Turkic lexicography: the structured-content character of bilingual translations dictionaries

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Abstract

The article is devoted to the analysis of the history of the formation and development of Turkic lexicography from the XI century, to the consideration of the systematic, structural problems of the Turkic languages dictionaries, including the explanatory and bilingual dictionaries in Kazakh lexicography. As a result, the foundations of the history of general lexicography have been established and the sources of the history of the scientific study of lexicography in the Turkic languages have been discovered. In conclusion, the history of Turkic lexicography beginning with the XI century can be divided into four stages with methodological, practical and scientific theoretically distinctive features.

Keywords: Lexicography, History, Translation dictionary, Turkic.

Lexicografía turca: el carácter de contenido estructurado de los diccionarios de traducción bilingües

Resumen

El artículo está dedicado al análisis de la historia de la formación y el desarrollo de la lexicografía turca del siglo XI, a la consideración de los problemas sistemáticos y estructurales de los diccionarios de lenguas turcas, a través de métodos comparativos-históricos, sincrónicos y diacrónicos. Como resultado, se han establecido los fundamentos de la historia de la lexicografía general y se han descubierto las fuentes de la historia del estudio científico de la lexicografía en las lenguas turcas. En conclusión, la historia de la lexicografía turca que comienza con el siglo XI puede dividirse en cuatro etapas con características metodológicas, prácticas y científicas teóricamente distintivas.

Palabras clave: Lexicografía, Historia, Diccionario de traducción, Turco.

1. INTRODUCTION

It is well-known that the basis of the Turkic lexicography started its formation from the XI century. Historical sign of Turkic lexicography is the Diuanilugat it-Turk of Mahmud Kashkari. Kashkari has built his own dictionary based on Arabic vocabulary principles and systematized the grammar of the Turkic languages on the grammatical basis of the Arabic language. The dictionary creation principle and the principle of grammatical vocabulary proposed by M.Kashkari are combined with the dictionary creation principle of the Arabic language and the grammar of the Arabic language.

It is known that the connection between Arab and Turkic lexicography began with the spread of the Islamic religion in Central Asia. One of the most valuable works after Kashkari's work is the unknown author of the book «Kitab Majmug tarjuman turki ua ajami ua maguli ua Farsi». The seventy-eight pages manuscript is devoted to 62 pages Turkic-Arabic dictionary, 16 pages for the Mongol-Persian and Persian-Mongolian dictionary.

«Kitab al-idrak li-sisan al-atrak» («An Explanatory Book about the Turkic Language») (XIII-XIV century) of Asif al-Din Abu Haian Muhammad ibn Ali ibn Yusuf al-Garnati (Andalusii), which is written in language about the language of the mamluk Kipchak is regarded as a unique work. The well-known scientist KURYSHZHANOV (1970) said that there were 32 sounds in the grammar of the mamluk Kipchak. Moreover, their spelling was analyzed and some changes in the stem of the word were differentiated. There were about 2400 words in the «Dictionary and their exact origin and the field of change "were given more precisely.

The monument of the Kipchak language of the end XIII century and of the beginning of the XIV century «Kodex Kumanikus» plays an important role in the history of Turkic languages. The work contains a brief grammar of the Kuman language, the classification of Kipchak words and the pattern of conjugation. The dictionary is important for studying the written language of the Turkic people at that time.

Since the last decades of the XVII century, Turkic lexicography has developed in close cooperation with Russian lexicography. This was due to the influence of the Russian Empire on the Turkic countries. In this regard, the preparation of dictionaries for Turkic-Russian, Russian-Turkic has become more frequent.For example, the Russian-Kazakh dictionary by Skalon and Andreev created in 1773-1776. Among the first Turkic dictionaries of the XVIII century was the Kazakh, Tatar part of the German-Tatar-Kazakh-Bukhar-Kalmyk glossary, compiled by I.Falk in 1770-1774.

In the XIX century, there were official centers that regularly engaged in the formation of dictionaries for the Turkic languages. One of these centers was opened in 1870 at the «Brotherhood of St. Guri» in Kazan. The next center dealing with the study and translation of Turkic languages into Russian was opened in 1907 in Kazan educational district.The center was led by N.F. Katanov. Among the dictionaries prepared in those periods, BUDAGOV's (1960) Comparative Dictionary of Turkish-Tatar dialects is regarded as one of the most important dictionaries.

