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ІМЕНІ МИХАЙЛА ДРАГОМАНОВА



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MICROSTRUCTURAL REPRESENTATION OF NATIONALLY MARKED UNITS IN SCOTS-ENGLISH AND GAELIC-ENGLISH DICTIONARIES

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Abstract

The article presents the results of a comprehensive analysis of dictionary entries of nationally marked units in Scots-English and Gaelic-English dictionaries. For the first time, the dictionary entries for nationally marked units of the minority languages of Scots and Scottish Gaelic were analysed. The main microstructural components were considered and the main approaches to dictionary entries compiling were highlighted.

The analysis of the vocabulary entries of nationally marked units in Scots-English and Gaelic-English dictionaries has revealed both common and distinctive features. Among the common features it is worth mentioning the presence of such components as headword, synchronic data, diachronic data, marking, explanatory data, syntagmatic data, illustrations and examples.

Dictionary entries of nationally marked units in Scots-English dictionaries are distinguished by the presence of more complete data presentation, detailed explanations, as compared to the corresponding dictionary entries in Gaelic-English dictionaries.

On average, a dictionary entry for a nationally marked unit in a Scots-English dictionary includes up to seven or eight microstructure components, while a dictionary entry in a Gaelic-English dictionary includes

from three to five components. At the same time, the interpretation of a nationally marked unit in Scots-English dictionaries is more rational due to the joint presentation of the interpretation and the equivalent in the target language, whereas Gaelic-English dictionaries only provide equivalents. The absence of illustrative examples for nationally marked units in Gaelic-English dictionaries is also considered as one of distinctive features.

Keywords: *nationally marked units, microstructure, dictionary entry, Scots-English dictionaries, Gaelic-English dictionaries, lexicography.*

1. Introduction.

Compilation of minority language dictionaries undoubtedly has a significant impact on the use of these languages, their promotion and preservation. Dictionaries provide the necessary fixation of language units and the language code as a whole, contributing to raising the status of the language at all levels and promoting its active use in various fields by speakers and non-speakers, as well as strengthening language policy measures in countries. Of course, a dictionary alone cannot revive the language, however, it can attract the attention of speakers, promote the spread of the language, increase the number of speakers and its recognition in general.

For lexicographers, in cases where no standard exists, the concern is at least implicitly, but often explicitly, to help create a standard and to relegate variants to non- (or sub-) standard status (Connel, 1998, p. 234).

The adequate reproduction of nationally marked vocabulary in bilingual dictionaries of minority languages should be implemented in compliance with many parameters that would allow not only to understand the meaning of the concept, but also to use it correctly in everyday communication. It should be mentioned that the national and cultural specificity of a word is not always reflected in a dictionary, as these semantic components are sometimes classified as peripheral and assumed to be implicit, although they play a crucial role in preserving the national language code and shaping the national consciousness of speakers.

That is why, at present, special attention needs to be paid to the study and characterisation of the peculiarities of lexicographic fixation of nationally marked units of minority languages at the microstructural level.

The main approaches to the formation of dictionary entries have been widely studied both in Ukraine and abroad (E. Abdelzaher, B. Arias-Badia, S. Beer, B. Connel, O. Demska, G. Faas, R. Gouws, R. Hartmann, Gr. James, O. Kaliberda, Ch. Palladino, A. Villalva, H. Wiegand, G. Williams). The available domestic and foreign scientific research contains sufficient material to cover the main possible components of the microstructure of the dictionary (O. Chernysh, C. Flinz, F. Hausmann, S. Kholoduk, L. Prokopenko, L. Rodger, M. Smit, J. Szerszunowicz, H. Wiegand). However, approaches to the formation of a dictionary entry taking into account the national specificity of lexical units remain insufficiently studied. Usually, dictionary editions, using a unified structure of organisation of a dictionary entry, neglect certain components, which makes it impossible to adequately reproduce and present a nationally labelled unit taking into account its specificity.

The place of cultural knowledge in a bilingual dictionary is discussed by Rodger, who emphasizes that “the general-purpose bilingual dictionary can also serve as a bridge between cultures, or (as cultures are not monolithic) between two sets of cultural understandings” (Rodger, 2006, p. 572). It should be noted, in this connection, that the inclusion of glosses and culture boxes results in the hybrid character of a bilingual dictionary (Szerszunowicz, 2011, 2012).

