

MODERN COMPREHENSIVE DICTIONARY IN THE UKRAINIAN EDUCATIONAL SPACE

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Abstract. The article is devoted to the problem of the influence of comprehensive dictionaries on the formation of the person's linguistic competence. The article deals with the issues of actualization of vocabulary in the Ukrainian language at the end of the XX – the beginning of the XXI century. An analysis of the actualized words was conducted in a functional aspect on the materials of the newest general dictionaries of Ukrainian language.

Keywords: linguistic competence, Ukrainian lexicography, general language dictionary, actualized vocabulary.

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Introduction

Language training for specialists in non-philology specialties became one of the most important components of modern high school. Studying the Ukrainian language in non-philology specialties is an important aspect of the formation of the professional and world-view level of students. Language is not only a means of communication, but also an important tool for the discovery and knowledge of the world. The process of language learning involves improving knowledge of the Ukrainian language as a system acquired in secondary schools, the formation of skills and skills of functional use of systemic knowledge of language, as well as the formation of communicative competence of students, in particular in the professional field.

Actualized vocabulary as a compulsory component of modern comprehensive dictionaries

The ability to use reference books, in particular dictionaries, is one of the main factors contributing to increasing the language competence of professionals. Comprehensive dictionaries are a compulsory component of expanding a person's worldview as they provide information on writing, pronunciation, peculiarities of the connectivity of the words, develop the ability to correctly use the highly specialized and commonly used vocabulary, contribute to the rise of linguistic culture and to the development of the stylistic skill of the specialist.

The study of linguistic innovations, in particular the phenomena of actualization of lexical and lexical-semantic units, is a necessary ground for the development of modern lexicographic practices.

Free scientific and technological development has led to the emergence of a large number of absolute neologisms, first of all in the field of computer technology: *aifon*, *bait*,

internet, kompiuternyk, meil, mobilnyk, sait, smartfon etc.; in the field of medicine: *anhiohrama, aura, krioterapiia, nanomedytsyna, reanimobil* and so on; in the socio-economic sphere: *barter, dyler, dystrybiutor, lizynh, trast, kholdynh* etc.; in the domestic sphere: *ekobudynok, metaloplastyk, multyvarka, sklopaket* etc, which is fixed by the latest dictionaries.

Along with them, relative neologisms began to function actively – words that have long belonged to the Ukrainian language fund, but were not used in a certain period and were new to Ukrainian speakers' perception. These are the nominations belonging to the religious sphere: *ihumen, kaplytsia, katolyk, patriarkh, Sviatvechir, Spasytel, spovid, khram* etc.; to the socio-political sphere: *viche, holodomor, derzhavnyk, dysydent, natsionalist, slaven, uriadovets* and so on; to the socio-economic sphere: *aktsyz, aktsiia, vidsotok, hryvnia, zmonopolizuvaty, orenda, tender* etc.; to the sphere of law: *viaznytsia, zaareshtuvannia, kontrafaknyi, chynnyi* and so on; to the military sphere: *vyshkil, voiak, kurin, provid, sotnia, strilets* etc.; to the cultural and artistic sphere: *maliarstvo, mystets, mystkynia* etc.; to the domestic sphere: *valiza, vyshyvanka, hostyna, kaviar, kutia, potiah, svitlyna, strii* etc.; to the educational and scientific sphere: *vakatsii, vykhovnyk, leksykon, mapa, chasopys* etc.; to the sphere of Ukrainian ethnology: *vertep, hrimnytsia, didukh, koliadnyk, pysanka, shchedrivnyk* and so on; to the sphere of moral and ethical concepts: *blahodiinyk, volonter, dobrochynnyi, metsenat, syrotynets* etc.

Confirmation of their ancient affiliation with the Ukrainian dictionary is the fixation of these tokens by the dictionaries of the end of XIX – beginning of XX century. For example, “Dictionary of the Ukrainian language” (DUL-Gr) edited by B. Hrinchenko (1907–1909) fixes tokens *vyshyvanka, viche, hostyna, kaviar, koliaduvaty, kutia, maliarstvo, mystets, orenda, pysanka, svitlytsia, spovid, chasopys* and so on; “Russian-Ukrainian dictionary” (RUD) edited by A. Krymskyi and S. Yefremov (1924–1933) – *derzhavnyk, kontrafaknyi, metsenat, natsionalist* etc.; “Spelling dictionary” (SD) by H. Holoskevych (1929) – *vakatsii, voiak, derusyfikatsiia, kaplytsia, katolyk, leksykon* etc.

