

LEXICOGRAPHY OF LANGUAGE, SPEECH AND DISCOURSE

*Kosimova Nargiz Rustamovna**Uzbekistan State University of World Languages,**Master's Student, Comparative linguistics, linguistic translation*

The article deals with the classification of dictionaries, reflecting the language system, the peculiarities of the change of units in speech and discourse. For the first time the criteria for distinguishing discursive vocabulary are formulated, the main problems of its creation are identified, which can be useful in lexicographic practice.

Key words: lexicography, discursive lexicography, dictionary, discursive dictionary.

Dictionaries are like watches: having the worst of them is better than having none at all; but even of the best of them we cannot claim that they are perfectly accurate.

Samuel Johnson

Lexicography is a dynamic branch of linguistics. The arsenal of lexicographers today includes a huge variety of explanatory dictionaries of all kinds and genres. According to the purpose and peculiarities of material presentation, we propose to divide them into three groups: dictionaries of language, dictionaries of speech and dictionaries of discourse¹.

In this article, we aim to analyze the difference between the three named kinds of dictionaries, to trace the relationship between them, and to reveal the prospects of discourse lexicography development.

Dictionary work has been moving "from meaning to meaning" throughout its existence. This direction of development is primarily due to the fact that, as A. Rey rightly pointed out, the object of description in a lexicon "may be two different realities, which entails two possible types of descriptions". These are dictionaries of the system (or its elements: words, phrases) and dictionaries of uses. "This distinction for monolingual lexicography is fundamental. An explanatory dictionary can either be constructed as a description of a lexical component of a language system, or it can be aimed at a broader study, covering the action of this system in various spheres of its use".. For a long time (practically the whole 20th century) lexicographers tried to reflect in the explanatory dictionaries of various types primarily the meaning of the given vocabulary units. In the search for usage examples, they mostly referred to the contexts from the works of classic Russian literature, selecting from them the typical, the most traditional meanings, coinciding "with the center". This was quite justified, considering the purpose of the dictionaries and their printed form, which initially prevented the expansion of the illustrative component.

If we use, slightly modifying and varying, the criteria for determining the peculiarities and purposefulness of

The criteria for defining the features and purposefulness of a dictionary, as suggested by B. Y. Gorodetsky, then language dictionaries can be characterized in the following way: 1) dictionaries reflect semantic information about the unit of description (its meaning or several meanings are given); 2) the dictionary is normative (in relation to the period it describes); 3) the dictionary article may describe the motivation of the dictionary unit, its origin; 4) the dictionary shows the contextual realization of units in the volume minimally necessary for understanding the meaning of the word/phraseology. Such dictionaries in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries were in absolute majority. The only exception is the Dictionary of V. I. Dal, which does not meet the above criteria, as it makes no pretense to normativity; its aim is to show the richness of the Russian language in all its forms and spheres of usage, and it contains a large number of examples of dictionary units in use. It is this aim, which was set by W.I. Dahl, that modern scholars have been trying to attain in the last decades of the twentieth century. So, today, lexicography is faced with the question: how to reflect the variety of meanings arising in speech through the use of words and/or phrases? Ferdinand de Saussure's "language-speech" antinomy has become a stumbling block for modern lexicography in this aspect. A dictionary, which originally emerged as a means (or form) of reflecting the static meaning of linguistic (systemic) elements, pretends to demonstrate not so much language as speech, i.e. the specifics of semantic changes of words/phraseological expressions in use.

Paradoxical as it may seem, but it is a realizable task for today. Solving it, lexicographers originally created a number of dictionaries showing the peculiarities of the use of language units in colloquial speech: V. P. Belyanin "Living speech. A Slot of Colloquial Expressions" , V. Yu. Melikian "Emotional and expressive turns of lively speech" Melikian , Dictionary of Meanings of Vivid Russian Speech , V. V. Khimik "Big dictionary of Russian colloquial speech", etc. However, these dictionaries, while trying to reflect speech, for the most part remained dictionaries of meanings (i. e., language dictionaries). Exceptions

The most important exception to this rule is, perhaps, V. V. Khimik's dictionary, which does contain a large number of examples of word and phraseological usage, allowing the reader to get an idea of the peculiarities of the use of a particular word unit in live colloquial communication. But even in such a voluminous dictionary, the number of contexts of usage is limited. Nevertheless, despite the limitations of the printed format, the authors and authors of lexicographic materials emphasize the inclusion in the dictionary of the maximum number of "contextual, discursively conditioned uses". The desire to fully trace the peculiarities of word/phraseological usage in speech became possible due to the development of corpus linguistics and the development of computer

dictionaries. This approach explains the increased interest of researchers in the lexical and graphic description of inferior, incomplete-valued words, which are reflected in the dictionaries "Guide to Discursive Words of the Russian Language". Dictionaries "Guide to Discursive Words in the Russian Language", "Discursive Words in the Russian Language". Dictionary of the Russian Language", and "Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language". The latter's vocabulary contains two parts: explanatory (information about the peculiarities of usage, extended interpretation, information about compatibility, synonyms, antonyms) and demonstrative (examples of usage in speech).

