

ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК-ГУМАНИТАРЛЫҚ ҒЫЛЫМДАР

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К.К. Karimova, Candidate of Philological Sciences

Innovative University of Eurasia (Pavlodar, Kazakhstan Republic)

E-mail: kamar.karimova@mail.ru

В.Е. Kildibekova, Master of Education

Innovative University of Eurasia (Pavlodar, Kazakhstan Republic)

E-mail: bibigulerkenovna@mail.ru

Thesaurus-dictionary as a tool of reflection of the reality

Annotation. *Essential aspects of formation of terminological thesaurus in the field of aluminium industry are considered in the article. It is known that such dictionaries are usually ranked depending on the sphere of their activity. They may include technical dictionaries, phraseological dictionaries, dictionaries of synonyms, polytechnic dictionaries, special dictionaries in different directions, etc. This process of thesaurus formation not only ensures the integrity of the system, but also provides access to its content.*

Keywords: *thesaurus, lexico-semantic system of the language, bilingual, translation dictionaries, specialized dictionaries, phraseological dictionaries, ontology, conceptual scheme of thesaurus*

Introduction. It is well known, that in a translation from Greek the “thesaurus” (thésaurós) means treasure, a treasury, a stock of that which has a special value. In scientific terminology of the newest time “in linguistics, semiotics, computer science, theories of an artificial intellect and other areas of knowledge” the thesaurus designates issued accumulation in a special way. In a basis of the maintenance of concept of the thesaurus in common humanitarian approach its following characteristic has laid down: the thesaurus is the structured representation and the general image of that part of world culture which the subject can master [1].

The fullest and rather clear lexicographic explication of the term can be found “thesaurus” in the first edition “Linguistic encyclopedic dictionary” where the thesaurus is defined as “the dictionary in which the words concerning any spheres of knowledge are located by a thematic principle and semantic relations between lexical units (gender-specific, synonymic, etc.)” are shown.

The English scientist (of Swiss origin) Peter Mark Roget was the first founder of the dictionary-thesaurus of a live literary language. In 1852 the book under the name “the Thesaurus of English words and expressions” was published, classified and placed so that to facilitate expression of ideas and to help with a writing of literary works. However this thesaurus remains bulky and inconvenient collection of synonyms grouped round of thousand ideas of all mankind [2].

The problem of drawing up of classification of thesauruses is not new and during several decades has drew attention of some native and foreign linguists (V.V. Morkovkin, L.P. Stupin, K. Marelllo, etc.). Creation of alternative classifications of the specified lexicographic products became result of researches in this area. However, in our opinion, authors were not always consecutive in allocation of types of thesauruses, sometimes neglecting a principle of uniform criterion of classification and, thus, breaking its logic. Besides, the specified classifications are schematically enough and do not reflect all versions of dictionaries-thesauruses. Nevertheless, previous working out of this point in question gives essential positive experience being based on which now we make an attempt of creation of own classification of dictionaries-thesauruses. Classification is formed mainly on a material of modern thesauruses of English language taking into account again appeared lexicographic products presented in printing and electronic variants. Following criteria are put in a basis of the given classification:

- type of semantic communications between units of dictionary;
- volume of dictionary;
- generation of dictionary;
- working out of value of lexemes;
- grammatical-stylistic qualification of lexemes;
- demonstration of functioning of lexemes;
- quantity of the presented languages;
- type of the semiotics means used for semantization of lexemes.

Classification is based on the classifications of O.M. Karpova [3] and I. Burhanov [4] created earlier. The terminology used in classification, is entered by V.V. Morkovkin [5], J.N. Karaulov [6], C. Marelllo [7]. For as much as possible full display of types of existing dictionaries-thesauruses it is suggested to create a multilevel classification. First of all, by semantic communications between units thesauruses are subdivided into three large classes:

- a) the ideographic (ideological) thesaurus;
- b) the analogical thesaurus (V.V. Morkovkin's terminology);
- c) the associative thesaurus (J.N. Karaulov's terminology).

These three types of thesauruses reflect following kinds of semantic communications of lexemes accordingly:

- subject or thematic communications where association of words in one group occurs owing to similarity or a generality of functions of subjects designated by words and processes: household goods, body parts, kinds of clothes, construction etc. Thus, the ideographic thesaurus is the lexicographic product representing lexical units as a part of subject (thematic) groups and forming of them in hierarchical structure, intended for representation of knowledge of the world [8].

