



# **LingvoSoft Dictionary for Palm OS**

## **User's Manual**

**Version 1.5**

July 6, 2005

LingvoSoft Development Center

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## 1. General

This software application is to be used on mobile devices running on the Palm OS platform.

This program is a complete and easy to use dictionary, offering quick search, back translation, copy and paste, spellchecker and other functions. The speech synthesis function is available in the LingvoSoft Talking Dictionary for Palm OS only.

## 2. Program Usage

### 2.1 Elements of the Program Interface

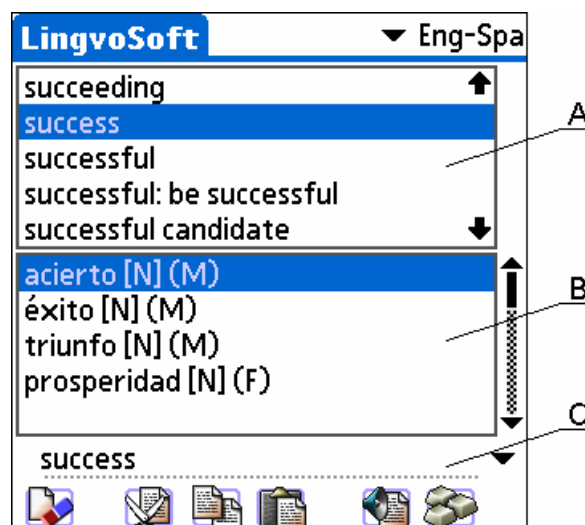
While the dictionary is at work, the screen will show the items described below.

Elements of the interface:

- A. A list of dictionary entries available for the current language.
- B. A list of translation options for a highlighted word.
- C. The input line.

For quick searching use the input line. Often, all you need to do to find a word is simply input its first few letters. Symbols such as hyphens and space marks are ignored.

Translations of words entered in the input line are displayed in the list of translations.



#### 2.1.1 The Tools Panel

The Tools Panel appears at the bottom of the screen and holds the following icons:





1. Clear the input line.
2. Cut the highlighted portion of a word.
3. Copy the highlighted portion of a word.
4. Paste a word into the input line.
5. Pronounce a word (The icon is displayed only in the LingvoSoft Talking Dictionary for Palm OS).
6. Show the virtual keyboard.



### 2.1.2 The Virtual Keyboard

To input special and language specific symbols use the additional LingvoSoft Keyboard. The virtual keyboard is installed together with the dictionary itself.

When working with the virtual keyboard you gain access to the **Edit** menu.


When you are using the LingvoSoft Keyboard, you can switch between languages by tapping  and  icons. Tap  icon to open the numerical keyboard. Tap  icon to open the diacritic and additional symbols keyboard.



### 2.1.3 Menu

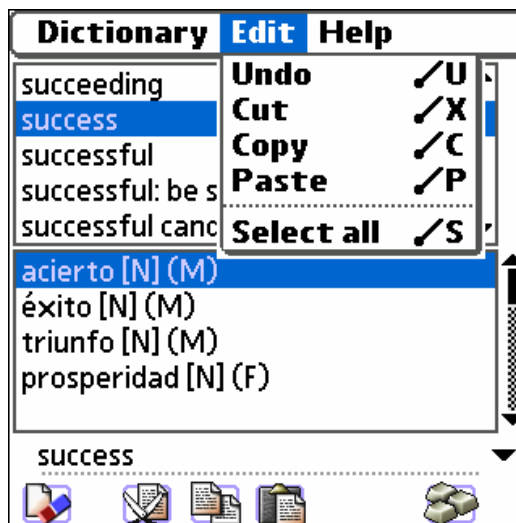
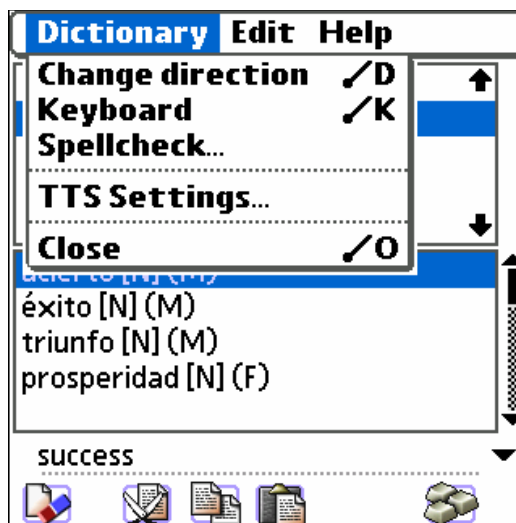
To get to the menu, tap **LingvoSoft Dictionary** located at the top of the screen.

