



A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY (AHD) AND COLLINS ENGLISH DICTIONARY (CED) IN MODERN LEXICOGRAPHY

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ABSTRACT

Dictionaries assist people in language learning. They do not only reveal the meaning and nature of words, but they could also demonstrate how these words are used in varying contexts. This paper presents a comparative analysis of two different dictionaries: The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language (AHD) and the Collins English Dictionary (CED). These are two distinct and influential dictionaries with dissimilar lexicographic approaches. Although both dictionaries are available online, they have a major difference in approach: AHD is known for its prescriptive nature and extensive usage notes, while CED is recognized for its corpus-based approach and real-time language updates. This paper intends to analyze these two dictionaries based on their word coverage, usability, lemmatization techniques, and modern lexicography relevance. Furthermore, this analysis highlights each dictionary's strengths and limitations, as well as their implications for language learning, research, and digital lexicography.

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INTRODUCTION

Language learning is a continuous process. One cannot completely learn the language since the language is not static; it evolves over time (Markov et al., 2023). It is shaped by the humans using it and is reflective of the environment where the language is developing (Lupyan & Dale, 2016). In the same way, dictionaries are crafted to help language learners acquire and use the language appropriately in the present context.

Dictionaries play an important role in language documentation, education, and communication. Specifically, these dictionaries assist the learners, teachers, and even researchers in understanding word meanings, pronunciation, and grammatical structures. The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language (AHD) and The Collins English Dictionary (CED) are two of the most respected lexical resources used widely to learn the English language.

The AHD was first published in 1969 by Houghton Mifflin. Its first edition was an outgrowth of the editorial effort for Houghton Mifflin's American Heritage brand of history books and journals. Due to the controversy during the 1960s regarding the perceived permissiveness of the Webster's Third New International Dictionary published in 1961, AHD was created (Ottenhoff, 1996). In contrast to the prescriptive nature of the AHD, the CED is descriptive and corpus-based in its approach. It was first published in 1979 by HarperCollins. CED is both printed and online, and it is frequently updating its content to reflect the contemporary language usage.

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Both AHD and CED are essential in learning the English language for they present two sides of the language: how the language should be used based on the established language norms and how the language evolves based on how people use it in the present society. Knowing these would help language learners understand the English language from different lenses.

Objective and Scope of the Study

This paper aims to compare The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language (AHD) and the Collins English Dictionary (CED) in terms of:

1. Lexicography Features:
 - 1.1 entry structure
 - 1.2 definition
 - 1.3 usage notes
2. Lemmetization Techniques
 - 2.1 treatment of root words
 - 2.2 inflected forms
3. Usability and Accessibility
 - 3.1 interface
 - 3.2 search capabilities
 - 3.3 digital tools
4. Relevance in Modern Lexicography

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4.1 applications in education

4.2 research

4.3 digital communication

Literature Review

Prescriptive vs. Descriptive Lexicography

Prescriptive grammar, which is synonymous with traditional, normative, and classical grammar, is the beginning of study of the English language. Its origin could be traced back to Ancient Greek and Roman scholars including Aristotle, Protagoras, Varo, and Dionysius Thrax. It was Thrax who identified two basic units for grammatical analysis: the sentence and the word (Waugh et al., 2023; Nwoko, 2020). The remarkable characteristics of prescriptive school of thought advocated by these scholars include that grammar is mainly centered on rules meant for correct language usage and not interested in the description of the natural language used by people. Moreover, they argue that prescriptive grammar is an authority telling language users what is right to say and what is wrong to say despite what the native speakers deem acceptable (Nwoko, 2020).

In other words, the standard usage of the English language is advocated by the prescriptivists. They believe that there is a prescribed use of English, and it is imperative for dictionaries and other reference materials to promote the use of standard English. Even though they acknowledge that languages are not static, and they change over time, they argue that if something is not yet fully accepted based on the language conventions, it is

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important to tell potential language users that a word may be obsolete, limited to a region, dialect, or subculture, slang, or rejected by a panel of experts (Ahmad, 2022). In all fairness, it could bring academic injustice to dismiss traditional grammar. It was argued by the prescriptivists that traditional grammar should not be disregarded in the teaching and learning of the English language (Nwoko, 2020).

