

**ВСТУП ДО
ПРИКЛАДНОЇ ЛІНГВІСТИКИ:
ЛЕКСИКОГРАФІЯ**

ЛЕКСИКОГРАФІЯ

Теоретична
Загальна

Прикладна
Спеціальна

Історія укладання словників:

глоси > тлумачні > національні > глобальні
рукописні > друковані > електронні

Типи словників

Основні проблеми лексикографії

experimenta fuere ut ab ipso ceteri danorum re-

ges communi quodam uocabulo scoldungi nu-

cuparentur. Precurrebat igitur scoldo

uirum complementum animi maturitate

conflictusque gessit quorum eum uix specta-

tozem etas esse paciebatur. In quo annorum uir-

tutisque percursum ob aluuldā saxonum regis fi-

liam quam summe pulchritudinis intuitu postu-

labat cum scato allemannie sacrapa ei-

dem puelle competitorē teutonū danorum

que exercitu inspectante expuacacione di-

micauit interfectoque eo omnem allemā-

mannorum gentem pūde ac ducis sui in-

teritu debellatam tributa lege choer-

dundare debere testatur. Omniumque alientū ex fisco suo soluebat

et cetera aliorum rerum solitudine munificencia ac liberalitate cercabat.

no 60
hic enim animi m-
ecia patre cari-
te conspiciuntur
tit. Siquid impia-
ges abrogantur sa-
tariis talis et quod
emendandū patre sua
beatitudinem nupciarum
diligentia perscrutatur.
Tu quoque regni patri-
monium amissum
ruce recipiunt. Pri-
miciendum in man-
sionem lege tulit et
sui que fore libit
donauit clandestini
misdus peti. Pro-
nō solum domestici
dus colebat. Scia-
tis ex holte quibus
mare solis et diu
pecunia ad m-
glam ad duc-
et cetera aliorum rerum solitudine munificencia ac liberalitate cercabat.

R. Cawdrey's TABLE ALPHABETICAL

A
Table Alphabeticall, con-
 taining and teaching the true
 writing and vnderstanding of hard
 vsuall English words, borrowed from
 the Hebrew, Greeke, Latine,
 or French, &c.

With the Interpretation thereof by
 plaine English words, gathered for the
 benefit and help of all vnskilfull persons.

Whereby they may the more easily and
better vnderstand many hard English words,
 which they shall heare or read in Scriptures,
 Sermons, or else where and also be made
 able to vse the same apely themselves.

Set forth by R. C. and newly corrected,
 and much enlarged with many words
 now in vse.

The 3. Edition.

Legere, & non intelligere, ne legere est.
 As good not to read, as not to vnderstand.

LONDON:

Printed by T. S. for E. m. and Weaver, and are
 to be sold at his shop at the great North
 dore of Pauls Church. 1611.

An Alphabeticall Table,

expert, skillfull.
 expiation, pacifying with satisfaction, pur-
 ging by sacrifice.
 expire, to dye, or giue by the ghost, to decay.
 explane, to make manifest, or declare.
 explicate, declare plainly.
 explicite, made manifest, vnfolded.
 S exploit, enterprise, ad, deede.
 expose, to offer, or lay open, to hazard.
 expostulate, to reason, or chide with, to com-
 plaine.
 expresse, fitly, manifestly.
 exprobration, vpbayding, casting in ones
 teeth.
 expugnable, to be swonne or ouercome.
 expulse, drine out, or thrust out.
 equisite, perfect, fine, singular, curious.
 extant, appearing abroad, shewing it selfe.
 extasie, a trance, or swooning.
 extemporall, } suddaine, without
 extempore, } premeditation, or
 extemporarie, } study.
 extende, spread forth, prolong, or make lon-
 ger, to enlarge.
 extenuate, lessen, minish, or make lesse.
 externall, outward, strange.
 extimulate, prouoke, prick forthward.
 extinguish,

of hard English words.

extinguish, put out, or quench.
 extinct, put out.
 extirpare, to pull vp by the rootes.
 extoll, aduance, or praise highly, to lift vp.
 extort, to wring out, to wrest from by vio-
 lence.
 extract, draine out.
 extrauagant, wandring out of order.
 extraordinarie, besides, or more then com-
 mon custome.
 exuberancy, plenty.
 exult, bragge, triumph, or leape for ioy.
 exulcerate, to make soze, or corrupt.

