

Yan Kapranov / Bożena Iwanowska / Bolesław Cieślik

# **Principles of Constructing Microstructures in Etymological References**

Perspectives on Modelling the Structure of Etymons



**unipress**

# Fields of Linguistics – Aktuelle Fragestellungen und Herausforderungen

Band 7

Herausgegeben von

Joanna Szczęk, Anna Dargiewicz

und Mariusz Jakosz

Advisory Board:

Marisol Benito Rey (Autonome Universität Madrid, Spanien), Maria Biskup (Universität Warschau, Polen), Anna Chita (Nationale und Kapodistrian-Universität Athen, Griechenland), Martine Dalmas (Universität Sorbonne Paris, Frankreich), Jarochna Dąbrowska-Burkhardt (Universität Zielona Góra, Polen), Peter Ernst (Universität Wien, Österreich), Csaba Földes (Universität Erfurt, Deutschland), Beata Grzeszczakowska-Pawlikowska (Universität Łódź, Polen), Małgorzata Guławska-Gawkowska (Universität Warschau, Polen), Anna Jaroszewska (Universität Warschau, Polen), Sabine E. Koesters Gensini (Universität La Sapienza in Rom, Italien), Renate Link (Technische Hochschule Aschaffenburg, Deutschland), Magdalena Lisiecka-Czop (Universität Stettin, Polen), Heinz-Helmut Lüger (Universität Koblenz-Landau, Deutschland), Jacek Makowski (Universität Łódź, Polen), Simon Meier-Vieracker (Technische Universität Dresden, Deutschland), Carmen Mellado Blanco (Universität Santiago de Compostela, Spanien), Daniela Pelka (Universität Oppeln, Polen), Joanna Pędzisz (Maria-Curie-Skłodowska-Universität Lublin, Polen), Georg Schuppener (Universität Leipzig, Deutschland / Universität der Hl. Kyrill und Method in Trnava, Slowakei), Anna Sulikowska (Universität Stettin, Polen), Janusz Taborek (Adam-Mickiewicz-Universität in Poznań, Polen), Joanna Targońska (Warmia und Mazury-Universität Olsztyn, Polen), Claudia Wich-Reif (Universität Bonn, Deutschland), Mariola Wierzbicka (Universität Rzeszów, Polen), Beatrice Wilke (Universität Salerno, Italien)

Die Bände dieser Reihe sind peer-reviewed.

Yan Kapranov / Bożena Iwanowska /  
Bolesław Cieślík

# Principles of Constructing Microstructures in Etymological References

Perspectives on Modelling the Structure of Etymons

With 3 figures

V&R unipress

**Bibliografische Information der Deutschen Nationalbibliothek**

Die Deutsche Nationalbibliothek verzeichnet diese Publikation in der Deutschen Nationalbibliografie; detaillierte bibliografische Daten sind im Internet über <https://dnb.de> abrufbar.

© 2024 Brill | V&R unipress, Robert-Bosch-Breite 10, D-37079 Göttingen, ein Imprint der Brill-Gruppe (Koninklijke Brill BV, Leiden, Niederlande; Brill USA Inc., Boston MA, USA; Brill Asia Pte Ltd, Singapore; Brill Deutschland GmbH, Paderborn, Deutschland; Brill Österreich GmbH, Wien, Österreich)

Koninklijke Brill BV umfasst die Imprints Brill, Brill Nijhoff, Brill Schöningh, Brill Fink, Brill mentis, Brill Wageningen Academic, Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Böhlau und V&R unipress. Alle Rechte vorbehalten. Das Werk und seine Teile sind urheberrechtlich geschützt. Jede Verwertung in anderen als den gesetzlich zugelassenen Fällen bedarf der vorherigen schriftlichen Einwilligung des Verlages.

Druck und Bindung: CPI books GmbH, Birkstraße 10, D-25917 Leck  
Printed in the EU.

**Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht Verlage | [www.vandenhoeck-ruprecht-verlage.com](http://www.vandenhoeck-ruprecht-verlage.com)**

ISSN 2941-7465

ISBN 978-3-8470-1772-1

## Contents

Abbreviations . . . . .	9
Introduction . . . . .	13
Chapter 1. Comparative Foundations in the Study of Design Principles of Etymological Sources and the Construction of their Microstructures in Contemporary Lexicography . . . . .	19
1.1 Linguistic Tradition in the Study of Lexicographic Sources . . . . .	19
1.1.1 Lexicography in Its Modern Challenges . . . . .	20
1.1.2 The Modern Dictionary as a Means of Organizing and Representing Societal Knowledge . . . . .	26
1.1.3 Principles of Generalizing Dictionary Information as a Strategy of Lexicographic Modeling of Language Content . . . . .	29
1.2 Stages in Designing Philological Type Lexicographic Sources and Constructing Their Dictionary Entries . . . . .	35
1.3 Construction of Dictionary Entries in Etymological Sources . . . . .	41
1.3.1 The Place of Etymology in Philological Type Lexicographic Sources . . . . .	41
1.3.2 Criteria for Constructing Dictionary Entries in Etymological Sources . . . . .	46
Conclusions to Chapter 1 . . . . .	48
Chapter 2. Methods for Identifying Linguocognitive-Synergetic Principles to Constructing Microstructures in Etymological Dictionaries . . . . .	51
2.1 Historical-Philological Approach to Developing a General Taxonomy of Lexicographic Sources . . . . .	51
2.2 Etymological Dictionaries within the General Taxonomy of Lexicographic Sources . . . . .	56
2.3 Vectors of Description in Etymological Dictionaries: Aspects, Methods, and Techniques . . . . .	58

