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LEXICOGRAPHICAL STUDIES ON THE SOUTHWESTERN DIALECTS OF THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE

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Abstract. The paper deals with the issue of compiling the Southwestern dialect dictionaries. A *survey* of the history of the dialect dictionaries from the *mid-nineteenth century* to the present is given. The scientific background and principles of compiling the dictionaries in question are analyzed. Special attention is given to dictionary register, dictionary entry structure, description of semantic properties of registered words, illustrative material, word passport.

It has been established that many aspects of the Hutsul dialects are reflected in different lexicographical works, though a big academic dictionary still needs to be written. There exist big differential dictionaries of the Boyko, Bukovynian, Upper Dniestrian dialects. The Transcarpathian and Lemko dialects are less closely studied in this respect. There have been carried out some lexicographical studies of the Podillian, Pokuttian, Southern Volynian dialects and the dialects of the Sian river basin; further research is certainly needed to provide a firm basis for compiling dictionaries of these dialects.

Keywords: dialect, dialect dictionary, lexicographical study, dictionary entry, exemplification, dialect lexicon, dialect phraseme, Southwestern dialect.

The first attempts at lexicographical study of the Southwestern dialect lexicon were made between the 1840s and the 1860s. The first short glossaries of dialect words were added to popular science researches in the field of ethnography. They contained dialect words of a particular region or even a particular village and their equivalents in either Ukrainian or Polish, or German. For instance, in his work on Hutsul culture published first in the Czech language (1838), then in Russian (1942) and in Polish (1844), I. Vahylevych provided the first glossary of the Hutsul dialect words; some of them are used in a broad range of dialects spoken in the Carpathians and at their foothills. In 1862-1863, *‘Вечерниці’* Magazine published a number of reading materials on the lexicon of the Ukrainian dialects used in Galician villages; the data were collected by I. Maruha in the villages of Zhovkiv District, by I. Lopatynskyi in the village of Porohy, Stanislav District, and by I. Kobrynskyi in the village of Kosmach, Kolomyia District. In 1870, A. Kremer published a concise dictionary of words and expressions used by the Poles of Podollia region. Two years later, K. Mykhalchuk and P. Chubynskyi’s dictionary of Poldollian lexical regionalisms in the language of the Ukrainian Poles came out of print.

Between the end of the 19th century and the late 1930s, the lexicon of the majority of the Southwestern dialects was being worked on. For instance, alongside the dictionaries by I. Vahylevych and I. Kobrynskyi, the concise dictionaries by I. Ohonovskyi (published in *‘Pravda’* Magazine in 1879), by Ia. Gregorovych (who added it to his Hutsul region travel guide book, 1880), and by B. Kobylianskyi

(published as the appendix to his paper *‘Гуцульський говір і його відношення до говору Покуття’* (‘The Hutsul Dialect and Its Relation to the Dialect of Pokuttia’), 1928) present the Hutsul dialect lexicon. The Boyko dialect lexicon was systematized in the works by S. Pasichynskyi (1872), I. Hotskyi (1902), I. Svientsitskyi (1890; 1913), Iu. Kmit (1931; 1934). Some concise dictionaries of the Lemko dialect were compiled by a scholar who adopted the pseudonym of Rusyn-Lemko (1872), by I. Verkhratskyi (1894; 1902), M. Pryimak (1934), F. Kokovskyi (1935), I. Buhera (1935). In the appendices added to ethnographic and dialectological works by A. Semenovych (1896; 1909; 1911), I. Verkhratskyi (1899), M. Kyrychenko (1937), lexicon of the Transcarpathian dialects are presented. Some papers have appendices containing the glossaries of the Upper Dniestrian dialects. The first work to be mentioned here is the *‘словарець’* (glossary) added to the monograph on the Batiuk dialect by I. Verkhratskyi (1912), concise dictionaries of the Zhovkiv District dialect published by I. Ohienko (1934) and H. Kolodii (1937; 1938), and that of Pokuttia by I. Velyhorskyi (1935) [9].

