

THE PROBLEM OF ETHNIC LEXICOGRAPHY

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the thesaurus approach to the ethnic lexicography. The author provides a project of the Ethnic Thesaurus of Perm Region and describes its structure and principles.

Key words: ethnonyms, lexicography, thesaurus, ideographic principle.

INTRODUCTION

As you know, one of the approaches to the systematic study of vocabulary is the thesaurus. “Thesaurus“ in the etymological sense is a treasury, and in a broad modern sense- the entire amount of accumulated knowledge, a mental representation of the world, a picture of the world. A more specific meaning of the term “thesaurus >>- << any dictionary that explicitly fixes the semantic relations between its constituent units”.

In his work “ Experience of the general theory of lexicography “ L.V. Shchebra called such dictionaries ideological and emphasized their peculiarity: ideological dictionaries should provide material for constructing the history of thinking reflected in the language than many causes of language changes will be revealed are now completely invisible.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY

The role of observing the ideographic principle was emphasized by V.M. Mokienko, noting that when describing phraseological units, “the ideographic approach can have a different scale from micro areal (local, narrow-regional) to global-areal (inter-dialect and inter-linguistic). The larger the scale of such an analysis, the sharper and more problematic is the need to distinguish between universally typological (general human) and nationally specific elements of semantics.

Recently, a considerable number of dictionaries based on the ideographic principle of construction have appeared, among them we can name the “ideographic dictionary of the Russian language” by O.S. Baranova, “Russian Semantic dictionary” under the general editorship of N.Yu. Shvedova. “Thematic dictionary of the Russian language” L.G. Sayadhova, D.M. Khasanova, V.V. Morkovkina and others.

In the regional lexicography correspond to the ideographic principle, according to N.A. Likhanova. “Dialect ideographic dictionary of the narym dialect” G.A. Rakova, “Thematic dictionary of dialects Tver Region” T.V. Kirillova, L.N. Novikova, ethnoideo graphic dictionary of Russian dialects of the Urals” O.V. Vostrikova and others.

Volgograd researcher E.B. Nikiforova proposes a draft Explanatory Dichronic Dictionary, which she characterizes as complex. According to the organization and arrangement of the material, it belongs to thematic, according to semantization- to explanatory, according to the coverage of different chronological slices- to educational, if the user is able to find information about the meaning of the word, its change, paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations- to reference dictionaries”.

Perm State University is compiling a Sociolinguistic Glossary of Localisms, in the test articles of which ethnonymic vocabulary is also reflected, “Bulgarian, pl. Bulgarians, noun. Bulgarian, pl. Bulgarians. Word-building localism, which is dialectal in origin, according to observations, rarely used in the literary environment of the cities of the Kama region: “there are Romanians, Poles, Hungarians. A German is a German, a Pole is a Polish, a Bulgarian is a Bulgarian”. Comrades, there will be a friendly meeting with the Bukgarians today. Komsomol leaders and young specialists are invited.

Ethnonyms were already included in the dictionary of D.N. Ushakov and the tradition of including them in dictionaries continued in the future. However, not all ethnonyms are included in explanatory dictionaries. Thus, the explanatory dictionary edited by Professor d.n. Ushakov contains the ethnonyms Bashkirs, Nogai, Matars. The ethnonyms Voguls, Katai, Karagai are not included in this dictionary. In “Dictionary of the modern Russian literary language S.I. Ozhegov, the ethnonyms Bashkirs, Mansi, Nogais are included, but the ethnonyms Voguls, Katai, Karagai are absent.

The compilers of historical dictionaries approach the lexicography of ethnonyms differently. The above ethnonyms are not included in the “Dictionary of the Russian language of the

10th- 17th centuries”, and in the “Dictionary of the Russian language of the 18th century”, only Kamai and Karagai, which are not presented in other dictionaries, are missing from the named ethnonyms. In the “Dictionary of the Living Great Russian Language” V.I. Dal there are no given ethnonyms, they are absent in many regional dictionaries, for example, in the “Dictionary of the modern Russian folk dialect”. Sometimes dialect dictionaries include old ethnonyms that differ from modern ones or ethnonyms as part of phraseological units.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this regard, the source base of the ethnonymy of the Perm region is very rich and it is varied. As sources “Materials for the dictionary of Perm ethnonyms can be used:

- 1) Perm monuments of business writing, recorded in Perm chronicle ”V.N. Shishonko, “Kungur Acts of the 17th century” by A.A. Titov;
- 2) Scientific works of historians of the 19th century, ethnographers of the 20th century;
- 3) Existing dialect dictionaries, local phraseological dictionary;
- 4) Works of Permian writers, for example, historical novels;
- 5) List of settlements of different years;
- 6) ”Dictionary of Perm monuments of the 16th- early 18th centuries;
- 7) ”Dictionary of Perm surnames E.N. Polyakova.

CONCLUSION

In our opinion, the creation of local dictionaries of ethnonyms is no less important than the continuation of work on the creation of an all-Russian ethnonymic dictionary, since it allows solving many issues of a linguistic and local history nature. Regional studies provide interesting materials concerning the acquisition of nominal meanings by ethnonyms, the settlement of those or other territories by different people.

In terms of its material, a dictionary of ethnonyms may intersect with historical, dialect, onomastic dictionaries that describe the composition of the dictionary and in the structure of dictionary entries.

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