This was supported by the study of Al- Rushaidi (2020) which sought to re-examine the criticisms against prescriptive grammar by exploring various sources that present a different perspective on its origins and significance. It sought to encourage researchers to consider both sides of the debate to make objective judgments and promote critical thinking in linguistics. Based on his study, there is a strong connection between the prescriptive school of grammar and the development and preservation of Modern Standard English. Furthermore, he discovered that prescriptive grammarians contributed significantly to the creation of a standard variety, which facilitated communication among speakers of different English dialects.

On the other hand, in a descriptivist point of view, dictionaries and other language learning materials should be based on how people use the language in the real world. Advocates of descriptive English argue that there should be no judgment about the correctness of the language since it is how the people use it as part of language evolution. Furthermore, they believe that the use of certain words like ain't or the addition of the recent popular slangs should be included in language learning, as supported by the dictionaries, because those are all examples of how English is truly used at present (Ahmad, 2022).

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As stated by Nwoko (2020), the emergence of descriptive grammar was to make up for the inadequacies of traditional grammar and to treat grammar as a systematic description of the language structure. It is a type of grammar that deals with what people do with the language, not what it ought to be doing to people. Thus, it allows flexibility of words and their structures.

Dictionaries act as a direct link to people whose desire is to know the inner workings of a language (Stockdale, 2022). Oftentimes, they follow certain lexicographic approaches including prescriptivism and descriptivism. However, there are also dictionaries catering to both sides; one example of a dictionary providing both the prescriptive and descriptive approaches to learning the English language is the American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language (AHD). This dictionary utilizes a usage panel composed of a group of experts providing guidance on contentious linguistic issues, reflecting a prescriptive approach in maintaining traditional language standards. It evidently upholds the conventions in grammar, spelling, and word usage. Furthermore, it offers recommendations on the correct and preferred usage of the English language. This prescriptive stance is evident in entries where certain usages are labeled as "nonstandard" or "controversial," helping users make informed choices about formal and informal language use (Ottenhoff, 1996). While it provides users with the prescribed usage of the language, it also acknowledges how language evolves from time to time. This is reflected in the five editions of the dictionary which were published approximately ten years apart.

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Corpus-Based Lexicography

In modern times, corpus-based lexicography has been hailed as a dominant approach in modern dictionary-making. It transformed the way lexicographers analyze and document language. Its emergence was due to the rapid changes happening in the present world, especially in language learning (Huang et al., 2016). Corpus-based lexicography leverages large, structured collections of authentic texts, known as corpora, in order to observe linguistic patterns and usage trends. This approach is opposed to the traditional methods that relied heavily on intuition and prescriptive norms.

The backbone of corpus-based lexicography is the corpus linguistics which emphasizes empirical, data-driven analysis of language (Sinclair, 1991). The approach is grounded in Firth's (1957) notion that "you shall know a word by the company it keeps." This underscores the importance of using collocations and contextual meaning in a lexical analysis. Through a systematic analysis of authentic language data, corpus-based lexicography aligns with the descriptive linguistic tradition. This contrasts with the earlier prescriptive methods that dictated language use based on subjective norms (Hanks, 2012).

The corpus-based lexicography process encompasses multiple steps. This process includes corpus selection, data extraction, and computational analysis. It was highlighted by McEnery and Hardie (2012) that corpora can either be general (e.g., the British National Corpus) or specialized (e.g., the Corpus of Contemporary American English). It is dependent on the lexicographic goal. Corpus analysis employs concordance tools, frequency counts, and collocational analysis in identifying common and emerging language patterns (Tognini-Bonelli,

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2001). This methodology helps the lexicographers in capturing the authentic usage rather than relying on anecdotal or prescriptive evidence.

Many contemporary dictionaries incorporate corpus data to ensure accuracy and relevance. The Oxford English Dictionary (OED) and the Collins COBUILD Dictionary are prominent dictionaries that use corpora in providing usage-based definitions and authentic examples (Kilgarriff, 2013). The COBUILD project particularly revolutionized lexicography by presenting definitions in full sentences derived from corpus data, rather than isolated glosses (Sinclair, 1987). In a similar manner, the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English incorporates frequency markers in guiding users on word commonality (Summers, 1996).

