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NEW DICTIONARY OF LINGUISTICS TERMINOLOGY

Publication Review:

**Ukrainian-English-Lithuanian-Polish-Greek-Latin Dictionary
of Linguistic Terminology / edited by O. Nika, S. Hrytsenko.
Sumy: Universytetska knyha, 2022. 220 p.**

In the second half of the 20th century, new areas of linguistic research and their terminology began to develop especially rapidly, and in the 21st century this process accelerated even more. Therefore, the preparation of a multilingual dictionary of linguistic terms for educational purposes is a very necessary and desirable step, especially since there has been no such publication yet. At the end of 2022, such a dictionary was published in Kyiv. A group of experienced scholars from Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv has prepared the "Ukrainian-English-Lithuanian-Polish-Greek-Latin Dictionary of Linguistic Terminology". The authors of this dictionary are Oksana Nika, Svitlana Hrytsenko, Ihor Koroliiov, Oleksandr Levko, Nataliia Koroliiova, Julia Oleshko and Lidiia Nepop-Aidachych; the editors of the dictionary are Oksana Nika and Svitlana Hrytsenko.

This is a special dictionary, since its corpus includes the vocabulary of a certain area (linguistics), i.e., special terms that are not usually found in general explanatory dictionaries. Thus, the lemmas for this dictionary were selected not according to the principle of frequency of use, but according to a specific area. Obviously, the idea of multilingualism, which has been intensively introduced in Europe lately, is gradually being implemented in Ukraine: scientific cooperation between different countries becomes much easier and faster when multilingual special lexicographic publications appear.

The book under review is really valuable, it will be used not only by students studying philology, teachers, but also by all linguists.

Such a publication will help readers improve their scientific language, avoid incorrect terms, and, in case of doubt, check how the scientific term of the corresponding field of linguistics is spelled or stressed. The creators of the dictionary have done a great job, so the publication is really of high quality and exhaustive.

The structure of the dictionary is clear and well thought out. The preface describes the innovation, relevance, value and purpose of the dictionary, explains to whom the dictionary is intended, indicates the main sources and place of this dictionary in the existing lexicographic context. In the preface, it would be useful for the reader if specific numbers were indicated: how large the volume of the dictionary register is, how many heading terms are in it. It is also not specified by what criteria the terms were selected. Thus, the preface of this dictionary is rather short, but this is no longer a disadvantage, but an advantage of the dictionary; practice and surveys of dictionary users show that the introductory part of the dictionary (especially if it is longer) is rarely read. Dictionary users are often convinced that they won't find anything new in the preface and that they will already know how to use the dictionary and understand everything it contains. Therefore, the compilers of this dictionary have carefully considered what to present in its introduction. Since the preface is often a kind of visiting card of the dictionary, here every sentence and word of the authors is thought out to the maximum.

The main part of the dictionary is its corpus. Compiling a dictionary corpus is not as easy as it might seem at first glance, because modern lexicography has not yet found reliable and indisputable criteria for selecting head words.

The dictionary contains many terms from various areas of linguistics (phonetics, morphology, stylistics, syntax, ethnolinguistics, sociolinguistics, etc.). In the dictionary, readers will also find traditional terms of general linguistics (*фонéтика* (*phonetics*), *кóрiнь* (*root*), *полiзлóт* (*polyglot*), *сполу́чник* (*conjunction*), *числó* (*number*), etc.) and the latest terms found in the research works of modern linguistics (*гéндерна лiнгвiстика* (*gender linguistics*), *дисфемiзм* (*dysphemism*), *код культу́ри* (*culture code*), *конста́нти культу́ри* (*cultural constants*), *параверба́льні засоби кому́нікації* (*paraverbal means of communication*), *патопсихолiнгвiстика* (*pathological*

psycholinguistics), etc.). It is a congratulatory step to submit in the dictionary the terminology of the latest trends in world linguistics, because in a high-quality dictionary, readers always expect to find not only the most frequent, most popular lexemes, but also the latest vocabulary. Therefore, one should not be surprised that rather rare linguistic terms appear in the dictionary, e. g. *абду́кція* (*abduction*), *адгезія* (*adhesion*), *епідигма́тика* (*epidigmatic relations*), *ко́нфікс* (*confix*), *ко́нфікса́ція* (*confixation*), *лінгвоперсоноло́гія* (*linguoperpersonology*), etc. On the other hand, readers will not find quite often used linguistic terms in the dictionary, e. g. *domain*, *enclitics*, *geolinguistics*, *linguodidactics*, *neuter*, *nickname*, *polylingualism*, *proclitic*, *sub-dialect*, *umlaut*, etc.

