CHRONOLOGICAL ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF ODIA DICTIONARIES (1811-2012) AS A SOURCE OF REFERENCE AND INFORMATION SERVICES: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS

Sudhir Kumar Beura¹ & Pitambara Padhi²

¹Semi-Professional Assistant, IGNOU Regional Centre, Koaput, Odisha, India.
²Formerly Professor and Head, DLIS, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India.

Email: drppadhi@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Attempts to know as to how much lexical literature in Odia language have been produced to build up the Odia vocabulary. Examines the history and development of early Odia dictionaries. Analyses in detail the feature of Odia dictionaries published during the period 1811 to 2012 Suggests the need for multi volume dictionaries in odia on different subjects particularly science and technology.

KEYWORDS: Information Sources, Information Services, Reference services, Odia Language

Introduction

Language is the systematized set of vocal habits by means of which the members of human society interact in term of their culture. It is a human method of communication through a system of voluntary produced symbol based on some grammatical principles. Language has significance for the individual. Others judge us by our language. It is an index of intelligence, culture and personality. We use language to learn, to retain to recall, to transmit information and control our concepts of universe. But transmission or communication of ideas among the individuals and the nation depends much on the understanding of the meaning of the words composed of sentences used for expression. If an individual does not understand, while expressing his own ideas or another individuals to whom, the language is spoken does not know the underlying meaning, they land in a stage of communication gap. In such a situation, dictionary plays a vital role in presenting the words in an alphabetical order of arrangement with explanation of their meanings and usage. Hence to make the language communicative, to a large number of persons, we need dictionaries. The richness of a language can be measured by having a look at its store of vocabulary. The number of vocabularies developed in a
language speaks about the advancement of the language. If a particular language produces, number of dictionaries, it can be taken as the basis of knowing the strength and weakness of its vocabulary (Mahapatra, 1989).

Keeping the above objectives in mind, the present work has been undertaken to know as to how much lexical literature in Odia language have been produced to build up the Odia vocabulary. The present study is also intended to know as to how far our compilers have followed a scientific principle of designing and compiling the dictionary by following a standardized format. Further the present study is aimed at investigating the generation of different types and categories of dictionaries developed so far and to suggest improvement over the existing pattern of designing and developing the dictionaries in Odia language.

**Origin and Definition**

The word dictionary comes from the Latin word “Dictio” meaning a word or phrase. Oxford English dictionary defines dictionary as “a book dealing with the words of a language, so as to set forth their orthography, pronunciation, signification, and use; their synonyms, derivation and history; or at least some of these; the words are arranged in some stated order, now, usually, alphabetical, a word-book, vocabulary, lexicon.

By extension, it means a “book of information for reference on any subject or branch of knowledge the items of which are arranged alphabetically; as a dictionary of architecture, biography, of the bible, of dates, etc (Murray, 1933).” “A dictionary is systemically arranged list of socialized linguistic forms complied from the speech-habits of a given speech community and commented on by the author in such a way that the qualified reader understands the meaning of each separate form, and is informed of the relevant facts concerning the function of that form in its community (Harijan and Tribal Welfare Department, Bhubaneswar, 1989).

Analysis of the above two definitions states that it deals with collection of general words either of a language or special terms of a particular subject. It usually defines terms and gives their alternative or variant spelling, pronunciations, and syllabication, part of speech and inflections, meanings, usage, etc. Some dictionaries give derivations and history of words too. The words are arranged in some definite order, usually alphabetical. The entries are sometimes arranged in classified order and presented in related groups. In a nutshell, it deals with words.

**Alternatives Names of Dictionaries**

There are alternative names like wordbook, lexicon, Glossary and Thesaurus stand for dictionaries. They are interchangeably used for the term having identical purpose with slight difference in scope.
The term word-book is self explanatory, but an explanation is called for on other three. While the term lexicon is derived from the Greece word 'Lexikon' means the list of words of ancient language with meanings such as “A Greek English Lexico” Glossary denotes most commonly used words in the subject dictionary, as with, Harrods' “The Librarians' Glossary” and such dictionary usually explains not merely defines the words they include. On the other hand, the name thesaurus is used to arrange words with meanings in a classified order and not in the usual alphabetical one. Roget's thesaurus of English words and phrases (1952) is the best example of this category. In recent years, the word 'thesaurus' has become better known as the name given, in information retrieval, to a list of the terms to be used in a particular information retrieval system (especially a computerized system) The term vocabulary which originates from the Latin word “Vocabularium” is often used for a stock of words and phrases with brief explanations and meanings restricted to a single work or another, e.g.,” A Vocabulary of Oriya and English for the use of Students by M.P. Takoor (1811). “There are also works which are concerned themselves with words as literature rather than words as language e.g.: Dictionary of proverbs and quotations.

