

Description of the Chuvash wordlist

Contents

....

2. The Chuvash wordlist

2.1. Introduction

2.2. First column: The word

2.3. Second column: Language

2.4. Third column: Word class

2.5. Fourth column: Sources

...

2. The Chuvash word list

2.1. Introduction

Apart from some minor corrections and over a hundred new entries, the vocabulary of the Chuvash wordlist is the same as that of the *Reverse Dictionary of Chuvash* (2009). The wordlist contains the most complete collection of words in the modern Chuvash literary language published to date. The number of entries in the list is 31,403. In addition to the literary vocabulary, a small number of dialectal words have also been included in the word list.

The largest dictionary of modern Chuvash published in the preceding decades, *Чувашко-русский словарь* (1982), has served as the basic vocabulary source for the wordlist. As additional sources, the following publications have been used:

General dictionaries:

N. I. Ashmarin's *Словарь чувашского языка* (1994 – 2000 (1928 – 1950));
Чăваш чĕлхин орфографи словарь (2002).

Dialectological dictionary:

Диалектологический словарь чувашского языка (1968).

Dictionary of neologisms:

Чăваш чĕлхин сĕнĕлĕх словарь (2003).

Terminological and other special dictionaries and word lists:

Авалхи грек тата латин терминоэлеменчĕсен словарь (2007);

Краткий русско-чувашский психиатрический словарь (2000);

Лесной словарь (1998);

Медицинский терминологический русско-чувашский словарь (1998);

Русско-чувашский общественно-политический словарь (1972);

Русско-чувашский словарь медицинских терминов (1996);

Русско-чувашский словарь социальной лексики (2004);

Русско-чувашский словарь технических терминов (1971);
 Русско-чувашский словарь юридических терминов (2006);
 Сăмахсене ăнлантарни. In: Авалхи халал: Моисейĕн пилĕк кĕнеки (2001);
 Словари чувашско-марийских и марийско-чувашских заимствований (1990);
 Чăваш чĕлхин ўнер терминĕсем. In: Чăваш чĕлхи: аваллăхран малашлăха (2007);
 Чувашско-русский толковый словарь названий лиц (2004);
 Школьный русско-чувашский словарь. Математика. Физика. Астрономия. (1996);
 Ял хуçалăх терминĕсен вырăсла-чăвашла словарĕ (1976).

Articles and monographs:

Андреев, В. В. and Данилова, М. Г., Чăваш терминологийĕ (2001);
 Дегтярёв, Г. А., Язык современного чувашского социума (1999);
 Семёнова, Г. Н., Именные композиты в чувашском языке (2002);
 Студенцов, О. Р., Инновации в лексике церковно-богослужебных текстов на чувашском языке
 в переводах И.Я. Яковлева и его школы (1871 – 1917 гг.) (2007);
 Чăваш халăх сăмахлăхĕ (1973 – 1987).

The vocabulary also contains personal observations of E. Fomin.

Only words that have actually been found in the sources have been included in the dictionary: the compilers have not supplemented the wordlist with potential words that seem to be lacking if one construes derivational paradigms on the basis of the attested words. The compilers have also tried to avoid including dialectal variants of literary words in the dictionary.

2.2. First column: The word

The first column contains the Chuvash words. The position of stress has been pointed out by a dot (•) after the stressed vowel in those cases where stress only distinguishes two homographs, e.g. *каска*• ‘log’, *ка•ска* ‘helmet’; *туя*• ‘stick’, *ту•я* ‘thuya’. Variants of literary words, e.g. *пурăнăç* and *пурнăç* ‘life’, *мăн кун* and *мункун* ‘Easter’, are given as separate entries, which means that the variants are dispersed in different parts of the alphabetized word list.

Homonyms representing the same word class have not been entered separately. If homonyms differ in their word-class specifications, they are entered separately on different lines.

The basic vocabulary source *Чувашско-русский словарь* (1982) was published in a period when the components of compound words were often written together as one word. The contemporary orthography, however, prefers writing them separately in most cases. In the present reverse dictionary, the new orthographical principles have been applied and, accordingly, the spelling of many compounds taken from the older sources has been changed. For instance, the words *кĕраки* ‘autumn sowing’ and *нутçăмартти* ‘cheek’ from the basic vocabulary source are now written as *кĕр аки* and *нут çăмартти*. If the older orthography allowed both continuous and separate writing, only the latter variant has been included in the dictionary. In the present word list we find, for instance, *аван марлан* ‘feel awkward’, *ку темĕн* ‘at this time’, *мăн кăмăллан* ‘be proud’ instead of the variants *аванмарлан*, *кутемĕн*, *мăнкăмăллан*. However, if the variants have different meanings, e.g. *çур çĕр* ‘midnight’ and *çурçĕр* ‘north’, both have been taken into the dictionary.

