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## **Developing Thesaurus of the Author's Literary Discourse (Based on P. Bazhov's Tales)**

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**Abstract**--The concept of a thesaurus is examined in the article; the importance of creating individual author's thesauri for a better understanding of the linguistic personality of the writer and his worldview reflected in the units of the language system is determined. This provides the opportunity to conduct the diachronic study of the language and make comparative analyzes of various writers' idiolects, etc. The individual author's picture of the world in Bazhov's tales using the method of comparing formal and functional thesauri proposed by L. Gasparov is examined in the article. This approach made it possible to determine the features of the language system of Bazhov's tales with the functioning of such lexical units in it that contribute to the understanding of the niche occupied by the lexical-semantic field "precious metals and stones" and other interacting spheres in this picture of the world including natural-geographical and everyday spheres, professional and mythopoetic spheres.

**Keywords**--Bazhov, lexical-semantic field, precious metals, precious stones, thesaurus.

### **Introduction**

In recent years, in connection with the development of quantitative and computational linguistics, the author's lexicography and the creation of dictionaries of the writer's language have been singled out as separate areas of research. In other words, the creation of thesauri of individual authors' discourses makes it possible to successfully solve several important tasks facing modern linguistics. At the same time, despite the obvious relevance of the development of this direction of lexicography, a unified procedure, patterns of development of electronic resources devoted to the idiolect of individual writers, the criteria that determine the need to include certain units in the thesaurus

remain fragmentary studied ([Dronova, 2015](#); [Vesnina, 2014](#)). A contradiction is formed due to the obvious need to develop thesauri, which will optimize the processes of researching the creativity of individual writers, and the insufficient development of the stated problem in the modern theory and practice of creating electronic resources. The resolution of this contradiction determines the relevance of the study.

The main purpose of the research is to compile a thesaurus of special vocabulary related to the industrial sphere and natural objects in the works of P. Bazhov. The analysis of the current state of research in this area made it possible to find the following related literature including:

- Commentary of P. Bazhov to the collection "The Malachite Box" entitled "Explanation of individual words, concepts, and expressions found in tales", containing about 400 units ([Bazhov, 1948](#)).
- Guseva L.G. Outdated vocabulary in the tales of P. Bazhov.
- Bazhov's encyclopedia, in which obsolete lexical units, dialectisms, phraseological units are subjected to detailed research ([Blazhes & Litovskaya, 2007](#)).

The development of thesauri has been studied in foreign science, which is reflected in the works of such researchers as [Doerr \(2001\)](#); [Ehsani & Knodt \(2013\)](#); [Loritz et al. \(2013\)](#). Fundamental work on the writer's thesaurus was presented by the University of Oxford ([Waite & Lindberg, 2010](#)). This indicates that the problem of writer's thesauri is one of the most important not only in Russian science but also in the world. In the process of work, it seems relevant to refer to these sources and include the materials in the thesaurus.

## **Method**

In the process of compiling a thesaurus, a set of methods is used. When collecting materials for the study, the method of continuous sampling was used, in which units for analysis are selected as they are represented in stories. In addition to the method of continuous sampling, conducting research requires turning to the method of corpus analysis ([Chen & Myers, 2017](#)). As a result of working with the corpus, it is supposed:

- to reveal the number of users of the studied lexemes-nominees of natural objects, the realities of the production activity of the Urals;
- to reveal the contexts of the use of the studied lexical units in the individual author's style of Bazhov, which seems to be especially relevant in the selection of bringing linguistic illustrations for a dictionary entry.

Using the generalization method of vocabulary definitions, i.e. the description of their lexicographic meaning, work with the dictionary and encyclopedic literature, resulting in a list of lexicographic meanings is carried out ([Vinogradova & Sternin, 2016](#)). The method is based on the theoretical principle of complementarity of dictionary definitions presented in various dictionaries ([Sternin & Rudakova, 2011](#)). As a result of this method, a dictionary entry, a lexicographic description of

each lexeme understudy, which serves as a nomination for natural objects, the realities of the production sphere, presented in the work of Bazhov are formed.

