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ISSUANCE OF LIVESTOCK TERMS IN DICTIONARIES

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Annotation: The article is devoted to one of the thematic groups of regional vocabulary – the terminology of animal husbandry, which is in the vocabulary of the trans-Baikal region of the XVIII century. It is a kind of lexical system, different from the national one.The lexicographic version of the terminology of animal husbandry of the specified period is presented.
Key words: regional usage, trans-Baikal region, regional vocabulary, animal husbandry terms, lexicographic processing, structure of the dictionary entry.

Introduction

Among the numerous thematic groups of regional vocabulary presented in the dictionary, the terminology of animal husbandry stands out. It is no coincidence that this vocabulary occupies one of the main places in the vocabulary of the Trans-Baikal region, since animal husbandry was the main type of economic activity among the indigenous population of the region and vital for Russians in the process of developing the trans-Baikal region. In the regional usage of that time, ancient names of domestic animals, dating back to the Proto-Slavic period, their Old Russian and Old Russian names, which came with their native speakers from various territories of Moscow Russia, and new formations representing borrowings from the languages of the indigenous peoples of Siberia, functioned. Having entered the vocabulary of the trans-Baikal region of the XVIII century, they formed a peculiar lexical system with striking features in contrast to the national one. The thematic groups of words denoting pets are diverse. The vocabulary of animal colors is richly represented in the studied monuments. These words were very relevant in the daily lives of the people inhabiting the region. The indication of the animal's color, a detailed enumeration of distinctive signs were mandatory in cases of frequent theft of livestock and horses, confiscation of property and transfer of livestock and horses to the "sovereign herd". Most often there are names of horse colors, of which, along with the common all-Russian words bulany, savrasy, and lilac, regional blue lexemes are noted 'ashy, light gray', winged 'roan, with dark shoulder blades', halzany, haly, etc. From the names of the suits of other domestic animals, the words characterizing the suits of representatives of cattle are marked - beaver, which. A special verbal description had cubs of domestic animals: they were distinguished by age (fingerlings, yearling, stallion, filly, etc.), by suit (kourenka, gnedinka, etc.)Such names of various markings on animal fur as iveren, vyskir, belt, pestrina, chubarina, chatina, etc. are used in Transbaikal documents. In addition, the texts of trans-Baikal business papers contain the names of animal body parts, words denoting the sex and age characteristics of animals and features of their behavior.

A notable feature of the vocabulary of the trans–Baikal business writing of this period are the names of camels, characterizing them by gender and age - atan, botogonok, camel, bura, inga. In the XVIII century. camels were kept on the farm of every more or less prosperous Buryat, which was associated with the development of commodity farming among the Buryats, and this animal was necessary for transporting goods through desert and steppe Mongolia. Subsequently, they leave household use, and their disappearance is explained by the fact that the Buryats stopped making long-distance migrations, when which pack animals were very useful. These words are mainly borrowings from the Buryat language.

The principles of lexicographic word processing used in the dictionary are quite traditional: however, the dictionary will be distinguished by some features that manifest themselves in the

structure of the dictionary entry. Thus, the dictionary regularly and consistently shows the paradigmatic connections of words. In particular, the relations of synonymy (absolute or exact synonyms and quasi-synonyms) are indicated by the markings Cf.: WHITENESS WHITENESS WHITENESS WHITENESS, -and, g. A small white spot on the animal's coat. Cf. star star star star, gray hair gray hair.

One of the burning problems of the regional historical dictionary is the problem of confirming the interpretation of the lexical meaning of the word. To solve it, the dictionary entry uses mainly three ways to confirm the definition of a word.

1) A link to another source (lexicographic work, scientific monograph, etc.).It is used when the illustrative material is not informative enough, and in other sources the word that is given in the dictionary is fixed with a definition that more or less fully reveals the semantic features of the lexical meaning, confirming. For example, LANSKOY LANSKOY LANSKOY, -aya, -oe. Two-year-old, two-year-old (about a pet) (Pp. XI- XVII, issue 8, 282).

2) Inclusion of doublet contexts containing synonymous word substitutions in the dictionary entry. The same poor informativeness of contexts illustrating the interpreted lexical meaning of a word can be compensated by a context that describes the same reality, but with the synonymous replacement of a dictionary word with another one confirming its definition. For example: BLUE, -yaya, -her. Ash-gray, gray (about the color of the horse). – Four horses with carts and all kinds of horse harness with red wool and two blue ones (f. 20, 1785).

3) Etymological information. It is applied to borrowings that are not recorded in the etymological, historical and regional dictionary of the Russian language, and the context in the illustrative material does not allow us to confirm the interpreted meaning of the borrowed word. For example: INGA, -and, f. Female camel. ▪ Sr. bur. engi(n) I ‘1)camel 2) moose’ (BRS, 766).

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