In the case of a number of lexicalized syntagms, which contain semantically opaque components, both the syntagm and the opaque element have been included in the dictionary. For instance, both the syntagms *суйăр чулĕ* ‘cobble-stone’, *юкăс ту* ‘feel for the new acquisition (e.g. clothing)’ and their semantically problematic parts *суйăр*, *юкăс* can be found in the word list.

2.3. Second column: Language

The second column indicates the language to which the word belongs. The label for the Chuvash words is **chu**.

2.4. Third column: Word class

The third column gives the word-class label for the word in the first column. In addition to clear cases, there are more problematic ones where it is difficult to point out any single unquestionable word class label for the word. In such cases, the reader should regard the word class given in the word list as helpful information, rather than a definitive statement about the classification of the word. The specifications used are: noun, adjective, numeral, pronoun, adverb, postposition, conjunction, particle, interjection, descriptive word, verb, participle and gerund.

Recently there has been discussion among Chuvash scholars concerning the question of whether certain words containing suffixes should be regarded as derived lexemes or inflectional forms. These words or word forms are traditionally given in the Chuvash dictionaries, and the compilers of the present dictionary have also considered it useful to include most of them in the word list. These entries have been labelled according to the traditional view, which regards them as derived words. Thus, for instance, (1) *черетлӗ* 'being in turn, regular', (2) *черетсӗр* 'out of turn, extraordinary' and (3) *черетлӗн* 'in turn', which are regarded as forms of the word *черет* 'turn' in the newer tradition, are given as adjectives (1, 2) or an adverb (3) in the present dictionary. Some of the words have been provided with double word-class labels. For instance, the words *арканчӑк* 'ruin(s); tangled', *вӑрӑмкка* 'cart for transportation of timber; lanky', *ӳӳшӳлти* 'flatterer; flattering' are classified as either nouns or adjectives: **no/ad**. In cases where the dictionary sources do not give enough information for a definitive classification, the word-class label is followed by a question mark, e.g. *акӑлчи-макӑлчи* ad?, *кавсӑк* adj?

The word-class of entries consisting of several components has been defined as the same as that of the last component: for instance, *кӗлккӗ пул* 'be exhausted' can be classified as a verb and *чӗр чун* 'animal' as a noun.

The abbreviations for word classes, in alphabetical order, are as follows:

ad = adjective
av = adverb
co = conjunction
de = descriptive word
ge = gerund
in = interjection
no = noun
nm = numeral
pa = particle
pc = participle
po = postposition
pr = pronoun
vb = verb

2.5. Fourth column: Sources

The fourth column shows a list of sources in which the word appears. They are needed if the user does not know the meaning of the word, and they also often contain other useful information about the entry. Page numbers are given in the case of Russian-Chuvash dictionaries and in other cases where it might be difficult to find the entry word relying on the normal alphabetical order, e.g. **d149**, **z11**. References to the dictionary of Ashmarin, as well as *Чăваш халăх сăмахлăхĕ*, also indicate the number of the volume, e.g. **x8:229**.

The abbreviations for the sources, in alphabetical order, are as follows:

a = Андреев, В. В. and Данилова, М. Г. *Чăваш терминологийĕ: пĕтĕмĕшле ыйтусем, чĕлхе пĕлĕвĕн терминĕсем. Вĕренÿ пособийĕ*. Шупашкар: Чăваш университетĕн издательстви, 2001. 231 pp.

b = Студенцов, О. Р. *Инновации в лексике церковно-богослужебных текстов на чувашском языке в переводах И.Я. Яковлева и его школы (1871 – 1917 гг.)*. Диссертация на соискание учёной степени кандидата филологических наук. Чебоксары, 2007. 329 pp.

c = Скворцов, М. И. (ed.) *Чăвашла-вырăсла словарь*. Чувашско-русский словарь. 40 000 сăмаха яхăн. Мускав: Русский язык, 1982. 712 pp.

d = Дегтярёв, Г. А. *Чăваш чĕлхин сĕнĕлĕх словарь. I том, А – П*. Шупашкар: Чăваш патшалăх гуманитарнă аслăлăхĕсен институтĕ, 2003. 227 pp.

e = Елькин, Е. Е., Кульев О. Г., Свинцов, Л. В., Хрисанова, З. И. and Чучкалов И. А. *Школьный русско-чувашский словарь: Математика. Физика. Астрономия. Вырăсла-чăвашла шкул словарь: Математика. Физика. Астрономи*. Чебоксары: Чувашский республиканский институт образования, 1996. 91 pp.

