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HISTORY OF LINGUISTIC TERM: LEXICOGRAPHIC ASPECT

It is stressed the importance of historical study of a term in order to trace its development and to predict further evolution. On the material of grammars, dictionaries and scientific works formal and semantic modifications of the linguistic term are presented. The model of the historical passport of a term is given. It is a full source of information about its evolution and the first step before compiling the historical dictionary of linguistic terms.

Keywords: language history, historical terminology, linguistic term, historical passport of a term, historical dictionary of linguistic terms.

The present study of linguistic terminology should be based on a rich linguistic tradition, on the generalization of the enormous experience of linguistic terms presentation not only in special terminological dictionaries, but also in grammars, scientific and didactic texts, and so on. The study of the linguistic history is intended to help deepen knowledge about its terminology system, enriching terminological dictionary with “retrospective” of a given term, useful for understanding the difficult path that passes the unit of the nomination during its existence. Georges Munnen, the author of the dictionary of French linguistic terms, observed that “the history of linguistics, as well as many other sciences, is a huge cemetery of terminological crews <...> which almost no one traveled. At this cemetery few enter, but visiting it would be very instructive” [8, p. 15 – 16].

The thoughtful use of materials of ancient grammar, dictionaries, and scientific works enables the researcher to elucidate the history of linguistic term and to identify the peculiarities of nominating and semantic development of linguistic concept.

Let us illustrate this by a few examples.

From the standpoint of the retrospective, we will recreate the semantic evolution of terms *буквар*, *азбука*, *граматика*. According to the present terminology, *буквар* is a textbook for beginners, in the 16th century such textbook was called *азбука* or *граматика* (*граматика*, *граматикія*) [2, p. 104 – 105]. V.I. Lukianenko thinks that *буквар* has another meaning than *азбука* [5, p. 25]. However, contemporaries did not make a difference between terms and used the name *азбука* to those publications on the cover page of which were printed *Буквар* (*Bukvar*). Ya.D. Isaievych stressed, that the word *буквар* had a lot of meanings in different texts: alphabet, educated person; grammar textbook [2, p. 105]. O.O. Kuzmynova suggests that the first printed primers of the Church Slavonic language don't have a stable name: Ivan Fedorov gave the name *азбука* to the separate chapter of his textbook *Буквар* (*Bukvar*) written in 1574. Some of the following primers had the title *граматика* (*Grammar*) [3].

The term *буквар* / *букварь* (Lat. *Abecedarium*) was used by M. Smotrytskyi at the beginning of the 17th century. O. Kuzmynova emphasizes that the name *буквар* denoting books for elementary education was taken in Moscow Rus during Nichon's book reforms: since 1657 the Moscow editions have name *Букваръ языка славенска*

(*Bukvar jazyka slavenska*), printed primers from earlier period were called *азбуки*. In the second part of the 17th century in Moskow Rus these names were clearly differentiated – *буквар* was printed textbook for the initial grammar study and *азбука* was mostly handwritten book [3]. M.S. Vashulenko and V.V. Nimchuk stressed that in Ukraine a textbook for writing and reading studies up to the 17th century was called *азбука*, and in the 16th – 17th centuries primers mostly had names *граматика* (grammar) (from which the Ukrainian name for primers was created – *граматка*) [1, p. 59]. In general, three genres emerged from the primitive primer: a primer (a book for elementary education), grammar, and catechism [3]. In the primers, the sections on *prosodium* (*просодія / прозодія*) often contained terminological vocabulary, which explained the names of accents and punctuation marks [3].

Буквар (*Ostrozkyi Bukvar*) printed in 1598 is called *The Book Slovenian in Grammar*, and the titles of Viennese editions by the Mamonich (1618 and 1621) were marked with: “Spelling-book for writing study of Slavonic language”.

Later, the Lviv Brotherhood, which was largely reminiscent of the textbook by Ivan Fedorov, used the same names *буквар* and *граматика*. In 17th – 18th centuries in Ukraine primers were called *граматки* or *граматики*. P. Kulish called his famous primer as *Граматка* (*Hramatka*) printed in 1857 (second edition in 1861) [7].