2.4 Comprehensive Methodology for Identifying Cognitive-Synergetic Principles to Constructing Microstructures in Etymological Dictionaries . . . . .	63
2.4.1 Compositional Levels of A Comprehensive Etymological Dictionary of the English Language (E. Klein) . . . . .	63
2.4.2 Stages of Identifying Cognitive-Synergetic Principles to Constructing Microstructures in A Comprehensive Etymological Dictionary of the English Language (E. Klein) . . . . .	66
Conclusions to Chapter 2 . . . . .	67
 Chapter 3. Linguocognitive-Synergetic Principles to Constructing Microstructures in a Comprehensive Etymological Dictionary of the English Language (E. Klein) . . . . .	 69
3.1 <i>Traditional Principles</i> to Constructing Microstructures in A Comprehensive Etymological Dictionary of the English Language (E. Klein) . . . . .	69
3.1.1 Principle of Succession in Etymological Dictionaries . . . . .	69
3.1.2 Alphabetical and/or Nesting Principles of Information Organization in Dictionary Entries . . . . .	72
3.1.3 Principle of Pragmatism in Constructing Theoretical and Practical Aspects of Etymological Dictionaries . . . . .	74
3.2 <i>Linguistic Principles</i> to Constructing Microstructures in A Comprehensive Etymological Dictionary of the English Language (E. Klein) . . . . .	79
3.2.1 Pronetic Principle . . . . .	79
3.2.2 Semantic Principle . . . . .	82
3.2.3 Morphological (Word-Formation) Principle . . . . .	86
3.2.4 Genetic (Genealogical) Principle . . . . .	88
3.2.5 Areal Principle . . . . .	92
3.2.6 System-Structural Principle . . . . .	95
3.2.7 Principle of Historicism . . . . .	97
3.2.8 Principle of Periodization / Chronological Development. . . . .	102
3.3 <i>Linguocognitive-Synergetic Principles</i> to Constructing Microstructures in A Comprehensive Etymological Dictionary of the English Language (E. Klein) . . . . .	106
3.3.1 Principle of Fractality . . . . .	106
3.3.2 Principle of Explanatoriness . . . . .	111
3.3.3 Principle of Expansionism . . . . .	115
Conclusions to Chapter 3 . . . . .	116

Contents	7
<hr/>	
Conclusions . . . . .	119
References . . . . .	125
Lexicographic Sources . . . . .	142
List of Illustrative Sources . . . . .	144
Appendix . . . . .	145





## Abbreviations

Adj.	Adjectives
Adv.	Adverbs
Alb.	Albanian
Arab.	Arabian
Arm.	Armenian, Ascan
Att.	Attic, Avestic
Bret.	Breton
BWOL⇔ERAWUL	Words borrowed from any other language that are etymologically related to another word in the Ukrainian language.
BWORLD⇔ERAWUL	Words borrowed into the Old Russian language from any other language that are etymologically related to another word in the Ukrainian language.
BWUL⇔ERAWUL	Words borrowed into the Ukrainian language from any other language that are etymologically related to another word in the Ukrainian language.
CEDEL	A Comprehensive Etymological Dictionary of the English Language (ed. E. Klein).
Co.	Cornish
Conj.	Conjunctions
Dan.	Danish
Dor.	Doric
Du.	Dutch
F.	French
fr.	from
G.	German
Gk.	Greek
Goth.	Gothic
Heb.	Hebrew
Hind.	Hindi
Hitt.	Hittite
HW	Hybrid words

HW $\Leftrightarrow$ ERAN/BW	Hybrid words that are etymologically related to another native/ borrowed word.
HW $\nleftrightarrow$ ERAN/BW	Hybrid words that are not etymologically related to another native/ borrowed word.
It.	Italian
L.	Latin
Lett.	Lettish
LG.	Low German
Lith.	Lithuanian
MDu.	Middle Dutch
ME.	Middle English
MHG.	Middle High German
MIr.	Middle Irish
Mishnaic Heb.	Mishnaic Hebrew
ML.	Medieval Latin
MLG.	Middle Low German
N.	Nouns
neut.	neuter
Num.	Numerals
NW	Native words
NW $\Leftrightarrow$ ERAN/BW	Native words that are etymologically related to another native/ borrowed word.
NW $\nleftrightarrow$ ERAN/BW	Native words that are not etymologically related to another native/ borrowed word.
OE.	Old English
OF.	Old French
OFris.	Old Frisian
OHG.	Old High German
OI.	Old Indian
OIr.	Old Irish
OL.	Old Latin
OLG.	Old Low German
ON.	Old Norse
OPruss.	Old Prussian
OS.	Old Saxon, Oscan
OSlav.	Old Slavic
Part.	Particles
PN	Pronouns
Pref.	Prefixes
Prep.	Prepositions
q.v.	quod vide
SHLF	Semito-Hamitic language family
Suf.	Suffixes, suffixoids
Swed.	Swedish
Toch.	Tocharian
Umbr.	Umbrian