The **Dictionary** menu includes the following items:

- **Change direction** – changes the direction of translation. You can also change the direction of translation in the menu called forth by the  icon located in the upper right corner of the screen. Direction of translation is kept the same when you close and reopen the dictionary.
- **Keyboard...** - shows the virtual keyboard for the current language, this menu item duplicates [icon 6](#) of the tools panel.
- **Spellcheck...** - turns on the '[spellchecker](#)' function.
- **Dictionary Settings...** - displays the **Settings** menu. Here you can switch on/off the following functions:
  - Convert to lowercase.
  - Use the LingvoSoft [Virtual Keyboard](#).
- **TTS Settings...** - show the **TTS settings** menu. Here you can turn on/off the [pronunciation](#) function and adjust the sound volume. (This menu item is only displayed in the LingvoSoft Talking Dictionary for Palm OS)
- **Close** – quit the program.

The **Edit** menu is a standard menu and includes the following items:

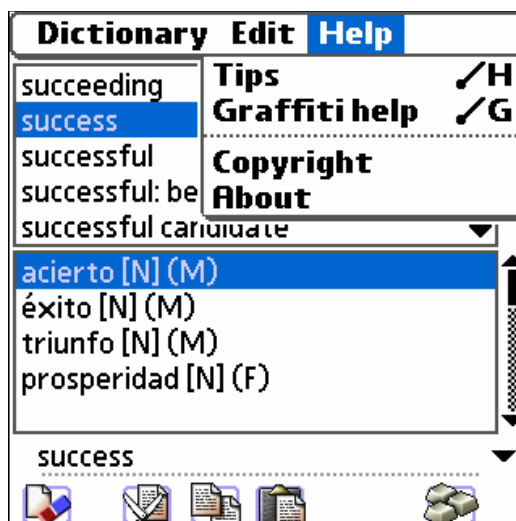
- **Undo** – cancels the last operation.
- **Cut** – cuts the highlighted portion of a word, this item duplicates [icon 2](#) of the tools panel.
- **Copy** - copies the highlighted portion of a word, this item duplicates [icon 3](#) of the tools panel.
- **Paste** - pasts the highlighted portion of a word, this item duplicates [icon 4](#) of the tools panel.
- **Select all** – highlights all text entered in the [input](#)



[line](#).

The **Help** menu includes the following items:

- **Tips** – offers tips on the use of the program.
- **Graffiti help** – standard help on graffiti.
- **Copyright** – provides information on product copyrights and links to additional information on the subject.
- **About** – a section containing some product information and links to sources with detailed product descriptions and technical support contact information.



## 2.2 Language Information

### 2.2.1 Russian

Russian is written using a modern version of the Cyrillic alphabet, consisting of 33 letters:

А а	Б б	В в	Г г	Д д	Е е	Ё ё	Ж ж	З з	И и	Й й
а	бэ	вэ	гэ	дэ	е	ё	жэ	зэ	и	и краткое
a	b	v	g	d	e	ë	ž	z	i	j
[a]	[b]	[v]	[g]	[d]	[je/ie/e/ε]	[jo/yo/o]	[ʒ]	[z]	[i]	[j]
К к	Л л	М м	Н н	О о	П п	Р р	С с	Т т	У у	Ф ф
ка	эль	эм	эн	о	пэ	эр	эс	тэ	у	эф
k	l	m	n	o	p	r	s	t	u	f
[k]	[l]	[m]	[n]	[o]	[p]	[r]	[s]	[t]	[u]	[f]
Х х	Ц ц	Ч ч	Ш ш	Щ щ	Ъ ъ	Ы ы	Ь ь	Э э	Ю ю	Я я
ха	цэ	чэ	ша	ща		ы		э	ю	я
h	c	č	š	ŝ	ʹ	y	ʹ	è	û	â
[x]	[ts]	[tʃ]	[ʃ]	[ʂʲ/ʃʲ]	-	[ɨ]	[ɨ]	[ɛ]	[ju/ɥ]	[ja/ɤa]

#### Pronunciation

The language possesses five vowels, which are given separate letters depending on whether or not they palatalize a preceding consonant.