Discursive words manifest all their properties exclusively in the process of communication, hence it is very problematic to reflect their features in a language dictionary. This requires a dictionary of speech. And such editions are not isolated.

However, not only dictionaries of discursive words have become dictionaries of speech (or dictionaries of usage). Lexicographic editions have appeared that enable one to trace, at the level of a word or phraseological unit, the changes caused by the specific functioning of these units in a discourse as in a "spoken text" (T.A. Van Dyck's term). The authors and compilers of such dictionaries generally pay attention to the communicative and pragmatic properties of the vocabulary units, because the pragmatics of the vocabulary article is singled out as a significant, determining part of it, as it "provides the conditions for the lexicographic realization of the word semantics". Such works include the dictionary "The Life of Russian Phraseology in Artistic Speech", which gives examples of individual author's use of phraseological expressions in addition to the usual normative contexts and shows the contextual difference in the stylistics of the phrases.

How are speech dictionaries (dictionaries of usage) fundamentally different from language dictionaries? 1) speech dictionaries reflect semantic information about a unit of description to the fullest extent possible, depending on the ability of each particular unit to enter into syntagmatic relations in the process of speech functioning; 2) a speech dictionary is descriptive; 3) such a dictionary is capable of describing the motivation of a word unit and its origin; 4) a speech dictionary shows the contextual realization of units to the fullest possible extent (taking into account texts of different genres, styles, examples of usual and authorial usage, etc.). Taking the above-mentioned signs into account, we have to admit that in contemporary lexicography you can meet publications that position themselves as dictionaries of speech, though they remain

The Dictionary of Speech is still a dictionary of language, for example: The Reference Dictionary "Culture of Russian Speech" or "The Dictionary of the Government of the Russian Federation" or The Dictionary of Correct Russian Speech.

Recent years have seen a new trend toward the creation of more than just a dictionary of speech (or a dictionary of usage). Lexicographers have begun to develop discourse dictionaries. This task is extremely difficult, but promising, and its

actualization is a natural phenomenon. Researchers have long agreed that a dictionary is a special meta-text ("meta-linguistic text" (S. A. Zhuravlev), "a text of meta-semiotic nature" (A. Rey). This means that its potential is much richer than a mere reflection of the variants of the use of vocabulary units. Each new meaning that a native speaker puts into the words or phrases he or she uses is not born only in a specific communicative situation. It is simultaneously conditioned by experience, goals, personal attitudes and psychological features of speakers and listeners, cultural meanings, connotations caused by specific relations between communicative subjects, etc. In other words, new meanings can be explained not only (and not so much) within the text, but also within the discourse, taking into account the situation and conditions of their generation. Hence, the task of the modern dictionary is to become a means of cognizing (and not just reflecting) the process of speech communication. It is not yet clear how to do this. The methods of lexicographic fixation of such information have not yet been developed, and there is no experimental model of a discourse dictionary. However, lexicographers are actively working in this direction, offering two variants of lexico-graphic description of the units.

In the first of them, authors and compilers of dictionaries strive to reflect as fully as possible the diverse, multidimensional information about words/phraseological units, revealing not only the meaning of units, but also trying to convey the full range of semantic nuances and connotations. Stylistic, grammatical, cultural, cognitive characteristics, etc. are provided. In our opinion, the phraseological dictionary by N. Alefirenko and L. Zolotych "The Cultural and cognitive space of Russian idioms" is a good example of such a lexicographical publication. The dictionary entries in this dictionary reflect the most typical relations of phrases in the text, communicative and pragmatic properties of phrases, their cognitive and culture-logical content.

The second version of discourse dictionaries provides additional information that allows the reader to hear the peculiarities of the functioning of a vocabulary unit in speech. Most such publications are still in draft form and require additional development and accompaniment of the text by audio materials (e.g., "Audible Dictionary of Discursive Words of the Russian Language"). However, Russian lexicography already has unique examples of "live" dictionaries of discourse - Angarsk dictionary, the authors of which have accompanied the dictionary articles with video recordings of conversations with speakers of the Angarsk dialect, songs, etc.

What are the distinctive features of discourse dictionaries?

1) Dictionaries reflect semantic information about the unit of description (giving its meaning or several meanings, describing additional connotative meanings that appear in context);

The dictionary is descriptive; 3) it can describe the motivation of a dictionary unit, its origin, cognitive and cultural components, other additional meta-linguistic

information necessary for interpreting the meanings of a word or a phrase in a discourse; 4) the dictionary shows the contextual realization of units in its fullest volume (taking into account texts of different genres, styles, examples of usual and authorial usage, etc.).