These concise dictionaries are a valuable source of old dialect lexicon of different regions (many of the registered lexemes went out of use in modern dialects), still they have their limitations: They lack underlying scientific principles of arrangement; the material has not been chosen systemically, which results in incompleteness; the semantic descriptions of words are somewhat primitive and inconsistent; there are no grammatical and stylistic references; often, the stress is not marked. The scope of lexicographical material ranges from several dozen to several hundred words, mostly nouns, the number of dialect words which belong to other parts of speech is limited.

Though some of these works, for instance, the concise dictionaries by I. Verkhratskyi and B. Kobylanskyi, are distinguished by the use of basic scientific principles and approaches to systematization of the lexicon. These dictionaries present the results of long-term fieldwork, direct contact with dialect native speakers, of attempts to systemically observe the evolution of dialects and to study them purposefully and consistently. It should be admitted though that they are but appendices added to certain dialectological researches; quite painstaking they might be, but these works are not lexicographical studies in their own right.

Complex and systemic research into Southwestern dialects, the Hutsul dialect in particular, began in the 1930s, one of its tasks being to compile a dialect dictionary. Ya. Yaniv, who was deeply interested in the Hutsul dialect, drew up a special questionnaire – a list of questions concerning the semantics of dialect words – to collect lexical material for a future dictionary. In 1936, *‘Тимчасовий питальник з гуцульської лексики’* (‘The Hutsul Lexicon Provisional Questionnaire’) was published; it contained 1.400 unnumbered words and, in some cases, concepts grouped into 24 uneven classes such as ‘Family, next of kin, kinship, etc.’, ‘Weddings, dances, birth, baptism, [also] musical instruments’, ‘Body and its parts, [also those of animals]’, ‘Maladies and medicines’ and so forth. Alongside this research, S. Hrabets, and F. Levandovskyi collected data using a different, so called ‘regular’ questionnaire listing 400 questions. Applying this method, Ianiv collected enormous amount of field material; to this corpus he added the material of a Hutsul dictionary (compiled by him on the basis of V. Shukhevych’s work *‘Гуцульщина’* (‘The Hutsul Land’)) and a number of words taken from various ethnological publications. Yaniv had died before his dictionary was published; it was only in 2006 that Ia. Riger, who used Ianiv’s manuscript, published *‘Słownik huculski’* [24, p. 7-24]. This work noticeably stands out among the contemporary dialect dictionaries. In it, one can find lexicographical interpretation of about 9.000 Hutsul dialect words; it quite adequately reflects the style of life, traditions, nature, industries, material and spiritual culture, folk art of the Hutsuls. The dictionary entry includes a detailed description of the semantic properties of a word, an illustrative text, a dialect word, if it is registered in scientific ethnographic sources, and a word passport. The semantic interpretation and transliteration of the headwords is presented in the Polish language. Actually, it is the first dialect dictionary and the most complete one in terms of lexicographical study of the Hutsul dialect lexicon. ‘Its value is increased by the fact that the presented material was collected almost a century ago; many of the words registered in the dictionary have gone out of use and might have been lost forever for Ukrainian and Slavic dialectology’ [6, p. 100].

In the 1970s, Ia. Zakrevska initiated the writing of a complete academic dictionary of the Hutsul dialects. Its lexical card index was compiled on the basis of field research records made in the Hutsul region, card indexes and private archives of researchers and admirers of the Hutsul word, contemporary handwritten records.

Those materials allowed H. Huzar, Ya. Zakrevska, U. Yedlinska, V. Zelenchuk, and N. Khobzei to compile a concise dictionary of the Hutsul dialects, which was the first stage of the work on a complete academic dictionary [5]. This lexicographical work is 'a popular science school dictionary for educational purposes, also meant for the general public' [5, p. 3]. It presents more than 6.000 Hutsul dialect words no longer used in the Ukrainian literary language. Taking into account their target readers, the authors use spelling to highlight the phonetic distinctions of the dictionary headwords rather than provide their transcription. The dictionary entry is not so complete as that of a large academic dictionary; nevertheless the work has its strengths: word meanings are explained through the use of literary lexical equivalents (if any) or descriptively; an entry may contain some information on the grammatical properties of a word (the Genitive case endings for declinable nouns, special marks for indeclinable nouns, pluralia/singularia tantum forms). Occasionally, an illustration, the phonetic transcription and localization of the record are provided to explain a word's use in dialect speech.