Grammar manuals give an opportunity to expand our understanding of the range of nominations to denote noun (The first attempt to make a historical dictionary of linguistic terms was made by I.I. Ohienko (Ohienko 1908), but the attraction of a wider array of illustrative material makes it possible to present a complete set of terms *имя* (*Zyzanii* 1596; Smotrytskyi 1619), *имя существительное* (Levytskyi 1918; Holovatskyi 1849; Osadtsa 1876; *Bukvar* 1871), *имя существительное* (Ohonovskyi 1889); *мення речей* (*Naski* gram; Diction. 1893, 1895), *сущникъ* (Gram. 1863; Shashkevych 1865; Diachan 1865), *сущник* (Verkratskyi 1902), *предметовникъ* (Diachan 1865), *именникъ* (Partytskyi 1873; Haraida 1941), *именникъ* (Ohonovskyi 1889), *именник* (Ohrimovych 1900; Gram. 1904; Zaloznyi 1917), *именныкъ* (Tymchenko 1897, 1899), *им'я суще* (Krymskyi 1907), *им'я самостийне* (Krymskyi 1907), *речевик* (Tymchenko 1918), *имення річеве* (Tymchenko 1918), *предметник* (Vukhovanets 2005), *именяк* (Vukhovanets 2005), *именник* (Horetskyi 1929; Diction. 1957; Diction. 1985; Iermolenko 2001; Selivanova 2006; UL 2007; UL 2011). The lexical, orthoepic and spelling variation indicates the grammatists' search of the most successful term, author's terminological preferences due to his belonging to a certain scientific school, ideological guides, subjective factors, etc.

For the complete representation of term history in the unity to its formal and semantic transformations, the model of historical passport of term was worked out. This is the research tool that summarizes source information, time of fixation and regional usage of certain terms. The systematization of such information allows to be used in the dictionary, which will not only reveal the content of term, but also represent the dynamics of its form and semantics, as well as the priorities of linguists in the choice and use of those names. Accordingly, the purpose of the completing such passport determines its structure. The historical passport consists of 5 parts. The example is given below.

	The description	Example
I	A registry term. We use the modern terminological designation, certified in the last edition of encyclopedia <i>Українська мова</i> (<i>Ukrainian Language</i> , 2007).	СИНТАКСИС (UL 2007, p. 615)
II	The most ancient term fixation until the 19 th century, if it is possible to establish it. The source of this period are the first Slavic grammars of the 16 th – 17 th centuries.	<i>Сочиненіє</i> (Gram. 1591, p. 48 – Index 1985, p. 221; Smotrytskyi 1619, p. 128); <i>сунтаžic</i> / <i>сунтаžicъ</i> / (Gram. 1591, p. 48 – Index 1985, p. 221; Zyzanii 1596, p. 71; Smotrytskyi 1619, p. 128); <i>сунтаži(c)</i> (Gram. 1638, p. 58). Contexts: “ <i>Сунтаžic</i> есть третіл часть Грамматики / Славенски <i>Сочиненіє</i> нариаємаа: яже реченія ко осми слова частемъ возносимаа / извѣстнымъ нѣкоимъ чином оучить сочинати / и тѣмъ сокровенъ ихъ разумъ о(t)кривати” (Smotrytskyi 1619, p. 379). “ <i>Сунтаži(c)</i> есть, яже оучить осмъ частій слова сложнѣ съчинати и съве(р)ше(н)и(x) разумъ облавлати” (Gram. 1638, p. 58). ¹
III	The history of nominations, formal and semantic modifications of the term in the 19 th and mid-20 th centuries. We submit, where it is possible, the contexts of use, recorded in grammars, dictionaries and scientific works of the specified period. The selection of the material is carried out through a continuous sample of linguistic works. In addition to all the nominated nominations, we present the contexts of use, in this way, we fix changes in the semantics of the terms.	<i>Сочиненіе</i> (Pavlovskyi 1818, p. 23); <i>сочиненія</i> (Zhukivskyi 1848, p. 246); <i>складніе</i> (Sluhotskyi 1848, p. 188); <i>словосочиненіе</i> (Sluhotskyi 1848, p. 188); <i>наука о реченяхъ</i> (Partytskyi 1873, p. 124); <i>складня</i> (Partytskyi 1873, p. 124); <i>словосочиненіе</i> (Diachan 1865, p. 111); <i>словосочиненіе</i> (Osadtsa 1876, p. 170); Smal-Stotskyi 1893, p. 132; Kotsovskyi 1912, p. 74); <i>складня'</i> (Gram. term. 1917, p. 14; Levytskyi 1918, p. 94; Diction. 1918, p. 443; Tymchenko 1918, p. 5; Zaloznyi 1917, p. 3; Ohienko 1935, p. 4); <i>сінтаксіс</i> (Levytskyi 1918, p. 94); <i>сінтакса</i> (Nakonechnyi 1928, p. 237; Horetskyi 1929, p. 6; Kahanovych 1935, p. 3; Syniavskyi 1941, p. 183; Sherekh 1947, p. 5); <i>сінтаксисъ</i> (Ohienko 1908, p. 67; Haraida 1941, p. 103); <i>сінтаксис</i> (Nechui-Levytskyi 1914, p. 3; Zaloznyi 1917, p. 3; Diction. 1957, p. 156; Bulakhovskyi 1958, p. 8). Contexts: “ <i>Словосочиненіе</i> explores the rules of words combining to express the main thought” (Osadtsa 1876, p. 170); “ <i>Синтаксис</i> or <i>складня</i> is a part of grammar about word relation in the utterance” (Zaloznyi 1917, p. 3); “ <i>Синтаксис</i> studies all types of word connection into groups <...> the subject is to study features which depict dominant example of word connection (so called word-combinations) to each language and word-combinations from which completed parts of thought (sentences) are created, which are the base for complex sentence more biggest syntactic units” (Bulakhovskyi 1958, p. 8); “ <i>Синтаксис</i> –

