

opción

Revista de Antropología, Ciencias de la Comunicación y de la Información, Filosofía,
Lingüística y Semiótica, Problemas del Desarrollo, la Ciencia y la Tecnología

Año 34, 2018, Especial N°

14

Revista de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales
ISSN 1012-1587/ ISSNe: 2477-9385
Depósito Legal pp 198402ZU45



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Bilingual linguographic sources: parametric analysis

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Abstract

The article gives a parametric analysis of linguistic reference books, which provides information about what data are contained and how they are presented in bilingual and monolingual dictionaries of the Russian-Tatar of the second half and beginning of the 20th and the 21st centuries via the linguistic description, comparative and contrastive methods. For the character of representation, a parameter can be principal and not main. By the representation character, a parameter may be principal and non-principal. The parametric analysis is reflected in a summary table, where lines show parameters and columns – abbreviated titles of dictionaries.

Key words: parametric, analysis, dictionary, Russian, Tatar.

Fuentes lingüográficas bilingües: análisis paramétrico

Resumen

El artículo ofrece un análisis paramétrico de libros de referencia lingüísticos, que proporciona información sobre qué datos están contenidos y cómo se presentan en diccionarios bilingües y monolingües del ruso-tártaro de la segunda mitad y principios del siglo XX y XXI a través de la lingüística. descripción, métodos comparativos y contrastivos. Para el carácter de representación, un parámetro puede ser principal y no principal. Por el carácter de representación, un parámetro puede ser principal y no principal. El análisis paramétrico se refleja en una tabla resumen, donde las líneas muestran parámetros y columnas títulos títulos abreviados de diccionarios.

Palabras clave: paramétrico, análisis, diccionario, ruso, tártaro.

1. INTRODUCTION

A complex parametric analysis within a linguographic fund enables to visually describe the various types of information contained in dictionaries. The problem of dictionaries' parametrization in that way or another is touched upon in the works by some scholars (Berkov, 1977; Galiullin et al., 1995). The notion of parameter as a linguistic term was first proposed by (Karaulov, 1981). He established the status of the lexicographic parameter, volume and structure

enabling to create a universal dictionary with the maximal number of mutually compatible parameters to fill it with maximal possible linguistic information (Karaulov, 1981). The scholar interpreted parameter as a quantum of information about the linguistic structure, which may be of interest for the user as it is, but, as a rule, is viewed in combination with other quanta (parameters) and is specifically reflected in dictionaries. Karaulov (1981) gives a detailed list of parameters of 67 titles; for instance, an adjective possesses the parameter of gender, declension, etc.; a verb – transitivity, impersonality, etc. Such detailization is implemented when compiling single-parameter dictionaries.

In compliance with the principles, stated in the work by Karaulov (1981), a comprehensive study of the parameters of the dictionary was carried out (Pshenichnova, 1990).

In our research, we used the system of parameters designed for linguographic fund, which enables to describe the various types of information contained in dictionaries see in detail (Dubichinskiy, 2000). The system comprises 25 parameters. This distinction is based on the following principles:

1. A parameter must characterize a dictionary unit, but not the features of a dictionary structure.
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2. A parameter must characterize a dictionary unit as a unit of a language, considering its linguistic features.

Antonyms [ан]. Indication of the word antonyms. Meaning [зн]. Textual description of the meaning of the word, its definition. Inflexion [из]. Inflexion characteristic of the word. Illustration [ил]. Visual image disclosing the word semantics. Word history [ис]. Historical-etymological information about the word. Foreign equivalent [иэ]. Translation into other languages, foreign equivalents. Culture-oriented features [лс]. Culture-oriented information about the word, brief description of the realia. Polysemy [мн]. Indication of the word polysemy. Morphology [мф]. Morphological characteristics of the word. Morphemic division [мч]. Morphemic composition of the word. Spelling [нп]. Written appearance of the word. Homonyms [ом]. Indication of the word homonyms. Usage features [оу]. Stylistic, emotionally-expressive characteristics of the word, spheres of its usage. paronyms [па]. Indication of the word paronyms. Proverbs and sayings [по] pronunciation [пр]. Sound appearance of the word, rendered by transcription. Examples of usage [пу]. Synonyms [си]. Indication of the word synonyms. Word building [со]. Information about what word was the entry unit derived from, what words were derived from it, what words are cognates to the entry unit. Syntactic characteristic [сх]. Reveals the syntactic properties of the word. Theme [те]. Thematic characteristic of the word. Stress [уд]. Information about the place and character of the stress in the word. Usualness [уп]. Information about the frequency, usualness of the word. Phraseology

[фр]. Part of speech [чр]. Indication of the part of speech characteristic of the word (Dubichinskiy, 2009).

