SUMMARIES OF THE ARTICLES IN ENGLISH

THEORY OF LEXICOGRAPHY

P. 5. Golev Nikolay D., Kemerovo State University (Kemerovo, Russia).

DERIVATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS OF RUSSIAN WORDS: THEORETICAL AND LEXICOGRAPHICAL ASPECTS. The article deals with the problems of derivational functioning of Russian vocabulary and its lexicographical description. The article introduces the concept of the Russian language derivational-associative dictionary. The article deals with a new associative dictionary project which treats the word as a text unit, a language system unit and a language consciousness one. Such an approach is connected with the idea of L.V. Shcherba that language facts can be treated in three aspects – language system, language material and speech activity.

The article proves that this unity is expressed in derivational associations, which create special contexts called "derivational contexts". For example, я не боюсь, что меня кто-то ударит. не родился еще такой … (a context with the perspective direction of lexical derivation); на то он и каменщик, чтобы (a context with the retrospective direction of lexical derivation).

Such contexts have the role of stimuli in the associative-derivational experiment. During this experiment respondents fill in gaps in a derivational context, the gaps being focuses of derivation (perspective direction) or motivation (retrospective direction).

The results of filling in the gaps create association fields, which make up the basic content of the derivational-associative dictionary article. For example, ТАБАК — (АНТИТАБАЧНЫЙ) PLDC: Табак вреден, а в школе плохо ведется ………пропаганда


Theoretical problems of Russian vocabulary derivational functioning and association manifestations, the peculiarities of derivational contexts and derivational aspects of text-creation are discussed in the first part of the article. The second part deals with the lexicographical principles of building the Russian language derivational-associative dictionary. The concluding part outlines the research opportunities of the derivational-associative dictionary materials.

Key words: derivational associations, derivational lexicography, inner form of the word, derivational-associative dictionary, lexical-derivational context.

P. 26. Dronova Lyubov P., Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia).

ISSUES OF LEXICOGRAPHY AND ANTHROPOLOGICAL LINGUISTICS. Anthropologically-focused contemporary linguistics studies the world-view, ethnic value systems realised in language. Discreteness of the notion, depth of its understanding, representation of
Summaries of the Articles in English

Evaluation parameters are shown in the density of a linguistic field expressing the concept. Formation of the semantic field relates to the issue of dialect variation of the national language, reflecting subcultural variability. In this situation, theoretical study and practical (lexicographical) solution to the problem of dialect synonymy (see the work by G.A. Rakov in this field), the so-called interdialect (interlanguage) synonymy (isosemy) are of particular relevance.

The problem of interdialect (interlanguage) synonymy (isosemy), its relevance in today's semantically-oriented research has been stated at the XIII International Congress of Slavists (Ljubljana, 2003) in S.M. Tolstaya report, "The semantic problem of reconstruction and synonymy in the Common Slavonic vocabulary". Despite the urgency of describing the interdialect (interlanguage) isosemy for both synchronic and diachronic studies there is no other work except The Dictionary of Selected Synonyms of Indo-European Languages by C.D. Buck in global lexicography. The present level of language science, its anthropological orientation marked another problem of lexicography requiring a practical solution: ordering the words in the dictionary according to conceptual, lexical-semantic or thematic groups, not in the formal alphabetical way. This problem was raised in the report of M.I. Chernysheva at the International Conference "Russian Philology on the Threshold of the 21 Century: Problems and Prospects" (Moscow, 2003).

The problem of interdialect and interlanguage synonymy study, and the problem of thematic (or ideographic) ordering of lexical material are similar issues; a consequence to it is a need for empirical data with all the created opportunities (primarily due to the development of cognitive semantics) and the need to study the language at a deeper level, where analysis of relations in one system is insufficient, where one needs to trace inter-system connections that involve traditionally determined and new (introduced by contacts subculturally) relations, and their results.

The basis for the work on interdialect and interlanguage synonymy and ideographic ordering may now be dialect dictionaries and atlases of different profiles, etymological dictionaries of new generation (reconstructing semantic relations), ordering the results of numerous lexicological studies aimed at examining the lexical and semantic fields in dialects and comparing the literary language and its dialects in the national language.

