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### Problem of Creating a Professional Dictionary of Uncodified Vocabulary

*Problema de crear un diccionario profesional de vocabulario no codificado*

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#### RESUMEN

El artículo considera el problema de la fijación lexicográfica del vocabulario no codificado en un diccionario profesional. El sublenguaje del petróleo, siendo una de las variantes de la realización del lenguaje común utilizado por un grupo limitado de su medio en condiciones de comunicación oficial y también no oficial, proporciona la interacción de las personas empleadas en la industria petrolera. Los autores concluyen que la creación de un diccionario requiere un enfoque especial para la interpretación de las palabras y la participación de información extralingüística, contextos y material ilustrativo.

**Palabras clave:** Citas, entrada de diccionario, lenguaje de negocios petroleros, lenguaje profesional, lexicografía.

#### ABSTRACT

The article considers the problem of lexicographical fixation of uncodified vocabulary in a professional dictionary. The oil sublanguage, being one of the variants of common language realization used by a limited group of its medium in conditions of official and also non-official communication, provides interaction of people employed in the oil industry. The authors conclude that the creation of a dictionary requires a special approach to the interpretation of words and the engagement of extralinguistic information, contexts and illustrative material.

**Keywords:** Citations, dictionary entry, lexicography, oil business language, professional language.

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Practical lexicography is the oldest of human activities. Currently, the role of various kinds of dictionaries is becoming increasingly important. They serve as a guide in the sea of information we receive, which entails increasing attention to the theory and practice of compiling dictionaries. Borkhval'd (2000) identifies three trends that determined the development of domestic terminography of the last decade: 1) the search for innovative forms and methods of vocabulary presentation in special dictionaries, followed by the differentiation of thermographic works; 2) integration and mutual influence of dictionaries of different genres and types; 3) an increase in the linguistic informativity of dictionaries. The modern level of development of linguistics places individual requirements to each newly created dictionary as a linguistic work.

It should, firstly, be the result of scientific and theoretical research of its compilers (i.e., conceptually stem from deep preliminary lexicological studies), and secondly, be different from previous dictionaries of the same type by originality (i.e., based on new concepts of reflection of the language vocabulary) and, thirdly, fit into the typology of already existing lexicographic works (i.e., clearly refer to any of their genres or theoretically justify the new dictionary genre) (Malyuga & Orlova: 2017).

According to Gak (1995, p. 119-120),

The mainline of modern lexicography, particularly in the field of the Russian language, is the creation of a variety of dictionaries that reveal particular aspects of words. The richest and most varied information about the word is transmitted to readers (Malyuga & Orlova: 2018a). But the difficulty is that this information is scattered across various dictionaries. The dialectic of life sets the task of combining all this wealth in one dictionary, which could give the reader various necessary data about the word. Such a dictionary can be called universal (Malyuga & Orlova: 2018b).

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Macro- and microstructure of language dictionaries for special purposes**

The universal functions and principles of the macrostructure of the dictionary determine the following universal features of any dictionary entry: 1. The requirement for clear addressing (reference function); 2. Description of the compatible potencies of the word (principle of linguistic economy, completeness, efficiency); 3. Description of the semantic connections of the word in the lexical system of the language (systematizing function); 4. The presence of illustrative examples, speech contexts (the principle of completeness, efficiency, traditionalism).

The appearance of theoretical lexicography was accompanied by the appearance of theoretical generalizing works such as Casares (1958), "Introduction to Modern Lexicography", Shcherba (1974) "Experience of the general theory of lexicography", Vinogradov (1977) "Lexicology and Lexicography", Stupin (1982) "Lexicography of the English language", Householder and Saporta (1975) "Problems in Lexicography", Dubois and Dubois (1971) "Introduction a'la Lexicographie: le dictionnaire", Zgusta (1971) "Manual of Lexicography".