---

W.	Welsh
WBELOL $\Leftrightarrow$ ERAN/BW	Words borrowed into the English language from any other language that are etymologically related to another native/borrowed word.
WBELOL $\nrightarrow$ ERAN/BW	Words borrowed into the English language from any other language that are not etymologically related to another native/borrowed word.



---

## Introduction

The monograph is dedicated to studying principles involved in constructing dictionary entries in etymological sources of both English and Ukrainian languages. It analyzes the external structure, or mega- and macrostructures, and the internal structure, or microstructure, including *the expression plan* (left or register part) and *the content plan* (right or interpretative part) of dictionary entries in etymological sources. A methodological algorithm for their study and description has been developed, enabling the identification of lexicographic, cognitive-synergetic, and linguistic principles characteristic of such sources and substantiating the extent of adherence by compilers. It reveals common patterns and differences in constructing dictionary entries by the nature of the zone of headword and the zone of etymology.

Contemporary linguistics, referred to as the “era of semantics” (Yu. D. Apresyan, L. V. Shcherba), continues to seek answers to still contentious issues in linguistics, such as the correlation between *language and history* (W. von Humboldt, F. de Saussure), *language and culture* (V. M. Vereshchagin, I. R. Vykhovanets, J. Herder, A. A. Potebnya, V. M. Rusanivsky, E. Sapir, B. Whorf), *the representation of linguistic* (Yu. D. Apresyan, T. I. Vendina, Yu. M. Karaulov, O. S. Kubryakova) and *dialectal worldviews* (K. I. Demdova, N. A. Zakutkina, O. A. Radchenko), *lexicography of culture* (V. P. Berkov, O. I. Ivanysheva, O. I. Petrushova), and *the understanding of cultural-historical information of linguistic units* (V. G. Gak, V. G. Kostomarov, V. N. Teliya) reflecting the development of all world languages.

In this perspective, the traditional view of language as an element resistant to formalization due to its complexity and numerous exceptions whose systemic role is as significant as the laws and rules of language have recently taken on a global dimension. This directs the modern cognitive-synergetic (neo-functional) vector primarily towards elucidating and subsequently codifying all aspects of human knowledge about language in general and its fragments in particular in dictionary forms (Yu. M. Karaulov, L. P. Stupin, F. J. Hausmann), characterized by structural clarity (V. V. Dubichinsky, H. Bergenholtz), the presentation of

various aspects of linguistic units (L. Zgusta), and, consequently, allowing each fragment to be used as an element of the epistemological system (V. P. Berkov).

Such problem setting accentuates the consideration of lexicography's status as a science with its theory, methodology, and tools within a qualitatively new level of studying the linguistic tradition. This tradition relies on both the works of lexicography classics (B. Yu. Gorodetsky, P. M. Denisov, Yu. M. Karaulov, L. P. Stupin, L. V. Shcherba) and is broadly defined as *an independent scientific activity*, as well as *pragmatists* (V. V. Dubichinsky, I. S. Kudashev, R. R. K. Hartmann, T. Piotrowski, H. E. Wiegand), who consider lexicography to be *an applied discipline and even deny its scientific status* (R. R. K. Hartmann, T. Piotrowski).

Contemporary lexicography is characterized by a tendency towards the activation of two fundamental directions of its study: *lexicographic theory* (A. S. Gerd, A. N. Baranov, L. V. Shcherba), or *metalexicography* (M. Banko, H. E. Wiegand, P. Zmigrodzki) and *lexicographic practice* (P. M. Denisov, V. A. Shirokov, L. V. Shcherba), or *dictionary-making* (L. Polyuga). Recently, scientific works have observed their integration, facilitating the exploration of new methodologies for analyzing lexicographic sources, already thoroughly researched in such aspects: *the gnoseological*, dictated by the essence of dictionaries as a means of organizing and representing knowledge accumulated by society (Yu. M. Karaulov, I. S. Kudashev, V. D. Tabanakova, I. Burkhanov, P. Sterkenburg); *historical-philological*, related to the study of dictionary typology in their interrelation with culturology (M. L. Apazhev, V. V. Dubichinsky, M. M. Morkovkin, V. F. Romenska, L. P. Stupin, L. V. Shcherba, Y. Malkiel); and *semantic-gnoseological*, related to the principles of generalizing dictionary information as a strategy of lexicographic modeling of the language content plan (V. V. Dubichinsky, P. M. Denisov, O. S. Kubryakova, L. Yu. Semein, D. Geeraerts).