Interdialect and interlanguage approach to the problem of synonymy, ideographic ordering of the dictionary will show the possible variation of the original semantic model, and thus become the basis for distinguishing between the traditional and the new in semantic models, trends in semantic change. Ultimately, this will be more complete linguistic arguments in recreating the evolution of national world-view models.

Key words: lexicography, interdialect and interlanguage synonymy (isosemy).

P. 33. Felde Olga V. Siberian Federal University (Krasnoyarsk, Russia). HISTORICAL TERMINOGRAPHY OF RUSSIAN LANGUAGE: TIMELINE AND PROSPECTS FOR DEVELOPMENT. Historical terminography solves theoretical and practical problems of lexicographical fixation of the special vocabulary of past eras. This branch of linguistics is actively engaged with a wide range of scientific disciplines. The very existence of historical terminography is impossible without the support of the conceptual apparatus of the diverse areas of human knowledge and practice. Historical dictionaries of specialized vocabulary reflect the formation of term systems. They contain information about the features of scientific, economic, social, political and cultural life of our ancestors, as well as the stages of accumulation of scientific knowledge about the
material and mental world. That is why not only the scientists who study the history of Russian language and culture have the need in such dictionaries, but the inquisitive people of all ages and professions, too.

Traditions of lexicographical description of the "Russian Antiquities" were laid by V.I. Tatishchev in the late 18th century. The first historical and terminological dictionaries were poorly differentiated from the encyclopedic reference books, the descriptive method of interpretation of words dominated and a variety of background information was reported.

In the mid-twentieth century historical terminography was part of the Applied Linguistics. The main objectives of this branch of Russian studies were: 1) reflection of the special vocabulary in the early stages of the term systems formation; 2) demonstration of the dynamics of nominative processes within the forming terminology; 3) a reflection of deep connection of the language with the spiritual and material culture of the society. There is a great variety of types of historical dictionaries of the special vocabulary of the Russian language. According to the subject areas there are interdisciplinary, specialized and industry specific dictionaries. According to the purpose there are encyclopaedic, definition dictionaries, definition dictionaries with elements of encyclopaedic description. In terms of volume there are big, medium, small and mini-dictionaries. Depending on the order of the entries there are alphabetic, ideographic historical and terminological dictionaries.

The vital problem of historical terminography at the present stage is to create a dictionary of the active type, oriented not only on the fixation of semantic content, but also on the reflection of the dynamics of the specific word. It is important to enhance the socio-cultural component of the dictionaries. It is necessary to develop a theoretical framework of lexicographical description of the various categories of special vocabulary of the Russian language of the 11th–17th and 18th – the beginning of the 20th centuries (terms, preterms, terminoids, industry words). In addition, of great importance is the involvement of new sources, preparation of electronic files and implementation of computer methods of analysis and lexicographical fixation of the vocabulary of the past eras. It is relevant to create dictionaries, which reflect the linguistic and functional diversity of the specialized vocabulary in its historical development.

Key words: historical terminography of the Russian language, special vocabulary of past eras, dictionaries, typology.

**DICTIONARY PROJECTS AND WORKS**

P. 39. **Blinova Olga I., Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia).**

HISTORIOGRAPHY OF TYPES OF MOTIVOLOGICAL DICTIONARIES. The article is devoted to the historiographical research of the types of motivological dictionaries illustrating different aspects of motivology: ontological, comparative, lexicographical, socio- and age-related, dynamic, functional, terminological. Alongside the published dictionaries, the dictionaries and the parts of the dictionaries presented in Candidate's and PhD dissertations were taken for the research.

Historiography is taken according to the types of motivological dictionaries with due consideration of the dates of their compiling and publishing. The dictionary can be characterized according to the following aspects: the object and subject of the dictionary,
In the first group of motivological dictionaries we consider types of dictionaries, which explain motivological units in the view of lexicography and their characteristics: motivated and semi-motivated words, motivated paradigm, motivated blocks, the inner form of the word and its types, types of motivation, characteristics of nomination and motivation taken together.


In the third group explanatory and comparative dictionaries are described: bilingual: *The Russian-English Dictionary of Names of Animals and Birds* (by A.S. Filatova), a fragment of *The Russian-English Dictionary of Zoonyms* (by A.V. Shevchik); and multilingual: *The Motivological and Comparative Dictionary of Ornithonyms of Russian, Ukrainian and Polish* (by A.D. Adilova), *The Multilingual Motivological and Comparative Dictionary of Slavonic and Turkic Languages* (by A.D. Adilova).