Russian sociolinguistic lexicography of the twentieth century, with the exception of terminography, is represented by a relatively small but very diverse list of dictionaries. In the 70s and 80s of the twentieth century, serious attempts were made to create regional historical trade dictionaries. In a number of scientific collections of articles, there were published, "Materials for the Siberian Fisheries Dictionary of the XVII – XVIII centuries", a card index of the Dictionary of Fur Crafts in Eastern Siberia of the XVII-XVIII centuries was created. The end of the 90s was marked by the publication of the "Dictionary of the Gold Mines of the Russian Empire" Borkhval'd (2000) The dictionary records the formation of special vocabulary of Russian gold miners for two centuries – from the discovery of Russian gold to the end of the 19th century when the initial stage of the development of the terminology system is completed. Dictionaries of common jargon and slang, urban

slang or jargon, youth jargon, thieves argot, and thieves cant, obscene vocabulary make up the majority of Russian socio-lexicography of the substandard.

At present numerous attempts are made to collect, describe and classify professional uncoded vocabulary in a variety of spheres: the computer sublanguage, the sublanguages of architecture and construction, vehicles, forestry, business communication, nanotechnology, the professional sublanguage of Russian-speaking musicology (Suleyeva et al.: 2017), etc. However, there are practically no industry dictionaries of professional substandard. An exception is the Dictionary of Marine Slang by Kalanov (2002), Dictionary of Russian Military Jargon by Korovushkin (2000), Dictionary of the Marine Language by Solnyshkina (2005). Unfortunately, some of these dictionaries have a pronounced applied, aiding character, their theoretical basis is not sufficiently developed, and the presentation of the material is not always unified. Therefore, it is quite reasonable to address the problem of macro- and macrostructure of the vocabulary of a professional substandard (Achaeva et al.: 2019).

Dictionaries of sociolects and professional sublanguages occupy a special, intermediate place in the system of lexicographic genres and genre varieties of dictionaries.

On the one hand, the units of these sublanguages have a codified component, which should be fixed by terminological dictionaries, and, on the other hand, due to the permeability of the lexical system, they can be recorded in dictionaries of a nationwide language as belonging to a nationwide substandard or substandard to a substandard of another professional sublanguage.

Let us turn to the problem of the microstructure of the dictionary.

The main form of detailed vocabulary definitions is an interpretation through the closest gender and species difference, "which is just characteristic of the natural logic of human thinking". Interpretation through the correlation of specific and generic concepts or names corresponds to the specifics of not only human thinking but also the semantic structure of specific, identifying words, as well as the properties of the objects they name. It is believed that logical (descriptive) interpretations should contain not only an indication of the inclusion of a given species name into a broader, generic class but also information about the distinctive, differential characteristics of the species designation. Otherwise, the definition is considered insufficient.

Let us consider the syntagmatic aspect of the description of the lexical unit in a dictionary entry. "Just as the painter's paints need canvas in order to become a picture, words require the environment in which they are located ..." (Myshak: 2019). So, the context is understood as a syntagmatic characteristic of a word, which is understood as a fragment of the text, including the dominant of the dictionary entry, necessary and sufficient to determine the meaning of the dominant and to show its functioning. There are microcontexts, which are phrases, simple sentences, phraseological and paroemias, and macrocontexts, including complex sentences and mini-texts. Brief text selections allow us to identify the meaning of the word, the scope of its use, stylistic and emotional-evaluative colouring, typical verbal environment, use as part of the phraseological unit.

There is a problem with the number of citations entered. "There should not be too many of them so that contextual materials do not duplicate each other, nor too few, so that the lexicographer does not disregard the variative forms of the word, as well as possible all typical situations of using a lexical unit in one or another of its meanings". It is quite difficult to indicate the exact and constant number of input quotes because it depends on the specifics of the semantic content of a particular concept, cultural and artistic acquisition of the word.

The source of the contextual material is most often the works of fiction:

These texts are widely represented by words of everyday life and book learning. They are also the speech sphere in which, along with journalism and the press, the vocabulary of various special fields is mastered losing its professional narrowness. In many cases, this source objectifies for the lexicographer whether this or that phenomenon has gained common-literary spread.

In addition, the source of context is journalism, material from television and radio programs, as well as material obtained from informants – native speakers (Ponomarenko et al.: 2020).