## Results and Discussion

First and foremost, a mention should be made that a thesaurus in modern scientific literature is meant as "a dictionary for searching for a word by its semantic connection with other words" (Kondakov, 1974), controlled, "semantic dictionary, i.e. a dictionary in which the semantic connections of words - synonymous, genus-species relations (sometimes called the relationship above-below), part-whole, associations" are presented (Bolshakova et al., 2011); "A special kind of dictionaries of general or special vocabulary, in which the semantic relations (synonymous, antonymic, paronymic, etc.) between lexical units are indicated" (Kuznetsova & Lesnikov, 2011); "A kind of dictionaries of general or special vocabulary, in which the semantic relations between terms are indicated" (Batura, 2016). In other words, a thesaurus is a kind of special dictionary, and in the process of creating a thesaurus not only semantic, denotative, and connotative meanings but also the relations of synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, etc., interacting with the lexical unit are described. In the development process, it seems relevant to identify the number of word forms used in selected units, which will allow developing the field structure of the lexical-semantic field "precious metals and stones" in Bazhov's individual author's discourse (Kambarova, 2021; Hagoort, 1993).

The purpose of this article is to present a thesaurus of P. Bazhov's tales, lexically and semantically related to the lexical-semantic field "precious metals and stones". The material for the analysis was tales with titles referring to precious stones or metals, or names thematically related to them at the level of the plot or the meaning of the whole tale. The following works of Bazhov were analyzed: "The Dear Name", "Small Silver Hoof", "Dikes of Gold", "Golden Blossom of the Mountain", "A Fragile Twig", "The Key to the Earth", "Yermak's Swans", "The Grass Hideaway", "Zhabrei's Path", "Sinyushka's Water Well", "The Mistress of the Copper Mountain", "Zhelezko's covers", "Sochen's Gems", "Diamond match" (Bazhov, 1986). In our work, the concept of M. Gasparov is followed. The essence of the concept is that he represented the writer's art world as a system of all motives and images that function in a given text (Gasparov, 1988). At the same time, a comparative analysis of the "formal" thesaurus (a hierarchy of lexemes of one category) and "functional" (lexemes that define the individual author's picture) helps to identify specific semantic relationships inherent in a particular author (Gasparov, 1988).

Following the principle proposed by M. Gasparov, an analysis of the formal thesaurus was carried out, taking into account all parts of speech, cognate words of the lexico-semantic groups "gold", "silver", "chrysolite", "emerald", "diamond", "brilliant". The result of the analysis showed that the most common words are semantically related to the thematic subgroup "gold" - 117 (Mack et al., 2007; Das, 2010). The second most common words are words related to the lexical-semantic group "silver" - 22. Then follow: diamond - 11; "Chrysolite" - 6; "Brilliant" - 3; "Emerald" - 3.

Table 1  
Analysis of the formal thesaurus

Formal thesaurus	Gold	Silver	Diamond	Chrysolite	Brilliant	Emerald
Number of uses	117	22	11	6	3	3

Now it is necessary to make clarifications regarding the used parts of speech in each group. So, all lexemes are found in the grammatical forms of nouns and adjectives, but in different proportions:

Table 2  
Lexical-semantic group

Lexical-semantic group	Gold	Gold	Silver	Silver
Part of speech	Nouns	Adjectives	Nouns	Adjectives
Number of uses	63	54	2	20
Examples	«sub-sod <b>gold</b> »; « <b>gold</b> of this»; «and in <b>gold</b> , no one at all drove any sense»; «wherever exactly gold should not be»; «these immediately swept the <b>gold</b> »; «native <b>gold</b> »; « <b>gold</b> to a man is like molasses to a fly»; «rumor about <b>gold</b> »; «pure <b>gold</b> »; « <b>gold</b> as he wishes»; «mine <b>gold</b> »; «a complete master of all <b>gold</b> »; «so you can leave Poloz with	«with <b>golden</b> stones» <sup>vii</sup> ; « <b>golden</b> hair»; «and her braid is <b>golden</b> »; «nicknamed <b>Golden</b> Hair»; «my dear daughter-in-law <b>Golden</b> Hair»; «and a bride of him <b>Golden</b> <b>Hair</b> »; «so <b>golden</b> snake runs»; «a cloud of small, small <b>golden</b> sparks»; «with <b>golden</b> braid»; « <b>golden</b> sparks ran like that»; «and <b>golden</b> sparks will	«a glass of wine and a ruble of <b>silver</b> » <sup>xiv</sup> ; «saber in <b>silver</b> » <sup>xv</sup> ;	«his <b>silver</b> shirt» <sup>xvi</sup> ; « <b>silver</b> trickles»; «silver shirt» <sup>xvii</sup> ; «Small <b>Silver</b> Hoof»; «on <...> foot <b>silver</b> hoof»; «Does the <b>Silver</b> Hoof graze in the same direction?»; «I looked at Silver Hoof»; «and it/she has a <b>silver</b> hoof»; «beat it with a <b>silver</b> hoof»; «it