**Purpose and Use of Dictionaries**

Dr. Johnson is of opinion that dictionaries should lay down the words worthy of use, and so he would not have anything to do with slang expressions, for example, other compilers of the dictionaries, held this view. The view that the purpose of a dictionary is to lay down standards of word acceptability and usage has come more and more on attack in recent times. The alternative view of the function of a dictionary is to record words as they are being used (and misused), without passing judgment any more than it has to.

The uses of a dictionary depend to a large extent on the type of dictionary. Usually, dictionaries are used to verify pronunciation, spelling, meanings and usages of words. Keeneth A. Whittaker has listed 4 broad uses of dictionaries basing on different types of dictionaries which are given below briefly Orissa (Padhi, 1994).

- A Quick reference tool
- Language recorder
- Language standardiser
- Vocabulary builder

**Typology of Dictionary**

For the purpose of the organization of dictionaries in the reference collection, of a library, they are usually, divided into 4 broad categories considering their density of entries number of languages.
involved, nature of entries, axis of time, arrangement of entries, purpose and prospective user. All these criteria can be utilized sometimes alone and sometimes with the other for the classification of dictionaries.

(A) General Language Dictionary

According to Purpose: Prospective and Descriptive

According to Size: Unabridged, Semi-abridged or Desk and Abridged or Pocket

According to Volume: Single volume and Multi volume

(B) Special Dictionary

Special Linguistic Aspect of Words

Special Type of Class of Words

Literary Aspects catering to Special Group of Person

(C) Subject Dictionary

The rapid development in all fields of knowledge has necessitated compilation of subject dictionaries, devoted to the specific subject fields, occupation and professions. Thus dictionaries dealing with the terms of particular subject are known as subject dictionaries. They include highly technical terms of a specific subject which are not usually recorded in general dictionaries. They give accurate description, definition and illustration to explain the term. In some of the subject dictionaries extra feature like biographies of specialists and addresses of the scientific institutions are also mentioned.

(D) Translating Dictionary

Bilingual Dictionaries: Giving equivalent words in two languages

Multilingual Dictionaries: giving equivalent words in three or more languages

Types of Dictionaries in the Context of Modern Indian Language

The literature on dictionary making in Modern Indian Languages can be seen from the various bibliographies and conference papers available in India. A perusal of these bibliographies provides clue for classification of dictionaries of Modern Indian Languages. Prof. A.R. Kelker, one of the renowned linguists of India “classified the dictionary of Modern Indian Languages in various ways, taking into account, the existing dictionaries. They are as follows:
According to number of language covered
- Monolingual
- Bilingual
- Multilingual

According to the status of language provided for
- Standard or literary language in the Eighth Schedule.
- Non-standard dialect or language associated with a standard language.
- Language or dialects of the scheduled tribes.

According to the scope and the coverage especially, in the case of standard or literary language in eighth schedule.
- Comprehensive coverage of the various historical stages including the contemporary state.
- Coverage, chiefly the contemporary stage.
- Coverage of some portion of the vocabulary delimited according to subject matter, etc.

Contents of the Dictionary

Every dictionary should have an organized system of notations. There should be proper presentation of entries and matters related to them so that it is self-explanatory. Every dictionary should have 3 parts

- The first part contains prefactorial matter, introduction and reader's guide, etc.
- The second part is the dictionary proper
- The third part contains appendices, supplementary materials for providing additional information generally required by the user and valuable to the language learner.

History and Development of Early Odia Dictionaries

Though the art of dictionary making in its modern sense owes its origin to the west, evidence is available that India had realized its necessity much earlier. When one traces the history of lexicography in India, one finds Yaksa's Nikruta appears to be the earliest commentary on Baidika Nighantu or Veda Nighantu (dictionary) are explained with usages.