The second letter in each row (with the exception of /<sup>j</sup>i/ — /i/) denotes the sound produced by *iotation* (when initial) or *softening* (when preceded by a consonant). The vowels **ы** and **и** (/ɨ/ and /i/) are considered allophonic. Their isolated pronunciation is distinct. The vowel /ɨ/ is more tense than the /i/, and the position of the tongue differs: neutrally flat for /ɨ/, slightly raised (without tension) for /i/. However, the two sounds tend to merge when unstressed or when following the sibilant consonants **ж** /ʒ/, **ш** /ʃ/, **щ** /ʂ/, **ч** /tʃ/.

Vowel	Pronunciation	Vowel	After Ж, Ш and Ц	After Ч and Щ	After all other consonants	At the beginning of a word and after Ъ, Ь or a vowel
э — е	/ɛ/ — /je/ or / <sup>j</sup> e/	Е е	[ ɛ ]	[ e ]	[ <sup>j</sup> e ]	[ je ]
о — ё	/o/ — /jo/ or / <sup>j</sup> o/	Ё ё	[ o ] (not used after Ц)	[ o ]	[ <sup>j</sup> o ]	[ jo ]
у — ю	/u/ — /ju/ or / <sup>j</sup> u/	Ю ю	[ u ]	not used	[ <sup>j</sup> u ]	[ ju ]
а — я	/a/ — /ja/ or / <sup>j</sup> a/	Я я	not used	not used	[ <sup>j</sup> a ]	[ ja ]
ы — и	/ɨ/ or /ɪ/ — / <sup>j</sup> ɨ/ or /i/					

The pronunciation of Russian vowels greatly depends on the dialect and region. Standard speech pronounces vowels clearly only under stress. In the unstressed (weak) position, vowels are reduced to a neutral vowel, more or less a schwa /ə/. This reduction is *least evident* in the syllable *immediately before* the one stressed.

Russian possesses one semi-vowel: **й** /j/, equivalent to the English <y> in *yes*. The /j/ always immediately precedes or follows a vowel. If it follows, as in *русский*, it is denoted in writing with **й**. If it precedes, it is incorporated in writing with the following vowel sound in the *softening* series of vowels given above: *ем*. In some foreign words, however, the **й** is also written before the vowel: *йога*. If the /j/ immediately follows a consonant and precedes a vowel sound, it is separated from the consonant in writing by the *hard sign* **ъ** (after a prefix, the sole remaining usage for the letter **ъ** in Russian), or by the soft sign **ь** (in all other cases): *съездить*.

The vowels Е, Ё, Ю and Я normally palatalize the previous consonant. When a hard sign (ъ) separates a consonant and one of these vowels, the consonant is pronounced without palatalization. Example: подъезд (porch) [pad'jest]. The letter Ё is often written as Е except in cases of possible ambiguity: небо (sky) and нёбо (palate).

The soft (palatalization) sign after Ж, Ш, Ч and Щ does not affect their pronunciation. If a consonant is the final letter it is always unvoiced.

The consonants typically come in pairs, hard and soft. The hard pronunciation is the basic one, and is achieved in general by keeping the tongue as low as possible. For the soft pronunciation or palatalization, the mouth is slightly more open in a horizontal slit, and the tongue is drawn slightly back, almost as though to pronounce an /i:/ that is not there.

## Grammar

The standard language, based on the Moscow dialect, possesses heavy stress and moderate modulation in pitch (which is not a lexical differentiator). Stressed vowels are somewhat drawled, while unstressed vowels tend to be reduced to an unclear schwa [ə]. Consonant clusters tend to be simplified.

There are six cases (nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, instrumental, and locative or prepositional), in two numbers (singular and plural), and obeying absolutely grammatical gender (masculine, feminine, and neuter). In Russian there are three declension types. The first declension is used for masculine and neuter nouns. The second declension is used for most feminine nouns. The third declension is used for feminine nouns ending in **ь** and for neuter nouns ending in *мя*.

There are no articles in the Russian language, definite or indefinite. The sense of a noun is determined from the context in which it appears.

Russian has on hand a set of prefixes, prepositional and adverbial in nature, as well as diminutive, augmentative, and frequentative suffixes and infixes. All of these can be stacked one upon the other, to produce multiple derivatives of a given word.

The basic word order, both in conversation and the written language, is Subject-Verb-Object. However, because the relations are marked by inflexion, considerable latitude in word order is allowed, and all the permutations can be used. Primary emphasis tends to be initial, with a slightly weaker emphasis at the end.