The concise Hutsul dialect dictionary was published four years prior to Ya. Yaniv's dictionary; it became a noticeable event in school didactics and Ukrainian dialectology. Both dictionaries contain valuable information on the features of the Hutsul dialect lexicon, give professional interpretation of the meaning of many Hutsul words and, taking a broader view on the subject, of the Carpathian lexical localisms.

The next stage in compiling a complete academic dictionary of the Hutsul dialect was *'Гуцульські світи: Лексикон'* ('The Hutsul Worlds: Lexicon') by N. Khobzei, T. Yastremska, O. Simovych and H. Dydyk-Meush [21]. The concept of its format of the work was changed: the authors used a different lexicographical approach to the study of the Hutsul dialects. The emphasis was placed upon the word as a phenomenon of culture, which involved certain structural rearrangement of the dictionary. It concerned the exemplification of the registered words in the first place. In the dictionary, the description of the semantic properties of a word is followed by extensive texts taken from different sources; in addition to exemplifying a word's meaning, these texts provide diverse culturological information about a word's referent in the Hutsul linguistic worldview. The culturological approach justifies the inclusion of phrasemes, proverbs and sayings in many dictionary entries. Added to semantic descriptions and texts that illustrate meanings of the words, these items present the Hutsul dialect lexicon as a unique linguistic and cultural phenomenon. The pronunciation of the registered words is presented through their spelling, the illustrative texts also help here; the dialect pronunciation is slightly modified so as to meet the literary standards. In each word, the stressed syllable is marked; the description of the grammatical properties of a word is provided in an entry.

According to the authors, 'lexicon is but a fragment, a small part of a more ambitious lexicographical work, actually, a pilot project on some of its aspects' [21, p.14].

The ultimate objective of the on-going study of the dialect lexical-semantic system is writing a complete academic dictionary of the Hutsul dialects; though, it does not exclude the study of particular aspects of the Hutsul lexicon which are overlooked in traditional lexicographical representations of the phenomenon. For instance, to what extent and in what way the Hutsul dialect is used in fiction, what part of the lexicon and what semantic and thematic groups of dialect words are best presented in it – these and other issues are of great importance for Ukrainian dialectology, the history of the Ukrainian literary language, the history of Ukrainian literature. To answer these questions, the scholars of Vasyl Stefanyk Precarpathian National University started their work on the dictionary *'Гуцульська діалектна лексика в українській художній мові'* ('The Hutsul Dialect Lexicon in the Language of Ukrainian Belles-Lettres'). The dictionary is designed as a lexicographical study of the Hutsul dialect lexicon in the 19th-21st century Ukrainian literature. Several factors account for the need and importance of such a dictionary. The Hutsul dialect has a long tradition of being used in fiction and, from among other Ukrainian dialects, is best represented in it; hence the need for a reference book to help a reader to

understand the meanings of dialect words because even the eleven-volume explanatory dictionary of the Ukrainian language and other, fuller, dictionaries, which follow it, (with some minor exception) do not contain dialect lexicon, and the available dictionaries of the Hutsul dialect are scarce and far from covering the scope of dialect lexicon. For modern Ukrainian studies, the need for the dictionary in question is also determined by the importance of the information about the dialect lexicon segment used in the language of fiction, about the most representative semantic and thematic groups of dialect words, about the style of the authors, who use the Hutsul dialect lexicon in their fiction, about the interaction of the Ukrainian literary language and the Hutsul dialect, about using dialect words in literary text as a specific contact between dialect and literary forms of the Ukrainian language. Last but not least, the dictionary may become a valuable source of information for scholars who work on the compilation of the complete Hutsul dialect dictionary.

