

BASIC CONCEPTS OF LEXICOGRAPHY

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ABSTRACT

The article is about basic concept of lexicography. Getting acquainted with the basic concepts and terms of lexicography, with which both the compiler and the user have to deal with each dictionary. The central concept of lexicography and the subject of its study is the dictionary. In the modern sense, a dictionary is an ordered (systemized) dictionary a list (list) of language units of the same level (usually words) with certain words with linguistic comments, interpretations, etc., usually as a separate book or book series.

Key words: Dictionary as a lexicography subject. The concept of vocabulary and dictionary. Volume dictionary. Components of a dictionary article. Headword. Linguistic comment. Ways of interpreting lexical meaning. Types of lexicographical note. Types of illustrations.

Get acquainted with the basic concepts and terms of lexicography, with which both the compiler and the user have to deal with each dictionary. The central concept of lexicography and the subject of its study is the dictionary. In the modern sense, a dictionary is an ordered (systemized) dictionary a list (list) of language units of the same level (usually words) with certain words with linguistic comments, interpretations, etc., usually as a separate book or book series.

Thus, we see that the original narrow meaning of the term (a collection of words), is now understood expansively: it does not have to be words, as they can be dictionaries. morpheme or phraseology, etc. Three other points in the definition are also emphasized concepts of "dictionary": orderliness - units to be described for speed of finding or other targets are arranged in a certain way: most commonly alphabetically, but may there are other ways of organizing vocabulary (nesting, frequency, semantic, etc.), which we will consider later on; linguistic commentary is one aspect or the other word descriptions (spelling, pronunciation, use, education, semantics and etc.); usually in the form of a separate book - but the dictionary can also be an appendix to the to a textbook or other book (these were the first dictionaries).

The main unit of the dictionary is the vocabulary, i.e. the word described in the dictionary. A set (list) of all vocabularies makes up the dictionary unit. The problem of a dictionary is one of the central ones in lexicography, as both the type of dictionary and the nature of the description of the vocabulary depend on the selection of words. For example, in a normative explanatory dictionary, only words from a literary language are included in the dictionary; therefore, abnormal vocabulary is excluded: simple speech, jargon, dialect words. Only lexicons with difficulties and pronunciation variants are included in the orthoepic dictionary, etc.

The number of words described in the dictionary (vocabulary) is the volume of the dictionary. Usually information about the volume of the dictionary is given on the title page of the dictionary or in the annotation. For example, the largest dictionary in terms of volume is the four-volume "Explanatory Dictionary of Living Russian" by V.I. Dahl - it contains more than 200 thousand words. The one-volume "Big Explanatory Dictionary of Russian Language" edited by S.A. Kuznetsov (1998) contains 130 thousand words. The seventeen-volume academic "Dictionary of Modern Russian Literary Language" (1950-1965) contains about 120 thousand words, and the four-volume academic "Dictionary of Russian Language" in the 2nd edition (1980-1984) contains about 90 thousand words. As can be seen, volume is not the number of volumes, which is

explained not so much by the number of vocabularies as by the completeness (in detail or brevity) of their description, but by the number of units described.

The main structural unit of the dictionary is the dictionary article. It is a relatively autonomous section of the dictionary, introduced by a headword, in which it receives one or another linguistic characteristic. In this way, it can be understood that each dictionary entry usually describes only one vocabulary. However, this is not true for all types of vocabularies. For example, some dictionaries (nesting type) also include derivatives of unicorn words or semantically (thematically) a close group of words in a dictionary article. In dictionaries of synonyms and antonyms, the dictionary article includes the entire synonymous row or antonymous pair, etc. However, only one word in a dictionary article is considered the main word: it is kind of an introduction to a dictionary article and is therefore called a headline. This word is kind of a representative of a lexeme in the dictionary, so it is given in a conventional initial (vocabulary) form: the undefined form of verbs (infinitive), the nominative case of the singular, the masculine adjectives and participles. In some dictionaries (e.g. spelling) this is the only dictionary entry and is limited to it. Such dictionaries are called one-way dictionaries. Most dictionaries, however, contain more or less detailed and varied (or specific) linguistic information, or linguistic commentary. Such dictionaries are called two-way dictionaries. Thus, in the structure of a dictionary article there are as if two sides: left (headword) and right (linguistic information, i.e. everything that is said about this word). First of all, this includes the interpretation of the meaning of the word. In addition, lexicographical notes and illustrations are components of the dictionary article.

Linguistic information is presented in the dictionary in certain ways, established in lexicographical tradition, which are called metalanguage of the dictionary (i.e. special, sometimes conditional, description language). This primarily includes methods (techniques) of interpreting lexical and grammatical meaning.

There are traditional, centuries-old methods of interpreting the lexical meaning of a word, or vocabulary definitions.

Interpretation is the definition, explanation of lexical meaning (a word or phraseology). The term was first used by V.I. Dahl, who wrote on the title of the dictionary, to define the type of his dictionary: "The dictionary is called explanatory because it not only translates one word into another, but also interprets, explains the details of the meaning of words and concepts subordinate to them".

Traditionally, the following ways of interpreting meanings are used (types of vocabulary definitions):

1) Descriptive - the most complete way of interpretation: it is a detailed description of the meaning (in the form of a so-called predictive periphrasis, such as "N - <this>... ") with an enumeration of features of the subject, both general, generic and private, distinguishing (distinguishing from others), from which the concept is formed. For example:

Spoon - "an item of a cutlery for drawing liquid or crumbly food";

Deaf - "without the sense of hearing";

Ointment - "cover with a layer of liquid or fatty food".

A variation of the descriptive method is the word-formation interpretation, which is used only for derivative words - in this case the meaning is explained through the derivative word. For example:

Getting green - "getting green";

librarian - 'librarian employee';

Silver - 'made of silver'.

Formally, a type of descriptive definition is also a so-called subject method of interpretation - explanation of meaning through a familiar subject. This is usually the way adjectives, which denote colour, are interpreted:

White - "the colours of chalk, milk, snow";

Red - "the colours of blood";

Orange - "the colours of orange".

A type of descriptive method is a set of dictionary article components. For example, the most complete set of components is represented in explanatory dictionaries, the least - in spelling and similar unilateral dictionaries. Some explanatory or training dictionaries cover so many description parameters that each of them is singled out (visually, graphically) into a special zone: grammar zone, compatibility zone, zone of values, zone of illustrations, etc.

The nature of the word description (metalanguage) is determined by the goals and objectives of the dictionary. Determining the type of dictionary, i.e. the question of dictionary classification is one of the main issues of theoretical lexicography. This is what we will look at in the next section.

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