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## ***A Study in the Developments of the Macro-Structure of Siraiki Dictionaries***

### **Abstract:**

The present study investigates and evaluates the macro-structure of the dictionaries of the Siraiki language. The main objective of this research is to explore the strengths and weaknesses of almost all the existing Siraiki dictionaries in the light of the modern postulates of lexicography. This research is of qualitative nature. A check-list of the properties of the macro-structure of dictionaries was prepared following the studies of Hartmann (1983), Bergenholtz and Trap (1995), Béjoint (2000), Hartmann (2001), Landau (2001), Jackson (2002), Bowker (2003) and Ahmad (2009, 2010). Seventeen dictionaries of the Siraiki language were collected from different sources and were analyzed. A list consisting of thirteen properties of the macro-structure of dictionaries was prepared. These dictionaries were divided into two sections: (a) dictionaries compiled before the creation of Pakistan and (b) dictionaries compiled after the creation of Pakistan. The study reported that the dictionaries, published before and after the partition, have been found with many deficiencies regarding their macro-structure. The most important components of the macro-structure of the dictionaries just like guide for user, symbol of pronunciation, encyclopedic note, middle matter, indices, information label and list of defining vocabulary were not entertained by a single dictionary.

## **Keywords:**

Siraiki Dictionary Macro-structure, Lexicography Structure

## **1. Introduction:**

Lexicography is a specialized activity. It is related to dictionary making. It is an 'academic field having two sub-divisions namely lexicographic practice and theory' (Hartmann and James, 1998). The practical aspect of lexicography is concerned with the professional activity of compiling reference works. A lexicographic project involves three basic operations: fieldwork for gathering and recording of raw data, description or editing lexis and publishing the final product as a dictionary. Lexicographic theory or dictionary research on the other hand pertains to the theoretical aspect of lexicography which is concerned with the academic study of such areas as the nature, purpose, range, history, typology, use and criticism of dictionaries and other reference works. With users' reference needs increasingly diverse, more emphasis has been placed on the theory leading to the production of good dictionaries.

Various international bodies such as, The DSN (The Dictionary Society of North America), the LSI (The lexicographical Society of India), the EURALEX (The European Association for Lexicography), the AUSTRALEX (The Australian Association for Lexicography), the LSC (The Lexicographical Society of China), the VietLex (The Vietnam Lexicography Centre), the AFRILEX (The African Association for Lexicography) and the ASIALEX (The Asian Association for Lexicography) are providing insights on theoretical aspects of lexicography.

### **1.1. Purpose of the Study:**

People started taking interest in learning foreign languages and this gave rise to user perspective of the late 1980's leading to the compilation of user-friendly dictionaries. Dictionary deals with lexis as it is used in various contexts. Dictionaries and thesauruses were developed to cater to this need of users. Dictionaries were developed in different languages. But, unfortunately, very few dictionaries appeared on the scene in rather neglected languages like Siraiki and the analysis of these dictionaries show that these dictionaries are not compiled in accordance with the modern lexicographic practice. The

approaches and method adopted for producing these dictionaries are far from the modern trends and postulates of lexicography and thus do not perform the desired function of dictionary.

### **1.2. Objectives of the Study:**

The dictionaries available on the market are not up to the internationally recognized lexicographic standards. The researcher aims to highlight the status of available dictionaries of Siraiki. After describing the salient properties of the available Siraiki dictionaries, the researcher aims to compare them with the modern dictionaries of an international repute.

### **1.3. Research Questions:**

This research revolves around the following questions regarding the current status of available Siraiki dictionaries:

- ☆ Are the design features of Siraiki dictionaries in consonance with modern lexicographic principles and practice?
- ☆ Is there any development in the macro-structures of dictionaries compiled before the creation of Pakistan?
- ☆ Is there any development in the macro-structures of Siraiki dictionaries compiled after the creation of Pakistan?
- ☆ How can the current dictionaries be upgraded to make them user friendly?

### **1.4 Significance of the Study:**

The current study intends to analyze and evaluate the dictionaries of Siraiki language and to preserve and promote the Siraiki language which at present lacks documentation and is sadly neglected and marginalized. It will also highlight the importance of Siraiki dictionaries and will bring to light the history of Siraiki dictionaries in Pakistan. The teachers and the students will be informed about the art of developing reference skills. The improvement in different design features of Siraiki dictionaries is also suggested to bring them on par with successful dictionaries of other languages. It is hoped that this study will also provide the publishers with some valuable insights. The publishers will be able to use appropriate methods in compiling the Siraiki dictionaries to make them user-friendly. Importance is attached to user-friendliness in dictionaries is the focus of modern lexicographic practice which implies that the content of the

dictionary should be made as accessible as possible so that the user may be able to retrieve the required information. On the whole, the study aimed at the overall improvement in the macro- structure of the Siraiki dictionaries.