Among the most important works related to the history of the development and development of the field of Kazakh lexicography of the 19th century are regarded as a small French-Kazakh dictionary written in an article about the Kazakh language by Klaprott; Materials for the study of the Kyrgyz dialect» of ILMINSKY (1861), Grammar of Turkish, Persian, Kyrgyz and Uzbek of Terentyev; etc.

During the first years of the XX century a number of dictionaries were prepared in Kazakh lexicography, including the Russian-Kazakh dictionary by Zhumagul Kusherbayev a Brief Russian-Kyrgyz Dictionary; Russian-Kazakh Dictionary published in Verny; Kyrgyz-Russian Dictionary by Tokash Bokin and others.After the twenties of the XX century dictionaries of Turkic languages became more systematic, and types of dictionaries began to develop. These works mainly were Kazakh-Russian, Russian-Kazakh bilingual dictionaries. To such dictionaries and interpreters can be attributed: Russian-Kazakh military names, Kazakh– Russian interpreter, Discipline words, Names dictionary.Studies entitled the History of Kazakh Lexicography, Kazakh Dictionaries by Professor MALBAKOV (1992) is one of the most important works not only in the history of Kazakh lexicography but also in the history of Turkic lexicography. Studying the history of the formation and development of dictionaries allows you to determine the types of dictionaries at different times, analyze functions, learn the best practices in creating dictionaries and complement weaknesses.

2. METHODOLOGY

The various methods of research are used in this paper, which helped to formulate the main causes of the study of the history of Turkic lexicography, of the structure and content character of the Kazakh-language explanatory dictionaries and the bilingual translation dictionaries. Key findings of the research were obtained through the

use of the traditional description method, comparative-historical, synchronous and diachronous methods. The use of these research methods conditioned by the study of the historical background of the Turkic languages lexicography, information about monolingual and bilingual translations.

In Kazakh lexicography, the development of bilingual dictionaries is very topical nowadays, since Kazakhstan is marked as a private independent state on the global linguistic geopolitical map. Moreover, taking into account the role of Kazakhstan as a leader in Central Asia and the Eurasian continent, there is a need to publish a large number of bilingual dictionaries. In addition, the unity of the information space, the need for all the media space in the world to meet the needs of all people, all these facts require Kazakh language and many other languages dictionaries in Kazakh lexicography, including Kazakh-Turkish, Turkish-Kazakh, Kazakh-Persian, Persian-Kazakh, Kazakh-German, German-Kazakh and so on. It is important for Kazakh lexicography.

In general, in Turkic lexicography, some systematic and structural aspects of one-language and bilingual dictionaries are still understudied. Particularly, it concerns the problem of researching the meanings of words in the dictionary. Explaining a word's meaning (semasiology in the dictionary); the issue of defining a lexical unit is an issue of lexicography. It is solution depends on external typological, internal structural features of specific dictionaries. For example, let us

consider the problem of languages in dictionaries. The dictionary will have single, dual and multilingual forms.

3. RESULT

The single-language dictionary, basically, takes into account the age, educational level, level of knowledge of the readers. The meaning of the word is revealed accordingly. The word's definition in a small dictionary for preschoolers may be different than that in the dictionary for secondary school pupils and totally different in a large dictionary for general use. The definition in a terminology dictionary is presented in one sphere of science, in special scientific language and designed for a professional, i.e. the scientific definition is very different.

There are many aspects, which should be considered in a bilingual dictionary. Explaining the meaning of the word will depend on the presence or absence of alternative words in the second language. In some cases, the meaning of the word is summed up, or given only a key sense. The researcher of the scientific and theoretical bases of translation dictionaries Berkov wrote that bilingual lexicography studies the problem of interdependence between two languages. «Input language is an argument, or eastern language is a function», he wrote.

DENISOV (1976) considers the types of dictionaries as the first issue of lexicography theory. By specifying the typology of the

dictionaries on four coordinates, each of these coordinates will have two different uses: (1) one type of a dictionary, and (2) any type of a dictionary (DENISOV, 1976). Yakov Malkiel relies on three different dimensions, which have some specific rules for dividing dictionary into types. The scientist wants to find a universal approach to the typological classification of the dictionary. However, OTELBAY (2011) says that the author confuses the distinctive features of the internal and external structures of the dictionary at one classification criterion.