In the fourth group explanatory and functional motivological dictionaries (by O.I. Blinova, K.I. Komarova, E.V. Naumova) are described. *The Polysystemic Dictionary of Siberian Dialect* (by M.A. Tolstova) brings closure to the historiographic note.

In the fifth group *The Motivological Dictionary of Terminology* was described.

In the conclusion the author reviews the historiographic description of motivological dictionaries. 12 motivological dictionaries were compiled and they cover all the aspects of motivology: lexicographical, comparative, socio- and age-related, dynamic, functional, ontological; 9 languages (Russian, English, German, French, Kazakh and others); 4 theme groups of ornithonyms, zoonyms, phytonyms and household objects, thousands of lexical units. The historiographic review illustrated how the lexicographical theory of words motivology was developing.

Key words: types of motivological dictionaries, explanatory, explanatory and comparative, functional, frequency, polysystemic dictionaries, dictionary of terms.
Summaries of the Articles in English

and knowledge of language, associative knowledge/reactions; it also gives an opportunity
to compare them with the "images" of a foreign speaker's linguistic consciousness.

On the one hand, in compiling a dictionary the general principles of motivated words
dictionary description are taken into account, which were realized in a number of the
already-published motivological dictionaries, on the other hand, new components are
introduced defining the specificity of MCD as a polynational dictionary aimed not only at
the linguistic description of motivated words of different languages, but also at the
reflective "view" of the person on the language (their language perception), containing
cultural historic and encyclopaedic information, which, certainly, increases the cognitive
value of the dictionary.

The core unit of the dictionary is a dictionary entry, its compilation depends on the
author's linguistic position, dictionary purpose, its designation and addressee's needs. The
main task of a dictionary entry is to present a motivated word in its structural and semantic
variety. The key point of a dictionary entry is the observations of native speakers'
metalinguistic consciousness that define the dictionary entry structure of The Multilingual
Motivological Contrastive Dictionary.

A dictionary entry has four informational zones:

1. **Introduction**, which includes a Latin nomenclature name of a bird/plant with its
   translation and lexical meaning explanation (LM) as tertium comparationis (t.c.) –
   comparison base.

2. **Experimental part** falls into five columns containing a head-word – a bird/plant
   name in Russian, Bulgarian, Polish, Kazakh and Tatar, which is followed by the results of
   the psycholinguistic experiment based on consulting native speakers' observations of
   metalinguistic consciousness.

3. **Description part** reflects all the structural and semantic features of motivated
   lexical units of the contrastive languages: the word's inner form (WIF) is derived consisting
   of the motivational form (MF) and motivational meaning (MM); lexical and structural
   motivators (LM/SM) in the motivated word are given by the results of the psycholinguistic
   experiment (PSLE); the WIF type is defined (varying, non-varying, lexical/non-lexical,
   metaphoric/non-metaphoric types); the explanation of all the motivational forms and
   meanings is given under WIF varying pattern; motivating and nominal features (MF/NF)
   are compared, which can coincide if they have the same verbal expression and differ if
   their nominal feature is metaphorically expressed; the type of motivation is given
   (phonetic, morphological, semantic and lexico-semantic).

4. **Illustrative part.** At first, a dictionary entry can seem quite big and hard to
   perceive, but after reading it thoroughly the reason why it is structured so becomes
   obvious. Parallel arrangement of information zones helps the reader to easily orientate in
   the dictionary entry and find the information they are interested in.

Key words: anthropocentric lexicography, contrastive motivology, word motivation,
observations of metalinguistic consciousness.

P. 76. Naumov Valeriy G., Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). PRINCIPLES OF
DIALECT DICTIONARY TRANSLATION. The article describes the problems of rendering
lexicographical information to foreigners. The readers' attention is often concentrated on the idea
of translating explanatory dictionaries that reflect the lexical systems of language into other
languages. As the national linguistic picture of the world is not confined to the literary language
solely, the idea is justified of translating dialect dictionaries as peculiar "accumulators" of national specificity, the linguistic one, in the first place.