As for the Scottish lexicographic process, as L. Pike and Ch. Robinson stress “... in the field of lexicography, Gaelic and Scots have turned the global status of their closest neighbour to their advantage. This is a direct result of the contribution the Scots have made to historical lexicography.... Our linguistic and cultural history will not be fully understood until an equally authoritative historical dictionary exists for Gaelic: a dictionary which will

complete the picture of our linguistic heritage and show, most particularly, the interfaces between Gaelic and Scots, Gaelic and Irish and Gaelic and English” (Pike & Robinson, 2010, p. 1509).

So far, the Scottish lexicographic tradition has been thoroughly understood and individual dictionaries that record the lexical structure of the Scots language have been analysed. In particular, there are several studies of the Scots lexicography historical development in the 18th–19th centuries. The vast majority of researchers focused their attention on detailing and reproducing the history of dictionary writing and compilation of this period, the most prominent Scottish lexicographers of this time. However, compared to Scots, there is much less research on the Scottish-Gaelic lexicographic processes, although interest in studying this topic is growing, which can be traced in reference to some scientific research in recent years (Lemeshchenko-Lagoda, 2021, p. 78).

Meanwhile, the microstructure of Scots-English and Gaelic-English dictionaries was analysed only for electronic ones (C. Patton, L. Pike, Ch. Robinson), excluded printed editions.

The following dictionaries were chosen for a comprehensive study “Gaelic Dictionary (Gaelic-English, English-Gaelic)” (MacLennan, 1997), “Gaelic-English and English-Gaelic dictionary” (Buchanan, 2006), “Essential Gaelic Dictionary” (Robertson, MacDonald, 2017), “The Pocket Gaelic-English, English-Gaelic Dictionary” (Watson, 2021), “The Essential Scots Dictionary” (Macleod, Cairns, 2012), “Concise Scots Dictionary” (Scottish language Dictionaries, 2017), “Collins Scots Dictionary” (Brookes, 2018).

2. Aim and objectives.

The aim of the study is to conduct a comprehensive analysis of dictionary entries for nationally marked units and to identify the main microstructural components in lexicographical publications written in the minority languages of Scotland – Scots and Scottish Gaelic. According to the set aim Scots-English and Gaelic-English dictionaries are analysed in order to identify the main components of a dictionary entry for nationally marked units at the microstructural level; to compare approaches to the microstructural organisation of dictionary entries for nationally marked units in both languages under study; to identify common and distinctive features of microstructural organisation of dictionaries.

3. Methodology.

Compiling dictionaries, lexicographers should clearly define the purpose, target audience and main functions of the future lexicographic publication. R. H. Gouws outlines that the dictionary functions are determined by the role the dictionary has to play within its user group. In order to achieve the function(s) foreseen for a given dictionary the appropriate data need to be selected and the necessary structures be employed to make the data accessible and the information retrievable by the intended target users (Gouws, 2017, p. 43).

Consequently, a clear understanding of the main purpose of the dictionary, as well as its main functions and the requirements that the reader will put to the publication, determine the actual structure of the dictionary at its various levels – from macro to microstructure, defining the main components of the dictionary entry as such.

A dictionary entry itself is considered as an independent lexical unit of a certain lexicographic work that corresponds to the general structure of this type of dictionary and is characterised by the appropriate presentation of information, the way of design, the outline of semantic relations, grammatical, syntactic, and stylistic remarks, etc. (Chernysh, 2020, p. 198).

R. R. K. Hartmann and G. James's "Dictionary of Lexicography" defines "a dictionary entry" as the basic reference unit in a dictionary or other reference system such as a library catalogue with a wide range of possible formats (microstructure). The most common component parts of which are the lemma, the formal comment on the 'topic' introduced by the lemma, the semantic 'comment' (Hartmann & James, 2002, p. 50).

Therefore, the main task of a dictionary entry is to provide comprehensive information about lexical unit, to illustrate its grammatical, paradigmatic, and syntagmatic features, indicate its etymology, the frequency and peculiarities of its use, area of its distribution, etc. Considering this, the microstructure should contain an exhaustive description of the lexical unit in all its various manifestations in the language.