It was during this period that the process of activating linguistic research and nationalization of the Ukrainian literary language began. The expansion of the social functions of the language at the time of ukrainization determined the replenishment of the dictionary and its systematization. It should be noted that during this period the critical attitude to the register of comprehensive dictionaries, in particular, the selection of literary and dialectal, specific and borrowed lexical forms was characteristic. We will add that the first third of the twentieth century is one of the most productive periods not only in the compilation of comprehensive, but also special dictionaries from different fields of knowledge, as well as in the "theoretical development of many terminological problems", because “dictionary authors of that time developed the principles of linguistic planning in domestic terminology, in particular their linguistic activities were oriented on national words, created in accordance with the systemic capabilities of the Ukrainian language, which is, in fact, the purpose of linguistic planning at this time. The basic criteria of normativeness of language forms in the terminology were systematic and national” (*Boiarova, 2005:38*). I. Hnatiuk in the preface to the reprinted “Short Russian-Ukrainian dictionary” by O. Buzynnyi and V. Shchepotiev notes that the dictionaries of the 20-ies of the twentieth century are a vivid pages of Ukrainian lexicography, because “they have formation of norms, codification of the contemporary literary language, intensified attention to specific vocabulary, to the so-called "forging" of words in its own linguistic ground” (*Buzynnyi, Shchepotiev, 2016:3*).

“As is known, the authors of the first Ukrainian dictionaries themselves picked up lexical materials (such as Pavlo Biletskyi-Nosenko in the first half of the nineteenth century), or organized groups of enthusiasts for their collection and ordering (as the editorial office of the magazine "Kyivska Starovyna" in the 70 years of the XIX century)”, – observes I. Hnatiuk (*Hnatiuk, 2005:329*). However, at a certain stage, lexicographic work ceased to be a matter for individuals. And already in 1920, a special Commission under the Historical and Philological Department of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences was commissioned to organize and complete a Lexical card index, wherever all the words of the Ukrainian language are entered in all their meanings, and the materials of which in the future would become the basis of many interpretative, translated, spelling dictionaries, as well as linguistic research.

The work on updating the Lexical card index was activated in 1921 after the unification of the commissions of the Kiev Scientific Society and the Academy of Sciences and the creation of the Institute of the Ukrainian Scientific Language at the Academy of Sciences under the chairmanship of A. Krymskyi. Within five years (1920 – 1924) 700,000 cards were made, 12,000 more cards were recorded directly from people in different regions of Ukraine (*Krymskyi, Yefremov, 1924–1933:6*). In particular, on the basis of these materials in 1924–1933 published one of the most authoritative dictionaries – “Russian-Ukrainian dictionary” under the editorship of professor A. Krymskyi and professor S. Yefremov. According to Yu. Shevelov, three volumes of the "Russian-Ukrainian Dictionary" edited by professor A. Krymskyi and professor S. Yefremov are "colossal monument of the Ukrainian cultural revival of the 20-ies" (*Shevelov, 2002:32*).

It is known that after the defeat of ukrainianization our language has practically lost its official status on the territory of the USSR. The development of the Ukrainian language, in particular its lexical system, was directed towards maximum approximation to the lexical system of the Russian language. A significant number of collected and recorded lexicographic works of the 20th and 30th years of specific Ukrainian tokens was replaced by Russian tracing words or even removed from the registers of the later made dictionaries.

“Dictionary of the Ukrainian language” in eleven volumes (1970–1980) (DUL-11) – one of the most authoritative explanatory dictionaries of the Ukrainian language of the Soviet period. His register contains 134,000 words recorded by written sources from the time of I. Kotliarevskyi until 1980. The dictionary contains real cases of the use of words that illustrate its meaning, along with most of the interpretations. Various literary sources were used to create this lexicographic work, including political, artistic, translated literature, folk art, collections of literary origin, scientific and popular science literature, literary criticism, art criticism, manuals and textbooks, reference books, newspapers and magazines (*Nerovnia, 2004:21*), contained in the Lexical card index of the Institute of Linguistics Academy of Sciences of the USSR. At the time of the release of the eleventh, the Lexical card index contained about 6 million words.