Phraseological units and paroemias are an excellent source of contextual material. Fixed phrases can "not only expand the user's understanding of the idiomaticity of a particular language but also make a certain

contribution to the study of civilization and the culture of peoples reflected in the language". The following reasons serve as the basis for introducing paroemias in the dictionary entry: "Paroemia as a folklore unit is most closely associated with everyday ideas about the world, national culture, spiritual life, and the fantasy of a native speaker". Proverbs, sayings, aphorisms constitute a special fund of language, which reflects accumulated for centuries and transmitted by one generation to another life experience of mankind, the culture of everyday life and communication, the hierarchy of values and human relations, as well as relations between man and nature. Using such material, one can clearly illustrate the uniqueness of each language, not only from the point of view of an external organization but also from the point of view of content, since "Language is not only a sound and formal-grammatical system. Language is also a complex system of meanings and relations, prescriptions and evaluations, ethics and aesthetics, faith and beliefs, the concept of time and space, etc.". In this regard, we consider it necessary to resort to the maximum number of phraseological and panoramic units in the dictionary entry.

Thus, context is a complex unit of a dictionary entry, which is a means of representing the syntagmatic aspect of the lexicographic description of a word.

In view of the above, we can conclude that the creation of a dictionary of any type is a very complex task and requires from the compilers a special approach to the interpretation of words, in particular, detailing extralinguistic information, contexts and the number of introduced quotes and phraseological units.

### **Problems of lexicographic recording of the research results of the uncodified component of a professional oil sublanguage**

In linguistics, especially popular is the theory of a linguistic personality developed by Karaulov (1987) with a focus on reflection in the dictionary of not only linguistic proper, but also extra-linguistic information with the recreation of not only the linguistic norm but also the linguistic consciousness norm in full – these are the tasks of anthropocentric lexicography (Gak: 1995).

The main objective of research in comparative lexicography is the detection of extra-linguistic and cultural factors that underlie the national-linguistic identity "in the analysis of their real functioning in speech." It is necessary to create complex dictionaries, oriented to a person, expediently influencing their linguistic consciousness, enriching memory with quanta of necessary communicatively-oriented information for communication and adequate perception of texts in another language. The main category of dictionary text includes pragmatism, which is closely related to the communicative and functional load of the text structure elements; in the dictionary, an attempt is made to resolve the main position: language and speech. Currently, linguistic research is reaching a pragmatic level.

### **METHODS**

The search for ways and methods of consistent adequate reflection and disclosure of paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations in vocabulary remains relevant for modern lexicography; principles of describing similar groups of words based on preliminary isolation and analysis of units such as adverbs, verbs, particles, nouns, etc. The dictionary should be used as a guide to the language; therefore, it should provide information about the paradigm of each variable listed vocable, and also help communication in two languages. The task of the theory of lexicography is seen in such a way that the dictionary should solve the extreme problem – with the maximum reflection of valuable lexical material it would provide minimal time for extracting information from the dictionary.

The pressing problem remains the establishment of types of lexicographic information as one of the components of the integral description of the language, the systematic description of lexicographic units. This involves determining the object, goals and ways of representing grammar information in the dictionary.

Any dictionary cannot give a single characteristic of a word without taking into account its systemic properties at the lexical, morphological, syntactic, stylistic levels. In addition, the dictionary collects these

different properties into a single whole, reflecting inter-level relationships. The explication of the multisystem properties of a word at the point of their intersection is the lexicographic description, which is why it represents a unique way of linguistic description.

The specifics of fixing a language unit in a professional dictionary is complex and diverse. We proceed from the following provisions.

The rapidly developing international contacts, the processes of globalization and internationalization, which determine the wide development of international interethnic professional contacts in the 21st century, necessitate the involvement of a wide range of professional languages in the spectrum of research interests. One of the most important aspects of the study of intercultural professional communication is the study of the dependence of its effectiveness on the degree to which communication subjects have mastered communicative competence. It is obvious that intercultural professional communication is effective primarily if the communicants have sufficient linguistic competence. There is no doubt that the linguistic competence of communicants involves the possession of not only codified but also the uncoded part of the professional language.

However, dictionaries and vocabularies, as a rule, do not register non-normative units used by specialists in conditions of unofficial communication: professional (industry) words, jargon, vulgarisms. They remain outside the field of view of language scholars, primarily because their recording and description require a large amount of extralinguistic knowledge. Additional reasons for the researchers' "inattention" to the uncoded part of professional sublanguages and sociolects are the following: 1) the difficulty of registering units; 2) the lack of consistency that the terms have; 3) the dynamism of the forms and meanings of the components of a professional uncoded thesaurus; 4) vague meaning of units; 5) stylistic sub standardization, bordering on the depreciation (Ismaeva & Kornilova: 2017).