- lexic-semantic communications; association in groups occurs to such type of communication on the core for words to a lexical value. Thus also lexical and grammatical communications are considered in which form separate word meanings are realized. Thus, the analogical thesaurus is a lexicographic directory, where the basic unit of a macrostructure is the lexic-semantic group; groups are systematized as alphabetic following of semantic dominants [9].

- semantic-syntactical communications on which basis of a word unite in groups or steams predetermined in the occurrence and existence by double communications: semantic and syntactic. Semantic communications of words are established, mainly, between verbs and the adjectives which are carrying out predicative function in the offer, and nouns. From here the associative thesaurus is a dictionary-thesaurus, forming lexical units on the basis of existing between them semantic and syntactic links and having groups according to the graphic form of words-centers [10].

Main part. Within the limits of the same criterion we draw further division of types. Thus, the ideographic thesaurus is presented by following types:

- actually ideographic thesaurus;
- the thematic dictionary;
- the regular dictionary;
- the thematic-regular dictionary.

An ideographic thesaurus is a special type of the ideographic dictionary macrostructure of which will be organized according to the weather map a priori, imposed on lexical structure of language. Unlike other types of the ideographic dictionary, ideographic thesaurus is characterized by the logical and strictly ordered classification structure created on the basis of scientific taxonomy even if the general lexicon is exposed to the lexicographic description [11]. The thematic dictionary is a special type of the ideographic thesaurus where the basic unit of a macrostructure is the lexical set including lexemes united on the basis of classification of their denotations (referents) and considered from the point of view of conformity to a certain theme.

We used a scheme of the Bayer process, a main type of alumina production which is used in many countries, in particular in Kazakhstan, as a frame of our thesaurus (Table). It includes main stages of alumina production such as mining, wet pad grinding of bauxite, leaching, kiln-feed thickening, washing of red mud, filtration of aluminate solution, precipitation, classification and thickening of slurry, calcination, separation of soda and some other.

The thematic-regular dictionary is a special type of the ideographic dictionary representing a combination of the thematic and regular dictionary [12].

The analogical thesaurus is subdivided into 2 types:

- a) actually analogical thesaurus;
- b) the dictionary of synonyms / antonyms.

We consider given division competent on a following basis. Restriction of lexic-semantic groups can be spent on all semantic volume of given word or in the area of only its some values. The words which are crossed on one meaning and being in the same semantic relations, form a synonymic number that is always less on volume than the lexic-semantic group.

Thus, the dictionary reflecting especially synonymic/antonymic relations of words can be considered as a separate type of the analogical thesaurus (the dictionary of synonyms, antonyms). Basing on J.N. Karaulova's opinion we believe that the associative thesaurus is also subdivided into subtypes:

- a) the associative dictionary of one presentation;
- b) actually associative thesaurus.

Their basic difference consists in the following:

- number of stimulus in associative dictionaries is 100-200; in associative thesauruses it is nearby 1000;

- the usual associative dictionary is formed by results of a unitary presentation of stimulus; the program of drawing up of the associative thesaurus provides three stages: the first stage does not differ from traditional associative experiments (on its results the usual associative dictionary turns out); at the second stage as stimulus reactions of the first stage are used; the third stage assumes procedure of repetition of the second stage with use of reactions of this stage as stimulus. The associative semantic space after the third stage becomes isolated, as there is no increment of new words and senses in reactions. Thus, the associative thesaurus models rather closed

lexic-semantic and grammatical space serving a language life of society. Secondly, from the point of view of vocabulary volume almost all existing thesauruses concern small dictionaries, though quantity of the lexical units included in this or that directory is variously. It is necessary to notice that owing to inherent in them by their lexicographic nature of lines thematic, thematic-regular dictionaries, dictionaries of synonyms/antonyms and associative thesauruses are published, mainly, in small volume. Thirdly, concerning specificity of dictionary thesauruses are subdivided into the general and special. The general thesauruses reflect lexicon of common-literary language [13]. Special thesauruses, basically, reflect lexicon of language style:

– literary language thesauruses can be presented by dictionaries of language of the writer or separate product, the dictionary of euphemisms etc.;

– colloquial style can be presented by the slang dictionary;

– territorial language features reveal in the dialect ideographic dictionary;

– science language is reflected in scientific and technical thesauruses (of terms) etc.