Unlike English, Latin, and various other languages, Russian allows multiple negatives.

## 2.2.2 Turkish

Until 1928, Turkish was written using a modified version of the Arabic alphabet, but use of the Arabic alphabet was outlawed after the Latin alphabet was introduced. Turkish alphabet consists of 29 letters - 8 vowels and 21 consonants. Each letter has exactly one associated sound.

### Latin alphabet for Turkish

<b>Aa</b>	<b>Bb</b>	<b>Cc</b>	<b>Çç</b>	<b>Dd</b>	<b>Ee</b>	<b>Ff</b>	<b>Gg</b>	<b>Ğğ</b>	<b>Hh</b>	<b>İi</b>	<b>Jj</b>	<b>Kk</b>	<b>Ll</b>	
a	be	ce	çe	de	e	fe	ge	see	he	ı	i	je	ke	le
[ɑ]	[b]	[ɕ]	[tʃ]	[d]	[e]	[f]	[g]	note	[h]	[w]	[i]	[ʒ]	[k, ki]	[l, li]
<b>Mm</b>	<b>Nn</b>	<b>Oo</b>	<b>Öö</b>	<b>Pp</b>	<b>Rr</b>	<b>Ss</b>	<b>Şş</b>	<b>Tt</b>	<b>Uu</b>	<b>Üü</b>	<b>Vv</b>	<b>Yy</b>	<b>Zz</b>	
me	ne	o	ö	pe	re	se	şe	te	u	ü	ve	ye	ze	
[m]	[n]	[o]	[ø]	[p]	[r]	[s]	[ʃ]	[t]	[u]	[y]	[v]	[j]	[z]	

### Notes

- The letter Ğ is silent and makes the vowels before it long when it appears at the end of a word or before a consonant. When it appears between vowels it is either silent or is pronounced [y]
- The letters Q, X and W are not included in the official Turkish alphabet, but are used in foreign names.

One of the characteristic features of Turkish is the vowel harmony (A language is said to possess vowel harmony when it has a phonological rule that requires all vowels in a word to belong to a single class. Turkish has a 3-dimensional vowel harmony system, where vowels are characterized by three features: front, high and rounded.) Compound words are considered separate words with respect to vowel harmony: vowels do not have to harmonize between members of the compound. In addition, vowel harmony does not apply for loanwords and some invariant suffixes; there are also a few native Turkish words that do not follow the rule.

		Front	Back
High	Unrounded	i	ü
	Rounded	y	u
Low	Unrounded	e	a
	Rounded	ö	o

Stress is usually on the last syllable, with the exception of some suffix combinations and few words.

The so-called "soft g", "ğ" in Turkish orthography, represents the phoneme /ɣ/ and is pronounced as a front-velar or palatal approximant between front vowels. When it is word-final or followed by a consonant it becomes a lengthening of the previous vowel and in all other context not pronounced at all.

Turkish is known for having an abundance of suffixes and it has no prefixes (some Arabic loan words have their own prefixes, but those are the common prefixes of Arabic). There can be up to four or five suffixes attached to one word at the same time. Suffixes can derive words and also establish the tense meanings. In Turkish, all verbs are regular. Word order in Turkish is Subject-Object-Verb similar to Japanese and Latin, but unlike English.

## 2.3 Functions

### 2.3.1 Search by the Input Line

This function will make searching an easy task.

Start entering a word into the input line using one of the available [input methods](#). Words starting with such letter combinations will be displayed in the list of dictionary entries. Your search will be completed when the desired word appears in the [list of all entries](#).

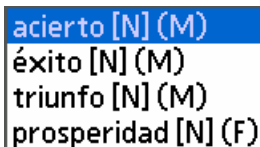
If you are unable to find the word you need with the help of the 'search by the input line' function, the words may have been misspelled. Try using the [spellchecker](#).

The MorphoFinder function helps to find the source words (headwords) for past participles, gerunds, plural and adjective forms. If such a word is entered into the input line and it is not found in the word databank, its source form will be highlighted in the [list of all entries](#). This feature is turned on automatically.

### 2.3.2 Word Translation

You can translate and back translate any and all dictionary entries.

