comme gai(e) / lesbienne	✓		

PETIT LAROUSSE 2 (PL2)			
lemma	absence of lemma	presence of lemma	omission of culturally sensitive sense(s)
homophobie		✓	
droits des homosexuels	✓		
sauna		✓	✓
sécurisexe	✓		
V.I.H.		✓	
Sida / S.I.D.A.		✓	

PETIT LAROUSSE 2 (PL2)					
lemma	label	definition	example	marked cf.	usage note
bisexuel(le) (adj)					
bisexuel(le) (n)					
gouine	✓				
gai(e) / gay (adj)					
gai(e) / gay (n)					
homosexuel(le) (adj)					
homosexuel(le) (n)					
homo (adj)					
homo (n)					
lesbien(ne) (adj)					
lesbienne (n)					
folle	✓	✓			
tante	✓				
inverti(e) (adj)					
inverti(e) (n)					
tapette	✓				
pédé	✓				
couple		✓			
partenaire					

PETIT LAROUSSE 2 (PL2)					
lemma	label	definition	example	marked cf.	usage note
compagne					
compagnon					
coït		✓			
copulation		✓			
homophobie					
V.I.H.					
Sida / S.I.D.A.					

ROBERT QUÉBÉCOIS 2 (RQ2)			
lemma	absence of lemma	presence of lemma	omission of culturally sensitive sense(s)
bisexuel(le) (adj)	✓		
bisexuel(le) (n)	✓		
gouine		✓	
gai(e) / gay (adj)		✓	
gai(e) / gay (n)		✓	
homosexuel(le) (adj)		✓	
homosexuel(le) (n)		✓	
homo (adj)	✓		
homo (n)		✓	
lesbien(ne) (adj)		✓	
lesbienne (n)		✓	
folle		✓	✓
tante		✓	
inverti(e) (adj)	✓		
inverti(e) (n)		✓	
tapette		✓	
pédé		☉ <sup>52</sup>	
couple		✓	
partenaire		✓	
compagnon		✓	
compagne		✓	
tribadisme	✓		
coït		✓	
copulation		✓	
fierté gaie et lesbienne	✓		

<sup>52</sup> The ☉ symbol indicates that the lexical unit in question is not listed as a separate headword, but is found in the entry for another related word, as a collocation, compound, fixed-expression or free-combination example.

ROBERT QUÉBÉCOIS 2 (RQ2)			
lemma	absence of lemma	presence of lemma	omission of culturally sensitive sense(s)
crime haineux	✓		
révéler l'homosexualité de qn	✓		
s'afficher ouvertement comme gai(e) / lesbienne	✓		
homophobie	✓		
droits des homosexuels	✓		
sauna		✓	✓
sécurisexe	✓		
V.I.H.		✓	
Sida / S.I.D.A.		✓	

ROBERT QUÉBÉCOIS 2 (RQ2)					
lemma	label	definition	example	marked cf.	usage note
bisexuel(le) (adj)					
bisexuel(le) (n)					
gouine	✓				
gai(e) (adj)			✓	✓	
gai(e) (n)				✓	
homosexuel(le) (adj)			✓	✓	
homosexuel(le) (n)				✓	
homo (n)					
lesbienne (adj)				✓	
lesbienne (n)				✓	
tante	✓			✓	
inverti(e) (n)					
tapette	✓		✓	✓	
pédé (under pédéraste)	✓			✓	
couple		✓			
partenaire					

ROBERT QUÉBÉCOIS 2 (RQ2)					
lemma	label	definition	example	marked cf.	usage note
compagne		✓			
compagnon					
coït		✓			
copulation		✓			
VIH					
SIDA					

ROBERT-COLLINS SENIOR ENGLISH-FRENCH DICTIONARY (RCS)			
lemma	absence of lemma	presence of lemma	omission of culturally-sensitive sense(s)
bisexual (adj)		✓	
bisexual (n)	✓		
dyke/dike		✓	
fag		✓	
gay (adj)		✓	
gay (n)		✓	
homo (adj)		✓	
homo (n)		✓	
homosexual (adj)		✓	
homosexual (n)		✓	
lesbian (adj)		✓	
lesbian (n)		✓	
pansy		✓	
queen		✓	
queer (adj)		✓	
queer (n)		✓	
couple		✓	
partner		✓	
significant other	✓		
tribadism	✓		
coitus		✓	
copulate		✓	
sexual intercourse		Ⓢ <sup>53</sup>	
gay pride	✓		
hate crime	✓		

<sup>53</sup> The Ⓢ symbol indicates that the lexical unit in question is not listed as a separate headword, but is found in the entry for another related word, as a collocation, compound, fixed-expression or free-combination example.