Therefore, a list of goals and methodological choices should be taken into account by any forthcoming lexicographic project (Villalva, 2019, p. 30):

- a dictionary entry lists must be critically selected;
- entries must provide thorough lexicographic descriptions;
- a lexicographic model must be able to deal with multilingual issues.

Accordingly, the volume of a dictionary entry depends on the type of lexicographic unit, its semantic features, and the sphere of its functioning, and can vary from a small entry to several pages of in-depth scientific research.

E. M. Abdelzاهر clearly states that "... lexicographers may choose to include or discard specific pieces of etymological, external and internal information about a word. Internal word information is relevant to its morphology, orthography, semantics, and phonological features. Internal information embraces both facts relevant to the word's form and sense. External information refers to the relation between a word and other words. It includes paradigmatic relations (e.g., POS and synonyms), syntagmatic relations (e.g., collocations), relational links (e.g., cross-references to derivational forms) and usage information (e.g., genre, dialect)" (Abdelzاهر, 2022, p. 164).

As B. Arias-Badia and S. Torner emphasize "dictionaries offer a large amount of information about lemmas, such as part of speech, register, sense explanations, examples, or etymology, among many others ... therefore, as a structuring element microstructure is based on a previously established categorisation of the different types of information that a dictionary would offer, and an abstract schema for articles to accommodate this varied information and present it consistently" (Arias-Badia & Torner, 2023).

Standardizing the microstructure is also crucial, as doing so:

- 1) ensures ease of comprehension;
- 2) reduced the time required to find information;
- 3) creates a homogenous style throughout the dictionary;
- 4) limits individual entries' wording;
- 5) simplifies the dictionary's readability (Flinz, 2011, p. 84).

According to Ukrainian scholar O. Demska, the basic microstructure of a modern explanatory or translation dictionary should contain six mandatory elements: 1) the headword; 2) grammatical information; 3) interpretation or translation; 4) examples or exemplification; 5) certification of the example material; 6) phraseology; and one optional element that shows a tendency to be mandatory – stylistic characteristics, which may contain information about the functional-stylistic, emotional-expressive, emotional-evaluative, normative specificity of the headword (Demska, 2010).

L. Prokopenko and S. Kholoduk distinguish in the structure of a dictionary entry (Prokopenko & Kholoduk, 2018, pp. 74–75):

- the zone of the head unit (the actual register unit, stress, variants of forms);
- zone of grammatical information (grammatical meanings and forms);

- the zone of etymological information (indication of the source language, meaning of the etymon);
- semantisation zone (interpretation);
- the area of paradigmatic relations (generic concepts, single-level concepts, species concepts, synonymous relations, antonymic relations, part-whole);
- the area of illustrative examples (variants of lexical compatibility of register units and fragments of their speech use).

F. Hausmann and H. Wiegand (Hausmann & Wiegand, 1989, p. 341) identify twelve most important types of data that should be represented in the microstructure of a dictionary:

1. Synchronic identification data: data that identifies the form of the lemma sign and its morphological paradigm. This identifies features such as spelling, pronunciation, stress, part of speech, and conjugation.

2. Diachronic identification data: etymological data related to the lemma.

3. Marking: restrictions of use (by time, region, borrowing, style and situation, special fields of activity, frequency, attitude, connotation, taboo status, and cultural value). This type of marking is of great importance in a bilingual dictionary, especially when it comes to cultural items.

4. Explanatory data: the definition, which in a bilingual dictionary will be replaced by a translation equivalent; additional explanatory texts, such as linguistic or encyclopaedic descriptions, can be provided if necessary; such explanatory texts will be required in the case of culturally specific lexical items in a bilingual dictionary.

5. Syntagmatic data: syntactic characteristics of the lexical item represented by lemmas, phrases, and examples, which may be presented in the form of any type of illustrative examples, including quotations.

6. Paradigmatic data: the relation of a given lexical item to other lexical items (synonymy, antonymy, analogues, homonyms and paronyms, as well as word formation).

7. Different types of semantic data: data used to supplement the definition, e.g., in figurative, metaphorical sense, whether the lemma is used in proverbs or idioms.

8. Notes: Notes are sometimes presented in the form of boxes and separated from other microstructural data. The use of such notes can increase the usability of the dictionary and is also an ideal place to provide additional data related to national and cultural issues.