When a unit is included in the Dictionary, three parameters are a/the priority – "oil" etymology, the nomination of an oil industry object or landscape, and functioning in a professional oil sublanguage.

The implementation of the professional oil sublanguage in two varieties (codified and non-codified) is a manifestation of certain parallelism that exists between the national language and the professional sublanguage. Each of the two varieties of the sublanguage has certain self-sufficiency and differs in functions: the codified language is used in officially written forms of speech, and the non-codified language is used in oral, everyday forms, letters, telephone conversations, Internet messages. This means that the same member of the language community, possessing a common set of communicative means, uses them depending on the conditions of communication. For example, in a message to a higher manager, the carrier of the oil sublanguage is obliged to resort to means of the codified variety of the sublanguage, in conversations with a colleague he uses non-codified means. Obviously, depending on the sphere of communication, the speaker switches from one language means to another (Duchovičová et al.: 2019; Galimullina et al.: 2019).

## **RESULTS**

### **Problems of lexicographic recording of results of the research of the uncoded component in the russian variant of professional oil sublanguage**

The Dictionary of the Russian Professional Oil Sublanguage demonstrates the data of the non-codified version of the oil language, informs about the semantic, structural and grammatical features and capabilities of the language unit – the lemma, gives etymological and cultural-historical information about the lexicography unit and, finally, illustrates its real use in language and speech. In this regard, the dictionary performs several socially significant functions: informative (allows the shortest way – through the notation – to get the necessary information), communicative (gives the user the necessary language means in the process of communication – language units) and normative (registers the meaning and use of the language unit in the professional substandard).

The main purpose of the Dictionary is the recording of the non-codified part of the modern stage of development of the Professional Oil Sublanguage it is not encyclopedic and does not provide information on certain areas of the oil business. In accordance with the objectives, the text of the Dictionary did not include terms, nominees, special words that did not become the production basis of professional words and jargon. An exception is those cases when the meaning of the term is closely related to the meaning of a professional word, and without its interpretation, it is difficult or impossible to see the imagery of the unit and understand its meaning. For example, *osvoyeniye -iya, n.* (lit. development) a set of operations and activities that are undertaken in order to put a well into operation, i.e. to achieve the influx of oil from the reservoir; 1. *vakhta, -y, f.* (lit. shift) the period of time working on the rig. Professional Oil Sublanguage

The unmodified part of the Professional Oil Sublanguage includes 317 units that we classify as professional words and jargon (if the classification is based on the criterion of the level of stylistic "substandardization ") or professional words and unprofessional words (when classified according to a thematic attribute). The source of the lexical and phraseological material was lexicographical (14 dictionaries and vocabularies) and journalistic sources, works of fiction (more than 200 items), as well as questionnaires of informants – oil specialists, whose total volume amounted to 17.5 sheets.

In the structure of the dictionary entry, seven zones are distinguished: the headword (the title of the word), the grammatical zone, the cipher zone, the functional-stylistic zone, the value zone, the context zone, the comment zone.

Interpretation of the words of a nation-wide language, which served as the production basis of the non-codified units of a professional language, is usually not supplied—for example, *bashmak, -a, m.* (lit. shoe) Aznakaev Drilling site, the record of 2015 1. *jest.* Tractor driver; 2. device used to lower the casing; 3. part of the controlled or passive (spring) downhole tool; *girly and, -y, f.* (lit. garland) Bugulma Drilling site, the record of 2015 1. a set of seismic receiving devices, adapter subs, shifting; 2. several interconnected adapter subs, calibrating devices.

In order to facilitate understanding of the meaning of the unit, references to the production bases are introduced into the text of the dictionary entry, for example, *geteishniki, -ov,* Aznakaev Drilling site. Record of 2015 geologists, geophysicists involved in technological research of wells ○ GTI; GTI, abbr. (geologo-tehnologicheskoye issledovaniye skvazhiny) geological and technological research of the well, one of the areas of field geophysics.