It is worth noting that a computer-assisted dictionary can fully meet these requirements, since the printed edition limits the lexicographer in the volume of the material presented (our remark by no means implies that the printed edition of the dictionary cannot be discursive). But even a computer version of the dictionary cannot be perfect. Speech is extremely rich in meaning. Every new communicative situation can use more and more meta-linguistic information. In this regard, we agree with B.Y. Gorodetsky, who suggests that "one can only give an absolutely complete description of the semantic structure of language: the existing difficulties are related to both the depth and the breadth of description. That is why real descriptions are limited. At present, we can create more or less optimal versions of dictionaries. Achieving an ideal is a matter for the future.

Note

1 Following the researchers, by discourse we understand "speech immersed in life" (N.D. Arutyunova), "speech inscribed in a communicative situation" (Z. Harris), "the process and result of speech activity" (S.V. Guseva). Discourse is presented as "a complex phenomenon associated not only with the act of creating a certain text, but also with a significant number of extra-linguistic factors - knowledge of the world, intentions, attitudes and specific goals of the speaker, who is the creator of the discursive text [18, p. 6]. It is this understanding of discourse that is used in our work.

Bibliography:

1. Rey, A. Problems and antinomies of lexicography / A. Rey, S. Delesal // *New in foreign linguistics*. - Moscow: Progress, 1983. - Vol. 14. Problems and methods of lexicography. - C. 260-299.
2. 10. Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language: Structural words: prepositions, conjunctions, particles, interjections, introductory words, pronouns, numerals, connective verbs: About 1200 units / V. V. Morkovkin [et al. V. Morkovkin. - M. : Astr'l Publisher : AST Publisher, 2002. - 432 c.
3. 12. Melerovich, A. M. Transformation potential of phraseological units of different structural-semantic types (on the materials of the prospectus of the training dictionary "Life of Russian phraseological units in artistic speech". Kostroma, 2006) / A. M. Melerovich, A. E. Yakimov // *Modern lexicography: global problems and national solutions: proceedings of the VII Int. shk.-seminar, Ivanovo, September 12 - 14, 2007* - Ivanovo: Ivan. - C. 102-105.
4. 13. Skvortsov L. I. Culture of Russian speech: Handbook Dictionary : textbook for students in higher education / L. I. Skvortsov. - 2nd edition, revised. and supplementary. - M. : Publishing Center "Academy", 2006. - 224 c.

5. 14. Solov'ev, N. V. Dictionary of proper Russian speech / N. V. Solov'ev. - M. : AST, Astril, the Guardian, 2006. - 960 с. 15. Alefirenko, N. F. Phraseological dictionary : Cultural-cognitive space of Russian idioms / N. F. Alefirenko, L. G. Zolotykh. - M. : ELPIS, 2008. -
6. 16. Kobozeva, I. M. Why do we need a sounding dictionary of dis-
7. 17. Angarsk dictionary [Electronic resource]. - Access mode : <http://angara-dictionary.ru> (date of reference: 19.07.2014). 18. Rogaleva O. S. The marriage announcement as a speech genre of advertising discourse (communicative-pragmatic and cognitive aspects) : autoref. d. ... к
8. The problems and methods of modern lexicography / B. Gorodetsky // New in Foreign Linguistics. - M. : Progress, 1983. - Vol. 14. Problems and Methods of Lexicography. - С. 5-23.
9. Melikyan, V. Emotional and expressive turns of live speech : a dictionary / V. Melikyan. - Moscow : Flint, 2011. - 240 с.
10. 472 с.
11. 5. Dictionary of Lively Russian Speech (Scientific abridged version of Explanatory Dictionary of Lively Russian Language). - Yekaterinburg. 2008. - 122 с.
12. The Big Dictionary of Russian Colloquial Speech / V. V. Khimik. - SPb. : Norint, 2004. - 708 с.
13. Ledenev, Y.I. Discursive approach to the lexicography of incomplete words / Y.I. Ledenev // Pagan. Text. Discourse.-2008.-No6.-P.34-39.
14. Russian language discourse words guide / A.N.Baranov[et al]; Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Russian Language,-Moscow: Pomovsky and Partners, 1993. - 207 с.
15. Discursive words of the Russian language: the experience of the context-semantic description / A. N. Baranov [et al.] ; ed. by K. Kiseleva and D. Payar ; Lomonosov Moscow State University, Philological department. - Moscow: Metatext, 1998. - 446 с.
16. Belyanin, V.P. Live Speech. Dictionary of colloquial expressions / V.P. Belyanin, I.A. Butenko. - MOSCOW : PAIMS, 1994. - 192 с.
17. Kobozeva I. M., Za-kharov L. M. What is the need of sounding dictionary of discursive words of Russian language? International. conf. on computer linguistics: report, pp. 292-297 [Electronic resource]. - Access mode : <http://www.dialog-21.ru/dialogue2004/content/> (date of reference: 02.07.2014).
18. Zhuravlev, S. A. Discursive Interpretation of the Explanatory Dictionary Phenomenon / S. A. Zhuravlev // II International Baudouin Readings: Kazan Linguistic School: Traditions and Modernity: proc. and materials, Kazan, 11-13 dec. In 2 vols. K. R. Galiullin, G. A. Nikolaev. - Kazan : Publishing house of Kazan. Univ. - VOL. 1 P. 142-144.