

## THE INCREASE OF INFORMATION POTENTIAL IN GENERAL DICTIONARIES: LINGUOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF INTERNATIONAL WORD-FORMATION ELEMENTS

Guzel' N. Karimullina, Rezeda N. Karimullina, Kamil R. Galiullin

Kazan Federal University (RUSSIA)

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### ABSTRACT

In this article the authors analyze morphemographic data, the materials of one of the modern linguographic areas – the cross-disciplinary area devoted to language reference books (dictionaries) including (besides morphemography) such sections as lexicography, phraseography, paremiography, etc. The authors regard the corresponding components of six general Tatar dictionaries of the 21st century (explanatory, Tatar-Russian, spelling) containing descriptions of the international (interlingual) word-formation elements. The research is conducted with the help of descriptive, comparative and linguostatistical methods.

As the analysis shows, the considered sources substantially differ by volume and ways of description of included international word-formation elements (from their total absence to more than 100 units). Cases of wrong, inexact representation of the materials devoted to these units are frequent (for example, within one source there may be polytypic approach to inclusion and description of similar materials).

For strengthening the systemic description and explanation of the borrowed elements the authors worked out possible approaches and ways of forming the general layer of these elements.

Inclusion and system linguographic description of the international word-formation elements promote increase in information potential of the general dictionaries (in particular it touches upon the dictionaries of explanatory type), widen semantic options of the reference book concerning various units, including those which are not at present registered in dictionaries.

**Key words:** international word-formation element, dictionary, linguography, Tatar language, Russian language, information potential

### 1. INTRODUCTION

As the analysis of the current lexicography shows, the time when the words were the main and unique subject of description in language reference books has gone. Along with lexicography special fields of dictionary science were engaged into dictionary description, and other language units are reflected in dictionaries at present time (more and less than a word): morphemes, phrasemes, parimias etc. So, this branches of linguography are called morphemography, phraseography, paremiography, etc. Allocation of specified areas confirms the fact that the dictionary science passed from a lexicographic stage to linguographic (in more detail see: [Computer linguography 1995: 5-9]). In no small measure this process was promoted by the widespread inclusion of modern information technologies into the linguistic area which is reflected, in particular, in forming various language copuses, in creating electronic dictionaries, etc.

Morphemography develops actively, its subject is description of various significant elements of the word, one of evident indicators of this process is creation of special morphemographic reference books. Important activities in the field are also forming, analysis and research of the morphemographic components as a part of the general linguistic dictionaries (explanatory, bilingual, etc.) promoting strengthening of language reference books information potential (see, for example: [Müller 1989: 869–882]).

### 2. METHODS

This article is devoted to studying the morphemographic descriptions of the international (interlingual) word-formation elements (WFE) which are contained in six general dictionaries of the Tatar language of the 21st century: two explanatory ["Explanatory dictionary of the Tatar language" 2005 year (further – AS 2005), "Explanatory dictionary of the Tatar language (for school)" 2013 year (further – AS 2013)], two Tatar-Russian ["Tatar-Russian dictionary" 2007 year (further – TR 2007), "Tatar-Russian dictionary" 2014 year (further – TR 2014)], and also two spelling dictionaries ["Spelling dictionary of the Tatar language " 2002 year (further – OS 2002), " Spelling dictionary of the Tatar language" 2010 year (further – OS 2010)]. The research is held within works on forming and multiaspectual studying of the lexicon set presented in modern dictionaries of the Tatar language [Nurutdinovna (Karimullina) 2015]. The subsequent comparative research of the received results with materials of the dictionary sources referring to early period and the analysis of other dictionaries is perspective

(see, for example: [Galiullina, Yusupova 2014: 697-700; Yusupova 2014: 186-190; Yusupova, Galiullina, Denmukhametova 2014: 506-508]). In a research along with descriptive also comparative and linguistic and systematic methods are used.

### 3. RESULTS

The analyzed dictionaries substantially differ in the volume and ways of registration of included international in WFE (from their total absence to more than 100 units). Besides these elements dictionaries also register and describe (often inconsistently) morphemic units of other types – both the word- and form-building: *ап-, ара-, балды-* (*бал-, балд-*), *гомум-, -дыр* (*-дер, -тыр, -тер*), *загот-, мех-, намә, нап-, өр, -сана* (*-сәнә*), *-стан, чем-* and some other; these units are the object of our other research.