In order to reduce the volume of the dictionary, the following was not recorded: (1) nicknames – proper names of individuals that operate or function in individual companies and teams; (2) interpretations of phonetic, morphological and lexical variants of professional words are placed in one dictionary entry, a link is provided in the corresponding place in alphabetical order. For example, *stellazh -a, m.* Aznakaev Drilling site. Record of 2015 ○ *mostki; mostki, -ov,* Leninogorsk Drilling site. Record of 2015. rack for storing casing and drill pipes.

Specific pairs of verbs are placed in one dictionary entry in the absence of any semantic differences between them, except for differences in grammatical meanings, for example, *otdavai't/otdat'* (about a well) (lit. to give), Noyabr'sk Drilling site. Record of 2015 to leak (about well fluid) ● "Otdayet skvazhina"; *toptat'/vytoptat'* (lit. to trample) to trample (soil), mix with the sand, peat, to remove traces of oil.

*Seychas GTT zagonyayut, budut ottapyvat!' – obeshchayet \*glavnyy. Predstavlyayu, kak topchetsya etot moshchnyy traktor. Chto eto – uznayu ot togo zhe Skovorodina, s kotorym prishlos' provesti tselyy den'. Gde-to razliv nefi. Yeye zasypayut peskom i ottapyvayut. To yes' vse peremeshivayetsya s peskom, torfom, ubirayutsya sledy nefi. Priroda sama umeyet boro't'sya s takimi "ranami" – v grunte idet nevedomaya nam rabota. On v kontse kontsov reanimiruyetsya i snova rozhdayet molodyye derevtsa, travu, yagody, griby. Serdtse dobychi. Neff' Proib'ya*

The lexical-semantic variants of polisemantic units are separated by Arabic numerals. For example, *proizvodit' obvyazku* (lit. to do strapping), Leninogorsk Drilling site. Record of 2015 1. Connect all hydraulic pipelines; 2. install production reinforcement at the wellhead after cementing the production string; *lovushka,-*

i f. (lit. trap) 1. Asrakhán' Drilling site. Record of 2004. dam; 2. Leninogorsk Drilling site. Record 2015. a single accumulation of oil and gas filling a certain volume of rocks; 3. Aznakaevó Drilling site. Record of 2015. emergency tool; zarezka vtórogo stvola (lit. sidetrack kickoff), Elabuga Drilling site. Record of 2003. 1. start of drilling in an existing wellbore of a second directional wellbore; 2. Leninogorsk Drilling site. Record of 2015 drilling a second trunk to eliminate an accident or defect.

A significant part of the vocabulary presented in the Dictionary is used in all types of unofficial spoken and written language. However, many units of the sublanguage under consideration are unequal in character, terms of use, and stylistic load; therefore, units are supplied with special marks. They are placed in italics before the explanation of the meaning, if the word has one meaning or if the label refers to all the meanings of a polysemantic word, for example, trubolovka, -i, f., jest. Leninogorsk Drilling site. Record of 2015. emergency tool designed to capture and retrieve emergency tubing and oilfield equipment from a well; khebeshka, -i, f. derog. Aznakaevó. Record of 2015 workwear; chaynik a, (lit. teapot), m. jest. Aznakaevó Drilling site. Record of 2015 helmet for drilling; uspokoitel', -ya, (lit. sedative), m. jest. Aznakaevó Drilling site. Record of 2015 element of a rig winch for a hoist rope when winding and unwinding on a drum of a lifting shaft.

The stylistic label term. is used before a professional oil term and means belonging to the circle of official professional use. For example, skvazhina, -y, (lit. borehole), f. cylindrical mine produced by drilling, mainly of circular cross section.

After explaining the meaning of a word or a phrase in most cases, after the ● sign, one or two illustrations of the use of the unit in the oil sublanguage are placed in quotation marks. For example, neftyanka, -i, f. oil industry, oil business ● "K problemam, vyzyvayushchim povyshenny obshchestvenny interes, vne vsyakogo somneniya, otноситya neftyanoye delo: na professional'-nom zhargone – "neftyanka", na yazyke makroekonomiki – vedushchaya byudzhethnoobrazuyushchaya otrasl', na yazyke politicheskikh spekulyatsiy - "neftyanaya igla", na kotoruyu podsela nasha ekonomika". Radio Rossii Rossiyskaya neftyanka prosit o pomoshchi; 2. MGA im. Gubkina (Gubkin Moscow State Academy).