Despite various approaches by scholars to interpreting the central concepts of traditional and modern lexicography, they all converge on considering the main object of study – the dictionary, on the one hand, *as a means of organizing and representing societal knowledge* (Yu. M. Karaulov, I. S. Kudashev, V. D. Tabanakova, I. Burkhanov, P. Sterkenburg), and on the other, *as one of the forms of preserving and systematizing information about the world, like a bank of shared knowledge among language users* (Yu. D. Apresyan, L. Boyarova, G. Vandries, V. V. Dubichinsky, V. V. Morkovkin), interpreting it as an instantaneous snapshot of language that is constantly renewed and moving (Yu. D. Apresyan), *a continuous cycle of acquired and lost words* (G. Vandries), *a way to describe the lexical system of language* (V. V. Dubichinsky, B. Yu. Gorodetsky, Yu. M. Karaulov, L. Zgusta). Based on the works of these and other scholars, lexicographic science traces somewhat new approaches to studying the dictionary: *the dictionary as a linguocultural phenomenon* (F. S. Batsevich) or *the dictionary as a metalinguistic text* (macro- and microtext of the dictionary) (M. Bakhtin) from

the perspective of *lexicographic discourse* (I. O. Golubovska), *the dictionary as a tool for manipulating public consciousness* (S. G. Kara-Murza) from the perspective of *cognitive lexicography* (Z. I. Komarova, O. S. Kubryakova), particularly *the application of conceptual analysis in lexicographic practice and dictionary material in cognitive studies* (V. L. Ivashchenko, Yu. S. Stupanov). A separate contentious issue is “man and dictionary”: the dictionary in the personality and personality in the dictionary, formulated by Yu. M. Karaulov.

Contemporary lexicographic science benefits from, on the one hand, the availability of various types of lexicographic sources and, on the other hand, the emergence of modern editions that constitute *a system of dictionaries* (V. V. Dubichinsky), presented in a typological class-genus organization of lexicographic sources by *type* → *subtype* → *class* → *kind* → *variety*. Among these, *the etymological dictionary* deserves special attention, interpreted as a specialized linguistic reference system containing information about the genetic connections (etymology) of words in a specific language or group of related languages (O. S. Ostapova). Its specific purpose has led to diversity and meticulousness in its description, including *types of lexicographic information as components of an integral (unified) description of language* (Yu. D. Apresyan, O. S. Akhmanova, E. Benveniste, I. O. Boduen de Courtenay), *the problem of analyzing the etymon* (O. O. Potebnya, P. Ya. Chernykh, O. M. Trubachev, S. S. Vaulina), revealing *the motivation of the word's internal form* (S. S. Vaulina, O. O. Potebnya, V. V. Vinogradov), *the word-formation aspect of the etymon (morphological criterion)* (G. G. Varbot, Yu. V. Otkupshchikov), *stages of lexicographic compilation* (A. M. Babkin, A. P. Yevgenyeva, L. A. Novikov, N. Yu. Shvedova), and *principles of generalizing dictionary information as modeling the content plan of language* (V. V. Dubichinsky, P. M. Denisov, O. S. Kubryakova, L. Yu. Semein, D. Geeraerts). The last two issues in modern lexicographic studies are associated with terms such as *design*, or *the design stage (project) of the etymological dictionary* (I. S. Kudashev), which is one of the priorities, as it represents *the dictionary's concept*, or its *mega-* (I. S. Kudashev, H. Bergenholtz, S. Tarp) and *macrostructure* (S. V. Grinyov, R. R. K. Hartmann) from the standpoint of *status*, *type*, *purpose*, *scope*, *structure*, *principles of selecting described units*, and most importantly, *principles of their dictionary description*, as well as *the construction stage of the etymological dictionary* (Yu. D. Apresyan, I. S. Kudashev, Yu. M. Karaulov), which involves organizing the *microstructure* (V. V. Dubichinsky), or *dictionary entry* (V. I. Skibina), including *the zone of headword* and *the zone of etymology* (S. O. Vivyenko).

The results of previous research suggest that the most significant and still unresolved problem is related to establishing principles for constructing dictionary entries in English etymological sources, which can be identified by



conducting a deeper comprehensive analysis of the structure of dictionary entries by the nature of the zone of headword and the zone of etymology.

On the one hand, *the significance of the monograph* is determined by the general orientation of cognitive comparative studies toward exploring the interrelations between language and consciousness, language and history, and language and culture. These aspects reflect the worldview of representatives of different societies and their understanding of the world. On the other hand, it arises from the necessity to research the etymon's cognitive-onomasiological nature as an idealized proto-language system. By reconstructing it, linguistics will move closer to answering questions about the unequal verbalization of the world by speakers, related to the broader issue of processes and mechanisms for modeling the lexical-semantic systems of various languages in dictionary descriptions, which contain versions of the etymology of words and their reconstructed archetypes. Combining comparative-historical and comparative-typological approaches to analyzing the systemic-structural organization of linguistic material in etymological dictionaries of English and Ukrainian will aid in identifying those fundamental principles of the compilers of these sources, which influenced the analysis of the external and internal form of headwords, as well as the models according to which their etymological microstructures are constructed.