## 2. Review of Related Literature:

Ahmad (2010) explored the historical development of Urdu lexicography in Pakistan. The study focused on the development in the macrostructure and microstructure of the selected types of Urdu dictionaries. These dictionaries were categorized under four major types: (a) general-purpose dictionaries, (b) pedagogical dictionaries, (c) LSP dictionaries, and (e) historical dictionaries. The current study is qualitative in its tincture. A checklist regarding macro- and micro-structures of a dictionary was prepared and was used as a tool for data collection. Various structures of the macrostructure include: preface/introduction, guide for user, abbreviations list, symbols of pronunciation, encyclopedic note, wordlist, index, appendices, label of information; and characteristics of the microstructure including headword, spelling, pronunciation, inflections, wordclass, senses, definition/s, examples, usage, cross-reference, illustration, run-ons, etymology were used for analysis. He selected 22 general-purpose dictionaries, 05 pedagogical dictionaries, 15 LSP dictionaries, and 03 historical dictionaries for analysis. His study reported:

Dictionaries used for general purposes offer the features of macrostructure such as: contents (13.63%), preface (90.90%), introduction (27.27%), and guide for user (4.54%), abbreviations list (68.18%), symbols of pronunciation (4.54%), encyclopedic note (13.63%), appendices (4.54%), and alphabetic list of words (100%).

Qualities of microstructure of the general purpose dictionaries include: Spelling (100%), pronunciation (90.90%), definition (40.90%), examples (31.81%), word class (59.09%), senses (50%), cross-reference (27.27%), origin (54.54%), run-ons (13.63%).

Pedagogical dictionaries offer the qualities of macrostructure such as: preface/introduction (80%), and alphabetic list of words (80%). Other qualities of macrostructure are missing.

Features of microstructure of the Pedagogical dictionaries include:

Spelling (80%), pronunciation (60%), examples (40%), usage (60%), word class (40%), senses (40%), cross reference (20%), illustration (20%), inflections (20%), and run-ons (40%).

LSP dictionaries offer the features of macrostructure such as: contents (20%), preface/introduction (100%), and user's guide (13%), list of abbreviations (13%), symbol of pronunciation (13%), appendices (6%), and alphabetic list of words (100%).

Features of microstructure of the LSP dictionaries include: Spelling (100%), pronunciation (61%), definition (46%), examples (33%), usage (6%), word class (13%), senses (50%), cross reference (20%), illustrations (6%), and run-ons (13%).

Historical dictionaries offer the qualities of macrostructure such as: contents (66.6%), preface (100%), and guide for user (33.3%), list of abbreviations (66.6%), symbol of pronunciation (33.3%), encyclopedic note (66.6%), appendices (33.3%), information label (33.3%) and alphabetic list of words (100%).

Qualities of microstructure of the historical dictionaries include: Spelling (100%), spelling variant (33.3%), pronunciation (33.3%), definition (66.6%), order of definition (33.3%), usage (100%), examples (31.81%), word class (100%), senses (50%), cross reference (66.6%), origin (33.3%), run-ons (66.6%), contextual quotation (100%), and senses (66.6%).

### **3. Research Methodology:**

The nature of this study is qualitative. The purpose of this study is to examine the qualities of the macro-structure of the existing Siraiki dictionaries and to assess the usefulness of these dictionaries.

#### **3.1 Data Collection:**

Data is collected by conducting a survey of the libraries, such as: Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan and the Islamia University Bahawalpur; and the private libraries of Shaukat Mughal, JamsheedClaunchvi and SajjadHaiderPervaiz; and from the publishers such as Siraiki Adabi Board, Multan, Jhoke publishers, Dolat Gate, Multan and the Siraiki AdabiMajlis, Bahawalpur.

#### **3.2 Limitations in Data Collection:**

The current study is aimed at drawing the macro-structural development

and the usefulness of the existing Siraiki dictionaries which are available in Pakistan. As it was impossible to cover every aspect of the phenomenon, only those dictionaries and glossaries were collected for analyses which were available in the country. The researcher was successful in collecting Siraiki dictionaries and glossaries.