The difference of an academician Scherba from Yakov Malkiel is that of the typological classification of dictionaries without searching for a universal dimension. Scherba suggested an antithesis method (BERDILLAYEVA, 2010).

The work that is considered a qualitative and seminal in the classifications made by the general lexicographer is DUBICHINSKY's (1991) article «The principles of lexicography and typology of dictionaries». The scientist points out the following types of classification, depending on the type of language described by the previous classifications: 1) explanatory or interpretative (encyclopedic, explanatory, terminological, etymological, onomastic, lexical dictionary, etc.); 2) the registrar, only the word lists are given without explanation (spelling, frequency, reverse alphabetic, etc.); bilingual and multilingual (translation).

The dictionary article (dictionary article, entry) has been used in the Kazakh lexicographer since the 1940s. This term is also the central, central element in all types of lexicography. However, it is well-known that the explanatory dictionary and translation will have significant features in the dictionary structure. One of the common similarities to these dictionaries is the use of alphabetical words in the dictionary (MUHITDINOV, 2011).

The main feature of an explanatory dictionary is that the word is a reference. When defining a dictionary definition, the dictionary user requirements must be taken into account. The translation will search for the exact opposite of the original word in the dictionary. For example: a customs tamozhennik (-а, м.); spiritual duhovnyi (-aya, -oe); supporter opora (-y, ж.) (Sergaliyev, 2011: 174, 277, 284). ARUSEK i. – a younger bride; DILEK f. - desire, application; KALPAK i.- fussy, head (TAJUTOV, 1997). Test substance. Test - test; testv. - criticize - criticize class object. - Class - class (KOCH, BAYNIYAZOV & BASHKAPAN, 2003).

The explanatory dictionary describes the keyword. For example, the dictionary in the Kazakh Literary Language Glossary is given below. The explanatory dictionary (CC) refers to the keyword, the origin of the word, and its relation to the field:

1. ACT [lat. actus] item. 1. What happened, what happened ... 2. ACTOR [FRANCE. acteur] thing. Art. He is a professional performer in drama performances and films. 3. ACCENT [LAT. accentus] item.

Ling In a word, two, or more of the word, one generation is expressed with special force or sounds; accent (ZHIENBAEV, 1945).

Two or several multilingual mini-translation dictionaries are often used for language learning, but it does not necessarily mean that the word originates from the original word or word of origin. However, a large-scale translation of dictionaries in the dictionary may be related to the original word, word origin, language, and transcription. The «Kazakh-Turkish dictionary» is as follows:

1. ABIGER noun. up. Telvê, zahmet. 2. DOMBYRA (dombıra) noun. musical. Dombıra, (Kazah halkının milli müzikaleti). Playing dombra - dombıra çalmak. 3. MERCURY (merkuriy) noun. lat. astrology. Merkür, Utarit. The examples of words that describe the meaning of the word-generating in the explanatory dictionary that gives a dictionary of a complete language are from fiction and more is removed. For example, in the fifteen-volume «Kazakh Dictionary of Literary Languages»:

1. Fiction, scientific and technical works;

2. Collections and personal books, textbooks, newspapers, and magazines.

1. SINCERE INTENTIONS. Sincerity and loyalty. Tolegen was loyal and well-mannered (B. Momyshuly, Officer). 2. PREFACE earth Rounded plant, such as onions. It was a jumb raft and a jerk for the

whole summer. 3. IMPULSIVE. Adj. Young, unshakable care. Gulsara asked for wisdom from Malik Suleimenov, a close companion, in an impulsivesense.

Words are represented in the form of examples and sentences, as well as word-for-word sentences, often in close proximity to the spoken language in the bilingual dictionaries. Here is an example:

It is necessary to give a complete paradigmatic description in the combination of the grammatical essay in the vocabulary and dictionary, for every specific word. After generating this information, the creators of the dictionary will be asked to divide this information between dictionary articles and grammar sketches.The problem is solved as far as the problem of the phonetic description of the word is solved: the general, typical rules are worded in the grammatical essay; those deviations from these general rules are recorded in the dictionary article.