However, comparison of DUL-11 registry with registries of general lexicographic sources of the end of the nineteenth and first third of the twentieth century, in particular the “Malorussian-German Dictionary” (MGD) concluded by Ye. Zhelekhivskyi and S. Nedijskyi (1882–1886), “Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language” edited by B. Hrinchenko (1907–1909), “Russian-Ukrainian Dictionary” under the editorship of A. Krymskyi and S. Yefremov (1924 – 1933), “Spelling dictionary” by H. Holoskevych (1929) prove to us the fact of the artificial removal of a large number of lexical units from the general corpus of the Ukrainian language in the 30's and 70's of the twentieth century. For example, the DUL-11 has no words: *antynatsionalnyi* (RUD), *vyslid* (DUL-Gr, MGD); *derusyfikatsiia* (SD), *dobrotvorets* (DUL-

Gr), *zavikonnia* (RUD), *zaliudnennia* (SD), *zmonopolizuvaty* (RUD), *kontrafaknyi* (RUD), *kreidovanyi* (RUD), *nezvorotnyi* (MGD), *novozavitnyi* (RUD), *pihulka* (MGD), *pisliapopotnyi* (RUD), *snodiinyi* (DUL-Gr), *spelenaty* (MGD) and many others.

Some words that are now actively functioning in the language were recorded in a DUL-11 with certain stylistic marks, which in the Soviet period were intended to restrict the use of such words, for example: *ambasada* (marked as *outdated lexeme* in the DUL-11), *antyk* (*outdated* in the DUL-11), *viche* (*outdated* in the DUL-11), *hryvnia* (*outdated* in the DUL-11), *darchyi* (*spoken* in the DUL-11), *zaanhazhuvaty* (*outdated* in the DUL-11), *kazna* (*outdated* in the DUL-11), *knyhovydavets* (*outdated* in the DUL-11), *liustratsiia* (*historical* in the DUL-11), *metsenat* (*literary* in the DUL-11), *myrotvorets* (*solemn* in the DUL-11), *neznyshchennyi* (*literary* in the DUL-11), *oliuharkhiia* (*scornful* in the DUL-11), *svitlyna* (*outdated* in the DUL-11), *sobornyi* (*outdated* in the DUL-11) and so on.

It is natural that the register of the DUL-11 – the most authoritative explanatory dictionary of the second half of the twentieth century – can not reflect the present and contain all the necessary lexical elements at the present stage of linguistic development, because “the dictionaries reflect their time, belong to their time and beyond these limits can not go” (*Hrytsenko, 2011:239*).

However, it should be noted that despite the obligatory political engagement at the time of release, “Dictionary of the Ukrainian language” in eleven volumes is an indisputable treasure of domestic lexicography, it is recognized as “the peak of Ukrainian lexicography” (*Nimchuk, 2012:6*). It became the basis for many modern Ukrainian explanatory dictionaries, in particular for “Great explanatory dictionary of modern Ukrainian language” edited by V. Busel (2005), “Dictionary of the Ukrainian language in 20 volumes”, the publication of which was launched in 2010 by the Ukrainian Lingua-Information Fund of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine.

“Academic dictionaries have the highest authority among the countless number of vocabulary products that appear recently”, – observes I. Hnatiuk (*Hnatiuk, 2008:54*). In 1987, the formation of the new Lexical card index (the main source of such dictionaries) began to be created in order to quantitatively and qualitatively expand the registers of modern academic lexicographic works. To fill the new card index, not only were the new works of those authors who were already represented in a large Lexical card index, but also the works of writers and cultural figures who had previously been banned and criticized by the Soviet authorities. Thus, in the latest Lexical card index, there are works by B. Antonenko - Davydovych, B. -I. Antonych, I. Bahrianyi, V. Barka, O. Berdnyk, V. Vynnychenko, M. Vinhranovskiyi, M. Hrushevskiyi, V. Zabashtanskyi, H. Kolisnyk, O. Konyskyi, L. Kostenko, A. Kryzhanivskiyi, I. Krypiakevych, B. Lepkyi, Ye. Malaniuk, O. Olzhych, T. Osmachka, V. Pidmohylnyi, U. Samchuk, M. Slaboshpytskyi, V. Stus, M. Khvylovyi, S. Cherkasenko, O. Chornohuz, V. Shevchuk, Yu. Shcherbak, V. Yavorivskiyi and others. In addition, a lot of interesting verbal material was provided by various scientific-popular editions, textbooks, newspapers and magazines since the independence of Ukraine. A separate important addition to the register of the card index was the vocabulary of the confessional style of the Ukrainian language, which “came back from oblivion” at the end of the twentieth century. According to N. Nerovnia, more than 10,000 words from the Bible have been written to the latest Lexical card index (in I. Ohiienko translation into Ukrainian) (*Nerovnia, 2004:23*). As of 2004, there were already 401,500 cards in the new Lexical card index.