The Collins English Dictionary (CED) is another significant example of a corpus-based lexicographic work. CED uses a massive electronic corpus, termed Collins Corpus. This contains over 4.5 billion words lifted from a variety of sources, including books, newspapers, and online content. CED gives real-time updates reflecting the evolution of language use and the emergence of lexical trends (Jackson, 2002). One of its distinct features is its capability to incorporate new words and meanings quickly, ensuring that entries remain relevant in dynamic linguistic landscapes. Moreover, its emphasis on the use of natural language rather than prescriptive definitions makes it an important resource for both linguists and general users looking for both practical and contemporary word meanings.

Corpus-based lexicography offers several advantages, including objectivity, real-world applicability, and the ability to track language evolution over time (Atkins & Rundell, 2008). However, there are challenges that come with it, such as the need for high-quality corpus

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data, computational expertise, and the risk of over-reliance on frequency-based definitions that may overlook less common but significant word senses (Moon, 2007). Corpus-based lexicography represents a paradigm shift in dictionary-making, prioritizing empirical evidence over prescriptive tradition. As computational tools and digital corpora continue to expand, the field is poised to enhance linguistic research and language education further.

Lemmatization

Lemmatization is a fundamental process in natural language processing (NLP). It is the process of reducing words to their base or dictionary forms, known as lemmas. This technique is employed in various linguistic applications, including information retrieval, text mining, and lexicography (McLaughlin et al., 2022). Unlike the process of stemming, which often removes affixes based on heuristic rules, lemmatization considers a word's morphological and contextual attributes to accurately identify its canonical form.

Lemmatization is deeply rooted in morphological analysis, which studies the structure and formation of words (Khyani et al., 2021). Traditional approaches often leaned on finite state transducers and morphological dictionaries to map inflected forms to their lemmas. Although, these methods have limitations, especially with out-of-vocabulary words and context-sensitive inflections. It has been emphasized by recent studies that the integration of morphological tagging with lemmatization enhances accuracy. Müller et al. (2024), for instance, introduced LEMMING, a modular log-linear model that jointly models lemmatization

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and tagging without depending on morphological dictionaries, achieving significant error reduction across multiple languages.

The advancements in lemmatization methodologies transitioned from rule-based systems to machine learning and deep learning approaches. Sequence-to-sequence models have become prominent due to their ability to capture context and handle irregular word forms. Kanerva et al. (2021) developed a sequence-to-sequence lemmatizer that utilizes a novel context representation, demonstrating superior performance across 52 languages.

Additionally, Toporkov and Agerri (2023) investigated the role of morphological information in contextual lemmatization, finding that modern contextual word representations implicitly encode sufficient morphological information, potentially reducing the need for explicit morphological features during training.

In corpus-based lexicography, lemmatization is vital for standardizing word forms, enabling accurate frequency analysis and lexical pattern identification. Tools like Multi-Mosaics facilitate corpus analysis by providing visualizations that help researchers examine linguistic relationships within context windows surrounding extracted keywords. Such tools enhance the ability to explore and summarize large corpora, aiding lexicographers in capturing authentic language usage and evolving meanings (Sheehan et al., 2022).

Lemmatization offers several benefits, including improved text analysis accuracy and reduced redundancy in linguistic data. However, challenges persist, such as handling languages with rich morphology, resolving ambiguities in polysemous words, and ensuring computational efficiency. Recent studies have proposed models that incorporate multiple

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layers of lemmatization and adaptive learning frameworks to address these issues, achieving higher accuracy in morphological analysis (Khyani et al., 2021). Recent advancements in lemmatization have significantly enhanced its accuracy and applicability in NLP and corpus-based lexicography. The integration of machine learning models, particularly sequence-to-sequence architectures, has addressed many limitations of traditional methods.