An index of the Hutsul dialect words has been compiled for the purpose of drawing up the dictionary register and collecting illustrative materials. It is based on the works of more than 100 authors, from Iu. Fedkovych to contemporary writers [7, p. 42-45]. The following principles have been applied to identify and list words: a lexeme is non-standard, it is absent from the available literary language dictionaries or marked as *διαλ.* (dialect), it is registered in the available Hutsul dialect dictionaries, the analysis of the form and meaning of a lexeme proves its belonging to the Hutsul dialect. It should be noted that the dictionary register contains both the Hutsul lexicon and that of other Southwestern dialects.

'The Hutsul Dialect Lexicon in the Language of Ukrainian Belles-Lettres' is being designed as an explanatory dictionary of specific nature. The definition of a registered lexeme will reflect not the full range of its semantic properties as a component of the dialect lexical-semantic system, but the meaning adopted by the literary language. To the best of my knowledge, it will be the first dictionary of a dialect used in literary texts; it will demonstrate, among other things, which of the Hutsul dialect words are used in fiction and what meanings they have.

One of the basic tasks in compiling the dictionary is researching into the semantics of dialect words. As far as semantics is concerned, the specific nature of the dictionary requires complementing, expanding, and improving the system of methods of meaning presentation as compared to that used in conventional explanatory and dialect dictionaries. It can be achieved through the use of additional complementary components. They will make it possible (a) to answer the question what segments of the Hutsul dialect lexicon have been adopted by the language of fiction, which groups are best represented, what semantemes are realized, and what their recurrence is and (b) to establish the degree to which a Hutsul dialect word is incorporated into the semantic sphere of the language of fiction, the artistic value of a dialect lexeme in a text, its cognitive and cultural content and specific ethnographic nature.

Another essential task of the dictionary is to find out and describe meanings and semantic shades of the Hutsul dialect lexemes in literary texts. Such a description is the result of a careful and close study of the dialect words used in fiction.

The semantic description of lexicon in the dictionary reflects the meanings and semantic shades revealed in literary texts, which is why in a number of cases they may deviate from those presented in other Hutsul dialect dictionaries; for the same reason, the entries of the dictionary in question may be perceived as fragmentary; the sequence of meanings and semantic shades, as random. On the other hand, the dictionary will contain lexemes and semantic components which are not to be found in other dialect dictionaries, though they are used in literary texts.

Phrasemes are also registered in the dictionary. The nature of 'The Hutsul Dialect Lexicon in the Language of Ukrainian Belles-Lettres' dictionary predetermines a specific way in which the Hutsul dialect phrasemes are presented. The dictionary resists the traditional principles according to which phraseology is treated in Ukrainian explanatory and phraseological dictionaries. A phraseme containing a Hutsul dialect word is placed at the end of the word's dictionary entry; the phraseme is presented as a new paragraph and marked with a rhombic sign, as in explanatory dictionaries. In other

cases, when a phraseme has a dictionary entry for itself, entry, a reader is to be guided by the phraseme's headword.

The definition of a word / phraseme is followed by appropriate illustrative material, the contextual use of a registered unit helping to reveal its semantics. Citations from literary sources illustrate both the semantics and the peculiarities of a word's use. The scope of illustrative material is determined by this principle.

The illustrative part of the dictionary entry will also contain information about the frequency and specifics of a dialect word's use in literature because it is based on a selection of contexts from all the authors who used the word in question in their books. Such a system of exemplification makes it possible to estimate the demand for a Hutsul dialect word and to specify meanings in which it is used by different authors and in Ukrainian literature in general.

The dialect word passport presupposes reference to the title of a book, the author and the page on which it is to be found.

A systematic lexicographical study of other southwestern dialects (Boyko, Lemko, Bukovynian, Upper Dniestrian in the first place) based on appropriate scientific principles began after World War II. These dictionaries, as well as the Hutsul dialect dictionary by Ya. Yaniv, are based on the differential principle, i.e. they contain only the words which differ from those of the modern Ukrainian literary language.