f = Сергеев, Л. П. *Диалектологический словарь чувашского языка*. Чебоксары: Чувашское книжное издательство, 1968. 104 pp.

g = Фомин, Э. В. (comp.) *Авалхи грек тата латин терминологийĕсен словарьĕ*. Шупашкар: Чăваш университетĕн издательстви, 2007. 19 pp.

h = personal observations of E. V. Fomin (for Russian translations of these words, see the file *Chu_source_h.pdf*).

i = Иванов, Л. Н. and Миннебаев, М. М. *Медицинский терминологический русско-чувашский словарь. Медицина терминĕсен вырăсла-чăвашла словарьĕ*. Чебоксары: Чувашское книжное издательство, 1998. 190 pp.

j = Скворцов, М. И. and Семенов, Д. Ф. (comp.) *Русско-чувашский словарь юридических терминов*. Чебоксары: Издательство Чувашия, 2006. 300 pp.

k = Костин, М. К. and Игнатьев, В. И. (comp.) *Ял хушăлăх терминĕсен вырăсла-чăвашла словарьĕ*. Шупашкар: Чăваш кĕнеке издательстви, 1976. 70 pp.

l = Сăмахсене ăнлантарни. In: *Авалхи халал: Моисейĕн пилĕк кĕнеки*. Санкт-Петербург: Раçсей Библи Пĕрлĕхĕ, 2001. Рр. 428 – 433.

m = Григорьев, Н. Г. *Русско-чувашский словарь медицинских терминов*. Чебоксары: Издательство Чувашия, 1996. 206 рр.

n = Дегтярёв, Г. А. Язык современного чувашского социума: основные тенденции развития. In: *Проблемы национального в развитии чувашского народа*. Чебоксары: Чувашский государственный институт гуманитарных наук, 1999. Рр. 107 – 126.

o = Алексеев, А. А. (сomp.) *Чăваш чĕлхин орфографи словарьĕ*. Шупашкар: Чăваш кĕнеке издательстви, 2002. 398 рр.

p = Голенков, А. В. and Долгова, А. П. *Краткий русско-чувашский психиатрический словарь. Психиатрин вырăсла-чăвашла кĕске словарьĕ*. Чебоксары: Чувашский государственный институт гуманитарных наук, 2000. 75 рр.

q = *Чăваш халăх сăмахлăхĕ . 6 томпа*. Шупашкар: Чăваш кĕнеке издательстви, 1973 – 1987.

r = Скворцов, М. И. (сomp.) *Русско-чувашский общественно-политический словарь*. Чебоксары: Чувашское книжное издательство, 1972. 151 рр.

s = Семёнова, Г. Н. *Именные композиты в чувашском языке*. Чебоксары: Издательство Чувашского университета, 2002. 158 рр.

t = Петров, Н. П. (сomp.) *Русско-чувашский словарь технических терминов*. Чебоксары: Чувашское книжное издательство, 1971. 191 рр.

u = Дегтярёв, Г. А. Чăваш чĕлхин ўнер терминĕсем. In: Г. А. Дегтярёв (ed.) *Чăваш чĕлхи: авалăхран малашăха*. Шупашкар: Чăваш патшалăх гуманитарĕ аслăлăхĕсен институтĕ, 2007. Рр. 104 – 123.

v = Сергеев, В. И. *Çынна палăртăкан сăмахсен чăвашла-вырăсла ăнлантару словарьĕ. Чувашско-русский толковый словарь названий лиц*. Шупашкар: Чăваш университетĕн издательстви, 2004. 231 рр.

w = Энтип (= Антипов, В. И.) (сomp.) *Лесной словарь: русско-чувашский толковый словарь слов и терминов, связанных с лесом и лесным хозяйством. Вăрман словарьĕ: вăрманпа тата вăрман хушăлăхĕне сыхăннă сăмахсемпе терминсен вырăсла-чăвашла ăнлантарулă словарьĕ*. Шупашкар: Чувашия, 1998. 209 рр.

x = Ашмарин, Н. И. *Словарь чувашского языка. Чăваш сăмахĕсен кĕнеки*. 1 – 17. Чебоксары: Издательство Руссика, 1994 – 2000 (1928 – 1950).

y = Словари чувашско-марийских и марийско-чувашских заимствований. In: Федотов, М. Р. *Чувашско-марийские языковые взаимосвязи*. Саранск: Издательство Саратовского университета, Саранский филиал, 1990. Рр. 164 – 322.

z = Скворцов, М. И. *Русско-чувашский словарь социальной лексики. Социаллă сăмахлăхăн вырăсла-чăвашла словарĕ*. Шупашкар: Чăваш кĕнеке издательстви, 2004. 221 pp.