9. Illustrations: can be used to supplement definitions or examples.

10. Means of organisation: indicating the organisation of the article in the form of numbers, letters, brackets, punctuation marks, symbols.

11. Cross references.

12. Symbols of presentation or repetition: usually a tilde.

In fact, the methods and approaches to organising a dictionary entry at the microstructural level can vary considerably and depend on many factors. Therefore, when compiling dictionaries, lexicographers usually determine the type of information about a lexical item that should be included in a dictionary entry, taking into account the main purpose of the dictionary, its type, specialisation, volume, etc. However, quite often, when compiling dictionaries of minority languages, information of national and cultural significance is neglected. In our opinion, the commentary on the national marking of lexical items is important and can be presented in the form of etymological data, data on the peculiarities of use, marks, encyclopaedic comments, illustrations and examples, etc. At the same time, a certain moderation in the amount of information provided should be observed, considering the accessibility and comprehensibility of the data, the ease of searching and reading dictionary entries, the needs of the audience, etc. A dictionary entry should not be overloaded with information, but rather should be concise but informative, with the

maximum amount of necessary data. The correct interpretation of the phenomenon in the target language and the correct selection of an equivalent (full or partial), if available, also play a fundamental role.

4. Results.

The analysis of dictionary entries for nationally marked units has revealed the following microstructural components as the most frequently occurring in Scots-English dictionaries: headword, synchronic data, diachronic data, marking, explanatory data, syntagmatic data, illustrations.

Thus, the dictionary entries in “Concise Scots Dictionary” (Scottish language Dictionaries, 2017) provides us with a full range of national and cultural information, indicating the etymology of the word, its use and meanings in different periods, supplemented by the necessary grammatical commentary. Both the headword and spelling variations are highlighted in bold, the specific geographical and historical marking is in italics. The explanatory data is presented in the form of elaborate interpretations and explanations together with partial equivalents (Table 1):

Table 1

<p>auld man, old man, aid man, Ork H&I Uls owld man / ɔld ‘man, old ‘man, ald ‘man; <i>Ork H&I Uls</i> ʌuld ‘man/ n 1 an old man; a man of the older generation <i>la14-</i>. 2 a person’s father <i>la20-</i>. 3 southernwood <i>Artemisia abrotanum</i> <i>20- EC Bor.</i> 4 a grey lichen <i>Parmelia saxatilis</i> providing a yellowish or reddish brown dye <i>la19- Sh.</i> auld man’s girse a grey lichen <i>20- Sh.</i> auld man’s milk eggnog <i>18-</i>. auld gray man on the stane a grey lichen (growing on stones) <i>20-</i>. auld mairriet man a married man (from the day after his marriage) <i>20-</i>. the Auld Man 1 the Devil <i>18-</i>. 2 a person unchanged in character <i>18-e19</i>. [AULD^{1,2} + MAN]</p> <p>Auld Reekie, Auld Reikie / ɔld ‘riki/ n a nickname for Edinburgh <i>18-</i>. [AULD^{1,2} + reekie(REEK^{1,1})]</p> <p>Auld Toon, Old Town, Ork Auld Toon, Auld Town, ald toun / ɔld tun, ‘old tʌun; <i>Ork</i> ‘ald tun/ n 1 a name for the oldest part of Aberdeen <i>16-</i>. 2 the part of Edinburgh along the Castle ridge, so called since the building of the New Town in the late 18th century <i>19-</i>. 3 the oldest part of any Scottish town <i>19-</i>. [AULD^{1,2} + TOUN]</p> <p>auld wife, Ork ald wife /ɔld ‘wʌif; <i>Ork</i> ald ‘wʌif/ n 1 an old woman <i>la17-</i>. 2 a rotating chimney cowl <i>19-</i>. 3 a fussy, gossipy man <i>20-</i>. 4 the mother of the speaker or person referred to <i>la20-</i>. auld wifie, old wifie 1 an old woman <i>20-</i>. 2 the mother of the speaker or person referred to <i>la20- WC.</i> auld wives’ mutches 1 a plant with a bonnet-like flower, the columbine <i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i> or monkshood <i>Aconitum napellus</i> <i>la19-</i>. 2 a rotating chimney cowl <i>20-</i>. auld wifie’s sooker a mint imperial <i>20- NE T EC Bor.</i> [AULD^{1,2} + WIFE]</p> <p>Auld Year / ɔld ‘jɪr/ n the year that is about to end <i>19-</i>. Compare New-year. Auld Year’s Day the last day of the year <i>la19-</i>. Auld Year’s Nicht the last night of the year, New Year’s Eve <i>20-</i>. [AULD^{1,2} + YEAR]</p>