- Select a word from the [list of all entries](#), or find it using the [search by the input line](#) function. Some dictionary entries are followed by “:” mark and a sentence exemplifying their usage.
- All translation options of selected words are displayed in the respective window in the following format:
  - Translation option;
  - Followed by the [part of speech information](#) in brackets;
  - [Gender](#) may be shown in parenthesis after the part of speech information.




acierto [N] (M)  
éxito [N] (M)  
triunfo [N] (M)  
prosperidad [N] (F)

If the entered word strongly differs from its source form (English irregular verbs, for instance), then the translation window will show a description, which if clicked on will prompt you to the original source word.

- To back translate an entry simply highlight and click on it.


### 2.3.3 Search History

You have the option of going back to the recently performed searches.

Open the corresponding list by taping the  button located to the right of the [input line](#) and select the word you need. The list holds 15 most recent searches.

### 2.3.4 Text To Speech (TTS) (this function is available in the LingvoSoft Talking Dictionary for Palm OS only)

The dictionary is capable of pronouncing any English word.

Highlight the word you need. Click on the  icon to hear it pronounced.

### 2.3.5 Pasting

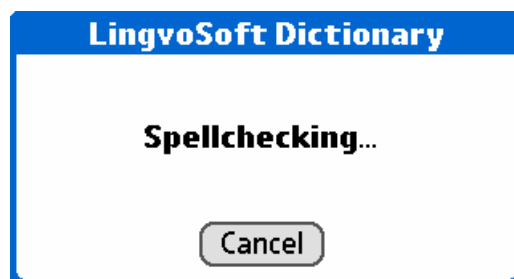
While using another application, you can cut a word from a text and have the dictionary translate it.

- Launch the application from which you wish to copy the word for translation. Select and copy the word onto clipboard.
- Launch the dictionary. At startup, the dictionary will find the clip boarded word and automatically translate it.

### 2.3.6 Spellcheck

To optimize your searches use the Spellchecker function.

- Enter a search word. If you don't see it in the [list of all entries](#) - it may have been misspelled.
- Use the Spellcheck function, to launch it go to **Dictionary-> Spellcheck...**
- You can stop the spell checking procedure by taping **Cancel**.
- In the **Spellchecker corrections** list select the correct spelling and tap it.
- The chosen word will appear in the input line and will be translated.





## 2.4 Abbreviations

While using the dictionary you may come across the following abbreviations:

### Part of Speech Abbreviations

	Abbreviation	Understanding
1.	<b>A</b>	adjective
2.	<b>ABBR</b>	abbreviation
3.	<b>ADV</b>	adverb
4.	<b>ART</b>	article
5.	<b>AUX</b>	auxiliary
6.	<b>CONJ</b>	conjunction
7.	<b>ID</b>	idiom
8.	<b>INTRJ</b>	interjection
9.	<b>N</b>	noun
10.	<b>NPR</b>	proper noun
11.	<b>NUM</b>	numeral
12.	<b>PART</b>	particle
13.	<b>PHR</b>	phrase
14.	<b>PREF</b>	prefix
15.	<b>PREP</b>	Preposition
16.	<b>PRON</b>	Pronoun
17.	<b>SUFF</b>	Suffix
18.	<b>V</b>	Verb

### Plurality and Gender Abbreviations

	Abbreviation	Understanding
1.	<b>M</b>	masculine
2.	<b>N</b>	neuter
3.	<b>F</b>	feminine
4.	<b>MN</b>	masculine or neuter
5.	<b>MF</b>	masculine or feminine
6.	<b>NF</b>	neuter or feminine
7.	<b>PL</b>	plural
8.	<b>MPL</b>	masculine plural
9.	<b>NPL</b>	neuter plural
10.	<b>FPL</b>	feminine plural
11.	<b>MFPL</b>	masculine or feminine plural
12.	<b>MNPL</b>	masculine or neuter plural
13.	<b>NFPL</b>	neuter or feminine plural

## 3. Registration

You must register your software. An unregistered copy of the LingvoSoft Dictionary works in a demo mode and its database functional for the first 1/10 of its volume.

For registration visit our site: <http://www.lingvosoft.com> and purchase a registration key. Enter it into the program.

Choose **Dictionary>Registration** and enter the registration key in the Registration key field, double-check it and click Ok. Your copy of the LingvoSoft Dictionary will be registered.

For more information on licensing the software, please contact us at [info@lingvosoft.com](mailto:info@lingvosoft.com) or visit our web sites at <http://www.lingvosoft.com>

## 4. Technical support

If you had any problems using this software please send your comments or questions to us at [info@lingvosoft.com](mailto:info@lingvosoft.com)

Please indicate the software version and the brand of your PDA.