Some terms presented in the dictionary refer not only to the narrow field of linguistics, but also to a somewhat broader context of philology or even the humanities, for example, *алю́зія* (*allusion*), *амбіва́лентність* (*ambivalence*), *анаді́плосис* (*anadiplosis*), *анаколу́ф* (*anacoluthon*), *антецеде́нт* (*antecedent*), *графі́ті* (*graffiti*), *емпа́тія* (*empathy*), *ката́фора* (*cataphora*), *конті́нуум* (*continuum*), *хроното́п* (*chronotope*), etc. Undoubtedly, it is difficult to strictly define the line where linguistics ends and vocabulary related to other areas of activity begins, especially since the boundaries of linguistics have greatly expanded over the past decades. Therefore, it is not surprising that this dictionary includes not only linguistic terms, but also terms from related areas of linguistics. It is clear that the compilers of the dictionary, relying on their linguistic intuition and the tasks assigned to their dictionary, decide for themselves how much and what vocabulary to include in the compiled dictionary. However, perhaps in the future, when publishing a second or supplemented edition of this dictionary, it would be worth considering whether it is worth calling the dictionary a little differently if it contains not only linguistic terms, but also the terms of literature, logic, philosophy and other humanitarian areas.

Heading words in the dictionary are Ukrainian one-word terms or terminating phrases. Since this is a special dictionary, the lexicographic entry of the dictionary does not contain grammatical information. All registry material in the dictionary is presented in alphabetical order: each

vocabulary, each lexical unit in the dictionary has its own entry and all entries are arranged in strict alphabetical order.

First of all, the Ukrainian lemma or heading syntagma is presented, an interpretation of the heading term is given, and next to it, in principle, the tablets, in parallel, are the equivalents of registered Ukrainian units in English, Lithuanian, Polish, Greek and Latin.

It is not easy to give definitions of linguistic terms, as it may seem at first glance, because some terms can be understood differently, but the authors of the dictionary emphasize that they adhere to the modern interpretation of terms, while accepting their different concepts in different directions and traditions of linguistics. Greek and Latin equivalents are presented in an unconventional way. In most cases, the reader is explained how the term was formed, its etymology is given in order to make it as easy as possible to understand the term. Such a multi-stage etymological analysis of Greek and Latin words makes it possible to demonstrate the semantic relationships between words and is especially useful for those who do not know the classical languages well enough.

Some terms have their synonyms, for example, Ukrainian: *абѣтка, азбука, алфавіт* – Lithuanian: *abėcėlė, alfabetas*; Ukrainian: *інтєнція* – Lithuanian: *inteñcija, ketinimas*; Ukrainian: *іншомовне слóво* – English: *borrowing, loanword, foreign word*, Lithuanian: *skolinys, svetimžodis*, Polish: *wyraz obcy, pożyczka, zapożyczenie*; Ukrainian: *калька* – English: *loan translation, calque*, Lithuanian: *vertinys, kálkė*, Polish: *kalka*. In this way, different trends can be traced from the dictionary: in some languages we can find both national terms and their international equivalents, expanding the synonymic series, while in others there is a tendency to use only one of them.

At the end of the dictionary there are tasks and exercises that will help students to use the terms correctly in the scientific language and in translation practice.

The authors of the dictionary are familiar with the latest linguistic publications and dictionaries. This is also shown by a long list of sources of terminological material, which includes dictionaries and encyclopedias of various types, grammars, monographs, textbooks, etc. The most important dictionaries, encyclopedias and online resources are also indicated in the preface of the dictionary.

In the same place, information is briefly given, in which encyclopedias and dictionaries the latest linguistic terms are presented. Only one question arises: did the authors of the dictionary use the latest scientific articles on various branches of modern linguistics in the process of identifying the main array of linguistic terms? If so, is a complete list of materials used provided?