The greatest number of international WFE is presented in [OS 2010] – 105 units: *авиа..., авто..., агит..., агро..., аква..., альфа-, анти..., антропо..., арт..., архео..., архи..., астро..., аудио..., аэро..., би..., бизнес-, био..., блиц..., вело..., вибро..., видео..., вице-, гелио..., гено..., гео..., гидро..., гипер..., гипо..., граф..., де..., дез..., дендро..., дис..., зоо..., изо..., интер..., инфра..., кардио..., квази..., кино..., контр... / контр-, космо..., магнито..., макро..., макси-, мега..., медиа..., мета..., метео..., микро..., милли..., мини-, моно..., мото..., мульти..., нано..., нарко..., невро..., нейро..., нео..., нефте..., нитро..., палео..., парт..., пед..., пневмо..., поли..., полит..., поп-, порно..., пост..., пре..., пресс..., про..., прото..., псевдо..., психо..., радио..., ре..., ретро..., рок-, секс..., социал-, социаль..., спектро..., спец..., стерео..., суб..., супер..., теле..., термо..., тех..., транс..., ультра..., уни..., фито..., фоно..., фото..., хроно..., цикло..., эко..., эконом..., экс-, экспресс-, экстра-, электро...*

Taking into account specifics of the spelling dictionary its authors tried to describe features of spelling of the words including these elements in Tatar: a) the joined-up spelling – specifies the dots standing behind an element (*авиа..., авто...*), b) hyphenated spelling – is shown by the hyphen delivered in a postposition (*бизнес-, экс-*), c) variable – joined-up spelling in one words, hyphenated – in others (*контр... / контр-*). It should be noted that in some cases these data indicate the most frequent way of the word spelling. As the analysis shows, in modern sources words with alternative type of spelling appear quite often. A considerable part of lexical units containing international WFE appears under the influence of other languages, in particular, foreign ones. The majority of these words comes to Tatar through Russian. Often spelling shape (joined-up or hyphenated spelling) is defined by language source and intermediary language and usually depends on WFE components it is combined with. It is one of the spelling variability emergence reasons. We will give examples from Russian (tables are made on the basis of these modern spelling dictionaries). In column 1 Table 1 contains units with recommended hyphenated spelling, in column 2 – the examples of words with spelling corresponding to WFE, where other spelling option is presented.

Table 1.

WFE	Words with WFE spelling options
1.	2.
альфа-	альфаметр, альфатип, альфатрон
бета-	бетатрон, бетатронный, бетатронщик, бетаферон
бизнес-	бизнесмен, бизнесменка, бизнесменша, бизнесвумен
блок-	блокпост
вакуум-	вакуумметр, вакуумметрия
веб-	веблог, вебмейкер
гамма-	гаммаграмма, гаммаграфия, гаммаскопия, гамматрон
джаз-	джазмен
мини-	минивэн, минипьяно
обер-	обертон, обергруппенфюрер etc.
пиар-	пиармен
пресс-	пресспан
рок-	рокмен
техно-	техноданс
шоу-	шоумен, шоувумен, шоуман, шоуmania

Table 2 contains units for which the joined-up spelling is recommended in a column 1; in a column 2 – the examples of words with corresponding WFE where other spelling option is presented.

Table 2.

WFE	Words with WFE spelling options
1.	2.
анти...	анти-социал-демократический
аудио...	аудио-ввод-вывод, аудио-вход-выход, аудио-компакт-диск, аудио-конференц-связь
аудиовидео...	аудиовидео-ввод-вывод, аудиовидео-вход-выход
видео...	видео-арт, видео-ввод-вывод, видео-вход-выход, видео-диск-клуб, видео-компакт-диск, видео-конференц-связь, видео-пресс-конференция, видео-стриптиз-клуб, видео-ЭЭГ-мониторинг
газо...	газо-газовый
контр...	контр-адмирал, контр-топ-спин

мульти...	мульти-пульти, мульти-сплит-система
нано...	нано-арт
пост...	пост-соц-арт
соц...	соц-арт, соц-артист, соц-артистский, соц-артовец, соц-артовский
суб...	суб-пресс-центр
супер...	супер-гран-при, супер-мини-компьютер, супер-мини-ЭВМ, супер-эго
транс...	транс-изомерия, транс-изомеры, транс-музыка, транс-форма
ультра...	ультра-си
фото...	фото-арт
экстра...	экстра-класс, экстра-почта, экстра-тайм, экстра-энд

As the analysis shows, similar variability is quite often shown in Tatar as well.

Five other dictionaries among analyzed contain rather small amount of international WFE.