F

Fabricate, make, fashion.
 fabulous, fained, counterfained, much tal-
 ked of.
 facete, merry conceited.
 fact deede.
 facilitie, easines.
 faction, deuision of people into sundry parts
 and opinions.
 factious, that maketh deuision, contentious.
 factor, one that doth businesse for another.
 facultie, license, power, aptnesse, abilitie.
 fallacie,

SAMUEL JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY (1755)



Queen, b. i.
Shakesp.

...e's *Tempest*.
...ut liking or

...heir part of
needs give
Sidney.

King *Lear*.
Donne.

...sp. *Tempest*.
...d *Cleopatra*.

...n. *Cymbeline*.
...a general
immediately
Nat. Hist.

Spenser.
...les
Loft, b. xi.
...voking con-
mitted to en-
b's *Sermons*.

Shakespeare

...come, he took the very *local* possession of glory, and that to the use of all that are his, even as himself before had witnessed, I go to prepare a place for you. Hooker, b. v.
A higher flight the vent'rous goddess tries,
Leaving material worlds, and *local* skies. Prior.

2. Relating to place.
The circumstance of *local* nearness in them unto us, might haply enforce in us a duty of greater separation from them than from those other. Hooker, b. iv.
Where there is only a *local* circumstance of worship, the same thing would be worshipped, supposing that circumstance changed. Stillingfleet.

3. Being in a particular place.
Dream not of their fight,
As of a duel, or the *local* wounds
Of head, or heel. Milton's *Par. Lost*, b. xiii.
How is the change of being sometimes here, sometimes there, made by *local* motion in vacuum, without a change in the body moved? Digby on *Bodies*.

LOCA'LITY. *n. f.* [from *local*.] Existence in place; relation of place, or distance.
That the soul and angels are devoid of quantity and dimension, and that they have nothing to do with grosser *locality*, is generally opinioned. Glanville's *Scep*.

LOCA'LLY, *adj.* [from *local*.] With respect to place.
Whether things, in their natures so divers as body and spirit, which almost in nothing communicate, are not essentially divided, though not *locally* distant, I leave to the readers. Glanville's *Scep*.

LOCA'TION. *n. f.* [*locatio*, Latin.] Situation with respect to place; act of placing; state of being placed.
To say that the world is somewhere, means no more than that it does exist; this, though a phrase borrowed from place, signifying only its existence, not *location*. Locke.

LOCH. *n. f.* A lake. Scottish.
A lake or *loch*, that has no fresh water running into it, will turn into a stinking puddle. Cheyne's *Phil. Principles*.

LOCK. *n. f.* [*loc*, Saxon, in both senses.]
1. An instrument composed of springs and bolts, used to fasten doors or chests.
No gate so strong, no *lock* so firm and fast,
But with that piercing noise flew open.

Словник С. Джонсона мав на меті «усунути помилки й абсурдні елементи» з **англійської мови, очистити й унормувати її, а також значно розширити лексикографічні техніки шляхом:**

- перегляду етимологій;
- систематичного використання ілюстративних цитат (прикладів від найкращих письменників);
- закріплення написання багатьох спірних слів;
- дотепних визначень, що супроводжувалися іронією, сарказмом і яскравими епітетами;

Недоліки роботи С. Джонсона

- працював із окремими словами й майже ігнорував стійкі вирази;
- надав своєму словнику приписувального (нормативного) характеру

інновації

- енциклопедичні додатки;
- фокус уваги на американізмах і подання американського варіанту написання та визначення;
- по-справжньому розрізнявальні (точні) визначення;
- ясність визначень;
- ілюстративні цитати;
- повніша репрезентація лексики;
- включення запозичень із місцевих мов;
- перший національний словник після словника С. Джонсона

недоліки

- етимології залишилися недопрацьованими;
- примітивні позначки вимови

КОНЦЕПЦІЯ *OED* (*Oxford English Dictionary*) ПЕРЕДБАЧАЛА

- включення нових слів;
- дотримання основного принципу історичного подання матеріалу;
- охоплення сучасної літературної та розмовної англійської мови;
- супроводження визначень цитатами.

***WHAT DO THE FOLLOWING TITLES HELP YOU UNDERSTAND
ABOUT THE APPROACH OF LEXICOGRAPHERS TO THEIR
DICTIONARIES?***

- *A Table Alphabetical of Hard Usual English Words* (R. Cawdrey, 1604);
- *Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases* (R. Roget, London, 1852);
- *Synonym Finder* (J. I. Rodale, NY, 1978);
- *Longman Language Activator* (M. Rundell, Harlow, 1999)