### **3.3 Research Tools:**

A checklist was prepared as a research tool for the investigation of Siraiki dictionaries. The current study intended at reviewing the growth in the macro-structure of Siraiki dictionaries. According to Jackson (2002), it was impossible for the critic 'to thoroughly read a dictionary, he searches additional procedures such as sampling, or having a judiciously designated checklist of items and properties to investigate'. It portends that checklist is the most suitable tool for the analysis of a dictionary. The studies of Hartmann (1983), Bergenholtz and Trap (1995), Béjoint (2000), Hartmann (2001), Landau (2001), Jackson (2002), Bowker (2003) and Ahmad (2009, 2010) were referred to in compiling the checklist. Following qualities of macro-structure were included in the checklist.

#### **3.3.1 Macrostructure:**

The overall organization and structure of the dictionary is called the macrostructure of a dictionary. According to Hartmann and James (1998), macrostructure is 'the whole list structure which allows the compiler and the user to find information in a reference work'. The main constituents of the macrostructure of the dictionary are 'front matter, headwords list, middle matter and back matter' (Hartmann, 2001). According to Jackson (2002), the macrostructure of the dictionary comprises of three major parts: 'the front matter, the body and the appendices'. The main qualities of the macrostructure studied by the researchers are as follows:

##### **3.3.1.1 Front Matter:**

Front matter consists of 'those constituent parts of a macrostructure of dictionary that come first in the central word-list portion---it includes: title page, copyright page and imprint, acknowledgements and dedication, foreword or preface, table of contents, list of contributors, list of abbreviations and/or illustrations used,

pronunciation key, guide for user, note on the nature, history and structure of the language, dictionary grammar' (Hartmann and James, 1998).

#### **3.3.1.1.1. Contents:**

In the dictionary, a list of contents is given to help the user, so that the user may be able to access the required information. According to Bergenholtz and Trap (1995), it is the 'first central dictionary component'.

#### **3.3.1.1.2. Preface/Introduction**

Preface and Introduction are the major components of the front matter of the dictionary. Generally, the compiler or the editor of dictionary writes the foreword. It includes data about 'function, purpose, scope and application of the dictionary' (Bergenholtz and Trap, 1995). Occasionally, an introduction is given instead of preface. Hartmann (2001) gives the example of Dictionary of Lexicography. It includes an introduction of eight pages.

#### **3.3.1.1.3. Guide for user:**

Guide for user provides the dictionary utilizers with the material on how to recover information from the dictionary. The purpose of guide for user, according to Landau (2001), is 'to describe as clearly as possible all the kinds of information included in the dictionary, to show the reader how to interpret the data given (i.e. how to read the dictionary's style), and to provide clues for locating as quickly as possible particular items of information'. To put it simply, the guide answers the questions, like: What's in it?, What does it mean? and How do I find it? Hartmann (2001) labels it 'operational methods used in dictionary' and it may 'comprise of a sole page diagram or a longer account' (Jackson, 2002).

#### **3.3.1.1.4. List of Abbreviations:**

An abbreviation is 'a shortened form, phrase or term that represents its full form'. Abbreviations are frequently used in dictionaries to designate a word's grammatical role (e.g. vtfor transitive verb) or morphological feature (e.g. m or mascfor masculine) or to label a specific usage (e.g. obsfor obsolete) etc. (Hartmann and James, 1998). Marked lists of abbreviations used in the dictionary are given in guide for user. It should be incorporated in the front matter of the dictionary (Jackson, 2002).

#### **3.3.1.1.5. Pronunciation Symbols:**

A comprehensive list of symbol of pronunciation is given in the front matter of the dictionary. According to Jackson (2002), 'aclarificationrepresenting the transcription system used for demonstrating pronunciation' should be incorporatedfor a dictionary. This helps the user to understand how a headword is pronounced.

### **3.3.1.1.6. Encyclopedic Notes:**

Encyclopedic notes should be incorporated in the dictionary keeping in mind the level and knowledge of the user. Jackson (2002) portends it 'an essay on related topic'. According to Bergenholtz and Trap (1995), 'encyclopedic information may be incorporated either in the front matter or the back matter of dictionary'.

### **3.3.1.2. World List:**

According to Hartmann and James (1998), it is 'the primary order in which entries in dictionaries and other reference works are given in hierarchy'. Each language has a set of letters and they are in strict order. Lexical items are arranged alphabetically in the dictionary. This helps the user to find the lemma in the dictionary.