*The monograph aims* to identify the principles of constructing microstructures in etymological references, with perspectives on modeling the structure of etymons.

*The object of research* is dictionary entries from etymological sources. *The research subject* is the principles of constructing microstructures in etymological references

*The empirical material* of the monograph consists of 46,119 dictionary entries from the English language presented in “A Comprehensive Etymological Dictionary of the English Language” (E. Klein): hybrid words, native words, borrowed words from other languages. *The research materials* include “A Comprehensive Etymological Dictionary of the English Language” by E. Klein (volumes 1–2, 1966–1967).

*The practical significance of the obtained results* lies in their applicability in comparative-typological studies on issues of synchronic and diachronic lexicography, as well as in teaching academic disciplines such as “General Linguistics” (sections on “Synchrony and Diachrony”, “The Problem of the Origin of Language”, “Development and Functioning of Languages in Different Historical Epochs”, “Lexicography”), “Comparative-Historical and Typological Linguistics” (sections on “Lexico-Semantic Systems of Languages in Comparative-Historical and Comparative-Typological Aspects”), “History of the English Language”, “English Lexicology” (section on “Etymological Composi-

tion and Stylistic Layers of the English Language Lexicon”), “Linguoculturology” (section on “Language and Culture”). The analyzed empirical material can also be used in compiling a new volume of the “Etymological Dictionary of the English Language” and serve as a reliable theoretical-methodological basis for creating an English etymological dictionary of a new type.

Dr. Yan Kapranov



# Chapter 1. Comparative Foundations in the Study of Design Principles of Etymological Sources and the Construction of their Microstructures in Contemporary Lexicography

## 1.1 Linguistic Tradition in the Study of Lexicographic Sources

The latest stage in the development of lexicography is characterized by a trend towards considering its primary object of study—*the dictionary*—as not only a form of preserving and systematizing information about the world but akin to a bank of shared knowledge among language speakers (Boyarova 2007, p. 30), but also as one of the essential means of describing the lexical system of a language (Dubichinsky 1998, p. 17). The dictionary remains not only a unique and irreplaceable guide about language but also the essential tool for scientific research, evidencing the current cognitive-synergetic (neo-functional) vector of illuminating all aspects of human knowledge about language in general and its fragments, specifically recorded in dictionary forms (Karaulov 1981, p. 84), which have their structure, allowing each fragment to be used as an element of the epistemological system (Berkov 1996, p. 4).

“A dictionary is a continuous cycle of acquired and lost words” (Vandries 1937, p. 52). Even the French lexicographer A. Rey once wrote that “modern civilization is a dictionary civilization” (Rey 1983, p. 261). From this perspective, the process of compiling any lexicographic sources remains one of the oldest types of philological activity, thus being one of the priority tasks facing philologists of all times and generations, as contemporary lexicography is the foundation on which science, literature, culture develop. In creating a dictionary, lexicographers must fully and objectively represent the lexical composition of the language at a particular stage of its historical development (Gnatyuk 2011, p. 95).

Despite the large volume of dictionary production and the generous promises of dictionary compilers regarding the ease of their use, practice shows that referring to lexicographic sources only sometimes helps many users solve their problems. Therefore, researching the principles on which the compilation of lexicographic sources is based has become timely. Another issue is determining the status of lexicography as a science and identifying prospective directions for its development.

### 1.1.1 Lexicography in Its Modern Challenges

The current stage of linguistics development is characterized by a trend towards studying lexicography, which is rapidly evolving and acquiring new features. This is because the dictionary, which humanity has been compiling for several millennia, represents a particular interest in this respect (Tabanakova 1981, p. 9; Burkhanov 1998, p. 7; Hartmann 2001, p. 64). *Lexicography*, as defined by V. V. Dubichinsky, is traditionally interpreted as “a branch of linguistics that studies the principles of compiling various types of dictionaries” (Dubichinsky 2008, p. 8). However, the question of the status of lexicography as a science with its theory, methodology, and tools remains open.

Despite the millennia of experience in dictionary work, *lexicography* as a science is relatively young, and its conceptual system and terminology have yet to be entirely determined (Tabanakova 1981, p. 9; Burkhanov 1998, p. 7; Hartmann 2001, p. 64). The term “lexicography” has Greek origins (λεξικός – “relating to words, dictionary”, and γράφω – “I write”) (SLT 1976, p. 348), as confirmed by various scholars’ definitions. V. V. Dubichinsky calls lexicography “*scientia lexicographica*” – “the science concerned with the creation, study, and use of dictionaries” (Dubichinsky 2008, p. 8). Similarly, L. P. Stupin emphasizes that lexicography means “to write words” or “to compile dictionaries”, implying a somewhat broader understanding of the term when talking about the theory and practice of compiling dictionaries, including linguistic ones, as opposed to non-linguistic encyclopedic ones (Stupin 1985, p. 5).

