

PONS Dictionary API documentation

Get the list of available dictionaries

Endpoint

`https://api.pons.com/v1/dictionaries`

Building the request

- We are expecting GET-Requests.
- All other parameters have to be appended to the Endpoint-URL as request parameters.

Name	Type	Description
language	Request-Parameter	The language of the output (ISO 639-1 two-letter codes). Supported languages correspond to the UI languages of the website, i.e. bg , de , el , en , es , fr , it , pl , pt , ru , sl , sr , tr and zh

Example using curl

```
curl "https://api.pons.com/v1/dictionaries?language=es"
```

Response

- The response is sent in JSON format (see below).
- If an unsupported language was supplied, the response for the default language (english) will be delivered.

Response content

A list of available dictionaries:

- `key` is the internal name of our dictionary. For two-language dictionaries, it should consist of the two languages *ordered alphabetically* (i.e. always `deen` for english-german, the source language is specified via the `in` parameter (see below)).
- `simple_label` is built this way: `[translated language1] «» [translated language2]`

- `directed_label` should be used if there is a direction involved (for example when displaying search results). The direction is implied in the key (i.e. `plde` means `pl » de`). This applies only to some languages (see example - you could not use `simple_label` here)
- `languages` is a list containing the languages of the dictionary. Please note that some dictionaries may have only one language (at the time of writing: `dede` , `dedx`).

Example

```
[
  {
    "key": "depl",
    "simple_label": "niemiecki «» polski",
    "directed_label": {
      "depl": "niemiecki » polski",
      "plde": "polski » niemiecki"
    },
    "languages": [ "de", "pl" ]
  },
  [...]
]
```

Query dictionary

Endpoint

<https://api.pons.com/v1/dictionary>

Building the request

- We are expecting GET-Requests.
- The request has to contain the credential (secret) in an HTTP-Header.
- All other parameters have to be appended to the Endpoint-URL as request parameters.

Name	Type	Description
X-Secret	HTTP-Header	The supplied secret
q	Request-Parameter	Search term (URLEscaped UTF-8)
l	Request-Parameter	Dictionary (i.e. <code>deen</code> , <code>deru</code>) - consult the dictionaries endpoint. Note: This does <i>not</i> imply a direction, i.e. <code>deen</code> may

Response content

If results could be found, there should be objects for each direction. These objects contain

- a key `lang` , that defines the source language and therefore the language direction and
- an object `hits` , that contains the results for this language direction

Responses with entries

hits may contain objects of type `entry` (see definitions below):

```

hits: [
  {
    type: "entry",
    opendict: true/false,
    roms: [
      {
        headword: "headword",
        headword_full: "headword_full",
        wordclass: "wordclass (optional)",
        arabs: [
          {
            header: "header",
            translations: [
              {
                source: "source",
                target: "target"
              },
              {
                [next translation]
              },
              [...]
            ]
          },
          {
            [next arab]
          },
          [...]
        ]
      },
      {
        [next rom]
      },
      [...]
    ]
  },
  {
    [next entry]
  },
  {

```

```
[...]  
]
```

Example: <https://api.pons.com/v1/dictionary?q=Haus&l=deen>

Note

For formatting the results, you may have a look at the (css) styles used on our website.

Responses with translations

If no entries could be found, we search for translations, so there may be responses that only contain these:

```
hits: [  
  {  
    type: "translation",  
    opendict: true/false,  
    source,  
    target  
  },  
  {  
    [next translation]  
  },  
  [...]  
]
```

Example: <https://api.pons.com/v1/dictionary?q=to%20care%20for&l=deen>

References

Some entries contain references to other entries. If the request-parameter `ref=true` is given, these references will be included in the response, too.

Referenced entries are then marked with the type `entry_with_secondary_entries` .

The referencing entry can be found under the `primary_entry` key, the references in an array under the key `secondary_entries` .

All entries are syntactically equal to entries as defined above.

Example: <https://api.pons.com/v1/dictionary?q=went&l=deen&ref=true>

```
hits: [  
  {  
    type: "entry_with_secondary_entries",  
    primary_entry:
```

```

{
  type: "entry",
  roms: [
    {
      headword: "went",
      [...]
    }
  ],
},
secondary_entries: [
  {
    type: "entry",
    roms: [
      {
        headword: "go",
        [...]
      }
    ]
  },
  {
    [next secondary entry]
  },
  [...]
]
}
]

```

Definitions

Here are some definitions we are using in this context:

Rom

A *rom* contains a headword and linguistic data related to a headword.

The headword is usually the word you would look up in a printed dictionary.

`headword_full` may include additional information, such as phonetics, gender, etc.

For each part of speech there is one rom (roman numeral). For example "cut" may be a noun, adjective, interjection, transitive or intransitive verb and has the roms I to V.

Arab

An *arab* contains a header (arabic numeral) and stands for a specific meaning of the headword described in the rom. For example, the "substantive"-rom of "cut" has 12 arabs.

Translation

A translation contains a source/target-pair (the actual translations).