### **3.3.1.3. Middle Matter:**

The middle-matter of a dictionary comprises 'those constituents of the macrostructure of dictionary which may be incorporated into the central word-list segment without establishing a constituent part of it ----itcomprisesof plates of illustrations, maps or diagrams, grammatical terms or semantic fields list and encyclopedic information'(Hartmann and James, 1998).

### **3.3.1.4. Back Matter:**

The back matter of a dictionary includes 'those constituent parts of a dictionary's macrostructure which are positioned between the central word-list segment and the end of the work ----it comprisesof personal and place names; weights and measures; military ranks; chemical elements; alphabetic and numerical symbols; musical notation; quotations and proverbs and index' (Hartmann and James, 1998).

### **3.3.1.4.1. Index:**

The index is given in the back matter of a dictionary for the guidance of the user. It is given for the user in order to locate information in the dictionary. It comprises of



'catch words' (Bergenholtz and Trap, 1995) which are prescribed alphabetically.

### **3.3.1.4.2. Appendices:**

Appendices are included in the back matter of dictionary (Bergenholtz and Trap, 1995). In this part of the dictionary, subject, structure or purpose of the dictionary is given as additional information. According to Jackson (2002), appendices 'may be numerous and even non-lexical'.

### **3.3.1.4.3. Informative Labels:**

According to Bergenholtz and Trap (1995), informative labels are concise pieces of information that give the reader a truthful impression of the contents of the dictionary. The most typical and best-known example of an informative lexicographical label is the back-cover text. The contents of informative labels include such types of information, such as:

1. The subject field(s) covered by the dictionary
2. Whether the dictionary in question is a sub-field or single-field dictionary
3. The number of lemmata
4. Which types of information are provided in the dictionary, including information in the articles, such as definitions, examples, phrases, illustrations, encyclopedic section(s), etc.?
5. Dictionary target group
6. Lexicographer's background and qualifications

## **4. Data Analysis:**

### **4.1. The Developments in the Macro-Structures of Siraiki Dictionaries before the Creation of Pakistan**

The pre-going debate explicates the improvement in the Siraiki dictionaries. Following table is drawn on the basis of pre-going argument to clarify it.

**Table 4.1.** The Improvements in the Constructions of Siraiki Dictionaries before the Creation of Pakistan:

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Dictionary</b>	<b>Publishing Year</b>	<b>Features of Macrostructure used in the dictionary</b>
1	Nisaab Zaroori (Obligatory Curriculum)	1797	Introduction List of Abbreviations
2	Glossary of the Agricultural Terms	1856	

3	Glossary of the Multani Language	1881	Contents Introduction List of Abbreviations Alphabetic List of words
4	Grammar and Dictionary of Western Punjabi	1899	Contents Preface Introduction List of Abbreviations Alphabetic List of Words
5	Dictionary of Jatki or Western Punjabi	1900	Preface Introduction List of Abbreviations Alphabetic List of Words

Table 4.1 reveals the fact that these dictionaries use very limited qualities of macro-structure of dictionary which cannot be compromised in any case according to modern lexicographic practice. Qualities of macrostructure such as: guide for user, symbols of pronunciation, encyclopedic annotation, middle-matter, index, appendices and a list of defining vocabulary are not used by a single developer.

On the basis of the table 4.1, the percentage of addition of information in the macro-structure of the dictionaries is calculated. The dictionaries of Siraiki were published with their specific aim at various stages of the development in their lexicographic tradition. Therefore, it will be of limited use of them in terms of the percentage of inclusion of information categories in the macro-structure from the viewpoint of the modern lexicography. However, such an analysis may be helpful in bringing in certain changes in these dictionaries as they are being reprinted from time to time without considering their limitations. The publishers are required to be sensitized with the diverse needs and changes in these works, so as to make them user-friendly. On the basis of this analysis of the different kinds of dictionaries, further lexicographers of the Siraiki language may be able to evolve a framework for compiling Siraiki monolingual dictionaries on modern Western lexicographic principles.

**Table 4.2.** Percentage of Qualities Included in the Structures of Siraiki

Dictionaries before the Creation of Pakistan.