The theoretical principles, laws, and postulates developed by many dictionary theorists and practitioners are present in the works of Yu. D. Apresyan (Apresyan 1995, 2006), V. G. Gak (Gak 1977, 1986), P. M. Denisov (Denisov 1976, 1993), V. V. Dubichinsky (Dubichinsky 1994, 2008), L. Zgusta (Zgusta 1971, 1980), Yu. M. Karaulov (Karaulov 1981), Y. Malkiel (Malkiel 1962, 1993), V. V. Morkovkin (Morkovkin 1970, 2003), A. Rey (Rey 1970), L. V. Shcherba (Shcherba 1958, 1974), and others, play an essential role in improving and elevating the level of lexicographic description of language units. It is worth noting that in contemporary lexicography, computer technologies are increasingly applied in dictionary compilation and the design of dictionary databases based on informational lexicographic models, including the works of A. N. Baranov (Baranov 2001), A. S. Gerd (Gerd 1986, 1996), Yu. M. Karaulov (Karaulov 1981), K. P. Sosnina (Sosnina 2000), V. A. Shirokov (Shirokov 1998, 2005).

*Lexicography*, as a scientific term, is not presented in all scientific reference sources. For example, the “Brockhaus and Efron Encyclopedic Dictionary” (ESBE 1896, vol. XVII) lacks an entry for “lexicography”, though there is an entry for “lexicology”. In the entry for “dictionary” in the same reference, the term “lexicography” is used synonymously with “dictionary technique” (Stupin 1985,

p. 5). It was not until 1916 that the “Encyclopedic Dictionary of the Granat Brothers” presented an entry for “lexicography”, discussing “scientific methods of processing verbal material of a language for compiling a lexicon” (ESG, vol. 26). Similarly, according to L. P. Stupin, the first edition of the “Great Soviet Encyclopedia” (BSE 1938, Vol. 36) understood “lexicography” as “the work of compiling dictionaries”. However, in its second (BSE 1953, Vol. 24) and third (BSE 1973, Vol. 14) editions, this term is interpreted much more broadly as “a branch of linguistics that deals with the practice and theory of compiling dictionaries”. On the other hand, Stupin notes that neither the “Americana” encyclopedia nor the “Britannica” contains an entry for “lexicography”, although both publications have entries for “dictionary”. The absence of this term in such contemporary references as the British and American encyclopedias is not accidental. This is due, firstly, to the contentious nature of lexicography as a science and, secondly, to the ongoing debate among many linguists about whether lexicography is a science, precisely a part of the science of language, or simply a technique for compiling dictionaries, or at best, the art of their compilation (Stupin 1985, p. 5–6).

The Spanish lexicographer J. Casares, in his work “Introduction to Modern Lexicography”, asserts that lexicography is “the technique and art of compiling dictionaries” (Casares 1958, p. 8). Meanwhile, L. P. Stupin argues that lexicography is not merely a technique, not just a practical activity of compiling dictionaries, and not even an art, but an independent scientific activity with its subject of study (dictionaries of various types), its own scientific and methodological principles, its theoretical issues, and its place among other language sciences (Stupin 1985, p. 6).

The first to express this thought in 1939 was the academician L. V. Shcherba in his report “An Attempt at a General Theory of Lexicography”, presented at the meeting of the Department of Literature and Language of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and later expanded and published in the work “Language System and Speech Activity”. L. V. Shcherba began his report with the thesis: “Although humanity has been compiling dictionaries for a very long time, it seems that a general lexicographical theory does not exist even today”. Given this statement, the researcher outlined the scope of theoretical lexicography tasks, which include: 1) establishing a typology of dictionaries; 2) elucidating the nature of the word, its meaning, and use, its connections with other words of the same language, through which “the lexicon of each language at any given moment forms a system”; 3) constructing a dictionary entry from the perspectives of semantic, grammatical, and stylistic analysis of the word (Shcherba 1974, p. 265–304).

Following L. V. Shcherba, V. V. Vinogradov addressed the issue of lexicographic theory, clarifying the tasks of lexicography theory, among which are: “the problem of homonymy, the problem of phraseological combinations of words,

the problem of structural types and varieties of word meanings, the system of word formation in its internal connections, a clear understanding of the entire branched network of connections, as well as the relationship between grammatical forms and additional lexical meanings (...). By defining the main tasks of lexicography theory in this way, V. V. Vinogradov anticipated lexicography's extension beyond the boundaries of lexicology (the problem of structural types and varieties of word meanings; the system of word formation in its internal connections; connections and relationships between grammatical forms). However, in practice, lexicography's departure from lexicology, particularly in Ukrainian linguistics, continues today (Vinogradov 1977, p. 264).