The explanatory dictionary of the Tatar language [AS 2005] contains 42 morphemes, a considerable part (34 units) of them is presented by the international WFE: *бензо-, вице-, гелио-, гео-, гидро-, де-, дез-, кино-, кардио-, контр-, магнито-, макро-, мега-, мед-, метео-, микро-, милли-, моно-, мото-, нео-, палео-, обер-, поли-, радио I, радио II, сан-, стерео-, суб-, теле-, термо-, тех-, транс, турбо-, экс.* From shortcomings of the description for these elements it is necessary to point the following: a) registering different types of units as homonyms – words and morphemes (see: *контр- I* and *контр II*, where in the second case the version of the word is presented *контра*); b) absence of WFE indicator at the heading of the unit – hyphens (see. *палео, радио I, радио II, транс*).

The school explanatory dictionary of the Tatar language [AS 2013] contains only 17 morphemes of different type, among them there are the following international WFE: *авиа-, авто- I, авто- II, авто- III, авто- IV, агит-, контр-, радио- I, радио- II, -фон, фото-*, as well as element *рай-* (from *район, районный*). The quantity and structure included in this source of WFE raise a number of questions.

The Tatar-Russian dictionary [TR 2007] includes 26 international WFE: *авто- I, авто- II, агро-, анти-, аэро-, бензо-, вело-, вице-, изо-, кардио-, контр-, культ-, макро-, микро-, мото-, муз-, обер-, парт-, пед-, перфо-, социал-, стерео-, теле-, тех-, транс-, экс-*. In this source, as well as in [AS 2005], the word and morpheme are presented mistakenly as homonyms (see. *контр- I* and *контр II, культ I* and *культ- II*).

The last group includes dictionaries of the Tatar language in which there are no special articles devoted to international WFE.

[TR 2014] where the materials connected with international WFE are presented by the units *радио* and *электр* (in an incorrect form) relate to this group; see, example:

**радио** *суш. 1. в разн. знач. радио; радио үткәрдек провели радио; радиода эшлим* работаю на радио **2. в слож. сл. переводится компонентом радио- (радиотехник** радиотехнический; **радиоташыручы** радиовещательный; **радиосөюче** радиолюбитель; **радиотыңлаучы** радиослушатель); **радио кертергә (үткәрергә)** радиофицировать [TR 2014].

It is unlikely possible to consider the description of WFE in the article devoted to the word as the correct way of reflection. In dictionaries these language units relating to various types shall be described in different articles; modern linguographic practice visually confirms it.

The authors [OS 2002] left word-formation elements outside the language reference book. In our opinion, inclusion of WFE with reflection of spelling features (joined-up or hyphenated spelling) would promote increase in information potential of the reference book.

As the analysis confirms, the materials provided in dictionaries on WFE raise questions in many cases. It is unclear what are the principles of WFE selection, why some WFE are included and some are absent.

When forming the list of WFE included in the reference book different approaches are possible. It is better to include borrowed WFE which are a part of words in the dictionary, formed:

1) in the accepting language (their considerable part usually is presented by semi-calque; see below);

2) in language which was the source for a word in case when the components of these words are presented in the successor language; see, for example, lexemes *наркочанал, наркомафия*, which second components (*канал, мафия*) are also presented in Tatar. In such approach the circle of WFE, offered for dictionary registration, significantly extends.

The analysis of the studied dictionaries shows that all of them contain materials showing word-formation activity of a considerable part of international WFE in Tatar – compound words in which these elements are combined with the Tatar roots. There are a lot of similar examples in the described dictionaries; for example: a) in [OS 2002] compound words with the Tatar root and an element *авто-* – 11, *агро-* – 9, *кино-* – 9, *микро-* – 6, *радио-* – 16; b) in [TR 2014] such words with elements *авто-* – 11, *ультра-* – 3; c) in [TR 2007] with element *гидро-* – 2 слова, *фото-* – 7, *электро-* – 5 words etc. See some derivatives presented in the considered dictionaries: *альфа-* > *альфа-кисәкчәләр*; *анти...* > *антиматдә*; *аэро...* > *аэрочана*; *видео...* > *видеоуен*; *гео...* > *геосәясәт*; *гидро...* > *гидротәзелеш*; *гипер...* > *гипертавыш*; *инфра...* > *инфракызыл*; *космо...* > *космоүзәк*; *макро...* > *макрогаләм*; *мета...* > *метаүзәк*; *пневмо...* > *пневмокутәргәч*; *пресс...* > *пресс-үзәк*; *стерео...* > *стереотавыш*; *супер...* > *супертышлык*; *ультра...* > *ультраamilәүшә* etc.