Sanskrit Dictionaries
Sanskrit Dictionaries with Odia Commentary

Early Odia Dictionaries

Existence of Odia literature has been recognized since 12th century A.D. It was till the 4th decade of 18th century A.D., compilation of Odia dictionaries was not taken up, due to non-realization of its importance by the Odia writers. This was so because of their heavy dependence on Sanskrit vocabularies to compile their puranas, kabyas, lyrics etc. It was Kabisamrat Upendra Bhanja, a king poet of Ghumsar, now renamed as as Bhanjanagar, in the district of Ganjam, who took the credit of becoming the first compiler of Odia lexicon. Since it is written in metrical style, known as Geetabhidhan.

Materials and Method

For the purpose of collection of data relating to dictionary making, the authors have made a sincere attempt to hunt the literature by referring to various sources of information as stated below.


12. Orissa State Bibliography, Odisha State Library, Bhubaneswar


Since the above sources are retrospective in nature, the catalogue of publishers and book sellers at Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Berhampur, Sambalpur and other places wherever available are also consulted to know the current status of publication of Odia dictionaries. However there is every likely-hood of missing some of the publications which might have slipped the eye sight of the authors.

Scope, Coverage and Limitations

The scope and coverage of this study is related to the investigation of compilation of one of the Odia reference sources i.e. Dictionaries. The period of this study covers from 1811 to 2012. Therefore, the other Odia reference sources are excluded from the purview of the study. During the course of preparing the chronological list of publication, it is revealed that some multi-volume dictionaries are published under a common title at different intervals with different year of publication. In such a situation though the title is common, with different volumes, published at different interval (Year), these have been separately counted as distinct title.

Data Analysis, Interpretation and Observation

A tabular representation of variety of dictionaries showing the quantity of literature produced against each item has been given in the following table. The chronological study of origin and development of study of Odia language from 1811 to 2012 covering 202 years reveals that the Odia language has the credit of producing a total of 364 dictionaries, classified into different categories, like Monolingual dictionaries (Odia-Odia) covering 113, Bilingual (Odia-English) 32, (English-Odia) 74, (English-Odia) glossary 54, dialectical dictionaries 21, Dictionaries of Proverbs (Odia-Odia and Odia-English) 50 and Dictionary of Quotations 20. In order to find out the decadal trend and growth pattern of publication of dictionaries, the entire period is divided into 10 years barring the last one, covering 12 years. The pattern of growth is given below.
### Table 1: Decadal Growth Pattern of Odia Dictionaries (1811-2012)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Odia to Odia</th>
<th>Odia to English</th>
<th>English to Odia</th>
<th>Gloss English to Odia</th>
<th>Dialectical</th>
<th>Proverbs</th>
<th>Quotations</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1811-20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1821-30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1831-40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1841-50</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851-60</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861-70</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871-80</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881-90</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891-1900</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901-10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911-20</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921-30</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931-40</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941-50</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951-60</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961-70</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-80</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981-90</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991-2000</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-12</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The entire period of study has been divided into 20 blocks, each block covering of 10 years except the last one for 12 years. The block one relates to the period 1811-1820 states that there were only one bilingual dictionary published by Muhan Persad Takoor, a Bengali, who was the librarian of Fort William College, Calcutta during British regime. It is a thematic dictionary entitled “vocabulary of Oriya and English for the use of students”. It was printed at Serampore Mission Press in 1811. This dictionary claims it's first and foremost position among the dictionaries of oriya language. Though the dictionary is a bilingual one, containing 4246 words arranged alphabetically under 32 themes with oriya equivalents, Critics do not accept its position because of its thematic arrangement with alphabetical entry under each theme. But it must be borne in mind that this pioneering attempt of compilation by Takoor has provided inspiration to the subsequent compilers to compile dictionaries in Oriya language.