ROBERT-COLLINS SENIOR ENGLISH-FRENCH DICTIONARY (RCS)			
lemma	absence of lemma	presence of lemma	omission of culturally-sensitive sense(s)
to out (vt)		✓	
out (adj)	✓		
homophobia		✓	
gay rights	✓		
bathhouse		0	✓
safe sex		0	
HIV/hiv		✓	
AIDS/aids		✓	

ROBERT-COLLINS SENIOR ENGLISH-FRENCH DICTIONARY (RCS)						
lemma	label	semantic indication	equiv.	example	marked cross-ref.	usage note
bisexual (adj)			✓			
dyke	✓					
fag	✓					
gay (n)			✓			
gay (adj)						
homo (n)	✓					
homo (adj)	✓					
homosexual (n)						
homosexual (adj)						
lesbian (n)						
lesbian (adj)						
pansy	✓					
queen	✓					
queer (n)	✓					
queer (adj)	✓					
couple						
partner			½			

ROBERT-COLLINS SENIOR ENGLISH-FRENCH DICTIONARY (RCS)						
lemma	label	semantic indication	equiv.	example	marked cross-ref.	usage note
coitus						
copulate						
sexual intercourse						
to out (vt)						
homophobia						
safe sex						
HIV/hiv						
AIDS/aids						

**ROBERT-COLLINS SENIOR FRENCH-ENGLISH DICTIONARY (RCS)**

lemma	absence of lemma	presence of lemma	omission of culturally-sensitive sense(s)
bisexuel(le) (n)		✓	
bisexue(le) (adj)		✓	
gouine		✓	
gai(e)/gay (n)		✓	
gai(e)/gay (adj)		✓	
homo (n)		✓	
homo (adj)	✓		
homosexuel(le) (n)		✓	
homosexuel(le) (adj)		✓	
lesbienne (n)		✓	
lesbien(ne) (adj)	✓		
folle		✓	
tante		✓	
inverti(e) (adj)	✓		
inverti(e) (n)		✓	
tapette		✓	
pédé		✓	
couple		✓	
partenaire		✓	
compagne		✓	
compagnon		✓	
tribadisme	✓		
coït		✓	
copulation		✓	
fierté gaie et lesbienne	✓		
crime haineux	✓		
révéler l'homosexualité de qn	✓		
s'afficher ouvertement comme gai(e)/lesbienne	✓		

ROBERT-COLLINS SENIOR FRENCH-ENGLISH DICTIONARY (RCS)			
lemma	absence of lemma	presence of lemma	omission of culturally-sensitive sense(s)
homophobie	✓		
droits des homosexuels	✓		
sauna		✓	✓
sécurisexe	✓		
V.I.H.	✓		
S.I.D.A./Sida		✓	

ROBERT-COLLINS SENIOR FRENCH-ENGLISH DICTIONARY (RCS)						
lemma	label	semantic indication	equiv.	example	marked cross-ref.	usage note
bisexuel(le) (n)						
bisexuel(le) (adj)						
gouine	✓					
gai(e)/gay (n)	¿ <sup>54</sup>					
gai(e)/gay (adj)	¿					
homo (n)	✓		✓			
homosexuel(le) (n)						
homosexuel(le) (adj)						
lesbienne (n)						
folle	✓					
tante	✓					
inverti(e) (n)						
tapette	✓					
pédé	✓					
couple						
partenaire						
compagne						

<sup>54</sup> The ¿ symbol indicates that one variant of the of the lemma contains cultural information, while another spelling variant is free of cultural information.

ROBERT-COLLINS SENIOR FRENCH-ENGLISH DICTIONARY (RCS)						
lemma	label	semantic indication	equiv.	example	marked cross-ref.	usage note
compagnon						
coït						
copulation						
S.I.D.A./Sida						

OXFORD-HACHETTE ENGLISH-FRENCH DICTIONARY (OXHA)			
lemma	absence of lemma	presence of lemma	omission of culturally-sensitive sense(s)
bisexual (n)		✓	
bisexual (adj)		✓	
dyke		✓	
fag		✓	
gay (n)		✓	
gay (adj)		✓	
homo (n)		✓	
homo (adj)	✓		
homosexual (adj)		✓	
homosexual (n)		✓	
lesbian (n)		✓	
lesbian (adj)		✓	
pansy		✓	
queen		✓	
queer (adj)		✓	
queer (n)		✓	
couple		✓	
partner		✓	
significant other	✓		
tribadism	✓		
coitus		✓	
copulate		✓	
sexual intercourse		✓	
gay pride	✓		
hate crime	✓		
to out (vt)		✓	
out (adj)	✓		
homophobia		✓	