In Soviet linguistics, there were various views and opinions “for” and “against” lexicography's theoretical vs. practical nature—for instance, B. Yu. Gorodetsky once noted the complex nature of lexicography as a scientific discipline, which includes 1) *the gnoseological component*, determined by the essence of dictionaries as a means of organizing and presenting knowledge accumulated by society; 2) *the historical-philological component*, related to the study of the typology of dictionaries and their relationship with cultural studies; 3) *the semantic-gnoseological component*, concerning the principles of generalizing dictionary information in the aspect of lexicographic modeling of the content plan of language. It is worth noting that lexicography's defining feature remains its applied orientation (Gorodetsky 1983, p. 6).

The most vivid proponent of the view on theoretical lexicography remains P. M. Denisov, who unambiguously expresses “for” the theoretical nature and independence of lexicography. The researcher believes that theoretical lexicography generalizes all dictionary practice diachronically and has its subject, methods, and conceptual apparatus, which, firstly, makes it independent and secondly, determines it as a science: “The theory of lexicography is the theory of adequate interpretation, explicit description, and constructive presentation of the entire lexical composition of a language or its representative part” (Denisov 1988, p. 19).

Suppose P. M. Denisov's previous reflections lie in the theory of the dictionary. In that case, it logically follows that the scholar emphasizes defining lexicography's main object: “the theory of lexicography has its idealized abstract objects, which allow showing its logical boundaries and extra-linguistic limitations”. The ideal abstract object in the theory of lexicography is the image of a universal dictionary, where the left part should become a theoretically conceivable universal register, and the right – a comprehensive, adequate universal interpretation of each unit of the register, as well as all the connections both among these units and these units with the cultural-historical background, which, according to P. M. Denisov, “unfolds in the universal format of a dictionary entry” (Denisov 1988, p. 19–20).

In foreign lexicography, the theoretical direction has only declared itself in the last 15–20 years. Of course, this is confirmed by analyzing such foreign lexicographic sources as “Advanced Learner’s Dictionary of Current English” (ed. A. S. Hornby, 1963) (ALDCE 1963), “Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English” (1992) (LDCE 1992), “Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary” (1993) (MWCD 1993), “Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary of Current English” (1989) (OALDCE 1989), wherein all English-language dictionaries the term “lexicography” is defined as **a practical activity** (Stupin 1985, p. 7).

It is noteworthy that in 1989 “Webster’s Encyclopedic Unabridged Dictionary of the English Language” defines lexicography as the writing or compiling of dictionaries (WEUDEL 1989, p. 36), by 1998 in the “Dictionary of Lexicography” (ed. by R. R. K. Hartmann and G. James) (DL 1998), a distinction is made between theoretical lexicography, which includes the theory and history of dictionary compilation, and practical lexicography, which is directly related to the creation of dictionaries or primary lexicographical materials (Dubichinsky 2008, p. 10).

Two articles by R. R. K. Hartmann, “Lexicography as an Applied Linguistic Discipline” (Hartmann 1995, pp. 230–244) and “What is “Dictionary Research”” (Hartmann 1999, pp. 155–161), shed light on lexicographic activity from a scientific-research perspective. In the first article, the Dictionary Research is characterized as a multifaceted structure that includes *the Dictionary History*, *Dictionary Typology*, *Dictionary Criticism*, and *Dictionary Use* (Hartmann 1995, p. 238) (Figure 1.1.1.1):

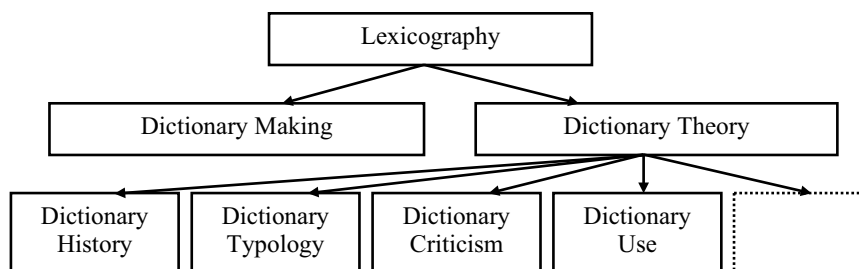


Figure 1.1.1.1. Theoretical Lexicography as Multiaspect Structure

H. E. Wiegand, defining the theoretical status of contemporary lexicography, refers to it as *metalexigraphy*, where the subject of general lexicography encompasses three types of lexicographic activity: 1) the dictionary plan; 2) the lexicographic file; and 3) the dictionary (Wiegand 1983, p. 14).

However, in Polish linguistics, there are fundamentally opposing views on *the status of lexicography*, as it is treated either as a craft unrelated to linguistics or as an independent science with its theory, leading to a lively debate. T. Piotrowski, representing the view of lexicography as a craft often distant or utterly detached



from linguistics, argues that lexicography is an independent, autonomous field, and the work of a lexicographer includes elements that cannot be described scientifically but rely solely on intuition, linguistic sense, and experience (Piotrowski 1994, p. 221). In his work, he reduces lexicography to “the technique of presenting information”, following the lead of the theoretician of lexicography, L. Zgusta, who sees it as managing large volumes of information (Zgusta 1992/93, p. 130). T. Piotrowski dismisses the “scientific” nature of lexicography, reducing its tasks to 1) a specific technique of compiling and describing a small volume of information to facilitate quick access to it; 2) the compilation of lexicographic works or the compilation of philological and encyclopedic dictionaries; 3) the compilation of dictionaries and encyclopedias in general (Piotrowski 1994, p. 225). Additionally, he discusses *metalexicography*, where, opposing the independent scientific status of lexicography, T. Piotrowski attempts to explain why traditional linguistics considers lexicography a science, asserting that “it only meets certain criteria based on which it can be classified as a science, i. e., individual criteria of scientificity” (Ibid., p. 229).