It is noteworthy that the bibliography of the dictionary is compiled extremely carefully. One of the most important criteria for assessing the reliability and relevance of the lexicographic material used is its novelty. The more modern dictionaries and other sources the author of the prepared dictionary chooses, the more likely it is that s/he will be able to present a vivid, realistic image of a foreign language. Most of the publications presented in the bibliography of the dictionary under review were published after 2000. The authors rely on the latest, most fundamental foreign dictionaries and other publications. However, the question arises whether several publications prepared by colleagues not so long ago would be useful to them: "Сучасна лінгвістика: термінологічна енциклопедія" ("Modern linguistics: terminological encyclopedia") by O. O. Selivanova (Poltava, 2006), which harmoniously combines elements of an encyclopedic, general explanatory and specialized explanatory dictionary, "Словник термінів міжкультурної комунікації" ("Glossary of terms in intercultural communication") by F. S. Batsevych (Kyiv, 2007), the register of which includes not only linguistic terms, and the four-volume dictionary "Словник сучасної лінгвістики: поняття і терміни" ("Glossary of modern linguistics: understanding and terms") by A. P. Zahnitko (Donetsk, 2012). Also, there could be more internet sources in the list of references. Indeed, today many linguistic terms can be found in numerous electronic dictionaries, as well as in terminological databases and banks.

Since the dictionary is in six languages, readers would benefit from an alphabetical index of all six languages at the end of the dictionary. It would help you find the term you are looking for even faster.

For the reviewer of this dictionary, the closest are the Lithuanian equivalents of Ukrainian terms, so their representation in the reviewed dictionary will be analyzed further. Moreover, in the preface of the dictionary, its compilers emphasize that in this

dictionary "the Lithuanian translation of Ukrainian terms is proposed for the first time".

Often, near the Lithuanian equivalent, the authors of the dictionary give a number of synonymous terms. The authors treat them with care and in most cases the first is the Lithuanian, national term, and only after it is the international equivalent, because in the Lithuanian language the international term is not always wider or more popular than the Lithuanian one, for example, *abėcėlė, alfabėtas; asmėnvardis, antroponimas; būdvardėjimas, adjektyvācija; dvikalbystė, bilingvīzmas; dviprasmybė, amfibolija; kirčiāvimas, akcentuācija; prieveiksmėjimas, adverbializācija; sąntrumpa, abreviatūra; tarmė, dialėktas* etc.

There are also reverse cases, when the Lithuanian term has already been replaced by an international one, so the authors have completely reasonably did not include obsolete Lithuanian equivalents in the dictionary, e. g. *priėreikšmis* (*konotācija* is used instead), *sąmaiša* (in modern scholarly papers only *kontaminācija* is used), *sānkaita, pėrstatymas* (use of the term *metatėzė* is enough in the dictionary), *prėduras* (*postpozīcija* could only be found in the dictionary), *reikšmėmokslis* (a modern term is *semāntika*), *pósluoksnis* (*substrātas* is much more commonly used), *tařsnis, garsmuō* (in scientific works we could find only *fonemā*), etc.

In the dictionary, all Lithuanian terms are accented. This is a very big advantage, because the Lithuanian language accentuation is quite complex and marked verbal intonations will help students learn how to pronounce the terms of this language correctly. Not so long ago, the norms of accentuation of some Lithuanian terms have changed. The compilers of the dictionary give only the main variants of stresses (*hipėrbolė, inveřsija, konveřsija*), which is quite enough in a dictionary of this type.

The orthography of some Lithuanian terms has recently changed, so it is commendable that readers will no longer find such terms as *glagòlica* or *kirìlica* in the dictionary. Here, in accordance with the latest spelling requirements, the reader will find only the terms *glagòlika* and *kirìlika*. For some Lithuanian terms, more than one version of the norm is given, for example, next to the terms

reikšminis žōdis, esminis žōdis, there is also a dispositive (lateral) version of the norm *raktāžodis*.

The reviewed dictionary has been prepared very carefully and responsibly. The general suggestions and comments in this review in no way detract from the importance and value of this dictionary.

The specific function of such a dictionary is to increase the subject competence of the user and fill in the subject or language gaps. A six-language dictionary of linguistic terms, prepared by experienced authors, will become a necessary teaching aid in the process of teaching academic disciplines for students of various educational philological programs.

The book under review will help develop the culture of using linguistic terms and enrich Ukrainian terminography. There is no doubt that this dictionary will become an important assistant in teaching students of different foreign languages, and will also be useful to a wider circle of readers, i. e. to everyone who is interested in languages and linguistics.

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НОВИЙ СЛОВНИК ЛІНГВІСТИЧНОЇ ТЕРМІНОЛОГІЇ

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