Translating a dialect dictionary may be an experiment aimed at solving the problem of scopes of translation, national specificity explanation in a foreign language. This could be a type of translation different from technical or literary ones. The experiment may result in a comparison, unique in form and content, of two (as a minimum) linguistic pictures of the world. Three systems must be considered: source language dialect, literary source language (as dictionary entries are given in literary language forms), and literary target language. In order to solve the problems of translating works in linguistics in general, and dictionaries in particular, a meta-language should be created with its terminology subsystem, a certain mediator in the process of translation.

The result of translating a dictionary can help solve some urgent lexicographical problems, e.g. head-word presentation, which could be given in its authentic form with a transcription reflecting the unit's pronunciation in the given dialect; presentation of grammatical and stylistic comments, models of translating the unit's lexical meaning, etc.

The translated version of the dictionary should contain original texts in source language. A minimum of word-for-word translation of the contexts is required to define the role of the word explained in the structure of the phrase.

Dictionary entries may include brief etymology information and/or derivational structure description – the history of the dialect word.

Thus, such a dictionary is an example of lexicographical activity of a certain kind aimed at solving the issues that so far have not attracted attention of specialists in lexicography, translation, dialect studies, linguistic aspects of culture and others.

Key words: translation, dialect dictionary, linguistic picture of the world, structure of dictionary entry.

P. 82. Shevchik Anna V., Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). LEXICOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH ZOONYMS. Russian and English zoonyms, studied and compared by the author in the aspect of their motivation, are the subject of lexicographical description in the developing Motivological-Comparative Dictionary of Russian Language Zoonyms. The concept of this dictionary continues the tradition of the lexicographical aspect of motivology traditional for Tomsk Linguistic School and examines the motivation of words, the inner form of the word and the phenomenon of motivation in general lexicological approach.

The study of lexicographical description of motivated vocabulary of the Russian language in the comparative aspect started almost two decades ago. Creating motivological dictionaries is one of the trends of anthropo-oriented lexicography. Motivological dictionaries, along with the associative ones, describe the language as belonging to the human mind, modelling the process of active rather than passive knowledge of the language. Association dictionaries help to study of the deep level of linguistic consciousness related to the field of the unconscious, while motivological ones record reflexive understanding of the elements and patterns of language that reveal that the surface level of language consciousness – metalinguistic one. At present the concept of motivological-comparative dictionary has been tested and refined on the material of the thematic groups of ornithonyms and phytonyms in various Slavic, Turkic, Germanic languages in the works of A.D. Zhakupova (Adilova), A.S. Savenko (Filatova). The basis
of this type of dictionary is metatext data that capture the realization of motivated lexical units by native speakers.

The Motivological-Comparative Dictionary of Russian Language Zoonyms will be the first to introduce a description of the thematic group of zoonyms into scientific discourse, to present the motivation of these words by modern Russian and English language speakers in its entries. The entries will also contain information about the internal form of the word, its motivators, effects of lexical processes of demotivation and remotivation, etc. The type of the dictionary, its macro- and microstructures meet the specific purpose of Russian language zoonyms specificity determination in comparison with the equivalent units of the English language.

The 180 entries compiled by the time of publication of the article allow drawing conclusions about such features of zoonyms, as their active involvement in the processes of acquisition and loss of motivation, implementation of effective ways of adaptation of foreign words in the language system, reflection of anthropology-oriented conceptualization of the world by Russian language speakers, the prevailing means of motivation of zoonyms, etc.

Key words: lexicography, motivology, motivological and comparative dictionary, zoonym.

DICTIONARIES AS SOURCES OF RESEARCH

P. 90. Aryanova Valentina G., Tomsk State Pedagogical University; Aryanova Anastasia V., Tomsk State University (Tomsk, Russia). WORLD OF MODERN PEASANTS (BY THE DICTIONARY OF PHYTONYMS OF THE MIDDLE PRIOBIE).

The main aim of this article is to identify some peculiarities of the material and spiritual culture of modern peasants from the Middle Priobie Basin, which are reflected in the three-volume *Dictionary of Phytonyms of the Middle Priobie*.