		the doctrine of phrases and sentences, that is, the section of grammar, which studies ways of combining words and their placement in phrases and sentences, the structure of the sentence and its constituent parts, structural types of sentences, their meanings and conditions of use" (Diction. 1957, p. 156).
IV	Present term fixation. The source base is presented by works that fixes the codified term use. We use primarily dictionaries of linguistic terms.	<p>The present situation with Ukrainian syntactic term system is marked by stability. We can find term <i>синтаксис</i> (syntax) (Vyhovanets 1993, p. 3–6; Selivanova 2006, p. 543; UL 2007, p. 615 etc.) and it's historical forms <i>синтакса</i> (syntaksa), <i>складня</i> (skladnia) (UL 2007, p. 614, 628).</p> <p>Contexts: “<i>Синтаксис</i> (Greek <i>syntaxis</i> – construction, combination, order) – 1) grammatical structure of sentences and phrases and ways of combining words into them, as well as rules for the sentences and phrases creation and functioning (<i>syntax of language</i>); 2) “The section of grammar that studies the grammatical structure of sentences and phrases, their types, functions and features of use, the role of words in them” (UL 2007, p. 615); “<i>Синтаксис</i> – the linguistic study focused on the means and methods of developing a coherent speech” (Syntax 2013, p. 9); <i>синтаксис</i> (C.) частин мови (прислівних зв'язків, словосполучення), C. речення, актуальний C., C. тексту (UL 2007, p. 615); C. слова, C. словосполучення, C. речення, C. конструкцій, більших за речення (Pliushch 2004, p. 90); “малий” C.: C. синтаксеми, C. словосполучення; “великий” C.: C. простого речення, C. складного речення, C. тексту (Nyivaniuk 1999, p. 4); C. складного цілого, C. зв'язного мовлення, C. тексту, гіперсинтаксис, суперсинтаксис, макросинтаксис, C. словосполучення, C. речення (Selivanova 2006, p. 545); комунікативний C., стилістичний C., C. тексту, когнітивний C., семантичний C., генеративний C. (Selivanova 2006, p. 546); прагматичний C., дериваційний C. (Zahnitko 2011, p. 619); експресивний C. (Zahnitko 2011, p. 820); структурний C. (Zahnitko 2011, p. 606); функціональний C. (Zahnitko 2011, p. 416); статичний C., C. частин мови, C. аморфний, C. глибинний, C. дистрибутивний, C. зіставний, C. конструктивний, C. логіко-граматичний, C. номінативний, C. синтагматичний, C. функційний (Diction. 2012, p. 277, 278).</p>
V	Research comments on the trends of form and semantics of the analyzed term.	Given below

Research comments on the trends of form and semantics of the term under consideration can be formed on the base of this passport. We make following conclusions on the given material:

In the second zone, Syntax is presented as a component of grammar, along with Spelling, Etymology and Prosody. The first Slavic grammars record phonetic variability *сұнтағіс* / *сұнтағісъ*; *сұнтағіс* and *сұнтағи(c)*. The competition of specific and borrowed shows the use of terms *сочиненіе* and *сұнтағіс* / *сұнтағісъ* / *сұнтағи(c)*. Contexts of use illustrate the development of the theory of syntactic relation.

