THE IMPORTANCE OF ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARIES IN IDENTIFYING THE NORMS OF WRITTEN SPEECH (ON THE BASIS OF “THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES” BY ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE AND ITS TRANSLATIONS IN RUSSIAN AND UZBEK)

Abstract: Dictionary is a reference resource, in printed or electronic form, that consists of an alphabetical list of words with their meanings and parts of speech, and often a guide to accepted pronunciation and syllabification, irregular inflections of words, derived words of different parts of speech, and etymologies or in other words is a similar reference work giving equivalent words in two or more languages. Such dictionaries often consist of two or more parts, in each of which the alphabetical list is given in a different language. According to purposes they vary in types as specialized dictionaries, defining dictionaries, prescriptive vs. descriptive, dictionaries for natural language processing. There are other types of dictionaries that don't fit neatly in the above distinction, for instance bilingual dictionaries, dictionaries of synonyms, or rhyming dictionaries. So dictionaries can be used for different purposes, particularly in medicine, technology, engineering, and other fields. Etymological dictionaries are considered as a main source for learning the historical establishment of the word. The values of etymological dictionaries are examined in linguistic analyses of the words or expressions which describe the origin and the historical development as well. Furthermore, through the use of various dictionaries researchers learn languages or define the meanings of unfamiliar words. Etymological and other dictionaries play an important role in the process of translation from one language into another. Particularly, the description listed in the dictionary serves for the effective completion of the process of translation. Translator selects the needed one by comparing the meanings given in the dictionary. Spacious ways of translation cause the enrichment of both languages and cultures.

Key words: Dictionary, lexicographical product, basic mechanisms, Devon ul lugotit turf, Etymological theory, morphemic structure.

Language: English

Citation: Otazhonova DB (2016) THE IMPORTANCE OF ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARIES IN IDENTIFYING THE NORMS OF WRITTEN SPEECH, ON THE BASIS OF “THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES” BY ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE AND ITS TRANSLATIONS IN RUSSIAN AND UZBEK. ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 12 (44): 88-93.

I. INTRODUCTION

Each type listed above is approved in every language distinctly. As B.N. Golovin mentioned “etymologist had to deal with the history of the language and life of the nation every time”. In line with B.N. Golovin’s request, it is impossible to learn etymology of the word without its history. P.Ya. Chernykh also encouraged the logic of B.N. Golovin, and as he listed “history and etymology enrich each other.” According to P.Ya. Chernykh, “appearance of the word and its role in language related, on one hand with the history of the language, on the other hand with life of nation who are the users of the language, and also with the development of its material and spiritual culture, and with natural conditions of its habitation, social development and relations with other nations”. In addition to P.Ya. Chernykh, etymology of the word reflects all the periods which took part in nation’s and language’s life. According to Sandro Nielsen a dictionary may be regarded as a lexicographical product that is characterised by three significant features: (1) it has been prepared for one or more functions; (2) it contains data that have been selected for the purpose of fulfilling those functions;
and (3) its lexicographic structures link and establish relationships between the data so that they can meet the needs of users and fulfill the functions of the dictionary. Furthermore, the etymology of the word and its history—these two periods in the life of the word in which bound exist its commitment in writing. And this information can serve in learning the history of the nation. Also well-known writers’ works have great influence on etymological research. But there is still some confusion in etymology of the words which is staying undisguised. Therefore etymological research should include not only linguistic knowledge, but also other fields.

Etymological theory recognises that words originate through a limited number of basic mechanisms, the most important of which are borrowing. While the origin of newly emerged words is often more or less transparent, it tends to become obscured through time due to sound change or semantic change. In many languages, words can appear in many different forms, but only the undeclined or unconjugated form appears as the headword in most dictionaries. Most specialists think that the root and first meanings of the word are enough in establishment, whereas the other group of researchers believes in biography of the word. But modern etymology considers both of them. Every language has its early etymological dictionaries which helped improve the latest researches.