The circle of derivatives of this kind increases when the data from language corpus are provided.

Existence in language (in texts) of the materials, similar to given above, proves expediency (need) of including the corresponding word-formation elements into reference books.

As the analysis shows, in the modern language (especially in official, journalese sublanguages) WFE actively participate in registration of new lexical units. Therefore inclusion of these elements into language

reference books, their systemic linguographic description will promote strengthening of information potential of the dictionary and will give the user an opportunity to receive semantic data even about those units which are not reflected in this reference book (for example, about new words).

The majority of the compound words containing in their structure the international WFE along with the Tatar root, as already it has been noted above, are the semi-calque which have appeared under the influence of the corresponding Russian words: *автокүтәргеч* ← *автоподъемник*, *автосауыч* ← *автодоилка*, *автосөюче* ← *автолюбитель*, *автосуыткыч* ← *автохолодильник*, *автотөягеч* ← *автопогрузчик*, *автоүлчәгеч* ← *автовесы*, *автозчергеч* ← *автопоилка*; *агротүгәрәк* ← *агротөжүк*, *агроуку* ← *агроучёба*, *альфа-нурлар* ← *альфа-лучи*; *аэроçана* ← *аэросани*; *блиц-уен* ← *блиц-игра*; *гидротөзелеш* ← *гидрострой*, *гидротөзүче* ← *гидростроитель*; *кинодәрес* ← *киноурок*, *кинойолдыз* ← *кинозвезда*, *кинотамашачы* ← *кинозритель*, *кинотасма* ← *киноплёнка*, *киночелтәр* ← *киносет*; *контралым* ← *контрприём* *контрчаралар* ← *контрмеры*, *контрһөжүм* ← *контрнаступление*, *контратака*; *космоүзәк* ← *космоцентр*; *макродөнья* ← *макромир*; *метеобелешмә* ← *метеосводка*, *метеоиярчен* 'метеоспутник'; *микроашлама* ← *микроудобрение*, *микродөнья* ← *микромир*, *микродулкыннар* ← *микроволны*; *наркопатша* ← *наркокороль*, *наркосәүдәгәр* ← *наркоторговец*, *наркочимал* ← *наркосырьё*, *наркочелтәр* ← *наркосет*; *пресс-үзәк* ← *пресс-центр*; *радиоалгыч* ← *радиоприёмник*, *радиодулкын* ← *радиоволна*, *радиожиһаз* ← *радиооборудование*, *радиоколга* ← *радиомачта*, *радиокөн* ← *радиодень*, *радионокта* ← *радиоточка*, *радиосөюче* ← *радиолубитель*, *радиотапшыргыч* ← *радиопередатчик*, *радиотапшыру* ← *радиопередача*, *радиотыңлаучы* ← *радиослушатель*, *радиоһәбәр* ← *радиосообщение*, *радиочелтәр* ← *радиосет*, *радиоэлемент* ← *радиосвязь*; *социаль-көнкүреш* ← *социально-бытовой*; *супертышлык* ← *суперобложка*; *ультракыска* ← *ультракороткий*, *ультрамиләүшә* ← *ультрафиолетовый*, *ультратавыш* ← *ультразвук*, *фотозурайткыч* ← *фотоувеличитель*, *фотокәгазь* ← *фотобумага*, *фотокүргәзмә* ← *фотовыставка*, *фотокүчермә* ← *фотокопия*, *фоторәсем* ← *фотокарточка*, *фотохәбәрчә* ← *фотокорреспондент*; *электройокы* ← *электросон*, *электропәке* ← *электробритва*, *электросаву* ← *электродействие*, *электросауыч* ← *электродоилка*, *электроэлемент* ← *электросвязь* etc.

In some cases along with semi-calque words in language there are also their synonyms representing full borrowings.

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS

Expansion of information and heuristic potential of language reference books of the general type is promoted substantially by reasonable and purposeful inclusion of various type word-formation units into their structure. Similar materials strengthen explanatory opportunities of the dictionary, help the user with semantization of different lexical units, including potential, which are absent in the modern language so far, but can appear later. The systemic linguographic description is also provided by the same representation of similar materials. It is necessary to correct shortcomings presented in the analyzed sources, where the number of described units is often limited (quite often significantly – up to a complete elimination of units).

#### 5. SUMMARY

The main selection criteria of units are the existence in them of the derivatives which have appeared in language successor or – in broad approach – presence at this language of all components of the borrowed compound word.

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