METHODOLOGY

Approach to Comparison

This paper utilizes a qualitative approach to comparing the two dictionaries: the American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language (AHD) and the Collins English Dictionary (CED). The comparative analysis will be centered on the differences between the two dictionaries in terms of their lexicography features, lemmatization techniques, usability and accessibility, and their relevance in modern lexicography.

Criteria for Selecting the Dictionaries

The two dictionaries were chosen for this comparative analysis due to their opposite natures. AHD is characterized by its strong prescriptive element. Its traditional approach provides insights on how the experts view the correct usage of the English language. Meanwhile, the CED is known for its descriptive nature since it has real-time updates based on how the language evolves with people. It relies on large language corpora to track linguistic trends as they happen.

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In addition, both dictionaries have online versions which could be accessed by anyone learning the English language. This technological nature of the two dictionaries could strengthen their comparison since their approach in defining words is opposite each other.

Framework for Analysis

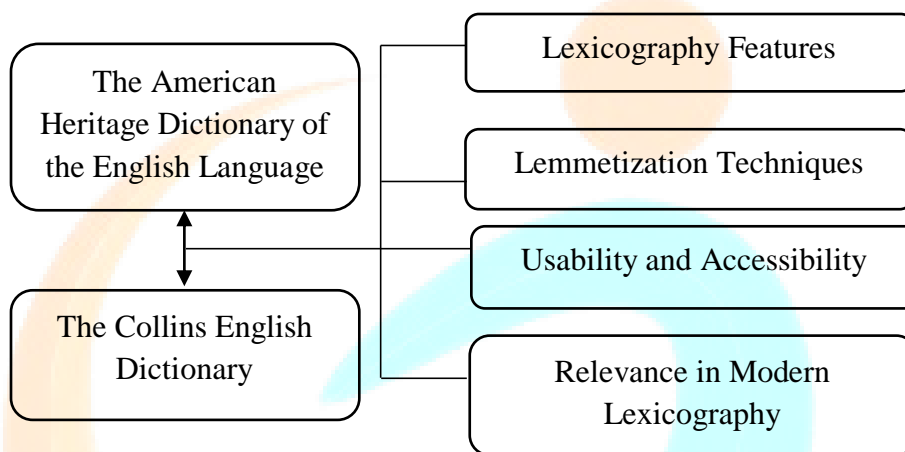


Figure 1. Framework of the Analysis

Comparative Analysis

The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language (AHD) and the Collins English Dictionary (CED) are two prominent dictionaries which employ different approaches and could be compared to each other. They are compared in the following areas: lexicographic features, lemmatization techniques, usability and accessibility, and relevance in modern lexicography.

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1. Lexicography features

Analyzing the lexicography features of CED and AHD involves their entry structure, definition, and usage notes.

1.1 Entry structure

A dictionary entry contains different information about the word. It could have data on the word formation the word underwent, its grammatical characterization, definition, etymology, synonyms, translation equivalents, cross-references to other entries, usage information, and even sample sentences when the word could be used. These are referred to as the constituent parts of the entry. Although there are some dictionary constituents which possess no internal structure, there are also others most naturally viewed as groups of smaller elements, which may be marked.

The Collins English Dictionary (CED) follows a corpus-driven approach, with entries structured based on frequency and contemporary usage, ensuring that the most common meanings appear first (Sinclair, 1991). In addition, CED has an online version, making the definition accessible. The dictionary entry in CED has a phonetic transcription, serving as a pronunciation guide. It also includes the part of speech in which the word belongs to, the different contexts in which the word is used, example sentences, idiomatic expressions and quotations pertaining to the dictionary entry, word origin, synonyms, translations and how the word is

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pronounced in other languages, trends of word usage over time, and words related to it.

Meanwhile the American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language (AHD) incorporates a more traditional structure, often emphasizing etymology and historical development before listing meanings (Pickett, 2018). Although, AHD's entry structure is quite similar with CED in some respects: phonetic transcription, parts of speech applicable to the term being defined, its definition based on the part of speech and the contexts, idiomatic expressions for the term being defined, the word origins, and how it was used originally. In addition, AHD also has an online version. However, AHD includes the word formations used in the term; this is not included in the CED.