Today, the Lexical card index continues to be replenished with new words and concepts that constantly arise with the development of modern Ukrainian society. The register

of Lexical card index can be considered as the basis for creation of the newest lexicographic works and a source of future linguistic researches. In the near future, the release of the additional 12th volume of DUL-11 is scheduled. Its registry is based on the materials of the new card index and it contains about 60,000 tokens, including those that for various reasons have not been taken into DUL-11.

According to I. Hnatiuk, "Today's not only quantitative, but also qualitative changes are common vocabularies" (*Hnatiuk, 2009:13*). First of all, this is due to the fact that at the present stage of the development of lexicography there has been a tendency towards the return of the traditions of the creation of Ukrainian dictionaries of the end of the nineteenth and third centuries of the twentieth century, the essence of which is the maximum avoidance of foreign words, increased attention to folk vocabulary, the return of previously withdrawn linguistic units, "forging" words, and spelling of 1928 (*Taranenko, 2004:300-304*).

At the time when the question of updating the national corpus of the Ukrainian language arose, the great interest of linguists is caused by those lexical elements that were "repressed" in Soviet times, and today they are back to active native speakers. One of the first in 1994 in Kyiv was the work of S. Karavanskyi "Secrets of the Ukrainian language: popular exploration with the dictionary of repressed and abandoned Ukrainian words". The author describes in detail the methods "used for the contempt of the Ukrainian word" and gives advice on how to overcome the "discriminatory legacy of the past" (*Karavanskyi, 1994:4*). Author gives words (total of 175 tokens, including 8 names and 23 geographical names) that "have been subjected to malice, distortion, discriminatory diction or extraction as a result of the defeat of the 30s" (*Karavanskyi, 1994:82*). Among them is the words: *arsen, vakatsii, heneza, horodyna, kolegiia, poltavets, prybutok, Rivne* and others.

On this side, the "Register of Repressed Words" is also interesting. It is presented in the collection "Ukrainian language in the 20th century: the history of linguocide" edited by L. Masenko. It contains "commonly used and terminological words that have undergone: a) a complete replacement, b) a partial replacement (modified prefix and/or suffix) or c) was eliminated at all" in the 30s – 70s of the twentieth century (*Masenko, 2005:354-355*). More than 600 tokens and their values, among which are already familiar, are represented in the "Register ...": *arkush, vdacha, vyylasnennia, vidsotok, hromada, dobrodii, kramar, mapa, narazi, obrus, pozaiai, popry, ustrii, shpytal* та ін.

In the monograph "Ukrainian vocabulary of the end of the twentieth century (On the material of the language of the media)" O. Styshov considers issues related to the actualization and denotative-connotative reorientation of some vocabulary groups in modern Ukrainian language. The work contains the registers of actualized and re-oriented lexical units used in the study, respectively 580 and 162 words, including literary (*valiza, vivtar, hryvnia, didukh, mystets, platnia, riasa, strii* etc.) and colloquial (*druzhan, zakhidniak, prykyd, stukach* etc.) elements (*Styshov, 2003*).

"New and actualized words and meanings: vocabulary materials (2002–2010)" by authorship of the working group of the Department of Lexicology and Lexicography of the Institute for the Ukrainian Language of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (project manager and rep. editor O. Tyshchenko, with collective authorship: V. Baloh, N. Lozova, L. Tymenko, O. Tyshchenko) – this is the first issue of annual lexicographic sections of the linguistic situation, where the new and actualized words and phraseology was recorded, as well as the previously known vocabulary, not recorded in other lexicographic sources, but common in modern language (*Baloh et al., 2010:233*). Total vocabulary materials contain 1550 words and phrases, 98 of them are actualized units.

Conclusions and suggestions

The research of the actualized vocabulary of the Ukrainian literary language is promising for the further filling up of the register of the national language dictionary of the Ukrainian language, since “the completeness of reproduction of the relevant for the corresponding era of vocabulary determines the axiology of the dictionary as valuable and necessary or excessive and superfluous among dictionaries” (Hrytsenko, 2011:239). The search, restoration and inclusion in the registers of modern dictionaries of lexical units that were “lost” in previous periods – is one of the main tasks of modern lexicologists and lexicographers.

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