English derives from Old English (sometimes referred to as Anglo-Saxon), a West Germanic variety, although its current vocabulary includes words from many languages. However, language change has eroded many grammatical elements, such as the noun case system, which is greatly simplified in modern English, and certain elements of vocabulary, some of which are borrowed from French. Although many of the words in the English lexicon come from Romance languages, most of the common words used in English are of Germanic origin. When the Normans conquered England in 1066, they brought their Norman language with them. During the Anglo-Norman period, which united insular and continental territories, the ruling class spoke Anglo-Norman, while the peasants spoke the vernacular English of the time. This led to many paired words of French and English origin. In the English language as the earliest dictionaries can be listed glossaries of French, Italian or Latin words along with definitions of the foreign words in English. For the other dictionaries were Dictionarius, Elementarle, A Table Alphabeticall, A Dictionary of the English Language and so on.

In the Russian language during the pre-Kievan period, the main sources of borrowings were Germanic languages, particularly Gothic and Old Norse. In the Kievan period, however, loanwords and calques entered the vernacular primarily from Old Church Slavonic and from Byzantine Greek. There began explicit attempts to fashion a modern literary language as a compromise between Church Slavonic, the native vernacular, and the style of Western Europe. The writers M.V. Lomonosov, G.R. Derzhavin, and N.M. Karamzin made notable efforts in this respect, but, as per the received notion, the final synthesis belongs to Pushkin and his contemporaries in the first third of the 19th century.

For the early dictionaries the work “Devon ul lugotit turk” of Mahmud Kashgarly can be a notable sample in the Uzbek language. The Uzbek language was originated from Turkic. Some Russian linguists also searched on Turkic and helped for the enrichment of etymology of the Uzbek language. But the Arabs and other nations’ conquests left influence on Uzbek. It shows that all languages enrich and develop under the influence of the others.

In order to prove the opinion said above we follow the criteria given by E.I. Dibrova. As E.I. Dibrova’s opinion, “basing on facts of relative languages etymological analyses put forward the following objects:

a) Find out the origin of the word analysed;

b) Define the meaning of the word in present;

c) Specify the inner form of the word, e.g., its original meaning;

d) Determine the original morphemic structure and derivational structure of the words;

e) Define the historical changes of the word and the reason of etymological analysis.

The criteria given by E.I. Dibrova proves the real etymological analyses of the words. According to the object of the article only some of the criteria given above were taken.

In order to approve the followed opinions above we pay attention to the passage from the story “The Hound of the Baskervilles” (“Собака Баскервилей” перевод Н.Волжиной, “Баскервиллар ити”) by Arthur Conan Doyle and its translations in Russian and Uzbek. The words analyzed are numbered by their accordance:

“Holmes was silent, but his little daring glances showed me the interest (1) which he took in our curious companion (2).”

I. a) Interest - c.1425, from Anglo-Fr. interesse "what one has a legal concern in," infl. 15c.by O.Fr. interest "damage," from L. interest "it is of importance, it makes a difference," third pers. sing. present of interesse "to concern," from inter-"between" + esse "to be." Financial and legal senses were in Anglo-Fr. Meaning "curiosity" is late 18c. Interesting meant "important" (1711); later "of interest" (1768).

b) Interest 1) [mass noun] the feeling of wanting to know or learn about something or someone she looked about her with interest 2) [mass noun] money paid regularly at a particular rate for...
the use of money lent, or for delaying the repayment of a debt 3) the advantage or benefit of a person or group.

c) Latin interesse 'differ, be important', from inter- 'between' + esse 'be'. The -t was added partly by association with Old French interest 'damage, loss', apparently from Latin interest 'it is important'. The original sense was "the possession of a share in or a right to something"; hence sense 4 of the noun. Sense 1 of the noun and the verb arose in the 18th cent. Sense 2 of the noun was influenced by Medieval Latin interesse 'compensation for a debtor's defaulting'.

d) Interest ← interesse ← interess ← interessant

I. a) Companion - 13c., from O.Fr. compagnon "fellow, mate," from L.L. companionem (nom. companionio), lit. "broad fellow, messmate," from L. com- "with" + panis "bread." Found first in 6c. Frankish LexSalica, and probably a translation of a Gmc. word (cf. Gothic gahlaiba "messmate"). Replaced O.E. gefera "traveling companion," from faran "go, fare".

b) A person or animal with whom one spends a time of or with whom one travels: his travelling companion.

c) Literally 'one who breaks bread with another', based on Latin com- 'together with' + panis 'bread'.

d) Companion ← compagnonem ← compagnon

e) Companion (historical form) — companion (modern form); suffix -se is omitted and added -t by Latin; Etymological analysis is needed in learning phonetic changes of the words.

II.a) Companion - 13c., from O.Fr. compagnon "fellow, mate," from L.L. companionem (nom. companionio), lit. "broad fellow, messmate," from L. com- "with" + panis "bread." Found first in 6c. Frankish LexSalica, and probably a translation of a Gmc. word (cf. Gothic gahlaiba "messmate"). Replaced O.E. gefera "traveling companion," from faran "go, fare".

b) A person or animal with whom one spends a time of or with whom one travels: his travelling companion.

c) Literally 'one who breaks bread with another', based on Latin com- 'together with' + panis 'bread'.

d) Companion ← compagnonem ← compagnon

e) Companion (historical form) — companion (modern form); Etymological analysis is used in grammar and teaching the development of the English language.

The Russian translation of the sentence: "Холмс сидел молча, но быстрые, мимолетные взгляды, которые он бросал на его царского величества не учинилося"; «быть (esse) между (inter)», > «быть»; отсюда interesse > «быть разница», позже «убыток» и «прибыль». Знач. "особое внимание" развилось (в новых западноевропейских языках) из знач. «выгода», «льгота»;

b) интересовать, -сую, -сешь, ив. кого-что. Возбуждать в ком-л. внимание, любопытство, интерес (1 зн.).

c) As mentioned in part (a) the word "интересовать" came from Latin and adopted to Russian in XVIII century. Therefore its original meaning kept in Russian as "особоевнимание", «выгода», «льгота»;

d) интересоваться, ежедневно, ежедневник, ежедневный, интересующийся, интересующийся; англ. interest и др.

II.b) Собеседник беседа "разговор, поучение", диал. «собранье, пиршество», беседа «легкая летняя постройка, уютная зелень», укр. беседа «беседа», ст.-слав. беседа ло́г, ри́д, о́йлица, болг. беседа, сербохорв. беседа, словен. беседа «слово, речь,» чеш. beseda, польск. biesiada, пир». || Из*bef + *sёda «сидение наружу» со стар.зач.оселено «сидение наружу»; ср. др.-инд. bahis «наружу», bahirdvåram «место перед дверью»; В семантическом отношении Ванстрат сравнивают беседа с др.-исл. Utseta, «сидение наружу в ночное время для гадания, прорицания». Вряд ли правильно сравнивают Брандт и Погодин бе- с лит. дуративной част. be-, против Преображенский и Ильинский, собственные сопоставления которого с бáс, бáхориа, а также с нем. faseln «молодь вздор» принять нельзя.

Извините, но мне требуется больше, чтобы я мог более подробно ответить. Спасибо за понимание.
The etymology of the word “қизиқмоқ” is given in the dictionary in this way:

“1. а) ҚЫЗ (тұр.): қız (ғар.); б) ҚЫЗ- тұрк., аз.; giz- тұр.диал.; кыз- тұр., гаг., көр., көр.т.г. (кыз), кым., көл, көл., н., уй.диал.; кыз-баш; кыз- ж. кыз- тұр.; кыз- (ғар.); қыз- (ғыз-); қыз- (ғыз-)

A.M. Щербак восстановил в праформе долгий гласный киес (як) “ноказаться, краснеть”.

Долгота гласного подтверждается як-формой.

1. жарат, өгөн — во всех источниках;
2. усердие, вобеждение;
3. накалаться, краснеть — тұрк., гаг., көл, көл., н., уй.диал.; ноказать, жече;
гореть — көр.т.г. (+ запылать); загораться;
разгораться — гаг., көл.; нагреваться — тұрк., тұр.диал. аз. (+ согреваться), кыз., н.; делать/быть горячим — гаг.; сделать красным;
4. сердиться — көр.т.г., тұр., як.; плачать, багроветь — як;
2. разгораться, оживляться — тұрк., тұр., көл., тат.; увлечься — тұрк.; вселениться;
стараться, стремиться — тұр.; возбудиться — тұр., аз., гаг.; тат.; быть в возбужденном состоянии — тұр., чув.; входить в азарт — тұрк.; нервничать — уй.диал.; горячиться — тұрк., тұр., гаг., аз., кым., көл, көл., н.; багроветь — як;
3. сердиться — тұр., аз., гаг., көр.к.; раздражаться — тұр., гаг.;
4. спец. мед. температура — тұр., гаг.; разбираться;
5. быть под хмельком — н.; пьянеть — тұр., чув.;
6. преть, гореть — тұр. (о сене, зерне), чув.;
3. накалаться, раскалиться — көр., уй.диал. аз. (+ заливаться). (тат. вост.-тюр.); разгораться — уй.диал. (перен.); гореть; быть горячим;
2. вселениться — аз.; возбудиться — көр., уй.диал.; делаться страстным — уй.;
становиться нетерпеливым — уй.диал.; проявлять интерес — кир.; алт.; усердствовать, прилежать;
3. сердиться (вост.-тюр.);
4. опьянеть — уй.диал.
5. преть, гореть — кир. (о сене) и ряд специальных и единичных значений.