1.2 Definition

Dictionaries are essential tools people use to understand unfamiliar terms in a target language. These provide structured definitions that help users grasp meanings within different contexts. Typically, the definitions are categorized based on the parts of speech or common usage domains in order to facilitate comprehension. Some dictionaries put priority on brevity and real-world applicability; meanwhile, other dictionaries offer extensive linguistic and historical insights.

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The Collins English Dictionary (CED) prioritizes concise, usage-oriented definitions reflecting contemporary language trends. The definitions are usually accompanied by full-sentence examples drawn from extensive corpora. This is to ensure that users encounter words in real-world contexts for them to be able to practice it immediately. By putting focus on modern usage and evolving linguistic patterns, CED constantly updates its entries in order to align with the current language trends (Kilgarriff, 2013). Its emphasis on corpus linguistics helps it in providing accurate and real-time information about word frequency and contextual meaning shifts.

In contrast, the American Heritage Dictionary (AHD) provides comprehensive definitions incorporating in-depth linguistic analyses. AHD includes historical and etymological details, such as Indo-European and Semitic root derivations, making it a significant resource for both general users and academic researchers invested in the historical development of words (Morris, 2006). The presence of expert panel reviews and historical citations further improves its credibility as a linguistic reference.

1.3 Usage notes

Usage notes provide supplementary linguistic insights which help users explore the complexities of language variation and change. These usage notes play an

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important role in explaining meaning nuances, contextual appropriateness, and the evolution of word connotations.

The usage notes of CED focus on frequency, regional variations, and semantic shifts. These notes help users understand how word meanings evolve and how words are commonly used in different geographical areas. The reliance of CED on corpus-based evidence ensures that the usage notes reflect current linguistic realities. Furthermore, CED guides users on informal and colloquial usage, making it particularly relevant for learners and everyday users navigating modern discourse (Pickett, 2018).

Meanwhile, AHD uses a more prescriptive approach by placing expert opinions and detailed historical explanations. It guides users on the controversial or disputed word usages, giving recommendations from a panel of linguistic specialists. Through a balance of descriptive and prescriptive lexicography, AHD serves as both a documentation of language trends and a guide to standardized usage. AHD's usage notes usually include references to outside sources such as historical texts, classical literature, and scholarly interpretations, making them valuable for those engaged in formal writing or academic study (Pickett, 2018).

2. Lemmetization techniques

Lemmatization is the process of linking words to their base or dictionary form, ensuring consistency in dictionary entries and helping users locate words efficiently.

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The analysis of CED and AHD in terms of lemmatization techniques includes their treatment of root words and inflected forms.

2.1 Treatment of root words

CED uses a corpus-based lemmatization strategy to ensure that words are traced to their most frequently occurring root forms. The advanced natural language processing (NLP) techniques help in identifying how words are used in modern conversations. This enhances the dictionary's practical utility for everyday communication (McEnery & Hardie, 2012). This approach makes CED effective in reflecting evolving word usages, slang, and neologisms.

In opposition, AHD implements a traditional linguistic approach. It puts priority on etymological consistency. While acknowledging modern usage, AHD highlights the historical development of words, tracing them back to their original root forms with greater emphasis on linguistic heritage. The dictionary's preference for classical linguistic structures makes it an invaluable tool for scholars interested in historical linguistics and diachronic language studies (Hanks, 2012).

2.2 Inflected forms

Both dictionaries systematically account for inflected word forms, but their approaches differ in scope and presentation.

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CED's corpus-driven model prioritizes contemporary spoken and written variations, ensuring that users encounter forms most relevant to modern communication. It integrates inflected forms seamlessly into search algorithms, allowing users to find words regardless of tense, plurality, or grammatical transformation.

AHD, in contrast, categorizes inflected forms with detailed etymological insights, documenting their historical transformations. This makes AHD particularly useful for researchers studying language change over time, as it provides a more structured and academically rigorous account of word inflections and their historical origins (Summers, 1996).

3. Usability and accessibility

The usability and accessibility of a dictionary determine its effectiveness. In comparing CED and AHD, their interface, search capabilities, and digital tools are tackled.

