

New Voices in Bilingual Russian Terminography with Special Reference to LSP Dictionaries

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The article is devoted to the general review of modern bilingual LSP dictionaries in Russia. Main trends in current Russian bilingual terminography are distinguished through criticism of new types of LSP dictionaries of different subject areas with special reference to linguistic and encyclopedic reference books. Evolution of lexicographic description of different special domains in English-Russian and Russian-English terminography is being traced from humanitarian subject fields-economics and finance, business, law, mass-media and public relations, social work, immigration policy and the like-and natural sciences-biology, botany, physics, zoology-to technical disciplines-aviation, electronics, civil and nuclear engineering, etc.-and other subject areas-agriculture, architecture, philosophy, statistics, etc. Special attention is given to the analysis of Russian-English polytechnic dictionaries published in a new millennium showing the latest changes in Russian terminological vocabulary connected with borrowings of new terms and whole terminological systems-computers and new information technologies, logistics. Current developments and perspectives in progress in Russian bilingual terminology will be mentioned in the presentation.

The efforts of terminologists and terminographers were traditionally focused on making explanatory dictionaries, aimed at revealing the maintenance of terms and term systems that is reflected in compiling a great number of monolingual dictionaries of technical terms and norms. See: for example, Elsevier's Dictionary of Environment by M. Baker (1998), The Cassell Dictionary of Chemistry by P. Harrison (1998), Dictionary of Sociology by G. A. Marshall (1998), Elsevier's Textile Dictionary by R. Vincenti (1993).

For a long time these reference books have been nearly the only documents explicitly reflecting both the meaning of terms and the system connections between them. However, the processes of development of world economy and dynamics of globalization have compelled terminographers to pay attention to the problems of interlingual communication in this area.

Taking into account the fact that English occupies the place of interdisciplinary language for professional communication in modern world, the task of terminographers amounts to formation of different types of bilingual English-Russian dictionaries. These reference books of new generation are aimed at integrating of countries with different rates of economical development in various scientific and technologic subject areas. Due to natural unsteady development of many countries, the problem of information exchange between the states, which have become the leaders in certain scientific and technological domains, and states incurring informational deficit in these areas.

It should be noted that this process is accomplished by implementation of new terms and term systems into professional language. In some cases not only separate terms *PR-officer*, *PR-agency* but also the whole term systems such as new information technology, logistics, management, marketing and others, demanding explicit lexicographic description were borrowed.

Irregular and sometimes even impetuous development of various fields of domestic economy led to the result when some new subject areas which have become "vogue" turned out to be better assured from technological point of view than fundamental engineering areas: machinery, chemistry, building industry and others. See the *LSP dictionaries of business*:

English-Russian Business Dictionary by V.A. Korolkevich, V.F. Korolkevich (2000), *Terminological Dictionary of Business and Management* by M. Rozenberg (1997); *economics and finance: English-Russian Dictionary of Economical and Foreign Trade Terms* by E.E. Izrailevich (1992), *English-Russian Dictionary. Economics and Finance* by I. E. Mitina (2007), *English-Russian Financial and Economic Dictionary* by A. G. Pivovar (2003), *Finance. Oxford Defining Dictionary* (2000) and others.

Alignment on earlier developed dictionaries of these areas doesn't meet the requirements of today. That's why terminography in XXI c. means not only dictionaries of LSP of "vogue" domains but also new reference books of LSP of *technical sciences*: for example, *English-Russian Dictionary of Commercial Terms for Electric Power Industry: More than 40000 Terms* by V. A. Semenov (2000), *English-Russian Mechanical Engineering Dictionary* by V. N. Bgashev, E. U. Dolmatovskaya (2004), *Russian-English Naval Technical Dictionary* by V. A. Lisenko (2006) and others.

The necessity of creating bilingual dictionaries of such subject areas as music, art which were not compiled during perestroika in Russia remains. However, the work on these reference books is just beginning. See: for example, *English-Russian, Russian-English Music Dictionary* by J. A. Lisova (1999), *English-Russian and Russian-English Dictionary of Art* by E. A. Tokmina (2005).

With the development of corpus and Internet lexicography there is the tendency of making (along with printed) electronic dictionaries on CD and Internet reference books, widely called for by users in the world, has been outlined. This situation is quite clear in the century of impetuous development of new technologies. However, it should be mentioned, that the majority of these lexicographic sources are either monolingual or multilingual. We shall illustrate it by a number of Internet dictionaries of E-commerce: *E-Business Dictionary* (<http://www.treasury.pncbank.com/ecommerce/glossary.html>), *E-Commerce Dictionary* (<http://www.ecommerce-dictionary.com>), *Ecommerce Glossary*. (<http://www.merchandizer.com/Ecommerce-Glossary/I.html>), *E-Commerce Glossary Terms* (http://www.pagebypagedesigns.com/glossary_ecommerce.html), *E-Commerce Guide* (<http://e-comm.webopedia.com>) and others.