It is unfortunate to mention that the subsequent 2 blocks covering the period 1821-1840 did not produce any such publication. The 4th block period 1841-1850, saw only 4 dictionaries of which one is monolingual, two from bilingual i.e Odia-English and another English-Odia compiled by Amos Sutton and associated with only one Bhobananda Nyalankar, an Indian origin. The 5th block period 1851-1860 saw only one glossary entitled “A Glossary of Judicial and Revenue Terms” by H.H. Wilson. Two monolingual (Odia-Odia) and one dictionary of proverb entitled “Prabadmala” by James Long, were published in 6th block period 1861-1870. In the 7th block period 1871-1880, one bilingual (Odia-English), three (English-Odia) and one dictionary of proverb totaling 5 dictionaries were published. 2 dictionaries, one from monolingual and another from bilingual (English-Odia) were also published in 8th block period 1881-1890. The 9th block period 1891-1900 also shows a total publication 5 monolingual dictionaries. 10th block period : 1901-1910 able to produce 6 dictionaries of which 4 monolingual (Odia-Odia) and 2 dictionary of proverbs. The 11th block period : 1911-1920, there were 11 dictionaries of which 5 monolingual (Odia-Odia), 3 bilingual of 2 was (Odia-English ) and another (English-Odia ) and 3 dictionary of proverbs. Out of the 10 dictionaries published in 12th block Period: 1921-1930, 2 were monolingual, 1 bilingual and 7 dictionary of proverbs. The 13th block period: 1931-1940, saw the publication of 8 dictionaries of which 2 were monolingual, 1 bilingual (Odia-English) and another (English-odia) and 4 dictionaries of proverbs. The 14th block period : 1941-1950 has indicated the publication of 5 dictionaries of which 3 monolingual and 1 bilingual (Odia-English) and another (English-odia ). The 15th block period: 1951-1960 presents the publication 14 dictionaries of which 4 monolingual, 1 bilingual (Odia-English) and 2 (English-odia), 2 glossaries, 4 dictionary of proverbs and one dictionary of quotation entitled “Hitokta Muktavali” by Bhikari Charan Patanaik, being the first of its kind, arranged thematically. However this publication cannot be categorized as dictionary not being alphabetically arranged from the modern sense of view. 31 dictionaries, published in the 16th
The entire period of study has been divided into 20 blocks, each block covering of 10 years except the last one for 12 years. The block one relates to the period 1811-1820 states that there were only one bilingual dictionary published by Muhan Persad Takoor, a Bengali, who was the librarian of Fort William College, Calcutta during British regime. It is a thematic dictionary entitled “vocabulary of Oriya and English for the use of students”. It was printed at Serampore Mission Press in 1811. This dictionary claims it's first and foremost position among the dictionaries of Oriya language. Though the dictionary is a bilingual one, containing 4246 words arranged alphabetically under 32 themes with Oriya equivalents, Critics do not accept its position because of its thematic arrangement with alphabetical entry under each theme. But it must be borne in mind that this pioneering attempt of compilation by Takoor has provided inspiration to the subsequent compilers to compile dictionaries in Oriya language.

It is unfortunate to mention that the subsequent 2 blocks covering the period 1821-1840 did not produce any such publication. The 4th block period 1841-1850, saw only 4 dictionaries of which one is monolingual, two from bilingual i.e Odia-English and another English-Odia compiled by Amos Sutton and associated with only one Bhobananda Nyalankar, an Indian origin. The 5th block period 1851-1860 saw only one glossary entitled “A Glossary of Judicial and Revenue Terms” by H.H. Wilson. Two monolingual (Odia-Odia) and one dictionary of proverb entitled “Prabadmala” by James Long, were published in 6th block period 1861-1870. In the 7th block period 1871-1880, one bilingual (Odia-English), three (English-Odia) and one dictionary of proverb totaling to 5 dictionaries were published. 2 dictionaries, one from monolingual and another from bilingual (English-Odia) were also published in 8th block period 1881-1890. The 9th block period 1891-1900 also shows a total publication 5 monolingual dictionaries. 10th block period: 1901-1910able to produce 6 dictionaries of which 4 monolingual (Odia-Odia) and 2 dictionary of proverbs. The 11th block period: 1911-1920, there were 11 dictionaries of which 5 monolingual (Odia-Odia), 3 bilingual of 2 was (Odia-English) and another (English-Odia) and 3 dictionary of proverbs. Out of the 10 dictionaries published in 12th block Period: 1921-1930, 2 were monolingual, 1 bilingual and 7 dictionary of proverbs. The 13th block period: 1931-1940, saw the publication of 8 dictionaries of which 2 were monolingual, 1 bilingual (Odia-English) and another (English-odia) and 4 dictionaries of proverbs. The 14th block period: 1941-1950 has indicated the publication of 5 dictionaries of which 3 monolingual and 1 bilingual (Odia-English) and another (English-odia). The 15th block period: 1951-1960 presents the publication 14 dictionaries of which 4 monolingual, 1 bilingual (Odia-English) and 2 (English-odia), 2 glossaries, 4 dictionary of proverbs and one dictionary of quotation entitled “Hitokta Muktavali” by Bhikari Charan Patanaik, being the first of its kind, arranged thematically. However this publication cannot be categorized as dictionary not being alphabetically arranged from the modern sense of view. 31 dictionaries, published in the 16th
Observation

In conformity with the decadal growth of publication of Odia dictionaries, when it is represented through graph for better clarification, it has shown an upward trend of growth from the year 1941-50, 1951-60 and 1961-70 and downward trend of decline in 1971-1980. From 1981-2012 the trend of growth is upward being the highest number of output in the year 2001-2012 i.e. 117.