2. METHODOLOGY

The work uses the method of linguistic description, comparative method, and contrastive method.

3. RESULTS

We have analyzed the parameters of bilingual (Russian-Tatar and Tatar-Russian) and monolingual (Tatar) dictionaries of the second half of the 20th – beginning of the 21st centuries (excluding terminological dictionaries). The parametric description is accompanied by exemplary dictionary entries, in which the zones of realization of a certain parameter are marked.

The parametric analysis provides information about what data are contained in a linguistic reference book and how they are presented. A parameter can be characterized by 1) the presence of the given parameter in the dictionary, and 2) the specific representation of the parameter in the source. The results are given in Table 1:

Table 1. Characterization of a parameter

Parameter	Share of dictionaries (%)
SPELLING [ИП]	100
MEANING [ЗН]	89.5
FOREIGN EQUIVALENT [ИЭ]	76
POLYSEMY [МН].	60
EXAMPLES OF USAGE [ПУ].	56
HOMONYMS [ОМ].	55
USAGE FEATURES [ОУ].	51
INFLEXION [ИЗ].	48
PART OF SPEECH [ЧР].	41
PHRASEOLOGY [ФР].	36
STRESS [УД].	35
WORD HISTORY [ИС].	27
MORPHOLOGY [МФ]	27
SYNONYMS [СИ].	27
PRONUNCIATION [ПР].	18
PROVERBS AND SAYINGS [ПО]	15
THEME [ТЕ].	15
MORPHEMIC DIVISION [МЧ].	14.5
WORD BUILDING [СО].	14
SYNTACTIC CHARACTERISTIC [СХ].	10
CULTURE-ORIENTED FEATURES [ИС].	8
ANTONYMS [АН]	6
ILLUSTRATION [ИЛ]	6
USUALNESS [УП].	4
PARONYMS [ПА]	-

By the representation character, a parameter may be principal and non-principal.

A principal parameter, as a rule, determines the type of the dictionary (for instance, the phraseological parameter in a phraseological dictionary, synonymic parameter in a synonymic dictionary, etc.).

Within a certain dictionary, a parameter may be expressed directly or indirectly. The direct indication is the presence of a special label, revealing the content of the parameter. For example, a direct indication of the part of speech: **кое-кто** <...> мест. <...> [89-РТ_шк_Мах_(67...89)↑]. If the indication is indirect (mediated), information about a characteristic of the word is derived from another characteristic. For example, a part of speech may be expressed by labels perf. / imperf., which indicate a verb; for example, **кормиться**, наст. кормлюсь, кормишься, несов. <...>.

The only parameter not found in any of the analyzed dictionaries is [ПА] (indicating paronyms).

Less frequent are:

- [АН] (antonyms). It is principal in the dictionaries of antonyms. In the dictionaries of proper names, as well as in the thesaurus, antonymy is given within a dictionary entry; see, for
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example, in [98-ТР_антропон_Сат.] – Карабаш <...>. АНТОНИМЫ: Акбаш. Караби <...>. АНТОНИМЫ: Акби. Карачура <...>. АНТОНИМЫ: Акчура.

- [ИЛ] (illustration). This parameter is principal in the illustrative (or picture) dictionaries; it can depict an object (see [97-ТР_культ_шк_Хар.]), or a situation of the word usage (see [00-ТР_РТ_иллюстр_Хар.]).

The analysis revealed cases of mismatch between the semantics of the entry unit and the illustration, as well as difficulties in defining the difference between the images (cf. pictures in [04-ТР_иллюстр_темат_Хар (95...04) ↑] to units каен жиләге and жир жиләге, etc.).