The orthoepic characteristic of the head words (accent mark in front of the stressed vowel) is introduced only if they allow two or more possible options, are of particular difficulty, or differ from the usual norms. For example, neftya', -i, f. oil; pódzhig, -a, m. Elabuga Drilling site. Record of 2003 ignition; dobycha (lit. oil production), Elabuga Drilling site. Record of 2003. oil production using natural processes; doliv v skvazhinu (lit. inflow into the well), Aznakaevó Drilling site. Record of 2015 filling a well with a solution when lifting a drill string; doloto n. pl. dolot'ya Elabuga Drilling site. Record of 2003, Aznakaevó Drilling site. Record of 2015. the core element of a drilling tool for the mechanical destruction of the rock at the bottom of the borehole.

Grammatical information in the Dictionary is presented by: 1) an indication of the syntactic valency of the language unit; 2) the presentation of the morphological paradigm of a unit through examples of real use (in illustrations); 3) an indication of belonging to a grammatical rank.

Belonging to a particular grammatical category (parts of speech) is indicated directly by marks: pril., chisl., prich., mezhd. (adj., number, participle, interj.) or indirectly, by indicating the grammatical categories of the corresponding part of speech. So, belonging of a word to nouns is shown by indicating the end of the form of the genitive case of the word and its grammatical gender (labels: zh., m., sr.); to verbs – an indication of a specific pair, to adjectives – generic flections. For example, rasshírka, -i, f. (lit. extension) Leninogorsk Drilling site. Record of 2015 increase in borehole diameter; namyvat' (lit. to pan out), -ayu, -ayesh', Leninogorsk Drilling site. Record 2015 to fill permeable formations with fillers to a stable pressure, eliminating the absorption of drilling fluid; neftenosnaya, -yy, -oye, -yye, Elabuga Drilling site. Record of 2003 zone rich in oil.

Forms of words are usually abbreviated, starting with the letter after which the style of the word in the given form changes or starting with which the stress in the form of the word changes, for example, kozyrook, -r'ka', m.; vyshkaí', -ya', m.; khrapok, -pka', m.; glotat', -a'yu, -a'yesh', nesov.

The cipher zone is mandatory and accompanies every context. The Dictionary of the Russian professional oil language contains two categories of units: previously registered by dictionaries and registered for the first time. All units previously recorded in other dictionaries or vocabularies have an earlier registering in the form

of a short abbreviation following the grammatical information about the head word. All units recorded for the first time or in a new meaning are provided with: (a) at least one illustration of the use of this unit in writing, including Internet forums and chats, for example, khlopun, -a, m.,

*Khlopuny predstavlyayutsya zhivymi i neschastnymi, potomu chto ikh uzhe "ustranili". A v itoge okazyvayetsya vse ochen' prozaichno, bez vsyakikh zhertv, dazhe naoborot. Ogromnyy rezervuar na pyat' tysyach kubov, pod zhidkost', stoit neplotno, pod nim obrazovali' pustoty – khlopuny, kotoryye ostavlyat' nel'zya. Pri zalive rezervuara neft'yu eto grozit proryvom.*

*Serditse dobychi Neft' Proiob'ya; (b) a reference to the informant of a particular company and the date of recording, for example, talya, Aznakaevo Drilling site. Record of 2015 televyy blok.*

*The comment zone is optional and is placed at the end of the dictionary entry after the <sign. According to the fair remark of S.S. Volkov (1995, p. 70-71), background, socio-cultural information gives the dictionary a chance to become "an interesting guide to the spiritual and material culture of the past", to become "a mirror of life <...> of the people <...>, to reproduce the national picture of the world in the period under consideration of the history of the people and language".*

### **Problems of the lexicographic recording of the results of the research of the uncodified component of the English variant of the professional oil sublanguage**

The English-Russian dictionary of the oil language contains units of a professional, non-codified variant of the English language used by US oilmen in unofficial communication, as well as archaisms and historical words used at drilling stations.

All units related to the topic of drilling and functioning in English, depending on the area of use, can be divided into 1) "oil", functioning only or mainly in a professional oil sub-language; 2) "interprofessional words" adopted and used in other professional sublanguages, the origin of which is currently not possible to establish.