3.1 Interface

A dictionary's usability is largely determined by the accessibility of its interface, whether in print or digital formats. A well-designed interface enhances the user experience and improves the efficiency of word lookups.

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CED is designed for quick lookups, integrating word frequency markers and real-world examples to facilitate understanding. Its user-friendly interface is tailored for both native and non-native speakers seeking immediate comprehension of words and phrases. The digital version includes interactive pronunciation guides, synonym suggestions, and dynamic search features that streamline user experience.

AHD, in contrast, provides a more scholarly interface, rich in supplementary materials. It features extensive appendices on Indo-European roots and detailed word histories, making it ideal for academic and linguistic research. While its traditional structure may be more complex, it offers unparalleled depth for those seeking a comprehensive exploration of language evolution (Kilgarriff, 2013).

3.2 Search capabilities

CED's search algorithm is optimized for modern digital users, offering predictive text, synonym suggestions, and usage-based search filters. It also supports voice searches, making it a convenient tool for users on mobile devices.

AHD supports advanced search functions that allow users to explore words based on etymology, regional variations, and expert annotations. This makes it particularly suited for in-depth linguistic analysis and academic research (McEnery & Hardie, 2012).

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3.3 Digital tools

Both dictionaries provide mobile and online versions, but their approaches to digital integration differ.

CED, benefiting from corpus data, is updated in real time, reflecting emerging word trends and language shifts. Its integration with AI-based tools ensures that its content remains current and highly adaptable to new linguistic developments.

AHD, while periodically updated, follows a more static structure, prioritizing linguistic accuracy and preservation over rapid adaptability. Its commitment to maintaining traditional lexicographic methodologies makes it a preferred resource for scholars and researchers seeking authoritative definitions (Sinclair, 1987).

4. Relevance in modern lexicography

Language evolves with time. New words are added daily due to the changes faced within social contexts. Oftentimes, this is influenced by the digital advancements and various linguistic studies. This comparative analysis between CED and AHD has a significant relevance to modern lexicography in terms of its application in education, research, and digital communication.

4.1 Applications in education

Both CED and AHD play important roles in the educational contexts, but their usefulness depends on the learner's needs. CED is particularly significant for

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English language learners, teachers, and regular users due to its clear definitions, real-world examples, and focus on the contemporary usage of language. Its emphasis on practical applications makes it an important resource in the ESL (English as a Second Language) education (Summers, 1996). AHD is more suited for advanced learners and linguists due to its extensive etymological details and expert analyses, offering deeper insights into word origins and language structures. It serves as a critical reference for academic research, literary studies, and formal writing (Morris, 2006).

4.2 Research

In terms of linguistic and lexicographic research, AHD's comprehensive etymological resources and expert panel reviews provide valuable scholarly insights. However, CED's integration of real-time corpus data makes it a vital tool for studying language evolution, emerging trends, and modern communication patterns (Hanks, 2012).

4.3 Digital communication

CED's emphasis on frequency-based updates and corpus-derived definitions aligns well with contemporary digital communication trends, including social media, messaging apps, and online discourse. AHD, while rich in historical context, is less adaptable to the rapidly evolving linguistic landscape (Kilgarriff, 2013).

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Discussion

Insights from the Analysis

This comparative analysis of AHD and CED features their distinct lexicographic approaches and target audiences. The corpus-driven methodology of CED makes it remarkably useful for users seeking contemporary language usage, real-world examples, and adaptability to modern linguistic shifts. Its recurrent updates ensure that emerging slang, neologisms, and evolving meanings are well-documented. On the contrary, AHD's traditional structure and scholarly approach provide a more in-depth historical and etymological perspective, making it a valuable tool for linguists, academics, and those interested in the evolution of language.

The usability and accessibility of both dictionaries also differ. CED is optimized for digital platforms with user-friendly search functionalities, making it more convenient for learners and regular users. AHD, while also available online, maintains a more research-oriented interface with supplementary scholarly resources, such as Indo-European root appendices and linguistic expert analyses.

Moreover, in terms of relevance in modern lexicography, CED aligns with contemporary communication needs by integrating real-time corpus data, which displays language as it is actively used. AHD, while offering historical insights, may not be as adaptable to the fast-paced changes in digital communication and informal discourse.