Through pictures, it is difficult to render motion, process like уважает, любит [04-ТР_иллюстр_темат_Хар (95...04) ↑], notions like ачы, баллы, файдалы, etc.

The parameter [ЛС] (culture-oriented features) is obligatory for a linguistic-cultural dictionary. In other reference books, culture-oriented information is given to individual units: the realia of Tatar (or Oriental) culture are described; the features of their usage are disclosed; for example, the most common decoration of all Tatars, a certain type of earrings they did not have, it all depended on the taste. They preferred to wear mostly small earrings. The only parameter

given in all dictionaries is [НП] (spelling). The analysis revealed cases when variations of spelling were given; for example, **лабаса, лѣбаса** <...>. In some dictionaries, the words are given in Arabic, Latin and Cyrillic scripts.

The parameters presented in many dictionaries are:

- [ЗН] (meaning). The semantics of a unit can be revealed in the dictionaries through 1) an interpretation, 2) a foreign equivalent, 3) an explanation, 4) a picture, or 5) illustrative examples. This parameter is principal for thesauri. (Features of reflecting this parameter in dialect phraseological dictionaries.

The research showed that this parameter is presented differently within one and the same dictionary. For example, in [04-ТР_(88...04)↑]: доллар <...> доллар (денежная единица), но ср. франк <...> франк; әлүчә <...> алыча (дерево и плод), миләүшә <...> фиалка (цветок) <...>, but cf. кольраби <...> кольраби, кыргым <...> сафлор, лиана <...> лиана, etc.

In some cases, revealing the meaning through a foreign equivalent is not sufficient. As a rule, this refers to the units, whose spelling in the Russian and Tatar languages coincide. See, for example, [ibid.]: туф <...> туф <...>; фетиш <...> фетиш; флагшток <...> флагшток; чалка <...> чалка, etc.

- [ИЭ] (foreign equivalent). This parameter is an obligatory component of bi- and multi-lingual dictionaries, and optional for monolingual dictionaries, in which foreign equivalents are given for individual units. In some reference books this parameter appears in re-editions.
- [МН] (polysemy). The presence of several lexico-semantic variants of a word can be rendered through definitions for each meaning. In translation dictionaries, polysemy is indicated by: a) numbered foreign equivalents; for example, балчык 1. <...> глина 2. <...> земля, почва 3. <...> глиняный <...>, b) unnumbered foreign equivalents, when different meanings of a polysemantic word are separated by a semicolon: валчык – крошка; частичка.

The parametric analysis showed the cases of inconsistencies in linguistic reference books. For example, the parameter [ПУ] (examples of usage) is revealed through examples from literature, word collocations, proverbs and saying, etc. In some dictionaries, the cases of mismatch between the entry unit translation and the given example of usage translation, for example:

Table 2. Inconsistencies in linguistic reference books

allowance The baggage allowance is 30 kilos.	денежное пособие; порция, норма Вес разрешенного багажа составляет 30 килограмм.	акчалата ярдәм; порция, күләм Рөхсәт ителгән багаж 30 килограммнан тора
customer We have a new policy on customer care	забота о покупателе У нас новая политика в отношении покупателей.	сатып алуучыларны кайгырту Бездә сатып алуучыларга карата яңача сәясәт

The parameter [OM] (homonyms) is given differently in different dictionaries. For example, in Tatar-Russia, Russian-Tatar school dictionary for Russian-speaking schoolchildren some units are viewed as polysemantic or monosemantic, while in School dictionary of homonyms of the Tatar languages the same author gives them as homonymes; compare:

Table 3. The parameter [OM] in different dictionaries

[08-TP_PT_шк.]	[97-TP_омон_шк Саф.]
авыру <...> ‘1. <...> больной; 2. болезнь; 3. <...> больной’	авыру I ‘больной’ авыру II ‘болеть’
ай <...> ‘1. луна, 2. месяц’	ай I ‘луна’ ай II междометие ай III ‘месяц’

In the analyzed dictionaries, the parameter [TE] (theme is reflected differently:

A) in some dictionaries, the thematic sections are the pieces of literature from the school syllabus and their authors. In the dictionary of hydronyms, the units are grouped according to the type of object: rivers, lakes, etc. In some dictionaries, the principle of allocating and naming the sections is not clear. For example, in the section Armament is allocated, and Military vocabulary as a separate theme; Dishes – and Sauces, Cheeses, Desserts as separate themes; also Abstract names, Ancient names, Familiar names and Characters (while the latter is translated into Tatar as Fairytale characters).