The first group includes a) professional words (substitutes for terms in the unofficial register of communication, for example, blow out, noun release, accidental escape of oil and gas from a well during the drilling stage; b) deprofessional words, units of "oil" origin, the meaning of which has no parallels in the terminology of the corresponding type of activity. For example, buddy system, work in pairs (a method of on-the-job training, in which a beginner works in tandem with an experienced specialist); bubba, the noun is the strongest driller in the crew.

The second group consists of interprofessional words: in commission, oil. In good condition; in readiness; marine. To be ready for swimming, to be in service, in good condition, in action; out of commission, oil. In malfunctioning condition; hors de combat; unusable; marine. To be out of order, not in a campaign, to be out of order.

When compiling the Dictionary, we were guided by the following principles: A) include units whose "oil" origin is beyond doubt; B) include units having any other source of occurrence if: (a) their meaning in the oil sublanguage is different from the meaning in any other sublanguage or language of the ethnic group, and (b) their functioning in the oil sublanguage is confirmed by examples from fiction, journalistic and other literature or two informants; C) include units denoting oil facilities, persons involved in the oil industry, their characteristics and actions.

Thus, we consider etymological, thematic, and functional to be the basic principles of organizing a professional dictionary.

The following categories of units are included in the Dictionary:

(1) Functionally free normative units etymologically related to oil business;

(2) Non-normative single-word and multiple-word units were functionally related to the oil sublanguage.

Units of the oil sublanguage may include lexemes belonging to different lexical-semantic and thematic groups. For example, doghouse, noun, fig. the booth of the drillmaster and shift workers; dog leg, fig. 1. curvature (of the borehole, trenches); 2. sharp bending (of a pipe); 3. double sharp bend (of the sheet). In all cases, the correlation of the unit meaning with the realities of the oil business and functioning in the studied

sublanguage were taken into account; fish, noun. fig. 1. an item left in the well; part of the tool left in the well; a drilling tool that has fallen into a well; to carry out fishing work, to catch (tools or pipes left in the well); 2. marine geophysical sensor.

In accordance with the objectives of the dictionary, it did not include:

a) Terms, nomens, special words that have not become the production basis of professional words and jargon. The exception is those cases when the oil term in its meaning is closely connected with the meaning of a professional word and without its interpretation it is difficult or impossible to see the imagery of professional oil word and understand its meaning;

b) Nicknames, proper names of individuals that function or functioned on separate bases, rigs.

To facilitate the search for a word, reference words are introduced into the dictionary text, i.e. words from nests with reference to that headword in the nest of which the derivative is located. References are given when the interpretation of a multiple word unit is not placed in alphabetical order, but in a dictionary entry with the oil term as the headword. For example, a Christmas tree ○ tree.

The main corpus of the English oil sublanguage is of American origin. Most units are derived from American English or American oil terms. For example, drillmaster, noun. 1. Amer. military drill instructor; 2. reconnaissance machine; 3. drilling master.

In the structure of the dictionary entry, eight zones are distinguished: headword, grammatical zone, cipher zone, functional-stylistic zone, meaning zone, context zone, phraseology, commentary zone.

The headword is highlighted in bold in the article, and in bold italics in the text of the illustrative example. For example, to recover fish, to pick up a tool left in a well; holer noun driller, well digger.

Belonging to one or another grammatical category (part of speech) is indicated directly by labels:(verb/v, adj., number/numeral, interj, noun). For example, network, noun. seismic network; hole-in, the verb to drill a well.

The cipher zone is obligatory and accompanies in every context.

## **DISCUSSION**

All units previously recorded by other dictionaries, vocabularies, works of journalistic or technical literature have an indication of an earlier fixation. For example, the expression jack-knife derrick meaning a cantilever mast that can be laid down in one piece for moving, as opposed to a standard derrick which has to be dismantled and re-erected piece by piece was previously recorded in the Oilfield Glossary vocabulary, an indication of which is presented after the explanation of the meaning. The expression oil patch was meaning 1. an area in which oil is produced; 2. the oil industry was recorded in Random House Unabridged Dictionary, Copyright © 1997, by Random House, Inc., on Infoplease.