An in-depth lexicographical research into the Boyko dialect lexicon was undertaken by M. Onyshkevych; to the extensive material obtained by him or under his guidance on lexicographic expeditions in 1945-1962, he added the material of the abovementioned concise Boyko dialect dictionaries. For his dictionary, the scholar worked out the underlying scientific principles [11; 12] and published an extract (letter B) for general discussion [13, p. 61-101]. The posthumous two-volume edition of the Boyko dialect dictionary by M. Onyshkevych was published by the Department of Dialectology, O. O. Potebnia Institute of Linguistics, the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine in 1984.

The dictionary list of the registered words contains units whose phonetic, grammatical and semantic features are different from those of the words of modern Ukrainian literary language. The meanings of dialect words are presented through their literary equivalents; in the absence of such equivalents, through descriptions or citations from written sources. The dictionary entry presents the localization of a dialect word – the abbreviation for a populated area or region where it is used, its phonetic, morphological and stress pattern variants. If a dialect word is a constituent of a phraseme, the latter is described in the word entry. Lexicalized derivatives and other variants which are semantically distinct from their literary equivalents are presented as separate dictionary entries. All the words are registered; references and illustrations (borrowed from different written sources or obtained as field material) are provided. Lexical parallels with other languages are drawn for borrowings and words whose sound form is close to that of a word in a foreign language. By lexicographical standards, the dictionary is one of the best and the most complete work (it contains about 17.000 dictionary entries and over 13.000 variants) among the Southwestern dialect dictionaries.

In the 1950s, the University of Chernivtsi scholars started purposeful work on compiling the dictionary of the Bukovynian dialects. A tailor-made questionnaire programme was worked out [16]; the Department of the Ukrainian language undertook annual dialectological expeditions; the dictionary catalogue was compiled on the basis of the collected material. In 1971, they started publishing separate volumes [10]. Unfortunately the work stopped after the 16th volume had been published through no fault of the authors. Nonetheless, the lexical catalogue of the dictionary was being enriched and the work on the dictionary went on. It took fifty years to accomplish the task; in 2005, *Словник буковинських говірок* ('The Dictionary of the Bukovynian Dialects') edited by N. V. Huivaniuk and K. M. Lukianiuk was published [19, p. 5-10]. As it is rightly pointed out by P. Hrytsenko, 'Today we can state that the authors of the Dictionary, having refused from publishing it in the separate volume format and completed their work as a whole, have made a significant contribution to the lexicographical processing of the material, including the parts published previously. Processing the

dictionary as a unified text made it possible to treat every lexeme as an integral part of the dictionary register, to perfect and extend the already published materials' [4, p. 4].

'The Dictionary of the Bukovynian Dialects' contains 11.816 words from 227 localities of Chernivtsi Oblast. Being a differential dialect dictionary, it follows a unified pattern to provide lexicographical interpretation only of the words which are not used in the Ukrainian literary language or of those with distinct semantic, structural or grammatical features.

The dictionary entry contains a headword, whose stressed syllable is marked, a literary language equivalent which provides the semantic description of the word or, in the absence of such an equivalent, a broad definition of the word, the localization of the dialect word with the help of abbreviations for the areas where the word is used, and an example to illustrate the word's use in dialect speech. Grammatical characteristics are provided in accordance with the part-of-speech classification of a headword. For nouns, the gender and the Genitive case endings are provided (for pluralia tantum nouns, those of the genitive case, plural). For some words, the perfect aspect variants are registered. The most popular dialect forms of reciprocal verbs with *си, ся* particles (the latter being a feature of the Eastern Bykovynian dialects) are provided in a dictionary entry. Substantivized adjectives and adverbs are marked as *субст.*, indeclinable notional words, as *незм.* A functional word may be marked as *прійм., спол., частка, виг.* depending on a part-of-speech class to which they belong. A number of words have stylistic markings such as *ірон., лайл., згруб., знев., фам., etc.*

P. Hrytsenko expressed his high opinion of the approach adopted by the editors, 'The Dictionary is highly advantageous in terms of, firstly, the degree of completeness of its register; secondly, the full presentation of the semantic and formal structure of each lexeme; thirdly, localization of its material. The desire to fully represent the lexical aspect of the dialects, within differential boundaries, is clearly manifested in 'The Dictionary of the Bukovynian Dialects'. So, a reader will find in it quite a few unique lexemes (whose equivalents are registered neither in other lexicographical sources, nor in any linguistic atlases) as well as semantic and formal localisms. At present, 'The Dictionary of the Bukovynian Dialects' is the completest source of information about the lexicon and semantics of these dialects, and about the unique local culture of Bukovyna. It is a qualitatively new attempt to represent vast and valuable linguistic and ethnic and cultural material' [4, p. 4].

The lexicographical study of the Lemko dialect proves to be a difficult pursuit since the native dialect speakers were uprooted from the lands they had inhabited historically and dispersed over a wide area of other dialects. Collection of the material, formation of the catalogue and compilation of a preliminary version of the dictionary were done by amateurs, language lovers, which is why a certain amount of editing had been required prior to the publication. The full credit for publishing '*Короткий словник лемківських говірок*' ('The Concise Dictionary of Lemko Dialects') in 2004 has to be given to P. Pyrtei, a language teacher born in the Lemko region; to the staff of O. O. Potebnia Institute of Linguistics and of the Institute of the Ukrainian Language, the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine [14, p.4-13].

In its published format, the dictionary meets all editing and publishing standards set for differential dialect dictionaries by the Department of Dialectology. More than 8.000 entries are presented in the dictionary, each one contains semantic description of the headword through its Ukrainian literary language equivalent; in the absence of such an equivalent, a short description of a referent – a real-life object or notion – is provided; an entry also includes explanation of some grammatical features of the word (the gender and the Genitive case, singular endings for nouns; the first and second person, singular forms for verbs; in particular cases, the full paradigm of a verb). The use of many dialect words in speech are exemplified too. As to the word passport, the names of the collectors of material are provided in the dictionary, which makes it possible to roughly localize a lexeme.

Recently, another Lemko dialect dictionary has been published; it is compiled by Ihor Duda, a native speaker and a great lover of the dialect [8]. It is an ambitious work containing 26.000 entries. However, amateurish approach and the lack of proper linguistic editing criteria somewhat diminish scientific value of the dictionary. Its underlying principles differ from those of other dialect dictionaries. A dictionary entry contains a literary language lexeme and one or (in the majority of cases) more

Lemko dialect lexical equivalents. It is actually a Ukrainian-Lemko dialect translation dictionary. The requirement of providing the Genitive case, singular endings for nouns and the finite forms of the verbs not always met; the dictionary lacks the word passport. Homonyms are somewhat asystemically put on the list of the registered words. Regretfully, the Lemko dialect phrasemes are not presented in either the dictionary by I. Duda, nor in that by P. Pyrtei. To a degree, this is compensated by two phraseological dictionaries of the Lemko dialects. One of them presents the phrasemics of the Eastern Slovakia Lemko dialects [3], the other, mainly of the Northern Lemko dialects [20]. Both dictionaries are based on the principles of lexicographical study of dialect phrasemes. The Lemko phrasemes corpus of the former contains about 2.300 units, that of the latter, 2600. The phrasemes are listed according to their key words arranged in alphabetical order; for each phraseme, a description of its semantic properties, an example and passport are provided. Concise dictionaries of rare words (phrasemes' constituents) add to the usefulness of the dictionaries since some of them are not registered in popular Lemko dialects dictionaries; additionally, such words may have some semantic distinctions. So far, we do not have a complete dictionary of the Lemko dialects, still the abovementioned works have laid a sound foundation for such a project.

The Upper Dniestrian dialects are also the object of close lexicographical studies. For a quarter of a century, H. F. Shylo had been collecting field material, to which he added data borrowed from different sources published by other researchers of the Upper Dniestrian dialects. H.F. Shylo compiled a card index of about 100.000 units and worked out the principles of processing the material. His *'Наддністрянський регіональний словник'* ('The Upper Dniestrian Regional Dictionary') was published in 2008, some time after his death. L. Poliuha and N. Khobzei, the editors of H.F. Shylo's work, preserved the author's achievements and basic principles ('some changes in the lexicographical format of the entries have been introduced; though the essence of this scientific relic remains intact' [15, p. 17]).