Though the collection of dialectal vocabulary of the Middle Priobie, as well as phytonyms, started in the 1950s, The Dictionary includes illustrated data, recorded during the last two or three decades; and it allows assuming that the information in it reflects the world-view of modern rural inhabitants.

Despite the forced truncation of the text due to the principle of economy in compiling the dictionary, as well as its thematic focus, its data provides an opportunity to learn some fragments of the material and spiritual culture of peasants with their world-view, ethical, aesthetic, moral beliefs, attitudes and values. The texts reflect peculiarities of customs, beliefs, economic activities and traditions of folk medicine.

The world of humans is inextricably linked with the world of nature, which satisfies both the material and spiritual needs of people. It is very difficult to find peasant activities, which are not connected with the use of plants. They include agriculture, cattle-breeding, various handicrafts, folk medicine, household – in all these spheres a person encounters with flora, which is so familiar to him.

The role of plants as food and healing products is highly valued by the villagers. The Dictionary presents information about harvesting and preparation of various dishes, beverages and medical ointments. The usage of plants in the household, as it has already been mentioned, is broad.

Sometimes one plant was used for different purposes. For example, peasants used willow to weave baskets, make brooms and fences, its bark helped to tan leather and dye
fabric. Flower heads of the goat willow was a delicacy; its branches were cut, consecrated in the church and placed behind the icon to protect the house from evil spirit. There was a belief that if the branch had many blossoms the household would grow; the cattle and people were beaten with the consecrated branches of all types of willow for them not to fall ill.

Dictionary material reflects complex and well-organized folk taxonomy of plants and contains information about the history of cultivated plants development.

Villagers treat nature with awe, worry about its destruction both under the influence of adverse environmental effects and its pillaging by dishonest people. Farmers' stories are full of sacred nature echoes of ancient people's attitude to nature. Flora is poetized by people and the image of plants is reflected in almost all genres of folklore.

In the conclusion, we point out that a high level of spiritual culture of modern villagers is reflected in their attitude to nature, in their imaginative, emotional stories about plants.

Key words: phytonym, Middle Priobie, material and spiritual culture of peasants.

P. 97. Slaoutina Marina V., Ural Federal University named after the first President of Russia B.N. Yeltsin (Yekaterinburg, Russia). REFLECTION OF ANTONYMIC RELATIONS IN DICTIONARY OF SYNONYMS. Universal logical relations of identity and opposition are reflected in such linguistic phenomena as synonymy and antonymy. The correlation of these phenomena becomes mostly apparent in analysing the structures of their lexical microparadigms. This research is made on ideographic dictionaries of synonyms. In those dictionaries the synonymic rows are distributed among denotative spheres.

As the research shows the principle of opposition works at different levels of conversation. It can become system-generative for the denotative sphere as a whole. It is reflected, for instance, in the group names of the sphere "emotions": "luck – misfortune", "happiness – sadness", "hope – despair", etc. For other spheres the opposition is not a system-generating principle. However, oppositional meanings play a very important role here. For example, in the sphere "economy" the meaning of the opposition is presented in every group specified in oppositional synonymic rows: "rich – poor", "profit – loss", "profitable – unprofitable".

Inside the denotative-ideographic groups, opposition relations of synonymic rows are realized in two different ways – as symmetric and asymmetric ones. In the symmetric construction every member of one row is antonymic to every member of another row and to the entire row itself. For example: profitable, favourable, lucrative, paying, advantageous (colloquial style) – unprofitable, unfavourable, non-lucrative, not paying, disadvantageous. In the asymmetric construction synonymic rows expressing the opposite meaning partly intersect.

Most synonymic rows with opposite meanings forming antonymic groups realise the counter type of antonymy. As a rule, these are rows of graded synonyms. Complementary type of antonymy is realised when the norm is displaced to the side of positive evaluation. It happens, for instance, in the denotative sphere "religion" where synonymic rows characterizing the person and their behaviour reflect the idea of a religious norm.

The contrast of some synonymic rows reflecting universal cultural oppositions refers to antonymic rows. For example, the archetypical opposition "mine – yours" is reflected in contrasting rows "co-religionist – adherent of a different faith".

Thus, the ideographic principle of lexis description gives an opportunity to analyse the correlation of different types of paradigmatic groups.

Key words: ideography, synonyms, antonyms.