Modern Russia being successor of the USSR continues to develop and extend those processes in science, technique, manufacturing, culture that are known as leading in the epoch after perestroika in 1980-1990. These years in the area of lexicography were marked by great dynamics in the choice of domains described and by growing attention towards English as the language of international professional communication. It's important to pay attention to the fact that Russia, having passed through the change of the government, has undergone strong reversals in its socio-economic structure. It has caused the wave of not catabatic interest in political researches of Russian scientists and has implied countrywide transition from command-administrative methods of administration towards modern management under conditions of market economy.

It's quite clear, that in these areas new for Russia there is nothing new and it's enough to get acquainted with the experience of countries, playing the leading role in world economy, for apprehension of knowledge of market law. In order to avoid their mistakes it's necessary to choose the most efficient ways of our own development wherefore the native lexicography is called to provide various domains which are new for us, such as management and marketing, exchange market and banking management, power engineering and modern biotechnologies, sociology and medicine, global ecological problems, jurisprudence and others.

As this or that socio-economic problem is making slow progress, appropriate bilingual dictionaries English-Russian, as a rule, covering this subject, appeal with some time delay (which is quite natural). So, we can follow up the dynamics of the development of interest towards making field dictionaries in the latest 10-20 years taking the example of one of the most authoritative, in the USSR and now in Russia, publishing house Russkiy yazik.

Another indicator of current state of terminographic supportability is the developing of terminological standards. Today more than 700 state standards have been elaborated in Russia

that enables to provide multitudinous branches of industry and subject areas: a) with the whole enlistment of the foundational terms, expressing basic concepts and having foreign equivalents in three European languages; b) business activity in this area with arbitration terminology.

Interpreters, students and specialists, working with special literature, ought to be mentioned among users of bilingual terminological dictionaries. The review of modern reference books published in Russia during the latest years enabled to make general scene of lexicographic description of those domains that are especially demanded by various users' groups. These are the following dictionaries:

- LSP of politics and foreign affairs,
- LSP of business,
- LSP of finance,
- LSP of economics,
- LSP of mass communication, public relations and advertisement,
- LSP of social work, psychology, sociology and immigration policy,
- LSP of law,
- LSP of informatics and new processing technologies,
- LSP of science and technique (aviation, car manufacturing, engineering manufacture, building industry and engineering specialities, electronic engineering, power engineering, military science and nautics),
- LSP of textile,
- LSP of medicine,
- LSP of mathematics,
- LSP of natural science (biology, botany, geography, geology, oil and gas extraction, chemistry, ecology),
- LSP of zoology,
- LSP of architecture, art, music,
- LSP of other subject areas.

Bilingual dictionaries are mainly published according to users' demands because lack of new LSP dictionaries forces interpreters to make their own dictionaries. In case of modeling of dictionary of new domain it's important to pay attention to printed sources of information possessing both practical and theoretical character. First of all the main sources are presumptive English monographs of specialists and scientists, manuals of foreign experts, articles of leading specialists-practicians.

It's necessary to take into consideration authentic texts of speechifications, presentations, informational news-blocks, special sites located in the Internet. Special place in the process of examining the forming terminology is given to subject dictionaries and encyclopedias published earlier. It is necessary to include which is usually absent in such dictionaries. At the same time the reference to the sources always helps to appraise the wideness currency and frequency of the term in special literature, *authoritativeness* of the source.

It's necessary to mention terminological dictionaries above all students' dictionaries of such subject areas that are learnt in Russian higher educational institutions as specialities. They are: *New English-Russian Medical Dictionary* (2007), *Classified Defining Dictionary of Informatics* by F. S. Voroiskii (1998), *Terms of Contemporary Informatics. English-Russian Russian-English Dictionary* by E. U. Vaulina (2004), *Practical English-Russian PC User's Dictionary for Beginners. A-Z* by A. A. Sharov, V. L. Shilov (2000) and many others reflecting the translation of equivalence of the main vocabulary of domain.

While solving the problem of saving place in dictionaries and more objective description of entrances, the authors of many bilingual dictionaries have chosen terms of separate branches of subject areas as object of their description. It's sufficient to name such bilingual dictionaries as: *English-Russian Ecological Dictionary* by G. N. Akzhigitov, I. I. Mazur (2001), *English-Russian Dictionary of International Contracts and Agreements* by B. V. Gold et al. (2002), *English-Russian Dictionary on Aircraft Equipment and Airborne System* by A. M. Murashkevich (2003),

English-Russian Dictionary of Electronics by F.B. Lisovski (1992), *English-Russian Dictionary of Telecommunications* by A.V. Alexandrov (2004) and others.

