THEORETICAL FUNDAMENTALS OF LEXICOGRAPHIC VARIATION OF IDIOM

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The problem of identity and variation of the word has an interdisciplinary nature and concerns various clusters of scientific knowledge about language: lexicology, lexicography, history of language, sociolinguistics, stylistics, language culture and so on. Dialectology contributes to the development of theoretical and methodological and factual bases of variantology as a linguistic direction, because (1) the forms of word variability in the idiom within the dialect continuum of a particular language are extremely diverse, (2) determining their status of lexical identity / variability is the principle of systematization of any language formation, (3) "the theory of identity and variation of the word underlies the understanding of the word as a unit of language system" [Sokolov 1997: 22], on which, in fact, is the ontological understanding of the idiom.

By the beginning of the XXI century in the linguistics still there was a difference in the interpretation of the word boundary, but the theoretical generalization of the principles of word modification is not possible without the empirical basis of its study, which is practically provided by the compilation of dictionaries of different types and genres. In such lexicons formal variants of words are given, i.e. inventory of external (material) modifications of words of a certain usus is carried out. In domestic dialect lexicographical editions there is a tradition to present variants of words within one vocabulary However, the idea of creating separate dictionaries of variant vocabulary of literary language (for example, normative-stylistic dictionary that could be used in ligvodidactics) or a certain dialect formation – with the fixation of "the widest possible variability in ways of expression" [Ivantsova 1993: 88], – unfortunately, remains unrealized.

Meanwhile, dialect material is a variant unit, which is characterized by both number and variety, and individuality of expression in a separate dialect system, and a formal modification of the word, the theoretical foundations of which are formulated in the works of V. V. Vinogradov, A. I. Smirnytsky, O. S. Akhmanova (Slavic studies, German studies, Turkology, etc.), as an immanent property of dialectal speech is widely represented in it. "Modern leading positions of the functional paradigm, – says Z. M. Bogoslovskaya, – encourage the shift of emphasis to the study of formal modifications of the word, which actually interact in one idiom" [Bogoslovskaya 2006Aref: 5].

Variant vocabulary in literary language differs from dialectal in terms of formal modifications and motivation of the word, the relationship of lexicalization and material modification, and so on. Nowadays, in the field of dialectology, word variability is explained by incompleteness or lack of empirical basis, failure to master the available factual material (see [Hromko 2017: 23]), insufficient attention to ways
of studying formal word modifications, poor coverage of source and methodological issues.

Lexicography of materially oscillating vocabulary within one idiom in the future is focused on the consideration of the peculiarities of word variation in the system of speech as a separate stratum of language. Such representativeness of factual material will not only empirically enrich Ukrainian dialectology, but also, focused on a monographic description of the dialect, will ensure the objectivity of a number of other Ukrainian and Slavic linguistic studies.

Variantology of dialect language in the applied aspect – tools (principles, methods, sources, etc.), lexicographic parameterization of formal modifications of the word is properly described in the Russian "Dictionary of variant vocabulary of the Siberian dialect" [Theological Dictionary]. This new type of dialect dictionary of the system type includes a theoretical part, a methodical tool and a source base for variantology of the dialect widely known in dialectological circles. This is a differentiated characteristic of different aspects of variantology of speech (units, properties, process), application of different principles of analysis (discreteness / indiscretion, anthropocentrism, etc.) and a set of criteria (semantic, material, structural, functional, cognitive, etc.) and their ranking. [Bogoslovskaya 2006Aref: p.9] demonstrates a comprehensive delineation of the formal variance of the word as a multidimensional structure.

One of the most fundamental features of the formal variation of a word is the possibility of manifesting changes in it in a separate stratum at the synchronous level. Lexicographic variation of the idiom, focused on its description is revealed through the phonetic, morphological, word-changing and word-forming potential of language, which is fixed in formal variants of the word, reflecting all the diversity of language processes, trends, etc. (see examples: 49 [Hromko 2018 61]).

Thus, the nature of the formal variation of the word "can be defined as dual: definite and blurred, stable and temporary, typical and unique, real and potential, ballast and multifunctional, common and local, usual and individual, own and foreign, etc. [Theological 2006Aref: 12]. Formal variation of the word ensures the continuity of speech as a system of language, and thus is the main condition for the continuity of the communicative function of language in time and space, the relationship between sociolect and idiolect. Lexicography of variable vocabulary within one idiom – in the future is focused on a comprehensive consideration of the peculiarities of word variation in the system of speech as a separate stratum of language – in a monographic description.

References: