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DESCRIPTION OF GERMAN LANGUAGE DICTIONARIES

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: The functioning of language is associated with the disappearance of certain words, with the emergence of new ones, with the change in the meaning or stylistic status of words. Each of the ways of developing the vocabulary of the German language has its own characteristics. The paper draws attention to these features. The paper describes verbal neoplasms not registered in dictionaries until the middle of the 20th century, selected from the texts of the German newspapers "Süddeutsche Zeitung", "Frankfurter Allgemeine", "Der Spiegel", "Joe", "Alles für die Frau", "GEO" and others. The study considers the linguistic material of some dictionaries published in the second half of the 20th and the beginning of the 21st centuries, including dictionaries of colloquial youth vocabulary. So, the main idea of this article is to highlight the peculiarities of word formation in German linguistics through the history.

INTRODUCTION

Theory of dictionary management. Time and money. The staff. Editorial work. Publishing the dictionary: Online dictionaries. Selected bibliography. Types of dictionary The first modern dictionary in a European language, the 'Vocabolario degli Accademici della Crusca', started in circa 1590, was the work of 35 academics (listed by Parodi 1974:70&72) who not only worked for free, but also contributed to their expenses: An academic could be reprimanded by his colleagues for the late consignment of work or for not having paid his dues (ibidem: 47&48). The project underwent numerous modifications, its direction changed many times, the structure of the entries was discussed

incollegiate meetings and evolved notably. The De Schryver, G.-M./Prinsloo, D. J. (2000b): Dictionary-Making Process with 'Simultaneous Feed-back' from the Target Users to the Compilers. In: Heid, U./Evert, S./Lehmann, E./Rohrer, C. (eds.), Proceedings of the Ninth EURALEX International Congress. Stuttgart, 197&209. Storrer, A. (1998): Hypermedia-Wörterbücher: Perspektiven für eine neue Generation elektronischer Wörterbücher. In: Wiegand, H. E. (ed.), Wörterbücher in der Diskussion III. Tübingen, 106&131. Storrer, A. (2001): Digitale Wörterbücher als Hypertexte: Zur Nutzung des Hypertextkonzepts in der Lexikographie. In: Lemberg, I./Schröder, B./Storrer, A. (eds.), Chancen und Perspektiven computergestützter Lexikographie. Tübingen, 54&69. Storrer, A./Freese, K. (1996): Wörterbücher im Internet. In: Deutsche Sprache 24, 1996, 97&136. Wiegand, H. E. (1999): Wörterbuchforschung. Untersuchungen zur Wörterbuchbenutzung, zur Theorie, Geschichte, Kritik und Automatisierung der Lexikographie. 1. Teilband. Berlin/New York. Zgusta, L. (1971): Manual of Lexicography. The Hague. Annette Klosa, Mannheim (Germany) academics encountered numerous difficulties, not least of which was to find the funds to print this large volume, which finally saw the light of day in 1612 (in an admirably short time compared to the modern day), and maintains its preeminent position both in the history of the Italian language and of European lexicography as a whole. Today, this is no longer a workable model, even though initiatives based on the liberal collaboration of scholars do still exist: for example the LEI, the work of a community of university contributors, for the most part Italian (with editorial offices throughout Italy), under the directorship of the charismatic Max Pfister (now with Wolfgang Schweickard working alongside) of Saarbrücken University. The LEI, however, has been fundamentally a rigorous lexicographical and organisational project since its inception (April 2004). This is exactly what we expect from a dictionary today. As it will always be a large-scale work, both in terms of size.

Word formation is the most important way of enriching the vocabulary of the language. The basic methods of word formation include: changing the root of the word, changing the word from one lexical-grammatical class to another, compounding, prefixing, and suffixation. However, the mentioned word formation methods differ in their degree of productivity.

It is noted that German language has a different way of word formation. In nouns to productive ways of word formation are compounding, prefixing, suffixing, and model derivation of the implicit: the verb—prefixation, compounding and derivation; adjectives—suffixes, word prefixation. It should also pay attention to grammar, morphology, syntax and semantics of the language-pending system of word formation in the German language, because derivation is included in the morphology taken into account its relationship with the vocabulary and semantics, so we need to pay attention to developments in this

semantic phenomenon, word formation morpheme based on certain values. There are many features in the grammar of the German language. But the system of word formation of the German language is very similar to the system of word formation in other languages. This paper analyzed all these studies in a comparative form and drew attention to some controversial results of them. Based on the whole system of word formation, it should be noted that in German the main role in word formation is played by composing, which remains the leading way of word formation in the German language at the moment.

Prefixation is the same, as well as composing, a very ancient, but productive way of word formation. It should be noted that almost all available prefixes are produced in modern German. Suffixation can also be classified as productive way of word formation in modern German. However, despite a number of features that combine the suffix and half-suffix, one can speak of visible advantages in word formation of half suffixes before suffixes.

First, many variants of extended suffixes are unproductive, for example -aner, -aster, -iener, -eiser, -ianer, -iter, -ner, -ser, etc. Secondly, semi-suffixes that retain a part of the deep semantic structure (biological gender, etc.), are more informative, and the main purpose of communication is the transfer of information. Unlike suffixation, word formation by changing the root as an independent way is unproductive in modern language, although words formed in this way are very numerous.

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