Sr. No.	Name of the Dictionary	Percentage of Features included in the Macrostructure
1	NisaabZaroori(Obligatory Curriculum)	15.38%
2	Glossary of the Agricultural Terms	NIL
3	Glossary of the Multani Language	30.76%
4	Grammar and Dictionary of Western Punjabi	38.46%
5	Dictionary of Jatki or Western Punjabi	30.76%

It is apparent from table 4.2 that the dictionaries use very inadequate properties regarding the macro-structure of dictionary. Five dictionaries are taken as sample and their structures are analyzed on the basis of check list given in research methodology. Thirteen qualities of macro-structure of the dictionary are included in the checklist and on the basis of this checklist, four dictionaries are analyzed. Glossary of the Agricultural Terms could not be found by the researcher. But the analysis of the dictionaries shows that these dictionaries employed limited qualities due of course to the various factors like lack of funds absence of lexicographic training, involvement of individual rather than a team and availability of corpus. NisaabZaroori (Obligatory Curriculum) utilizes 15.38% ,Glossary of the Multani Language employs 30.76%, Grammar and Dictionary of Western Punjabi includes 38.46% and Dictionary of Jatki or Western Punjabi entertains 30.76% qualities of macrostructure of microstructure.

The overall analysis of the structures of the dictionaries reveals the fact that these dictionaries use very limited qualities. There is a little bit of development in the structures of dictionaries which is not worth mentioning. The analysis shows the fact that many important qualities are ignored by the compilers.

#### **4.2. Improvements in the Macrostructure of Siraiki Dictionaries before the Creation of Pakistan**

The scrutiny of the table 4.2 displays that there is no noteworthy improvement in the structures of Siraiki dictionaries before the creation of Pakistan. Now the following calculations through mathematical means highlight the fact manifestly.

**Table 4.3.** Analysis of the qualities of Macrostructure Used in the Siraiki

#### Dictionaries before the Creation of Pakistan

Sr. No.	Feature	Number of Dictionaries which include the Feature	Percentage
1	Contents	02	50%
2	Preface	02	50%
3	Introduction	04	100%
4	Guide for user	00	00%
5	List of Abbreviations	04	100%
6	Pronunciation Symbols	00	00%
7	Encyclopedic Note	00	00%
8	Middle-matter	00	00%
9	Index	00	00%
10	Appendices	00	00%
11	Information Label	00	00%
12	Alphabetic List of Words	03	75%
13	List of Defining Vocabulary	00	00%

It is evident from the table 4.3 that 50% dictionaries use contents and preface, 100% dictionaries provide introduction and list of abbreviation and 75% dictionaries follow an alphabetical order while arranging the lexical items. The rest of the qualities, such as: guide for user, symbols of pronunciation, encyclopedic note, middle-matter, index, appendices, label of information and of defining vocabulary list are left untouched. Not a single dictionary used these qualities.

The facts revealed in the table 4.3 show that no significant and remarkable development in the macrostructure of Siraiki dictionaries is made.

#### **4.3 The Developments in the Structures of Siraiki Dictionaries after the Creation of Pakistan**

The pregoing debate illuminates the development in the Siraiki dictionaries. The below given table is sketched on the base of a foregoing argument to enlighten it.

**Table 4.4** The Improvements in the Structures of Siraiki Dictionaries after the Creation of Pakistan

Sr. No.	Name of the Dictionary	Publishing Year	Features of Macrostructure used in the dictionary
1	Dar-o-Gauhar	1952	Preface Introduction
2	Lughaat-e-Siraiki(Dictionary of Siraiki)	1965	Preface Introduction Alphabetic List of Words
3	Siraiki Sammal(Heritage of Siraiki)	1977	Contents Preface Introduction
4	Lughaat-e-Dilshadia: Urdu to Siraiki (Dictionary of Dilshad: Urdu to Siraiki)	1979	Contents Introduction Appendixes Alphabetic List of Words
5	Naveekli Siraiki Urdu Dictionary(Solitary Siraiki to Urdu Dictionary)	1980	Preface Alphabetic List of Words
6	Lughaat-e-Dilshadia: Siraiki to Urdu(Dictionary of Dilshad: Siraiki to Urdu)	1981	Contents Introduction Alphabetic List of Words
7	Lughaat-e-Fareedi(Dictionary of Fareed)	1984	Preface Alphabetic List of Words
8	Chand Siraiki IstahaatwaMutaradifaat (A few Siraiki Terms and Synonyms)	1999	NIL
9	Qadeem Siraiki Urdu Lughat(Archaic Siraiki Urdu Dictionary)	2004	Preface List of Abbreviations Alphabetic List of Words
10	PehliWaddi Siraiki Lughat(The First Large Siraiki Dictionary)	2007	Introduction Appendixes Alphabetic List of Words

11	Shaukat-ul-Lughaat (Dictionary of Shaukat)	2010	Introduction List of Abbreviations Alphabetic List of Words
12	Poothi	2011	Contents Appendixes

Table 4.4 reveals the fact that very restricted properties of macro-structure are used in these dictionaries. Not a single dictionary uses these qualities of macrostructure, such as: guide for user, symbol of pronunciation, encyclopedic note, middle matter, index and a list of defining vocabulary.