Table 2: Number of Odia Dictionaries in Different Categories (1811-2012)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dictionary</th>
<th>Odia-Odia</th>
<th>Odia-Eng</th>
<th>Eng-Odia</th>
<th>Eng-Odia (Gloss)</th>
<th>Dialectical</th>
<th>Proverbs</th>
<th>Quotations</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>31.04%</td>
<td>8.79%</td>
<td>20.33%</td>
<td>14.84%</td>
<td>5.77%</td>
<td>13.74%</td>
<td>5.49%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2 indicates that there are 7 categories of Odia dictionaries such as Odia-Odia (Monolingual), Odia-English, English-Odia, English-Odia glossary (Bilingual), Dialectical dictionary, Dictionary of proverbs and Dictionary of Quotations. The table further reveals that within a period of 202, the total publication of lexical literature come to 364. Out of total collection, Odia-Odia dictionary is the highest in number i.e. 113, comprising 31.04% and Dictionary of quotations is the lowest in number i.e. 20, comprising of 5.49% of the total output. 160 bilingual dictionaries published under categories Odia-English (32), English-Odia (74) and English-Odia glossary (54) comprising 8.79%, 20.33% and 14.84% of the total publications respectively. Most of the dialectical dictionaries numbering 21(5.77%) are published by Academy of Tribal Language and Culture. These are the outcome of research projects under taken by different language experts. There are 50 dictionary of Proverbs in both monolingual and bilingual, comprising 13.74% of the total production of dictionary. The above statistical analysis of different categories of dictionaries is illustrated below through a pie chart for better clarification and understanding.

Figure 2: Number of Odia Dictionaries in Different Categories (1811-2012)
Table 3: Authorship Pattern of Different Categories of Odia Dictionaries (1811-2012)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories Dictionaries</th>
<th>Single Author</th>
<th>Double Author</th>
<th>Multiple Author</th>
<th>Institutional Author</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Odia-Odia</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odia-Eng</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eng-Odia</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eng-Odia(G)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dialectical</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proverbs</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quotations</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The analysis of Table 3 indicates that of the total of 364 dictionaries, 253 are compiled by single author, who form the majority of the contributors, constituting of 69.5% of the total publications. 59 dictionaries are compiled under the multiple authorship, constituting 16.2% of the total output. Institutional authors have the credit of publishing 26 dictionaries (7.15%). Similar number of dictionaries are also published by two authors. Graph showing the authorship pattern is furnished below for better understanding:

![Figure 3: Authorship Pattern of Different Categories of Odia Dictionaries (1811-2012)](image-url)
In an earlier study of growth and development of Odia dictionaries conducted by P. Padhi in his work entitled “Reference Sources in Modern Indian Language: a study on Odia language”, being the first of its kind in Odisha in particular, and India in general, reveals that there were 189 dictionaries in Odia language published during the period 1811-1990 constituting 51.92% of the total dictionaries i.e 364 till 2012. In the earlier study of Padhi, it is revealed that the decadal growth stands at 9.9% where as the decadal growth conducted in the present study covering the period from 1991-2012 stands at 79.5%. This indicates highest development in process and compiling Odia dictionaries. This means the total vocabulary in Odia language is increasing at a rate beyond our expectation. We may conclude in our analysis that there is a definite addition of new words to our language due to research, patronization of the government, investment of huge amount in the dictionary project by various institutions and increasing interest of scholars in Odia language and literature. During the course of investigation, the authors came across a number of title pages of the dictionaries listed in this study and found that most of the publishers do not follow a standardized format containing bibliographical information, which are very much necessary for the purpose of maintaining a database and preparing an online catalogue to be placed in a website. Therefore, it is suggested that a standardized and uniform format should be develop basing on the principles of cataloguing, like laws of ascertainable, currency and sought headings.