In its turn, “Collins Scots Dictionary” (Brookes, 2018) contains less data, generally focusing on explanatory and diachronic data. Although additional notes on the origin or use of nationally marked units is available in square brackets. The headword is highlighted in bold. Also, some of the dictionary entries have illustrations and examples that greatly facilitates the understanding of the peculiarities of the use of lexical units in situational speech (Table 2).

Table 2

<p>Auld Enemy In Scotland, the English are sometimes referred to as the Auld Enemy, especially now in a sporting context: <i>The worst Scot nightmare, a gubbing by the Auld Enemy, was realized.</i> [This phrase refers to the long history of conflict between the two countries]</p> <p>Auld Reekie Auld Reekie is a nickname for Edinburgh. [The name means literally <i>Old Smoky</i>]</p> <p>Ayrshire (<i>air-sheer</i> or <i>air-shire</i>) Ayrshire is a historic county in Southwest Scotland, on the east coast of the Firth of Clyde. It is now administered by three council areas: North Ayrshire, South Ayrshire, and East Ayrshire.</p>

“The Essential Scots Dictionary” (Macleod & Cairns, 2012) on the contrary, does not provide a sufficient amount of data for the full disclosure of the national-cultural component. The headword is highlighted in bold. As ‘Explanatory data’ an equivalent is used that does not convey all the national and cultural colour, and may give a false impression of the concept, and contribute to the incorrect use of the nationally marked lexical unit in speech. However, some dictionary entries contain illustrative examples (Table 3):

Table 3

the auld enemy the English.

auld-farran(t) 1 old-fashioned, quaint. 2 (*of children*) having the ways of older people; precocious.

the Old Firm Rangers and Celtic football teams considered together.

Auld Reekie nickname for Edinburgh.

Auntie Beenie a rather old-fashioned-looking woman or her clothes: ‘*She wears Auntie Beenie claes*’.

Dictionary articles for nationally marked units in Gaelic-English dictionaries are more concise and microstructurally characterized by the presence of up to five components: headword, synchronic data, diachronic data, marking and explanatory data.

The “Essential Gaelic Dictionary” (Robertson & MacDonald, 2017) provides with synchronic data including spelling variations and morphological data. Both the headword and spelling variations are highlighted in bold. Explanatory data is presented in the form of equivalent (Table 4).

Table 4

Samhain *n* **Samhna** *f* **an t-Samhain** November **Oidhche Shamhna** *f* Halloween

The dictionary entries of “The Pocket Gaelic-English, English-Gaelic Dictionary” (Watson, 2021) and “Gaelic-English and English-Gaelic dictionary” (Buchanan, 2006) are also concise and include only headword, synchronic data, explanatory data (equivalent) (Tables 5, 6):

Table 5

Samhain [sau.iN^ʰ] *f* Hallowtide; All Saints’/Souls’ Day; **Oidhche Shamhna** [oi.ch^ʰI haunə] *f* Halloween; (*with art*) **an t-Samhain** [ən tau.iN^ʰ] November.

Table 6

Samhain, *gen* **Samhna** *nf* 1 Hallowtide, All Souls’/Saints’ Day Oidhche Shamhna Halloween; 2 *with art*, **an t-Samhain** November

“Gaelic Dictionary (Gaelic-English, English-Gaelic)” (MacLennan, 1997) provides with diachronic data and marking in addition to the headword, synchronic data, explanatory data. The explanatory data includes not only equivalents but also short explanation. Both the headword and spelling variations are highlighted in bold. (Table 7):

Table 7

samhuinn, sāv-im^ʰ *n. f.* Hallowtide, the feast of All Souls; **o Bhealltainn gu samhuinn**, from May day to Hallowday. *Ir.* **samhain**. *E.Ir.* **samhuin**, **samuin**, **samain**. *O.Celt.* samani-. *O’Cl.* suggests **sam** + **fuin** = end of summer.