On the basis of the table 4.4, the percentage of inclusion of information in the macro-structure of the dictionaries is calculated.

**Table 4.5.** Percentage of the properties included in the Structures of Siraiki Dictionaries after the Creation of Pakistan

Sr. No.	Name of the Dictionary	Percentage of Features included in the Macrostructure
1	Dar-o-Gauhar	15.38%
2	Lughaat-e-Siraiki(Dictionary of Siraiki)	23.07%
3	SiraikiSammal(Heritage of Siraiki)	23.07%
4	Lughaat-e-Dilshadia: Urdu to Siraiki (Dictionary of Dilshad: Urdu to Siraiki)	30.76%
5	Naveekli Siraiki Urdu Dictionary(Solitary Siraiki to Urdu Dictionary)	15.38%
6	Lughaat-e-Dilshadia: Siraiki to Urdu(Dictionary of Dilshad: Siraiki to Urdu)	23.07%
7	Lughaat-e-Fareedi(Dictionary of Fareed)	15.38%
8	Chand Siraiki IstahaatwaMutaradifaat (A few Siraiki Terms and Synonyms)	00.00%
9	Qadeem Siraiki Urdu Lughat(Archaic Siraiki Urdu Dictionary)	23.07%
10	PehliWaddi Siraiki Lughat(The First Big Siraiki Dictionary)	23.07%

11	Shaukat-ul-Lughaat (Dictionary of Shaukat)	23.07%
12	Poothi	15.38%

Table 4.5 shows that the dictionaries of Siraiki use very limited qualities regarding the macro-structure of dictionary. Twelve dictionaries are taken as sample and their structures are analyzed on the criterion of checklist given in research methodology. Thirteen qualities of macro-structure of the dictionary are included in the checklist and on the basis of this checklist, all the dictionaries were perused. But the analysis of the dictionaries reveals that these dictionaries utilize limited qualities. Only one dictionary 'Lughaat-e-Dilshadia: Urdu to Siraiki' [Dictionary of Dilshad: Urdu to Siraiki] (1979) uses 30.76% qualities of macrostructure; Six dictionaries, such as: 'Lughaat-e-Siraiki [Dictionary of Siraiki] (1965), Siraiki Sammal [Heritage of Siraiki] (1977), Lughaat-e-Dilshadia: Siraiki to Urdu [Dictionary of Dilshad: Siraiki to Urdu] (1981), Qadeem Siraiki Urdu Lughat [Archaic Siraiki Urdu Dictionary] (2004), PehliWaddi Siraiki Lughat [The First Large Siraiki Dictionary] (2007) and Shaukat-ul-Lughaat [Dictionary of Shaukat] (2010)' employ 23.07% qualities of macrostructure; four dictionaries, such as: 'Dar-o-Gauhar (1952), Naveekli Siraiki Urdu Dictionary [Solitary Siraiki to Urdu Dictionary] (1980), Lughaat-e-Fareedi [Dictionary of Fareed] (1984) and Poothi (2011)' entertain only 15.38% features of macrostructure. No feature of macrostructure is used in 'Chand Siraiki IstahaatwaMutaradifaat [A few Siraiki Terms and Synonyms] (1999)'.

The overall analysis of the structures of the dictionaries exposes the fact that these dictionaries used very limited qualities. They are not well formed and are not user-friendly. There is a little bit of development in the structures of dictionaries which is not worth mentioning. The analysis reveals that many important properties are ignored in Siraiki Dictionaries.

#### **4.4 Developments in the Macrostructure of Siraiki Dictionaries after the Creation of Pakistan**

The analysis of the table 4.5 displays that no significant development in the structures of Siraiki Dictionaries is made. Lexicographic practice is haphazard and relies mainly on the local tradition of compiling dictionaries without taking the user's perspective. Language preservation and documentation seems to be one of

the prime motives behind these works mainly claimed out by individuals. Now, I calculate the percentage of incorporation of different properties of macrostructure in Siraiki dictionaries.