In all cases, with the exception of the units recorded earlier in the English-Russian dictionaries, the explanation was translated by the author.

A significant part of the vocabulary recorded by the dictionary is used in all types of unofficial spoken and written language. However, most of the units of the uncoded oil language in character, the sphere of its use, the stylistic load are unequal. Therefore, when words were needing one or another character in this regard, special labels are given. They are placed in italics before the definition of the meaning, if the word has one meaning, or if the label refers to all the meanings of a polysemantic word. If the label refers to one or only some meanings of a polysemantic word, it is placed after the Arabic numeral introducing a new meaning. For example, to carry a wet hole, jest. To drill a dry well (in which the flow of water is not closed); monkey (-) board, the derisive platform for derrick-men.

If the derivative words do not have their own usage labels in the nest, this means that they are equivalent in the nature of their use.

The stylistic label term is used before the oil term and refers to the circle of official professional use. For example, well (hole), noun. Term. ◇ wellhead well, 1. wellhead; 2. wellhead equipment; ◇ exploratory hole (well), exploratory well; nipple up the wellhead, to mount wellhead

The meaning of words and phrases in the Dictionary is revealed in a brief definition necessary for their understanding and use. The dictionary is not an encyclopedic oil dictionary and does not provide information on all areas of the oil business, it does not contain an interpretation of oil terms, except in rare cases when the term is the headword of the nest and is necessary to understand the meaning of professional words. For example, case, noun. 1. casing; sheathing; shell; case; 2. trunk; 3. cemented layer; case, v. fasten (borehole) with casing pipes; casing, noun. 1. casing; shell, encasement, formwork; ● cover; 2. casing pipes; ◇ to the case in, casing (pipes); ◇ to case off, 1. fasten (borehole) with casing pipes; 2. close (water) with pipes; overlap with pipes (aquifer, collapse zone); isolate.

Interpretations of words are given as briefly as possible, without explanation of the meaning of lexemes derived as headings. For example, wild cat, exploratory well; exploratory well (on a little explored area).

Individual meanings of polysemantic words are marked with Arabic numerals: shipping, 1. cutting (defective seam); spalling; 2. small gravel, fragments of rock; drill cuttings; 3. insertion of the chopped diamonds into the crown manually.

Following the interpretation of the meaning of a word or phrase in quotation marks, one or more often two illustrations of the use of the unit in the oil language are placed. For example, driller, noun. 1. driller; 2. drilling Master. "Then the driller is above the derrickman - he operates the equipment and monitors everything that's going on." By Sandmel (2019). Roughnecks On A Drilling Rig.

After interpreting the meanings, examples of using single-word jargon, and also after derivative words, phraseological units are placed in the nest after the ◇ sign, the general meaning of which is not directly determined by the meaning of the given word. Such set expressions are accompanied by a special interpretation and stylistic labels, for example, drive, v. 1. hammer in (pipes by a drive block); 2 cut a drift ◇ to drive a borehole, drill a well; ◇ to drive a well, go through a well; ◇ channel fever, LA fever and excitement on the eve of the change ● "An expression popular on Louisiana rigs is" channel fever, "which describes the excitement which prevails the night before a crew change when everyone is about to go home". Sandmel (2019) Roughnecks On A Drilling Rig.

## CONCLUSION

1. A Professional Oil Dictionary of uncodified vocabulary, created on the basis of thematic, etymological and functional principles, aims at recording/registering the single-word and multiword units of the uncodified component of a professional oil sublanguage for their subsequent multi-aspect linguistic analysis.

2. When a unit was included in the Dictionary, three parameters were given primary consideration: "oil" etymology, the nomination of an oil industry object or landscape, and functioning in a professional oil sublanguage.

3. The macrostructure of the Dictionary includes the following elements: 1) introductory article; 2) the rules for using the dictionary; 3) a list of abbreviations and symbols; 4) lemma; 5) lexicographic corpus; 6) illustrative material.

4. The microstructure of the Dictionary contains the following information: 1) a lemma marked with signs/accent marks; 2) etymological information; 3) grammatical properties; 4) functional and stylistic parameters; 5) interpretation of the meaning; 6) set expressions; 7) illustration of functioning; 8) certification of the material.

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