OXFORD-HACHETTE ENGLISH-FRENCH DICTIONARY (OXHA)			
lemma	absence of lemma	presence of lemma	omission of culturally-sensitive sense(s)
gay rights		☞ <sup>55</sup>	
bathroom		✓	
safe sex		✓	
HIV/hiv		✓	
AIDS/aids		✓	

OXFORD-HACHETTE ENGLISH-FRENCH DICTIONARY (OXHA)						
lemma	label	semantic indication	equiv.	example	marked cross-ref.	usage note
bisexual (n)						
bisexual (adj)						
dyke	✓					
fag	✓					
gay (n)						
gay (adj)						
homo (n)			✓			
homosexual (n)				✓		
homosexual (adj)						
lesbian (n)						
lesbian (adj)						
pansy	✓					
queen	✓					
queer (n)	✓					
queer (adj)	✓					
couple						
partner						

<sup>55</sup> The ☞ symbol indicates that the lexical unit in question is not listed as a separate headword, but is found in the entry for another related word, as a collocation, compound, fixed-expression or free-combination example.

OXFORD-HACHETTE ENGLISH-FRENCH DICTIONARY (OXHA)						
lemma	label	semantic indication	equiv.	example	marked cross-ref.	usage note
coitus						
copulation						
sexual intercourse						
to out (vt)						
homophobia						
gay rights						
bathhouse	✓					
safe sex						
HIV/hiv						
AIDS/aids						

OXFORD-HACHETTE FRENCH-ENGLISH DICTIONARY (OXHA)			
lemma	absence of lemma	presence of lemma	omission of culturally-sensitive sense(s)
bisexuel(le) (adj)		✓	
bisexuel(le) (n)		✓	
gouine		✓	
gai(e)/gay (adj)		✓	
gai(e)/gay (n)		✓	
homo (adj)		✓	
homo (n)		✓	
homosexuel(le) (adj)		✓	
homosexuel(le) (n)		✓	
lesbien(ne) (adj)		✓	
lesbienne (n)		✓	
folle		✓	
tante		✓	
inverti(e) (adj)	✓		
inverti(e) (n)		✓	
tapette		✓	
pédé		✓	
couple		✓	
partenaire		✓	
compagne		✓	
compagnon		✓	
tribadisme	✓		
coït		✓	
copulation		✓	
fierté gaie et lesbienne	✓		
crime haineux	✓		
révéler l'homosexualité de qn	✓		
s'afficher ouvertement comme gai(e)/lesbienne	✓		

OXFORD-HACHETTE FRENCH-ENGLISH DICTIONARY (OXHA)			
lemma	absence of lemma	presence of lemma	omission of culturally-sensitive sense(s)
homophobie	✓		
droits des homosexuels	✓		
sauna		✓	✓
sécurisexe	✓		
V.I.H./vih		✓	
S.I.D.A./sida		✓	

OXFORD-HACHETTE FRENCH-ENGLISH DICTIONARY (OXHA)						
lemma	label	semantic indication	equiv.	example	marked cross-ref.	usage note
bisexuel(le) (adj)						
bisexuel(le) (n)						
gouine	✓					
gai(e)/gay (adj)	¿ <sup>56</sup>					
gai(e)/gay (n)	¿					
homo (adj)	✓		✓			
homo (n)	✓		✓			
homosexuel(le) (adj)						
homosexuel(le) (n)						
lesbien(ne) (adj)						
lesbienne (n)						
folle	✓					
tante	✓					
inverti(e) (n)						
tapette	✓					
pédé	✓			✓		
couple						

<sup>56</sup> The ¿ symbol indicates that one variant of the of the lemma contains cultural information, while another spelling variant is free of cultural information.