H. F. Shylo's lexicographical work is a differential dialect dictionary; about 10.000 words of Upper Dniestrian dialects, which are not to be found in the Ukrainian literary language, are described in it. Its entries contain all the components required for such a type of dictionary. Headwords are presented as they are pronounced in the dialect, the stressed syllable is marked. A Ukrainian literary language equivalent is used to explain the meaning of a word; in the absence of an equivalent, a definition is provided. The following grammatical features of words are specified: for nouns, the gender class, the endings of the Genitive case, singular forms (plural, for pluralia tantum nouns); for verbs, the endings of the third person, singular and the aspect forms; indeclinable parts of speech are marked with appropriate abbreviations. With some words, specific marks are used to highlight their stylistic properties. In an entry, the definition of a word (or interpretation of a polysemantic word meaning) is followed by illustrative material, verbal context revealing the semantics of a word and peculiarities of its use. Each word has a passport and can be localized. A specific mark *див. ще* is used to indicate synonymous relations within the dialect lexicon. Phrasemes are presented according to the key words; in case these are unidentifiable, according to the first word.

H. F. Shylo's dictionary is convincing evidence of lexical wealth and diversity the Upper Dniestrian dialects; their lexicon represents different spheres of life, industry, natural objects, everyday life, material and spiritual culture of the Opillians. The dictionary register adequately represents the Upper Dniestrian dialect lexicon. The semantic description of the dialect lexemes highlights relevant properties of real-life objects and phenomena; on the whole, a clear idea about the referent is provided. For the present, it is a good glossary of the Upper Dniestrian dialects, a reliable source of information about the lexicon and semantics of the dialects in question, a treasury of a unique local culture.

In spite of the fact that much work has been put in on compiling a dialect dictionary of the Transcarpathian dialects, it is still not published; though, the effort of the researchers, I. Pankevych and M. Hrytsak in the first place, are not lost in vain; a unique lexical card index of the Transcarpathian dialects has been compiled and some parts of the dictionary have been published. Hopefully, *'Словник українських говорів Закарпатської області'* ('The Dictionary of the Ukrainian Dialects of Zakarpattia Oblast') based on M. Hrytsak's card index (available at the Department of Dialectology, the Institute of

the Ukrainian Language, the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine) will be compiled and published [18, p.73-103].

To a degree, *‘Словник закарпатської говірки села Сокирниця Хустського району’* (‘The Lexicon of the Transcarpathian Dialect of the Village of Sokyrnytsia, Khust District’) by Ivan Sabadosh (2008) makes up for the absence of a dictionary of the Transcarpathian dialects. For almost a quarter of a century, the researcher had been collecting unique lexical materials; compiling his dictionary, he used the works of Slavic lexicographers [17, p. 190-198].

Therefore, the underlying principles of I. Sabadosh’s dictionary are almost identical to those of the Boiko, the Bukovynian and the Upper Dniestrian dialect dictionaries. The dictionary entry structure is as follows: a headword (with marked stressed syllable) is followed by a short description of its grammatical properties; for nouns, it is the gender class, to which a word belong, the endings of the Genitive case, singular forms; for adjectives, the endings of the feminine and neuter gender forms in the Nominative case, singular; for verbs, the endings of the first and second person, singular forms, reference to the categories of aspect and impersonality; for pronouns, numerals, adverbs, functional words and exclamations, their belonging to a particular part of speech. A number of words have stylistic markings. The dictionary may be classified as differential; about 16.000 dialect words of the village of Sokyrnytsia, Zakarpattia Oblast, whose semantic, word-building, grammatical, accentual and stylistic properties are different from those of literary Ukrainian, are presented through their literary language equivalents or descriptions. The local homonymic lexicon is registered, too.

For Ivan Sabadosh, compiling the dictionary ‘was not a way to demonstrate the lexicon of a particular place, but a way to conduct a study on a lexicon typical of a broad dialect area’ [17, p. 193]. So, Ivan Sabadosh’s dictionary of the dialect of Sokyrnytsia is designed to represent the main features of the Transcarpathian dialects.

