

## Introduction

### *Getting acquainted*

For easy consultation, the present **one-volume** book incorporates a **two-way** dictionary: a **Hebrew-English** one – comprising some 18,000 key words, and an **English-Hebrew** one – comprising about 35,000 key words. It has been compiled on consultation of a wide range of sources (dictionaries, encyclopedias, lexicons, glossaries, documents and specialized press materials in Hebrew, English, French, German, Spanish and Russian, published until the very eve of the third millennium). The research allowed the inclusion and explanation of such confusing terms as "deflation, disinflation, dis-saving, disinvestment", never before clarified in Israel.

### *Target users*

The volume is meant to answer the needs of persons confronted with economic and juridical terminology in their everyday activity, students, translators, business people of all kinds (manufacturers, marketers, forwarders, insurance agents, Customs officers and others), workers in law-related disciplines, as well as the general Hebrew-speaking or Anglophone public. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first combined dictionary of its kind here, the other ones on the local market specializing in one field only; the approach permitted them to delve deeper into the respective domain, while restricting their sphere of interest.

The present book **does not substitute for** an "ordinary" dictionary – but rather supplies such English and Hebrew words and phrases as do not generally appear in extant dictionaries. It therefore sets out to help people with a good basic knowledge of English.

### *Vocabulary*

The dictionary aims at translating words and phrases in their **juridical, economic** etc. **context**, offering meanings, which may slightly or considerably differ from the usual, everyday ones. Therefore it will not include all the "regular" *keywords*, but focus on word and word-combinations specific of the spheres it comprehends. Neither will it contain all the *meanings* of a given keyword; solely the ones relevant to the domains considered. Words *derived* from the same root, belonging to the same word-family, have – in course of time - either kept a partial meaning of the original one, or even changed it altogether. Thus, *plant* will be rendered as ציוד מפעל; and not as צמח; *pool* will be translated as קרן משאבים, and not as בריכה; *understanding* = הסכם, and not הבנה; etc.

English has developed a vast **independent** vocabulary in **various parts of the world**; samples thereof have occasionally been inserted in this volume, e.g. *stock* (American English)/ *shares* (British English).

Besides the Germanic basis and substantial borrowings from French and Latin at three crucial moments of its history, English has made free to take words and expressions from scores of languages during the centuries of existence of the British Empire and Commonwealth. As a result, no one knows for sure how many key-, derived- or compound words exist in the language – certain dictionaries mention one hundred thousand key words.

Still, that was not enough. The necessity arose to express an even wider gamut of notions, and English (like Hebrew, as a matter of fact) started using the **same word as various parts of speech**. In this dictionary the following abbreviations point to the part of speech: (n) = noun, שם עצם; (v) = verb, פועל; (adj) = adjective, שם תואר; (adv) = adverb, תואר הפועל; (prep) = preposition, מילת יחס; (conj) = conjunction, מילת קשר, מילת חיבור. Examples: *drive* (n) = נהיגה, *drive* (v) = לנהוג; *kind* (n) = מין (סוג); *kind* (adj) = אדיב; *since* (prep) = מאז; *since* (adv) = מאז; *since* (conj) = מאז ש-

Incidentally, the **same Hebrew** phrase may be translated by **several English** ones, e.g. לפטר = *dismiss, fire, give the sack, let go, sack* – among others.

There are nevertheless cases when the **same** English word may have **several** entries with different Hebrew translations: *carry* = לפרס, לאשר, לשמור, לשאת, לשאת, לשאת. English is characterized by a wealth of **phrasal verbs** (for example: *look at, look for, look down upon, look up to, look in, look out* etc.), i.e. a combination of verb + preposition/ adverb, used not exclusively in the spoken language, but also in literature and in specialized fields. Relevant ones have been included in this book, for instance: *write off* (*a bad debt*) – לבטל (חוב).

When a word resembles another or is identical with it in pronunciation (homonym) or spelling, explanations of use are offered between parentheses:

consolidation	איחוד (חיבור)
union	איחוד (איגוד)

Where Hebrew had no equivalent of the English word/ phrase, a **definition** was brought into play, to make the meaning clear.