OXFORD-HACHETTE FRENCH-ENGLISH DICTIONARY (OXHA)						
lemma	label	semantic indication	equiv.	example	marked cross-ref.	usage note
partenaire						
compagne						
compagnon						
coït						
copulation						
VIH/vih						
SIDA/sida						

HASH ENGLISH-FRENCH DICTIONARY (HASH2)			
lemma	absence of lemma	presence of lemma	omission of culturally-sensitive sense(s)
bisexual (adj)		✓	
bisexual (n)		✓	
dyke/dike		✓	
fag		✓	
gay (adj)		✓	
gay (n)		✓	
homo (adj)	✓		
homo (n)		✓	
homosexual (adj)		✓	
homosexual (n)		✓	
lesbian (adj)		✓	
lesbian (n)		✓	
pansy		✓	
queen		✓	
queer (adj)	✓		
queer (n)		✓	
couple		✓	
partner		✓	
significant other		Ⓟ <sup>57</sup>	
tribadism	✓		
coitus		✓	
copulate		✓	
sexual intercourse		Ⓟ	
gay pride	✓		
hate crime	✓		

<sup>57</sup> The Ⓟ symbol indicates that the lexical unit in question is not listed as a separate headword, but is found in the entry for another related word, as a collocation, compound, fixed-expression or free-combination example.

HASH ENGLISH-FRENCH DICTIONARY (HASH2)			
lemma	absence of lemma	presence of lemma	omission of culturally-sensitive sense(s)
to out (vt)		✓	
out (adj)		✓	
homophobia		✓	
gay rights	✓		
bathhouse		✓	✓
safe sex		✓	
HIV/hiv		✓	
AIDS/aids		✓	

HASH ENGLISH-FRENCH DICTIONARY (HASH2)						
lemma	label	semantic indication	equiv.	example	marked cross-ref.	usage note
bisexual (adj)						
bisexual (n)						
dyke	✓					
fag	✓					
gay (adj)						
gay (n)			✓			
homo (n)	✓					
homosexual (adj)						
homosexual (n)						
lesbian (adj)						
lesbian (n)						
pansy	✓					
queen	✓					
queer (n)	✓					
couple				✓		
partner						
significant other			✓			

HASH ENGLISH-FRENCH DICTIONARY (HASH2)						
lemma	label	semantic indication	equiv.	example	marked cross-ref.	usage note
coitus						
copulate						
sexual intercourse						
out (adj)						
out (vt)						
homophobia						
safe sex (under safe)						
HIV/hiv						
AIDS/aids						

HASH FRENCH-ENGLISH DICTIONARY (HASH2)			
lemma	absence of lemma	presence of lemma	omission of culturally-sensitive sense(s)
bisexuel(le) (adj)		✓	
bisexuel(le) (n)	✓		
gouine		✓	
gai(e)/gay (adj)		✓	
gai(e)/gay (n)		✓	
homo (adj)		✓	
homo (n)		✓	
homosexuel(le) (adj)		✓	
homosexuel(le) (n)		✓	
lesbien(ne) (adj)		✓	
lesbienne (n)		✓	
folle		✓	
tante		✓	
inverti(e) (adj)	✓		
inverti(e) (n)		✓	
tapette		✓	
pédé		✓	
couple		✓	
partenaire		✓	
compagne		✓	
compagnon		✓	
tribadisme	✓		
coït		✓	
copulation		✓	
fierté gaye et lesbienne	✓		
crime haineux	✓		
révéler l'homosexualité de qn	✓		
s'afficher ouvertement comme gai(e)/lesbienne	✓		

HASH FRENCH-ENGLISH DICTIONARY (HASH2)			
lemma	absence of lemma	presence of lemma	omission of culturally-sensitive sense(s)
homophobie	✓		
droits des homosexuels	✓		
sauna		✓	✓
sécurisexe	✓		
VIH/vih		✓	
SIDA/sida		✓	

HASH FRENCH-ENGLISH DICTIONARY (HASH2)						
lemma	label	semantic indication	equiv.	example	marked cross-ref.	usage note
bisexuel(le) (adj)						
gouine	✓					
gai(e)/gay (adj)	✓					
gai(e)/gay (n)	✓					
homo (adj)			✓			
homo (n)			✓			
homosexuel(le) (adj)						
homosexuel(le) (n)						
lesbien(ne) (adj)						
lesbienne (n)						
folle	✓			✓		
tante	✓					
inverti(e) (n)						
tapette	✓					
pédé	✓					
couple						
partenaire						
compagne						
compagnon						

<b>HASH FRENCH-ENGLISH DICTIONARY (HASH2)</b>						
<b>lemma</b>	<b>label</b>	<b>semantic indication</b>	<b>equiv.</b>	<b>example</b>	<b>marked cross-ref.</b>	<b>usage note</b>
coït						
copulation						
VIH/vih						
SIDA/sida						

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