**Table 4.6** Analysis of the Properties of Macrostructure Used in the Siraiki Dictionaries after the Creation of Pakistan

Sr. No.	Feature	Number of Dictionaries which include the Feature	Percentage
1	Contents	04	33.33%
2	Preface	06	50%
3	Introduction	07	58.33%
4	User's Guide	00	00%
5	List of Abbreviations	02	16.66%
6	Pronunciation Symbols	00	00%
7	Encyclopedic Note	00	00%
8	Middle matter	00	00%
9	Index	00	00%
10	Appendices	03	25%
11	Information Label	00	00%
12	Alphabetic List of Words	08	66.66%
13	List of Defining Vocabulary	00	00%

Table 4.6 reflects that 33.33% dictionaries use contents, 50% dictionaries include preface, 58.33% dictionaries provide introduction, 16.66% dictionaries offer list of abbreviation, 25% dictionaries give appendixes and 66.66% dictionaries follow an alphabetical order while arranging the lexical items. The rest of the properties, such as: guide for user, symbol of pronunciation, encyclopedic note, middle-matter, index, label for information and of defining vocabulary list are not included. Not a single compiler of these dictionaries bothers to use these properties.

The facts revealed in the table 4.6 show that no significant and remarkable development in the macrostructure of Siraiki dictionaries is made.



**Table 4.7.** Overall Analysis of the Macro-structure of Siraiki Dictionaries

Sr. No.	Features of Macro-structure	No. of Dictionaries Using This Feature	Percentage
1	Contents	06	37.5%
2	Preface	08	50%
3	Introduction	11	68.75%
4	Users' Guide	Nil	00%
5	List of Abbreviations	06	37.5%
6	Pronunciation symbols	Nil	00%
7	Encyclopedic note	Nil	00%
8	Middle matter	Nil	00%
9	Index	Nil	00%
10	Appendices	03	18.75%
11	Information label	Nil	00%
12	Alphabetical list of words	11	68.75%
13	List of defining vocabulary	Nil	00%

Regarding the macro-structure, the findings revealed that 37.5% dictionaries utilized the components of contents and list of abbreviations, 50% dictionaries provided preface, 68.75% dictionaries provided introduction and alphabetical list of words and 18.75 % dictionaries offered appendices. The rest of the components just like guide for user, symbol of pronunciation, encyclopedic note, middle matter, indices, information label and of defining vocabulary list were not incorporated by a single dictionary.

## 5. Conclusion:

The effectiveness and usefulness of the Siraiki dictionaries available in Pakistan was scrutinized at length. The principal purpose of this research is to propose how to bring betterment in the excellence in the existing Siraiki dictionaries in Pakistan, so that, they may be user-friendly. Siraiki is one of the oldest languages of the Indus valley but the state of lexicographic practice presents a dismal view on the whole. The Siraiki dictionaries were viewed in context to formulate a holistic view regarding the state of lexicography in Siraiki. The

findings pertain to certain aspects of lexicographic principles and practice in Siraiki and would be greatly advantageous and beneficial to the lexicographers, publishers, teachers, learners and students alike. The major findings of the study relate to the evaluation of the macro-structure of the Siraiki dictionaries; macro-structure of all the dictionaries was examined on the basis of checklist. An effort has been made to explore how far these dictionaries are user-friendly and what properties render these dictionaries less useful.

In order to examine the macro-structure of the Siraiki dictionaries, a checklist was developed to check the dictionary structures. Seventeen Dictionaries and Glossaries of the Siraiki Language were collected from a variety of sources. With the exception of one seventeen dictionaries and glossaries were analyzed extensively as the dictionary could not be found despite maximum effort.

■ Are the design features of Siraiki Dictionaries in consonance with modern lexicographic principles and practice?

- No, the dictionaries analyzed and studied provided a very sad picture of lexicography in reference to the macro-structure. Each lexicographer employed the properties which suited to him ostensibly due to lack of lexicographic knowledge and reliance over the traditional methods of dictionary making in this region. Moreover, the compilers of these dictionaries were language scholars who alone could not carry out such a task as involves professional lexicographers. Well-designed dictionaries are excellent by dint of their structure both micro and macro and these structures fully conform to the parameter of user's friendliness and easy access to the desired lexical item.

■ Is there any development in the macro-structure of dictionaries compiled before the creation of Pakistan?