### *Structure and arrangement*

In both languages, the material is arranged in a similar way:

- the **key word** appears in bold letters, in alphabetical order;
- **phrases** and **expressions** in which the key word takes **second** or third place are listed in regular type, below the key word, in an indented position:

company; society...	<b>חברה</b>
company establishment	ייסוד חברה
corporate tax	מס חברות
parent company	<b>חברה אם</b>
private company	<b>חברה פרטית</b>

Entries in which the keyword appears in the feminine gender, or in the plural number, are printed at the end of the list of meanings, as below: חתימה מזויפת, after all the meanings of מזויף.

forged; false; counterfeit...	<b>מזויף</b>
not forged; authentic	לא מזויף
forged document	מסמך מזויף
forged signature	חתימה מזויפת

Such a repetition of entries (keywords or integral part of a word-combination) has been utilized on purpose, to make it easier for the reader to find the vocabulary required.

In most cases, hyphenated or space-separated words will come before longer keywords. For instance:

are followed by:	<b>in-house training</b>	הכשרה במקום העבודה
	<b>in return</b>	בתמורה
	<b>inadequate</b>	בלתי מתאים

- ☛ **successive entries** where the keyword stands **first** enjoy independent entry. Thus, the word *labor* below:

<b>labor</b>	⇒	[key word]
standard labor	⇒	[expression]
standard labor time	⇒	[expression]
<b>labor standard</b>	⇒	[successive entry]

Just as Hebrew uses סמיכות "smichut", English resorts to a **word-order** device enabling it to modify the sense of word combinations: a noun preceding another functions like an adjective. In the example given above, *standard labor* = עבודה תקנית, whereas *labor standard* = תקן עבודה.

### *Spelling*

In Hebrew, the entries observe the full spelling system, without vocalization. In certain places, however, vowels have been added to prevent misunderstanding. See: קִנְיִין as opposed to קְנִיין, מְחִזֵּר as opposed to מְחִזֵּר.

In English, different spellings have sometimes been given: *check* (American English) v. *cheque* (British English).

Latin and French legal and economic phrases are printed in *italics* in the English-Hebrew section of the dictionary. Thus,

<i>échelon</i>	דרגה; שלב
political <i>échelon</i>	דרג פוליטי
<i>ex officio claim</i>	תביעה מכוח תפקיד
<i>plead pro domo</i>	לסגור לטובת עצמו

Acronyms and abbreviations:

<b>OTC</b> (over the counter)	מעבר לדלפק
<b>FAQ</b> (frequently asked questions on the Internet)	שאלות שכיחות
<b>ROR</b> (rate of return)	שיעור החזר / תשואה
<b>GNP</b> (gross national product)	ת"ג (תוצר לאומי גולמי)

As shown by these examples, the full meaning is attached to the abbreviation. Special efforts have been made to produce the acronym and the explanation in both languages wherever possible (see GNP above).

*Marks*

see also many of the entries in the dictionary are used in the plural or in conjunction with other words, apart from the main use offered under the keyword. These letters point to the fact that additional information on a keyword can be acquired elsewhere. Example:

**fact** מעשה; עובדה  
see also **facts**

**facts** עובדות  
 distortion of facts סילוף העובדות

ראו גם - directs the user to a different spelling or to *smichut*:

**מטבע** ראו גם מטבעות  
**דיר** ראו דיר

**the semi-colon (;)** - divides between meanings:

**quality** איכות; טיב

**a slash (/)** - mainly in the English-Hebrew section - introduces a broadening, an enrichment of translation options. It also informs that it is not necessary to return to a basic unchanging element. The supplementary option refers exclusively to the word(s) coming immediately after the slash:

**total loss** אבדן כליל / מוחלט / גמור  
 can be read as אבדן כליל or אבדן מוחלט or אבדן גמור.

**numbers 1), 2)...** - mark different meanings or different uses of the keyword. Thus:

**convention** (1) כינוס; (2) אָמְנָה; הסכם

*Special request*

No publication is either exhaustive or perfect. In all likelihood, neither is this one, in spite of the tremendous efforts it took to complete. Any comment, correction or addition from users will therefore be welcome, gratefully accepted and turned to good account in subsequent editions.

*The author, The editors*