Sudhir Kumar Beura & Pitambara Padhi


Since the glossaries are unique in its nature, content and specially distinguishable by their dialect, the rating cannot be made applicable as has been done for other bilingual dictionaries. It is not an over statement that any community tribal or non-tribal must possess a fully developed communication system, i.e. language. “A communication system which possesses an autonomous structure is called a language and a sub-system, a dialect (Whittaker, 1980)”. Thus, while Odia is a language, Sambalpuri is a dialect of odia language. It is not necessary that a dialect should have the same script as the language; structural closeness alone serves as necessary condition. Similarly, “there are about 62 tribal communities who spoke language of their own in the state (Zgusta, 1971)”. To understand and improve the Odia language, it is necessary that the tribal language be studied in all their manifestations which require development of dialectical dictionaries. It is with this view that an Academy of Tribal Language and culture has been set up and a number of dialectical dictionaries have been published under its auspices.

Proverb is a terse expression of a popularly accepted piece of wisdom in a language. It is a short and popular saying that expresses some obvious truth; adage; maxim. It is also a commonly recognized expression on a person or thing by word or a group of words. It has popularity among the common people to quote in the course of conversation to establish a general truth and to advise or refrain a person for doing wrong. In order to fulfill such objectives, Odia language has cultivated the habit of compiling 50 proverbial dictionaries so far. Of these, some of the dictionaries which are frequently referred by the users of Odia language and literature are Odia Laukikapada Ba Dhagadhamali Bachan (1925, 1927) by G.C. Praharaj and Pitambari Devi, Prabachana Taranga (1957) by Swapneswar Das, Prabachana O Prabadamala (1961) by Sarbeswar Dash, Prabad O Prabachana Sankalana (1985) by Sarbeswar Dash, Odia Lokamukharaboli (1991) by Chintamani Mohapatra, Pachima Odishara Dhagadhamali O Prabad Prabachan (2004) by Ganesh Ram Nahak, Odia DhaTagadhamali O Rudhi Prayoga (2006) by Kali Prasad Das, Odia Prabad Prabachana O Rudhi (2011) by Narayan Sabhoo, Odia Prabad Prabachana O Rudhikosha (2011) by Narayan Sahoo and Nirbachita DhaTagadhamili, Prabad Prabachana O Ananya (2012) by Dharanidhar Nayak.

Quotation is a group of words from a text of a language or speech repeated by someone other than the originator to establish or authenticate or to give a shape to his own opinion. Odia being a recognized language too, has its dictionary of quotations. Some of such dictionaries which have popularity in use are Bapujeenka Amaravani (1966) by Birakishore Das, Shubhasita Padabalee (1968) by Janaki
Suggestions and Recommendations

On the basis of the analysis and observation it may be concluded that the trend of research in dictionary making in the last part of 20th and beginning of 21st century is very much encouraging, though dictionary making is not a profitable business for the publishers and booksellers because of the fact that it comes under the purview of reference books which finds place one or two copies of the publication on library shelf in comparison to multiple copies of textbook publication. This study further reveals and suggests that there should be an attempt by each university for developing multivolume dictionary of science and technology, multivolumed monolingual encyclopedic dictionaries, dictionaries of place names of Odisha both in English and Odia. An attempt should also be made to develop a full fledged dictionary of synonyms, homonyms and antonyms with usages. Whatever is presently available there are not up to the standard and comprehensive. There should also be an attempt to develop a comprehensive, multivolume dictionary of Sanskrit-Odia under the auspices of the Sri Jagannath Sanskrit University. Compilation of concordance though scarcely attempted in Odia is very much meager and therefore, this study suggests that there should be an attempt on compilation of concordance on Sarala Das, Upendra Bhanj, gangadhar Meher, Kabi Surya and Gopal Krishna by Utkal, Berhampur and Sambalpur Universities. Absence of dictionary of Odishi dance, music, sculpture, painting and accompanying instruments is the need of the hour in Odisha. This should be taken up by the University of Culture, Bhubaneswar.

Most of the dictionaries in Odia are not following uniform standard of title page providing detailed bibliographical information for instance: Ajanta publications, a publisher, who claims the leading role in publishing the lexical literature in Odia purposefully avoided the year and date of publication. Even the preface and introduction do not have the year and date of publication. This is perhaps avoided for the purpose of misleading the readers which amounts to breach of trust of the reading public by the publisher for commercial gain. Therefore, it is suggested that standardized format of the bibliographical details of the title page be developed prescribing the minimum bibliographical information of the title page and its verso, so that it will able to provide the real birth and origin of publication stating its period. This may be help also to determine age of the publication.

REFERENCES