Значения форм второй рубрики и 3 третьей рубрики представлены и в производных формах: тұр. кызыст- “перегреваться, преть”, аз кызыст - “преть, становиться прелям”, саг. кызыст - “стореть от сырости — о сене”, алт. кызыктыр-
“дать сгореть сену – от сырости”. Из специализированных значений отметим чув. хёр-~ тюрк. қыз-“горячнуть”, о котором см. кырку “кислый, пророгоркий”;

◊ Перечень форм и значений глагола қыз- приводит М. Рысгабай. Формы третьей рубрики, вероятно, образованы от қыз- “жар, огонь” при помощи афф. –ын. Та же именная основа қыз представленна и в таких производных, как қызар-< *қыз ар- “краснеть” (см., напр., қызың- тюрк., аз.; қызың- тюрк., гаг., кар.к., кум., кир., кыз., ккал., ног., уйг.-дил., сюг., лоб., алт., (алт. тел., леб., шор., саг., койб., коч.- кир. казан., коман., др.- уйг.- осм., аз., тур., тат.); кызар- уз., уйг.-дил.; кызар- руру.; кызар- хак.; кызар- як. со значением “краснеть” во всех источниках, кроме ног.; “хмельной” вост.; “интерес” уз.; “забавный” ккал., уз., уйг. со значением “горячий” и, возможно, в қызыл “красный” (см. ҚЫЗЫЛ “красный”), хёр.-чув. “накалываться”.

◊ Из производных глагольной основы қыз- распространено:

1. Имя с афф. –тын, напр., қызың- тюрк., аз.; қызың- тюрк., гаг., кум., ккал., ног.; қызың уз., уйг. со значением “горячий” – во всех источниках, кроме ног.; “хмельной” – ног.; и рядом других синонимичных значений.

2. Имя с афф. –к, напр., қызык- тюрк.; қызык- тюрк.-дил., кир., кз., ккал., тат., баш., алт.; қызык уз., уйг. (чаг., вост.-тюрк.); кмдч. чув. (← тюрк.) со значениями: “раскаленный” – уйг.; “горячий” – (“телпий”); “усердный, старательный, старый, интересный” – кир., кз., ккал., тат., баш., уйг., алт., чув. (кир. казан. + “привлекательный, любопытный”); “занимательный” – кир., кз., ккал., уз., уйг., алт.; “забавный” – кир., кз., ккал., тат., баш., уз., чув.; “удивительный” – кир., баш., уйг., алт.; “умение” – тюрк., уйг. уз.; “увлеченное” – тюрк.; “желание” – тюрк.; “расдыми, веселье” (ср. уз. “скоморох, шут, клону”).

3. Глагол с афф. –к, напр., қызык- кир., кз., ккал., ног., тат., уйг.-дил. (алт. тел., саг., койб., кыз., бар., казан. кир. = кз., др.-уийг.). қызык- баш.; қызык- (чаг., вост.-тюрк.) со значениями: “загораться (о глазах)” – ккал.; “соблазнять, прельщаться” – ног., тат., баш.; “иметь удовольствие, иметь охоту делать что-н”; “разохотиться” – кир., кз., алт.; “любоваться” – тюрк., ног.; “загореться” – тюрк., ног.; “быть влюбленным” (“радоваться”); “взвуждаться” – уйг.-дил.; “горячиться, разгорячиться, сердятся” (вост.-тюрк.); “интересоваться” – тюрк., кир., кз., ккал., ног., тат., баш., алт.; и ряд единичных значений, напр., “сгореть от сырости (о сене)”. Уз. қызык заимствовано в тадж. язык.