Fourthly, from the point of view of working out of value of the lexemes, existing thesauruses share on three basic categories:

– cumulative thesauruses representing groupings of lexemes without definition of their values;

– definitive thesauruses containing monolingual interpretation of each lexical unit of grouping (C. Marelllo's terminology);

– translation thesauruses opening the meaning of a lexical unit by means of other language.

On the basis of this frame we created a Russian-English thesaurus in the sphere of aluminum industry (alumina production) (Table 1) which consists of two parts: Russian and English. Under every stage of the process names of the equipment and raw materials used in the production stage and their definitions are indicated. The thesaurus was approved by translators of JSC “Aluminum of Kazakhstan”.

Table 1 – English-Russian thesaurus in the sphere of aluminum industry (alumina production)

№	Russian definition	English definition
Добыча руды/ Ore mining		
1	вскрытие месторождения комплекс горных работ, позволяющих получить доступ к месторождению	development mining a complex of mining works permitting to obtain admittance to ore deposit
2	экскаватор самоходная выемочно-погрузочная машина, предназначенная для выемки горной породы из массива или навала, перемещения на расстояние в пределах радиуса действия и погрузки в транспортное средство или укладки в отвал	shovel a self-propelled excavating-loading machine for excavation of rock from mountain mass or heap, displacement away within the scope of range and loading on vehicle or stowage to dump
Перевозка сырья/ Convey of raw materials		
3	вагон транспортное средство для механизированной погрузки и разгрузки сырья	open-top car a vehicle for mechanized loading and unloading of raw materials
Загрузка сырья/ Batch		
4	роторный вагоноопрокидыватель сооружение для механизированной выгрузки сыпучих материалов из вагонов в бункер путём опрокидывания или наклона транспортного средства	rotary tipper a facility for mechanized unloading of loose materials from open-top cars to bunker by overturning or pitching of a vehicle
5	приемный бункер сооружение для временного накопления и хранения насыпных грузов	ground bunker a facility for temporal accumulation and bulk storage
6	пластинчатый питатель транспортирующее устройство, применяемое для равномерной подачи различных сыпучих грузов из бункеров, крупнокусковой абразивной руды в дробилки и дроблёной руды из-под дробилок	apron conveyor a transporter for uniform feed of different loose materials from bunkers, large-sized abrasive ore to crusher and crushed ore from crushers
7	скиповый подъемник установка для транспортировки горной породы в скипах по рельсовым путям с горизонтов карьера	skip winder a plant for rail-tracked transportation of rocks in skips from opencast mine horizon
8	level gage a device for industrial measuring or loose materials level monitoring in tanks, storehouses, manufacturing equipment	уровнемер прибор для промышленного измерения или контроля уровня сыпучих материалов в резервуарах, хранилищах, технологических аппаратах

Continuation table 1

Известняк/ Limestone		
9	известняк осадочная горная порода, состоящая в основном из карбоната кальция, остатков известковых раковин морских животных	limestone a sedimentary rock consisting mainly of calcium carbonate, the calcareous remains of marine animals
Обжиг/ Calcination		
10	обжиг процесс термообработки руды с целью осуществить термическое разложение, фазовый переход или удаление летучей фракции	calcination a thermal treatment process applied to ores in order to bring about a thermal decomposition, phase transition, or removal of a volatile fraction
11	шахтная обжиговая печь печь для обжига известняка	roasting shaft furnace a furnace used for limestone calcining
12	шамотный кирпич блок из огнеупорного керамического вещества, используемый для внутренней футеровки печи	firebrick a block of refractory ceramic material used in lining furnaces
13	обжиговая печь особый резервуар, обычно расположенный на одной линии с печью для обжига, сжигающий топливо с целью удаления углекислого газа из карбонатов, содержащегося в сырьевой смеси	calciner a special vessel, usually in line with the kiln, which burns fuel to drive off carbon dioxide from the carbonate minerals in the raw mix

Having examined sign-oriented character of terms we came to a conclusion that the major part of terms of aluminum industry, in particular, alumina production, has its origin from other branches of industry such as oil-and-gas industry, mining, machine construction, ferrous metallurgy, polymeric production, chemical industry, and also from such spheres as power system, sinking, geology, mechanics, building, heat engineering, technology, refrigeration, electrical engineering, electronics.