- Siraiki is one of the oldest languages of the Indus valley. It is widely spoken in many parts of Indian sub-continent. It is a rich depository of moral, cultural and social traditions of the speakers. It has always been an underprivileged and neglected language before the establishment of Pakistan. Thus, the literature written in this language has not been duly acknowledged in the corpus of national and international literature. The writers of this language never enjoyed due recognition on that footing which the writers of other languages of the Indus valley availed of. Despite that, the lovers of the Siraiki language continued their efforts to keep it alive and throbbing in their own capacities. Officially, this language came under the pressure of other languages of Indus valley due to the lack of patronage on behalf of

the governments. It has never been given the status of academic language during all this period. The dictionaries compiled before the establishment of Pakistan are the desperate effort to keep Siraiki in the main stream of the languages of Indus valley. Besides, the dictionaries were compiled by locals as well as orientalist for their own specific needs. Although, almost all the dictionaries have lots of structural flaws and lackings yet their importance in the sustenance of the language can't be denied as they provide a formidable evidence to comment on the lexicographic practice. The first ever dictionary 'NisaabZaroori' was written by MaulviKhudaBukhshSabirJarrah in 1797. This dictionary utilizes only two properties of macro-structure and this ratio amounts to 15.38%. The last dictionary in this regard 'Dictionary of Jatki' by Andrew Jukes was published by Siraiki Adabi board Multan in 1900 utilizes four properties of macro-structure. As far as, its macro-structure is concerned, there appears to be slight improvement, however, it doesn't meet all the criteria used in macro-structure i.e. absence of guide for user, symbol of pronunciation, encyclopedic note, middle matter, indices, information labels and list of defining vocabulary. There is great room for betterment in it to bring it in line with the international standard.

■ Is there any development in the macro-structure of dictionaries compiled after the creation of Pakistan?

- Since, Siraiki has been a much ignored and underprivileged language, no attention has ever been given to uplift this regional language spoken in the wide area of Pakistan. Almost all the dictionaries are the result of individual efforts of the Siraiki language lovers. Lack of official patronage for this language has also hampered the way of its progress. So, there happens to be no visible change for the betterment of their structures. The compilers of these Siraiki dictionaries did compilation out of their affection and love for their mother tongue. The compilers often lacked resources, finance and proper methodologies to compile them. Thus, the structures used in these dictionaries don't follow the standard lexical approach just like proper examples, illustrations, run-ons, inflections, word class and etymology etc. The compilers were not professional lexicographers so they never knew how to compile a standard or specialized dictionary. The available dictionaries do not come up to the criterion of good pedagogical dictionaries in any respect as the findings of the survey reveals a very low ration regarding their possession and usage on the part of learners. The 62% respondents favoured PWSL and ShL as they are the latest ones and easily available on the market. The micro-and macro-structures contain many structural faults. The first ever dictionary written after the creation of Pakistan 'DG-Dar-e-Gohar' compiled by AkhtarWaheed in 1952 and was published by Siraiki Adabi Board Multan utilizes only two properties regarding its macro-structures. The last dictionary 'Poothi' compiled by GhulamHurr Khan Qandani in 2011 and was published by

Siraiki Lok Danish Bhakkar, Pakistan utilizes only two properties of macro-structures. Thus, the percentage of required properties amounts to 15.38% which is too low to grade it as the standard dictionary. The dictionaries written between the first and last dictionary have slightest improvement in their macro-structure. No massive change or betterment happens to be found in the dictionaries during this era.

■ How can the existing dictionaries be improved to make them user-friendly?

- The study revealed many shortcomings including their being less user-friendly. Dictionary is a reference tool helps guide the language learners. It provides a road map for the edifice of language. The study proves that there is great room for the improvement and betterment of these dictionaries. Corpus based and user's oriented dictionaries should be compiled. The compilers should follow modern lexicographic principles. Each feature of macro-structure should be given a proper place in order to meet the needs of learners. Contents of the dictionary should be improved through latest techniques of gathering lexical data. So, the users may be able to handle dictionary properly. Preface and introduction should be given in the dictionary. Purpose and history of the language should be given in introductory section. A suitable place must be given to guide for user. Abbreviations, symbol of pronunciation should be provided in the dictionary so that the user may be able to use the dictionary and comprehend it to the minimal level. In short, all the properties of macro-structure should be observed meticulously to meet the international standard of dictionary compilation and avoid the user's failure. In short, all the properties regarding macro-structure should be observed strictly and meticulously to improve the Siraiki dictionaries. All the suggested properties could be included in these dictionaries only if a lexicographic body is established which so far in a distant hope.

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