b) “Қызымк”

1. Диккэт-элтибор бермоқ, диккэт-элтибор билан қарамоқ. 2. Майл, мухаббат кўймоқ; рагботлантирмоқ. 3. Астхойдир киришмоқ, беришмоқ. 4. Ҷавас кўлиб эргашмоқ.

c) The original meaning of the word қизимк ок is “to be hot” and it derived from the word қиз-

d) қызық-қызық > қызықк > қызықктур;

e) The word қизимкок is borrowed into Uzbek from Turkish. Only some vowels are changed. The analysis is used in learning the origin of the word.

II. METHODOLOGY/MATERIAL & METHODS

Aim of Research – comparative, typological, and etymological study of the Russian and Uzbek translation of English works, through various analyses distinguish the historical establishment of the words and the way of their transference into Russian and Uzbek. Object of the Research is English, Russian and Uzbek scholars’ viewpoints. Subject of the Research is “The Hound of the Baskervilles” (“Собака Баскервильей” перевод Н.Волкожиной, “Баскервиллар ити”) by Arthur Conan Doyle and its translations in Russian and Uzbek.

Methods of the Research: In covering the topic historical and genetic, historical-functional, comparative-grammatical and etymological methods have been based on. The research was accomplished on the basis of contemplation of scholars and criteria which were worked out by them. The thesis was carried out under the topics “Lexicography” and “The Etymology of Modern English Vocabulary” in connection with scientific research of Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute.

The results of the research can be implemented in carrying out the research in linguistics, the history of the language and translation studies. The thesis determines the future trend of science to certain extent, that is in future research on the topic “Written Speech Culture” and “Modern Theory of Translation” can be carried out.

The practical importance of the thesis can be identified by the use of its conclusion in teaching “Comparative Typology”, “Linguistic Typology”, “Lexicology”, “Speech Culture”, “Theory of Translation”, “Linguistics”, “Source Study” and “Textual Study” and conducting special courses.

III. CONCLUSION

The analyses indicate that Russian and Uzbek translators tried to keep the sense of the sentence. But the places of the analyzed words were changed depending on their language families.

As Uzbek words belong to the Oltaic family, they have different origin and meanings. English and Russian belong to the same family, therefore meanings and origin of the words similar to each other. Both Russian and Uzbek translators followed the normality of written speech culture.
Impact Factor:

| Source        | Impact Factor |
|---------------|---------------|
| ISRA (India)  | 1.344         |
| ISI (Dubai, UAE) | 0.829       |
| GIF (Australia) | 0.564        |
| JIF           | 1.500         |
| SIS (USA)     | 0.912         |
| PIIH (Russia) | 0.234         |
| ESJI (KZ)     | 1.042         |
| SJIF (Morocco)| 2.031         |
| ICV (Poland)  | 6.630         |
| PIF (India)   | 1.940         |
| IBI (India)   | 4.260         |

References:

1. Chenykh PY (1999) Etymological-historical dictionary of modern Russian language, in 2 V. – M.: The Russian language, 1999. V. I.–II. – 624 p.
2. Dibrova EI, Kasatkin LL, Sheboleva II (1995) Modern Russian Language. – M.: Education: Vlados, 1995. – 208 p.
3. Golovin BN (1977) Introduction into Linguistics. – M.: High school, 1977. – 311 p.
4. Kuznetsov SA (2004) Modern Lexis Dictionary of the Russian Language. – M.: Readers Digest, 2004. – 960 p.
5. (1981) Lexis Dictionary of the Uzbek Language, in 2 V. – M.: The Russian language, 1981. V. 1. – 632 p.
6. Sevortyan EV (1974) Etymological dictionary of Turkic languages. – M.: Science, 1974. – 768 p.
7. Vasmer M (1986) Etymological Dictionary of the Russian Language. – M.: Progress, 1986. V 1 – 4.
8. (2016) ABBYY Lingvo12.
9. (2016) Available: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Etymology (Accessed: 10.12.2016).
10. (2016) Available: www.etymonline.com (Accessed: 10.12.2016).
11. (2016) Available: www.TREtimoloji/NisanyanSözlük.com (Accessed: 10.12.2016).