In the age of new technologies, according to the requirement of automation of lexicographical works, according to the requirements of automatic translation, they divide them into an incoming language or eastern language. The first one is on the left side of the dictionary where the dictionary units in the input language are located, and the second is the alternatives in the eastern tongue. An alternative to dictionaries is the dictionary constructor's word-for-word, phrase, or grammar that is used to translate into a dictionary, or a grammatical form that serves as an important translation option. Ideally, the

translation should give full details of the translated word. However, due to various objective and subjective reasons, it is not always accessible.

For translation, every word and phrase in the incoming language is assumed to be the unit where the information in the input language can give as much as possible in the eastern tongue. That is, the eastern language is thought to be an optimal translation for every word and phrase in the input language, and that the cost of the original feed is slightly lower than that of other translation variants. However, it is clear that some of the information will be lost when translating from one language to another. Therefore, when comparing the two alternatives that are selected for the input language, we need to evaluate the degree of loss of the original information in each of them. For now, no language pairs are able to provide accurate information. The availability of such a translation depends on the complexity of finding objective criteria that evaluates the accuracy of translations. Therefore, by choosing the maximally adequate equivalent of a particular word, the lexicographer firstly defines the total amount of information transmitted in the word and the word. The first thing to consider here is the semantic structure of units in two languages.

In binary language, there are two different approaches to disaggregating the word language in individual terms. From the first perspective, the description of the semantic structure of the word does not depend on the second language in which the description is compared. That is, the description of the semantic structure of the

word does not depend on the second language extreme. Therefore, the meaning of a particular language in the first language is the same for all bilingual dictionaries, which are the language of instruction, and must conform to the semantic structure of the word in the explanatory dictionary. From the second perspective, the meaning of the translated word in a single language depends on the number of alternatives in the translation language. That is, how many alternate words in the second language have to be translated. Consequently, the semantic structure of the original word in the original language is not important; in this case, the equivalent of the second language, meaning «meaning of translation» is significant.

It is known that the academician L.V.Scherba wrote about the need to create four different dictionaries for each language pair. For example, the Kazakh-Turkish dictionary and the Turkish-Kazakh dictionary should be the Kazakh-Turkish dictionary and Turkish-Kazakh dictionary for Turkish readers. The «Kazakh-Turkish dictionary» for the Kazakh language should definitely open the semantic structure of the word in Turkish.This is one of the prerequisites for opening the nature of the Turkish language and learning the language well. The semantic structure of the word in the Turkish-Kazakh dictionary, which contains about 50000 words and expressions published in 2007, is based on the two-volume normative dictionary of Turkic languages.

Through studying the history of lexicography in the linguistics of Turkic people, the foundations of the history of general

lexicography have been established and the sources of the history of the scientific study of lexicography in the Turkic languages have been discovered. Moreover, through the studying of macro and microstructure of Turkic dictionaries by the scientific method of the lexicography theory the prerequisites of their formation on a scientific basis have been created.

4. CONCLUSION

Different linguistic situations, different ethnic and cultural world outlook have emerged in the Turkic nations, which are based on the extralinguistic factors and the intralinguistic factors affecting the internal laws of language development in accordance with historical-social and cultural-ethnical processes. In the course of historical development, Turkic languages also renewed and enriched their lexical fund both on the basis of their internal potential and through integration with other languages. This has resulted in an increase in discrepancies between all levels of Turkic languages. Therefore, the full collection of the lexical fund of Turkic languages as well as the creation of the electronic database is a topical issue in Turkic linguistics.

Studying the history of Turkic lexicography will help to preserve the nature of the Turkic language, to create the best dictionaries of the lexical and grammatical phenomena in Turkic languages, to satisfy the needs of the linguistic environment.

The history of Turkic lexicography beginning with the XI century can be divided into four stages with methodological, practical and scientific theoretically distinctive features. 1) Turkic lexicography of XI-X centuries. The Turkic languages dictionaries at that time were based on the Arabic lexicography principles and were typically universalized without clarification; 2) Turkic lexicography of XVII-XIX centuries. The dictionaries of the second period are mainly composed of Russian-Turkish and Russian-Turkish dictionaries, and dictionaries of relative-comparative nature on the basis of several languages have also been developed in those stages; 3) Turkic lexicography of the 20th century. The third stage is a period of intensive development of Turkic lexicography. At this stage, the problem of verbalization was scientifically-theoretically and methodically based and consistent; 4) Turkic lexicography of the XXI century. The issues are researched on publishing dictionaries combining the best practices of world lexicography and new paradigms of language proficiency.

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