Analysing dictionary entries for nationally marked lexical units in Gaelic-English dictionaries, the main drawback is characterised by a certain lack of etymological data, territorial and stylistic markings, which makes it impossible for the user to use the given

concept correctly or the lack of verbal illustrations reflecting the functioning of the nationally marked lexical unit in speech. Moreover, the use of equivalents to the indicated object or phenomenon as explanatory data leads to the neglect of part of the national and cultural information encoded, which cause the complete loss of the national component.

5. Discussion.

Lexicographic fixation of nationally marked units of minority languages is currently one of the most important tasks of modern lexicographic science. The variety of approaches to the design and presentation of dictionary entries at the microstructural level, on the one hand, provides a wide range of tools for lexicographers when compiling dictionaries, and on the other hand, complicates the selection of the most important components for inclusion.

The analysis of the dictionary entries of the Scots-English and Gaelic-English dictionaries has revealed the insufficiency and sometimes inappropriateness of certain microstructural components that have a negative impact on the transmission of the national and cultural component of meaning, which can lead to incorrect use of the nationally marked unit in situational speech. Among the main components of dictionary entries of the Scots-English and Gaelic-English dictionaries are a headword, synchronic data, diachronic data, marking, explanatory data, syntagmatic data, illustrations.

Moreover, the use of only the equivalent interpretation leads to the loss of national and cultural colouring as such, having a negative impact on the cultural function of the language. Thus, the incorrect fixation of nationally marked units in perspective can lead to the loss of national and cultural identity as such, and the loss of understanding of the uniqueness of the language and culture by native speakers.

In our opinion, the most important microstructural components should be the following: a headword, synchronic data, diachronic data, marking, explanatory data, syntagmatic data, semantic data, cross-references, notes, etc. Of course, a broad description and explanation for each nationally marked unit may lead to a large volume of dictionary entries, which in turn will lead to inconvenience in using the dictionary. However, in any case, one cannot neglect the data that actually constitute the very essence of nationally marked units, without which it loses its deeper meaning.

6. Conclusions.

The paper presents the results of the comprehensive analysis of dictionary entries for nationally marked units of Scots and Scottish Gaelic minority languages. Prior to the dictionary entries analysis, the main views of domestic and foreign scholars regarding the main approaches to the interpretation of the microstructure of a dictionary were analysed. The main components that may constitute the microstructure of a dictionary were also characterised and the variability of approaches was emphasised, considering various factors: the type of dictionary, its function, target reader, etc.

Thus, compiling a dictionary entry for a nationally marked unit of a minority language involves, first of all, its clear organisation, the presence of all the elements necessary for its adequate understanding and reproduction.

The actual analysis of lexicographic fixation of nationally marked units of the Scots and Scottish Gaelic languages revealed both common and distinctive characteristics.

Dictionary entries for nationally marked units in Scots-English dictionaries are characterised by a more extensive and complete presentation of the data required to reveal the meaning of a lexical unit with a national component, compared to the corresponding dictionary entries in Gaelic-English dictionaries. For example, a dictionary entry in a Scots-English dictionary has on average up to seven-eight components (a headword, synchronic

data, diachronic data, marking, explanatory data, syntagmatic data, illustrations), while a dictionary entry in a Gaelic-English dictionary contains from three to five components (a headword, synchronic data, diachronic data, marking, explanatory data).

The explanatory data for nationally marked units is best presented in Scots-English dictionaries as it combines the interpretation with the selection of equivalents. In contrast, Gaelic-English dictionaries provide only the equivalent. The absence in Gaelic-English dictionaries of illustrative examples for nationally marked units is also a negative rather than a positive feature.

However, despite all the advantages and disadvantages, the lexicographic recording of nationally marked units in Scots-English and Gaelic-English dictionaries at the microstructural level requires further development and detailed study.

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Анотація

У статті представлено результати комплексного аналізу словникових статей національно маркованих одиниць у шотландсько (скотс)-англійських та гельсько-англійських словниках. Уперше проаналізовано словникові статті до національно маркованих одиниць міноритарних мов Шотландії – скотс шотландської гельської. Розглянуто основні мікроструктурні компоненти та виокремлено основні підходи до укладання словникових статей національно маркованих одиниць міноритарних мов.