**gold**»; « Who will get with **gold**»; «**gold** appeared»; «good luck for **gold**»; «and you won't even see **gold**»<sup>i</sup> «I mine **gold**»<sup>ii</sup>; «I've also been to gold place «**gold** is weighed»; «for rich gold »<sup>iii</sup>; « with our Berezovsky **gold** at all»; « in the local vein **gold**»; «our **gold**»; « ready-made **gold**»; «the to the first **gold** miner»; « where did the **gold** go»; «he has become sleep-rest because of **gold**»; « all sorts of talk about **gold**»; « how Erofei found **gold**»; «**gold** was found»; «with **gold**»; «sprinkle with **gold**»; «**gold** will be found»; «about **gold**»; «**to mine gold**»; « there is **gold** in that breed»; « **gold** is being looked for»; «who own

run wildly through the water»; «from a **golden** braid»<sup>viii</sup>; «with **golden** eagles»; «and the **golden** eagles were set»<sup>ix</sup>; «this girl has a golden tray»; «**golden** sand»<sup>x</sup>; «**golden** dikes»; «first **gold(en)** miners»; «**golden** foams were removed»; « **golden** lumps»; «of **golden** snake»; «**golden** snake»; «to **golden** snake»; «with **golden** snake»; « with a **golden** spark»; «to those **golden** lumps»; « **golden** cap»; «**golden** girdles»; «her **golden** crown»; « **golden** ball»; «about the **golden** snake»; «with **golden** sparks»; «of **golden** cap»; « **golden** droplets»;

goes on beating with a **silver** hoof»; « no **silver** hoof»; « and **Silver** Hoof »<sup>xviii</sup>; « some **silver** ruble »<sup>xix</sup>; « **silver** tray»; «with **silver** tray»<sup>xx</sup>.

<p><b>gold</b>»; « lump of <b>gold</b>»; « why did you think of looking for gold»; « lumps of <b>gold</b>»; « also with <b>gold</b>»; « brusnitsy <b>gold</b>»<sup>iv</sup>  «<b>lovely gold</b>»<sup>v</sup>; « with <b>gold</b> is much easier »; «<b>gold</b> has a grade»; «he worked with <b>gold</b>»<sup>vi</sup>.</p>	<p>«The <b>Golden</b> Cap»; «about <b>golden</b> snake»; « <b>golden</b> ore, the richest one»; « and golden lumps»; « on the <b>golden</b> matter»; « about the scary <b>golden</b> snake»<sup>xi</sup>; « paper with <b>golden</b> borders»<sup>xii</sup>; «with a <b>golden</b> head»<sup>xiii</sup>.</p>
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Let's turn to the restless common lexical-semantic groups:

Table 3  
Less common lexical-semantic groups

Lexical-semantic group	Diamond	Chrysolite	Brilliant	Emerald
Nouns Examples	«glass cut no worse than diamond» <sup>xxi</sup> ; «with diamond» <sup>xxii</sup> .	«They are called <b>chrysolites</b> . Have you seen them? «double row of <b>chrysolites</b> »; « In our area, <b>chrysolite</b> is known ...»; « One can't get <b>chrysolite</b> cheap enough » <sup>xxiii</sup> .	«with <b>brilliant</b> s , <b>sure</b> » <sup>xxiv</sup>	«It's a real copper <b>emerald!</b> »; «...and with <b>emeralds</b> » <sup>xxv</sup> ; «there are no copper <b>emeralds</b> »; « We managed to find copper <b>emeralds</b> » <sup>xxvi</sup> .
Adjectives	« <b>diamond</b> sticks»; « <b>diamond</b> steel»; «to	« <b>Chrysolite</b> specimen» <sup>xxviii</sup>	«by diamond melting»; «diamond	