The parameter [УД] (stress) is principal for orthologic dictionaries; however, in some dictionaries the stress is marked only in individual words, like аббревиатура, завод. Rather strange is the absence of stress in units like комисионный, экс-директор, экспресс-почта, etc. This parameter is absent in some learners' dictionaries (see, for example, [98-РТА_иллюстр_Асад_(96...98)↑; 08-ТР_ПТ_шк_Саф_(97...08)↑]), which, in our opinion, should be regarded as a drawback, as the students of the Russian language experience difficulties with correct stressing. The research revealed that the maximal number of parameters in the analyzed dictionaries is 15. As a rule, such number of parameters is given in dictionaries of general types: thesauri (monolingual) and some bilingual dictionaries (one of them is learners' dictionary). The least number of parameters is 2 –

III (spelling) and ИЗ (inflection). Unfortunately, some parameters are not represented equally with one and the same dictionary.

4. DISCUSSION

For the systemic and complete representation of various types of data contained in a dictionary entry, the parametric analysis should be accomplished with the analysis of microstructure. In more detail, see Mardanova (2009).

5. CONCLUSION

As a result of the parametric analysis, a summary table was compiled, in which the lines show parameters and the columns – abbreviated titles of dictionaries together with their indices, as stated in the bibliographic register. The boxes show the presence or absence of the parameter with notation conventions: A – the parameter is present in all units in the dictionary, G – the parameter is present in a group of units in the dictionary; after the detached digital index below, and explanatory information is given (usual examples from the relevant dictionaries). An empty box denotes the absence of the parameter in the dictionary. In addition, information is given about the objects of

description in the relevant linguistic reference books (Karimullina, 2017).

	АН	ЗН	ИЗ	ИЛ	ИС	ИЭ	ЛС	МН	МФ	МЧ	НП	ОМ	ОУ
00-PT.		A	G	G		A		G	G		A	G	G
OO: words (entry units), word combinations (BE)	ЗН – disclosed through foreign equivalents; for some units, explanation is given (see абрикос); ИЗ – adj. feminine and neuter endings are given; for personal pronouns all oblique forms are given (see ваш <...>, ваша <...>, ваше <...> etc.); ИЛ – given for some units (see бабочка, гриб, жук, здание, игрушка, кошка, лестница, ножницы, петух, флаг, цыпленок, часы, шкаф); МФ – for nouns, gender label is given (see абзац); for verbs, indication to aspect is given (see анализировать); НП – for some units, variants are given (see в [во]); ОУ – for some units, labels are given, like грам. (see гласный), матем. (see знак);												

	ПА	ПО	Р	У	И	О	Х	Е	Д	П	Р	ЧР
00-PT.				G					A			A
OO: words (entry units), word combinations (BE)	ПУ – for some units, word combinations within entry unit are given (see анализ <...> анализ диктанта; взять <...> взять бумагу <...> etc.); УД – given for all polysemantic units in Russian; ЧР – direct indication is given for nouns, verbs, interjections, adverbs, pronouns, prepositions; direct indication – for adj.											

The parametric data enable to find out, what pieces of information about a dictionary unit, in what volume and form, are presented in the dictionaries, and to make observations and conclusions about the informative fullness and the quality of the available Tatar linguographic sources.

6. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The work is performed according to the Russian Government Program of Competitive Growth of Kazan Federal University.

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PSHENICHNOVA, M. 1990. Lexicographic parameters and means of their formalization. PhD (Philology



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Revista de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales

Año 34, Especial N° 14, 2018

Esta revista fue editada en formato digital por el personal de la Oficina de Publicaciones Científicas de la Facultad Experimental de Ciencias, Universidad del Zulia.
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