Аналіз словникових статей національно маркованих одиниць у шотландсько (скотс)-англійських та гельсько-англійських словниках виявив як спільні, так і відмінні риси. Серед спільних рис варто відзначити наявність таких компонентів, як заголовне слово, синхронні дані, діахронні дані, маркування, пояснювальні дані, синтагматичні дані, ілюстрації та приклади.

Словникові статті національно маркованих одиниць у шотландсько (скотс)-англійських словниках вирізняються наявністю більш повного представлення даних, детальних пояснень та тлумачень, порівняно з відповідними словниковими статтями до національно маркованих одиниць у гельсько-англійських словниках.

Тому в середньому словникова стаття національно маркованої одиниці в шотландсько (скотс)-англійському словнику включає до семи-восьми компонентів мікроструктури, тоді як словникова стаття національно маркованої одиниці в гельсько-англійському словнику складається з трьох-п'яти мікроструктурних компонентів. При цьому тлумачення національно маркованої одиниці в шотландсько (скотс)-англійських словниках є більш раціональним завдяки спільному поданню власне розгорнутого тлумачення та еквівалента мовою перекладу, тоді як гельсько-англійські словники подають лише еквіваленти мовою перекладу. Відсутність ілюстративних прикладів використання національно маркованих одиниць у ситуативному мовленні у гельсько-англійських словниках також вважається однією з відмінних рис.

Ключові слова: національно марковані одиниці, мікроструктура, словникова стаття, скотс-англійські словники, гельсько-англійські словники, лексикографія.

CONTENTS*Viktoriia I. Davydenko*

CONTEMPORARY UKRAINIAN COMPUTATIONAL DICTIONARIES:
HISTORY, ACHIEVEMENTS, AND CHALLENGES5

Arslan R. Fazylov

FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE ALPHABET
OF THE CRIMEAN TATAR LANGUAGE: A HISTORICAL OUTLINE 13

Svitlana O. Hudz

ASSIMILATION OF COMMERCIAL AND ECONOMIC
BORROWINGS OF TURKIC ORIGIN IN ENGLISH:
ETYMOLOGY AND SEMANTIC EVOLUTION21

Alla A. Ishchuk, Olena M. Ishchuk

CROSS-CULTURAL BUSINESS COMMUNICATION:
A LINGUISTIC AND COGNITIVE PERSPECTIVE32

Eglė Konstantinavičienė, Ramunė Kasperė, Svitlana Matvieieva

POST-EDITING DECISIONS IN MACHINE TRANSLATION
OF LEGAL CONTRACTS.....42

Viktoriia V. Lemeshchenko-Lagoda

MICROSTRUCTURAL REPRESENTATION OF NATIONALLY MARKED
UNITS IN SCOTS-ENGLISH AND GAELIC-ENGLISH DICTIONARIES.....55

Pavlo Yu. Shopin

DOCUMENT TRANSLATION FOR CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS
ASSISTING UKRAINIAN REFUGEES: CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES65

Olga V. Zernetska, Pavlo V. Zernetskyi

COMPARATIVE COMMUNICATIVE AND SEMANTIC
DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL
INAUGURAL SPEECHES OF EARLY 21st CENTURY77

ЗМІСТ

Давиденко В. І.

Сучасні українські комп'ютерні словники: історія, досягнення, проблеми 5

Фазілов А. Р.

Формування та розвиток абетки кримськотатарської мови: історичний екскурс..... 13

Гудзь С. О.

Асиміляція комерційно-економічних запозичень тюркського походження
в англійській мові: етимологічне походження та семантична еволюція 21

Іщук А. А., Іщук О. М.

Міжкультурна ділова комунікація у лінгво-когнітивному вимірі.....32

Константиновичене Е., Касперє Р., Матвєєва С.

Постредагування машинного перекладу юридичних договорів.....42

Лемещенко-Лагода В. В.

Мікроструктурна репрезентація національно маркованих одиниць
у шотландсько (скотс)-англійських та гельсько-англійських словниках..... 55

Шопін П. Ю.

Переклад документів для благодійних організацій,
які допомагають українським біженцям: виклики і стратегії 65

Зернецька О. А., Зернецький П. В.

Порівняльний комунікативно-семантичний дискурс-аналіз
американських президентських інавгураційних промов початку ХХІ століття 77

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