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<b>diamond</b>	master» <sup>xxix</sup>
match»;	;
« <b>diamond</b>	
steel»; «of	
<b>diamond</b>	
match»; «she	
was	
nicknamed	
<b>diamond</b> »;	
«the	
inscription	
was made:	
“ <b>Diamond</b>	
matches”» <sup>xxvii</sup>	

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Based on this, we can fix the following result: LSG "diamond" is contained in 2 nouns and 6 adjectives; LSG "chrysolite" - 5 nouns, 1 adjective; LSG "diamond" - 1 noun, 2 adjectives; LSG "emerald"- 4 nouns, 0 adjectives. An analysis of the contexts of Bazhov's tales allows us to conclude that nouns are used both literally and figuratively, adjectives can indicate the qualities and properties of an object, and also serve as part of a name or title (Fleming, 1992; Bechhofer & Goble, 2001).

Now it is necessary to turn to the functional thesaurus of the writer, which will allow us to consider the functional picture of the world (in the concept of Gasparov), which is correlated with the conceptual picture of the world. It was found that each LSG is composed of lexemes that are organically included in the speech system of the narrator. In Bazhov's tales, the narrator is usually a hero, whose vocabulary is made up of peculiar words, expressions, and contexts. We were able to identify the following features: a lexeme calling a precious metal or stone can

- be specified depending on the location: "sod gold", "berezovskoe gold", "vein gold";
- be replaced with other lexemes, depending on the quality, composition, structure: "grains of yellow and sand"; "nugget"; "groats", "sand", "ground beetle", "gold", "golden lumps", "gold flowers", "golden flowers", "golden flowers";
- be part of a proper name: Golden Hair, Silver Hoof;
- be a part of the character's appearance or his clothes: "golden braids"; "Silver ringed shirt with golden eagles", "golden lump" (hat or crown), "golden belts"; "Silver shirt";
- acquire fantastic properties: "scatter into golden sparks"; "A goat stands at the top - and everything beats and beats with a silver hoof, and stones are falling and falling"; "It will sparkle with diamond talus";
- fix the basis of the occupation, profession, craftsmanship, features of products made of precious metals and stones: "gold miner"; "Diamond master", "goldfinch", "gold scales", "golden dykes", "silver tray", "diamond match", "diamond steel";

- act as an artistic device - comparison, metaphor, etc.: "... and her scythe is so golden like a snake and runs as if alive"; "Let them not think that grandfathers, great-grandfathers, removed the golden foam"; "Silver streams ran down his curly beard";
- denote a mythical creature: Golden Serpent (Daiko), Silver Hoof;

The specific (local Ural) names of the stones such as "krazelite", "golden blossom", "diamond" should be highlighted apart.

### **Summary**

In this way, the functional thesaurus relating to the lexical-semantic field "precious metals and stones" concretizes the meaning in different contexts including geographical, professional, and mythopoetic contexts (Cartier, 2019; Issa et al., 2021). The formal thesaurus makes it possible to understand the problematics of the work as a whole: gold and other precious metals and stones are the subjects of desire, as indicated by the verbs used with them "you will find", "found", "got", etc. These are also aesthetic values that are admired, awarded with epithets, and devoted a lifetime to craft or searching.

### **Conclusion**

Based on all of the above, we draw the following conclusion: a thesaurus is a special kind of dictionary with a distinctive characteristic of the presence of selected lexical units and their interpretation and also the identification of antonymic, synonymous, hyponymic-hyperonymic relationships between them. Thesauri can include special vocabulary, which makes them an effective resource for creating highly specialized dictionaries, including a thesaurus aimed at representing the author's perception of the lexical-semantic field "precious metals and stones" in the minds of the original Ural writer P. P. Bazhov. As a result, three main directions open up. Precious metals and stones act as an indication of the wealth of the Ural region; as a kind of activity of the Urals; as part of the mythological picture of the world. It is the functional thesaurus that illuminates the world of Bazhov's hero - a master, a prospector, a worker who lives in a special space where the real, the professional, and the fantastic are intersecting. All these manifestations are reflected in the functional thesaurus (de Jesus Holanda et al., 2004; Page, 2018).

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- i  
i Yermak's Swans
- ii  
ii Small Silver Hoof
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iii Sinyushka's Water Well
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iv Dike's of Gold
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v Golden Blossom of the Mountain
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vi The Key to the Earth
- vii  
vii The Dear Name
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viii Golden Hair
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ix Yermak's Swans
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