In the third zone, the variability is widely represented. In the sources of the 19th century Russian-language variants predominate: *сочинение*, *сочиненія*, *словосочинение*, *словосочиненъе*, *словосочиненъс*, also the influence of the Polish language – *складніе*, *складнія* is notable. In the works of the first half of the 20th century nominations of the Greek origin are functioning: *синтаксисъ*, *синтаксис*, *сінтаксіс*, *сінтакса*, and also Polish with a stress on the last syllable: *складніѧ*. Consequently, the creation of the term was accompanied by Russian, Polish and Greek influence. According to the name *сінтакса* we note the desire of the grammarians to give the Greek nomination for the Ukrainian character and to increase interest in their own achievements. The history of nominations reflects the linguists' priorities in the particular term choosing. Term contexts show different understanding of the concept nature, as well as the expansion of semantics, which leads to increase in number of derivative terms. In particular, there are nominations for designating the research direction and the division according to the central syntactic unit.

Materials of such terminological passports give an opportunity to complete articles to the historical dictionary of linguistic terms of the Ukrainian language, which will be a comprehensive guide not only on the history of the given terminology, but also on the complete history of the Ukrainian scientific language. Here is an example of such article:

Граматика – in the Old Slavonic language, from which term entered the Old East Slavic, is certified in the form *граматикиꙗ*. From Greek *γραμματική* – “grammar (art), writing and reading study”, in which the word *γραμματική* is a singular form of feminine gender from the adjective *γραμματικός* “deals with reading and writing”, derivative from *γράμμα* “letter” (Etymolog., p. 582 – 583). The first fixation in the book *Житіє Феодосія Печерського* (*Zhytie Feodosiia Pecherskoho*): “изволи... дати сѧ на обучение бжествыныхъ книгъ. юдиному от обучитель ако же и створи. и вскорѣ извише всѧ граматикиꙗ и ако же всѣмъ чюдити сѧ о премудрости и разоумѣ дѣтища. и оскорѣмъ юго обучениї” [6, p. 11 – 12]; in the life story of Kostiantyn (Kyryl) Filosof *грамотикиꙗ* (Rus. Diction, p. 118 – 119]. It was first used in *Буквар* (*Bukvar*) by Ivan Fedorov in Ukraine (*граматикиꙗ*) in 1574 [4, p. 493 – 494], in the second edition – *грамматика*. It was used to denote letters of the alphabet, writings, fictions; in 16th century – textbook for initial grammar study, from which the Ukrainian name of the primer was formed – *граматка*. Later the name *граматика* was used to denote short comments to an old texts, grammar classification of words, spelling, synonymy, Orthoepy, some sections of Philosophy and literary criticism. Meletiy Smotrytskyi defined the following Grammar components: Spelling, Etymology, Syntax and Prosody, that is, rules of Versification (Smotrytskyi 1619). In the second part of 19th century the term *мовниця*

(Levchenko 1861) and *письменниця* (Iefymenko 1862) were proposed except the borrowing one. But they weren't taken to the Ukrainian language. Considering of Grammar as a science that teaches to write and speak correctly by a certain language lasted until the second half of 19th century. The tradition to distinguish Phonetics as a part of Grammar was preserved in linguistics for a long period – from the time of the appearance of the first grammar until the middle of the 20th century. In the present linguistic *граматика* (grammar) is – 1. Structure of language, that is, the system of morphological units, categories and forms, syntactical units and categories, word-building units and ways of word formation. 2. Section of linguistics, which studies the grammatical structure of language (Vyhovanets 2007, p. 113). Modern grammar combines two linguistic disciplines – morphology and syntax (by the middle of the twentieth century grammar also involved the word formation, and the Prague school allocated in grammar all subsystems of speech, except phonological).

We conclude that the way of the history of term representation proposed in this report can be used to study the historical retrospective of any branch terminology.

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