Conclusion. Existing terminology of aluminum industry changes and constantly upgrades under the influence of various processes in language, development of aluminum industry, processes which take place in society. It is known that alumina production takes a very important place in our republic in connection with the development of trade relations with foreign countries and also with the strategy of industrial-innovative development of the Republic of Kazakhstan oriented to establishment of state economic policy of Kazakhstan until 2015 and affirmed by the presidential edit.

Executed work showed that a basic principle of compiling of translational thesaurus is dictionaries are a modeling of semantic space of some sphere of the specific knowledge. For creation a thesaurus is dictionary in the sphere of aluminum industry (alumina production) this step was very important. Conceptualized semantic space of given sphere in two languages showed that a structure of this space in one language is relevant for other linguistic network. In other words, a system of frames is formed on the basis of analysis of English thesaurus and quite freely transferred to other “conditions of existing”. Offered system of frames can be added or modified further.

In the process of the research we examined principles of creation of thesauruses. Having analyzed works of scientists-philologists such as Baranov (Russian ideographic dictionary of thesauruses compiling), Morkovkin (ideographic dictionary) and other we turn our attention to works of R.Z. Zagidulin.

Thesaurus can serve for search of necessary for a reader word, more exact expression of given meaning and is quite useful for translation in the sphere of the specific knowledge. One of the best advantages of thesaurus is an ability to reflect necessary sphere of knowledge more systematically and full as distinct from other existing dictionaries.

In our practical work we used a method of “nesting”, i.e. uniting of terms in one “nest”. Words were united by stages of alumina production and also by raw materials names using in the production of alumina.

Due to the fact that at the present systematic description of Russian terminology of aluminum industry is absent, designed model of bilingual thesaurus is dictionary in the sphere of aluminum industry (alumina production) can be used by wide range of readers such as students of metallurgical faculties, candidates for a master's degree, postgraduate students, workers of aluminum companies, translators who specialize in this sphere and also by every interested individual.

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К.К. Каримова, филология ғылымдарының кандидаты
Инновациялық Еуразия университеті (Павлодар қ., Қазақстан Республикасы)
E-mail: katar.karimova@mail.ru

Б.Е. Кильдибекова, білім беру магистрі
Инновациялық Еуразия университеті (Павлодар қ., Қазақстан Республикасы)
E-mail: bibigulerkenovna@mail.ru

Сөздік-тезаурус болмыс көрінісінің құралы ретінде

Мақала терминологиялық тезаурусты қалыптастырудағы кейбір аспектілерді ашуға арналған. Сонымен қатар арнайы сөздіктерді адамның кәсіби қызметтеріне (техникалық сөздіктер), бірліктер типтеріне (мысалы, фразеологиялық сөздіктер), олардың арасында орнатылған байланыстарына (мысалы, синонимдер сөздіктері) қатысты бөлу жөніндегі ғалымдардың болжамдарына ерекше назар аударылған. Аталмыш технология тезаурустың концептуалдық сұлбасын сипаттауға мүмкіндік береді, тезаурус терминологиялық жүйесінің тұтастылығы және біркелкілігі сақталады және нәтижесінде контенттің қолжетімділігі қамтылады.

Түйін сөздер: тезаурус, тілдің лексикалық-семантикалық жүйесі, екітілді аударма сөздіктері, арнайы сөздіктер, фразеологиялық сөздіктер, онтология, тезаурустың концептуалдық сұлбасы.

К.К. Каримова, кандидат филологических наук

Инновационный Евразийский университет (г. Павлодар, Республика Казахстан)

E-mail: katar.karimova@mail.ru

Б.Е. Кильдибекова, магистр образования

Инновационный Евразийский университет (г. Павлодар, Республика Казахстан)

E-mail: bibigulerkenovna@mail.ru

Тезаурус-словарь как инструмент отражения реальности

В статье рассмотрены существенные аспекты формирования терминологического тезауруса в области алюминиевой промышленности. Известно, что такие словари обычно ранжируются в зависимости от сферы их деятельности. К ним могут относиться технические словари, фразеологические словари, словари синонимов, политехнические словари, специальные словари по различным направлениям и т.д. Данный процесс формирования тезауруса обеспечивает не только целостность системы, но и доступ к ее содержанию.

Ключевые слова: *тезаурус, лексико-семантическая система языка, двуязычные, переводные словари, специализированные словари, фразеологические словари, онтология, концептуальная схема тезауруса.*