Following the practice of historically formed in bilingual English-Russian lexicographic tradition, terminographers pay much attention to the translation of new terms and professional slang of certain domains. See: *English-Russian Dictionary of New Automotive Terms, Phrases, Abbreviations and Automotive Slang* (1995), *English-Russian Dictionary on Construction and New Constructional Technologies* by A. Pozdnyakov and V. Bikov (2005).

The survey of modern dictionaries dealing with various LSP enabled to observe a new tendency of making Russian-English reference books the formation of which till the end of the XX c. was on the periphery of applied lexicography. Professionals and interpreters of special literature had only *Polytechnic Russian-English* dictionaries, mainly describing the common scientific vocabulary at their disposal. Among them are: *Russian-English Polytechnic Dictionary* by B.V. Kuznezov et al. (1995).

That's why the appearance of new *Russian-English Polytechnic Dictionaries*: for example, *New Russian-English Polytechnic Dictionary* by E. A. Karpovich, V. V. Karpovich (1995), *New Big Russian-English Polytechnic Dictionary* by G. Chakalov (2000) and *Russian-English reference books of certain domains (Russian-English Corpus of Aircraft and Technical Terms)* by G. I. Afanasev (1995), *Russian-English and English-Russian Military Dictionary* by A. D. Kostrov (2000) and others) on our terminographic stage must be especially acclaimed.

Alongside with the development of foreign contacts quite new bilingual reference books, describing cultural realities of international communication began to appear in Russian terminography. Among them are: *English-Russian Dictionary of Civil Aviation* by V. P. Marasanov (1996), *English-Russian Marine Dictionary* (2005), *English-Russian Medical Dictionary English in Medical Practice* by G. Murrei and V. Rivkin (2007).

Some terminographers began to include new informational categories in macrostructure of the dictionary, which became essential for specialists during international professional communication. Brief *English-Russian, Russian-English Reference Book-Dictionary of Chemical Terms with Pronunciation* (2006) may serve as a spectacular example.

Encyclopedias and encyclopedic dictionaries have always existed in terminography alongside with linguistic dictionaries. Among them are the following well known *general and specialized* established encyclopedias must be mentioned. Recently this list has been replenished with new reference books, such as: *English-Russian Encyclopedic Dictionary of Modern Electronic Engineering and Programming* by I. L. Mostotskiy (2004), *Soviet Encyclopedic Dictionary* by A. M. Prohorov (1974).

It's interesting to note that at the turn of the centuries bilingual encyclopedic dictionaries, demanding, first of all, explanation of new concepts appears. This tendency is observed both in LSP of new domains: for example, *Encyclopedic Dictionary of PR and Advertisement* by S. Iliinsky (2004) and in classic areas, undergoing changes in the new state of economy: *English-Russian Bank Encyclopedic Dictionary* by B.G. Fedorov (2004).

There is a lot of information possessing extra linguistic character in new encyclopedic reference books. Among them are: biographical data, material about art, music, literature (*Encyclopedic Dictionary of Culture of XX century* by V. Rudnev 2003, *Oxford Guide to British and American Culture for Learners of English*, 1999). Sometimes commentaries, glossaries, historic-reference facts can be found in these dictionaries.

The advantage of new modern encyclopedias over bilingual dictionaries is evident and lies in their greater information capacity, existence of professionally made graphical illustrations and sources that have been used. Monolingual and bilingual encyclopedias are constantly reprinted and refilled with new material as the authors of electronic copra of authoritative European publishing houses do.

Taking into consideration the intention of modern users to get all the necessary information in one volume, the authors of many monolingual and bilingual dictionaries of the English language register a great number of proper names and realias from other cultures in the macrostructure. They are mainly toponyms and proper names from various branches of knowledge that get the full description. So as we can see from the overview of modern terminological dictionaries, conditions of lexicographic business and not of lexicographic science have imposed displacement of linguistic and encyclopedic ways of content description. This tendency, which is getting more and more popular in the market of lexicographic services, doesn't contribute either to the quality or to the clearness of the genre of terminological dictionary.

In conclusion the question of the current tendency of replacement linguistic-encyclopedic approach in formulation of term definitions must be touched upon. This tendency appeared due to the influence of lexicography as business. However, the question as to whether it will benefit theoretical lexicography and the process of making LSP dictionaries of different types- is doubtful. We'd like to learn *luminous* opinion of international lexicographic community on this problem.

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