Implications for Modern Lexicography and Language Teaching

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The findings from this comparative analysis have significant implications for both lexicography and language teaching. CED's approach highlights the growing importance of corpus linguistics in lexicography, as real-time language tracking permits for more dynamic and accurate dictionary entries. This trend implies that future dictionaries should integrate computational linguistics and AI-driven tools to enhance usability and real-world applicability.

For language teaching, the choice between AHD and CED depends on educational objectives. CED's contemporary usage examples and frequency-based prioritization make it an excellent resource for ESL learners and students who need to grasp practical language applications. AHD, on the other hand, remains a crucial reference for advanced learners, linguists, and those studying formal and historical aspects of English. Educators should consider incorporating both dictionaries depending on the proficiency level and goals of their students.

Challenges in Integrating Traditional and Computational Approaches

Despite the advantages of both lexicographic methodologies, combining traditional lexicographic techniques with modern computational approaches exhibits challenges. One key issue is preserving accuracy and linguistic depth while warranting real-time updates. Corpus-driven dictionaries like CED stand out at reflecting language change but may lack comprehensive historical insights, while traditionally structured dictionaries like AHD offer depth but may struggle to keep pace with linguistic development.

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Another challenge is balancing prescriptive and descriptive approaches in dictionary-making. While corpus-based dictionaries favor a descriptive approach, documenting language as it is used, prescriptive dictionaries maintain norms and standards that guide formal language use. Striking a balance between these approaches is essential for creating dictionaries that are both educationally valuable and practically relevant.

Conclusions

This comparative analysis stresses the complementary nature of CED and AHD in modern lexicography. While CED aligns with contemporary communication trends, AHD preserves linguistic heritage. The combination of traditional and computational techniques will continue to shape the future of dictionary development, enhancing both usability and academic rigor.

Limitations of the Comparative Study

While this study supplies a thorough comparative analysis of AHD and CED, there are certain limitations that must be admitted. First, the study primarily focuses on the English language and does not take into consideration how these methodologies apply to multilingual dictionaries. Second, while the research explores digital tools and usability, it does not widely assess user experience through experimental data or user surveys. In addition, as language and lexicographic practices evolve, future updates to both dictionaries may launch new features that were not covered in this analysis.

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Recommendations for Future Research

To further develop the insights gained from this study, future research should consider the following areas:

1. Conducting surveys or usability tests to determine how different user groups (students, teachers, linguists, casual learners) interact with AHD and CED.
2. Exploring how corpus-driven and traditional lexicographic approaches function in bilingual and multilingual dictionaries.
3. Investigating how artificial intelligence and machine learning can enhance both corpus-based and traditional dictionaries.
4. Assessing how digital advancements, including voice recognition and predictive search features, influence dictionary usage and effectiveness.
5. Examining how dictionaries can be more effectively integrated into language curricula at different levels of education.

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Appendices

The screenshot shows the Collins dictionary website. At the top, there are navigation links: LANGUAGE, TRANSLATOR, GAMES, SCHOOLS, BLOG, and RESOURCES. The search bar contains the word 'run'. Below the search bar, there are language options: English (selected), French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Hindi, Chinese, Korean, and More. The main content area shows the definition of 'run' in British English. It is a verb with three main senses: 1. (intransitive) to move on foot at a rapid pace; 2. (transitive) to pass over a distance; 3. (intransitive) to run in or finish a race. There are also sidebars for 'Ads by Google', 'Wordle Helper', 'Scrabble Tools', and 'Quick Word Challenge'.

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The screenshot displays the online interface of The American Heritage Dictionary. At the top, the title 'The AMERICAN HERITAGE dictionary of the English Language' is visible. A search bar is present. The main content area shows the entry for 'run' (rún), including its pronunciation, part of speech (verb and intransitive), and a list of six numbered definitions with example sentences. On the left, there is a 'HOW TO USE THE DICTIONARY' section with instructions on searching. On the right, there are promotional boxes for the 'AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY APP' and 'THE AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY BLOG'. A large, stylized 'i' logo is overlaid on the bottom half of the screenshot.

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