In the context of lexicographical dialect studies, *‘Лексикон львівський: поважно і на жарт’* (‘The Lexicon of Lviv: Regular and Humorous’) [22] is worthwhile being mentioned. Its underlying principles are similar to those of ‘The Hutsul Worlds’ dictionary mentioned above, though the former presents the lexicon of the 20th century Lvivites, so called Lviv tongue, viewed as a representation, in some measure, of the whole Galician city Koine rather than the local dialect of Lviv. First and foremost, the dictionary lists the words used by the citizens of Lviv in the past century which are not to be found in the Ukrainian literary language and those whose pronunciation and/or stress pattern are exclusively ‘Lvivish’. The words’ meanings are presented either with the help of their literary equivalents, or descriptively; citations from almost a hundred published sources are added. Actually, these illustrations are mini-texts aimed at recreating cultural aura of the registered words. In the first edition of the dictionary, the effect is enhanced by the photocopies of old Lviv advertisements for a variety of products and services, which contain a headword; in the second edition, by photographs of specific real-life objects and of citizens of Lviv. Dated words are marked, proverbs, swear words and curses are described in appropriate entries arranged according to a unit’s key word. ‘The Lexicon of Lviv’ is so far the first and the only big dictionary of city speech; in addition, it is based on innovative lexicographical principles: a word is interpreted not only as a linguistic phenomenon but also as a phenomenon of culture, in this case, of Lviv (or Galician, if we take a broader view on the subject) city culture.

The study of other Southwestern dialects has not resulted in writing big dialect dictionaries yet; a certain amount of work has been done, though it is rather a preliminary stage. The best example here is the study of the dialect of Podillia; concise or specific-field dictionaries of the Podillian dialect lexicon may lay the foundation for its general lexicographical study [1; 2; 23].

Thus, the majority of the Southwestern dialects of the Ukrainian language have been studied from lexicographical perspective, yet not all of them. More effort should be put in lexicographical analysis of the Podillian, Pokuttian, Southern Volynian dialects and the dialect of the Sian river basin. The lexicon of the major dialects of the macro-dialect area under study is registered in the dictionaries. The best-studied section is the Hutsul dialects; their lexicon has been systematized on the basis of both traditional and innovative lexicographical principles, in the latter case there appeared dialect dictionaries of a new type. Some good differential dictionaries of the Boyko, Bukovynian, Upper

Dniestrian, Transcarpathian and Lemko dialects have been compiled on the generally accepted lexicographical principles. Alongside the traditional approach, there emerged a new tendency to change the format of lexicographical study of dialects, which is caused by the shift in the subject matter and the goal of the research.

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Грещук Василь. Лексикографічне опрацювання південно-західних говорів української мови. *Журнал Прикарпатського університету імені Василя Стефаника*, 1 (4) (2014), 104–114.

У статті розглянуто словникове опрацювання діалектної лексики говірок південно-західного наріччя. Висвітлено історію створення низки діалектних словників, починаючи з середини ХІХ ст. Охарактеризовано наукові засади та принципи, на яких укладено аналізовані словники. Звернено увагу на реєстр словника, структуру словникової статті, особливості семантичної характеристики реєстрового слова, ілюстративний матеріал, паспортизацію.

Встановлено, що різнобічним лексикографічним опрацюванням охоплено гуцульські говірки, хоч створення великого академічного словника гуцульського говору ще не завершилось. Бойківські, буковинські, наддністрянські говірки лексикографічно опрацьовані у великих словниках диференційного типу. Менш досліджені з цього погляду закарпатські та лемківські говірки. Певні лексикографічні напрацювання є й щодо подільських, покутських, надсянських та південно-волинських говірок, що можуть послужити базою для створення ґрунтовних словників зазначених говорів.

Ключові слова: говір, діалектний словник, лексикографічне опрацювання, словникова стаття, екземпліфікація, діалектна лексика, діалектні фраземи, південно-західне наріччя.