Regarding the thesis about elements that lexicographers describe using only intuition, linguistic feeling, and experience, W. Miodunka strongly criticizes T. Piotrowski for “detaching lexicography from linguistics, forgetting that without a linguistic aspect, dictionaries compiled become collections of publishing proposals, collections of agreements difficult to evaluate”, and continues: “lexicography, detached from linguistics, loses any theoretical and methodological basis” (Miodunka 1989, p. 74). Defending Piotrowski, M. Bańko, representing that lexicography is more of a craft than a science, believes W. Miodunka’s criticism is too categorical and fails to consider the terminological-conceptual aspect. In other words, there is a confusion of terms and concepts. Accordingly, for T. Piotrowski, “lexicography is simultaneously the theory of dictionaries and the practice of compiling them” (Piotrowski 1994, p. 233), and for greater precision, as noted by M. Bańko, the scholar refers to the theory of lexicography as *metalexicography*, leaving the term lexicography only for lexicographic practice (Bańko 2001, p. 11). Supporting the craftsmanship of lexicography as discussed by T. Piotrowski, M. Bańko similarly posits that “lexicography is one of the oldest arts or crafts since dictionaries have been emerging since antiquity” (Ibid., p. 12).

The views of the German linguist H. E. Wiegand, who begins his presentation “On the Structure and Contents of a General Theory of Lexicography” at an international lexicographic conference in England in 1983 with quite “categorical statements” such as: “1) lexicography has never been, is not, and most likely will not become a science; 2) lexicography is not a branch of so-called applied linguistics; 3) lexicography is not a branch of lexicology” (Wiegand 1983, p. 13), are even more emphatic. R. R. K. Hartmann, supporting Wiegand’s views, adds:

“lexicography is not a science, not an art, not a branch of linguistics, not applied linguistics; lexicography is a measurable, analyzed, controlled, managed, and verifiable practical process of presenting material aimed at compiling dictionaries to meet the needs of their users” (Hartmann 1999, p. 156). Even Ph. B. Gove, the chief editor of “Webster’s Third New International Dictionary of the English Language” (1961), in the programmatic article “The Achievements of Linguistics and Lexicography”, states: “Lexicography is not yet a science. Perhaps it will never be a science. However, it is a complex and refined art that requires subjective analysis of arbitrary decisions and intuitive evidence” (WTNIDEL 1961, p. 18). Such categoricity from scholars (R. R. K. Hartmann, Ph. B. Gove, H. E. Wiegand) lies in the clear delineation of lexicography and metalexicography, where lexicographic theory constitutes the essence of metalexicography, and lexicography in the narrow sense is the object of study. As with T. Piotrowski, “metalexicography is the theory of lexicography, as opposed to the practice of lexicography” (Piotrowski 2001, p. 225).

*The dichotomy of lexicography – metalexicography* is further enriched by P. Żmigrodzki, who consistently considers lexicography as a discipline that includes: 1) the art of compiling philological dictionaries, as it encompasses methods and technical means of creating a description of the lexicographic composition (also specific problems of dictionary publication); 2) the general availability of dictionaries of a particular language or available in a specific territory; and metalexicography as 1) the theory and methodology of lexicographic description; 2) the typology of dictionaries and their typological characterization, study of language dictionaries (Żmigrodzki 2005, p. 16).

While Western lexicography unequivocally recognizes and supports the dichotomy of *lexicography – metalexicography* (Wiegand 1983, p. 15), Russian lexicography, without resorting to categoricity, speaks of the science of dictionary-making principles as theoretical lexicography and its application, accordingly, as practical lexicography. Meanwhile, Ukrainian linguistics tends to discuss the theory and practice of dictionary compilation without explicating the question of the reality/irreality of theoretical lexicographic science or metalexicography. This is evidenced by definitive descriptions of the term *lexicography* itself: 1) L. A. Bulakhovsky’s definition – “lexicography is called the scientific work of compiling dictionaries” (Bulakhovsky 1959, p. 139); 2) L. S. Palamarchuk’s definition – “lexicography as a separate branch of linguistic science, which deals with the theory and practice of creating dictionaries, is called upon, along with solving many complex problems of dictionary-making theory, to satisfy the practical need of society in lexicographic works of various types and purposes” (Palamarchuk 1978, p. 3); 3) the definition in the textbook “Modern Ukrainian Literary Language: Lexicon and Phraseology” – “lexicography is a science that deals not only with the development of theoretical problems of