NON-EQUIVALENCE IN TRANSLATION: RUSSIAN-GERMAN DIACHRONIC CORPUS-BASED DICTIONARIES OF NON-EQUIVALENT UNITS

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Abstract
This paper explores the essence of lexical units with no direct equivalents in other languages and introduces a bilingual dictionary of a new type. Such a dictionary is built upon a diachronic corpus of parallel translations with due consideration of the principles of present-day lexicography. The suggested diachronic German-Russian glossary of non-equivalent vocabulary – *realia* – presents the mega-, macro- and microstructure of a diachronic translation dictionary. The glossary is of a holistic character: it can provide information on the ways different realia were translated in various periods and thus reflect the creative role of translation plurality; it can also influence the formation of translating competence, acquisition of translating skills and skills of comparative analysis.

Keywords: lexicography, translation problems, diachronic bilingual dictionary, the mega-, macro- and microstructure

1. Introduction

The problem of non-equivalence is one of the central problems in modern translation theory. It cannot be embraced in its entirety, for non-equivalence is among perennial questions, which preserve their meaning and timeliness at all stages of translation development, and which are constantly redefined as factual material and new knowledge are gained. However, this does not mean that the problem is impossible to solve. Progress in understanding the lack of direct equivalents is becoming visible in terms of strategies: in refocusing on new aspects, presenting new theoretical justifications, searching for possibilities of lexicographic registration of non-equivalent units.

In solving the problem of non-equivalence, of great value can be bilingual diachronic dictionaries, which are based on corpora of translated texts. Recently, the usefulness of parallel texts corpuses has been emphasized repeatedly with a view to retrieve information on the lack of direct equivalents for lexical units of the languages being compared not from the dictionary makers' intuition, but from authentic sources in the original language and professional translations of these texts in the target language (Dobrowolsky 2009: 41). The present paper specifies the need to create translation dictionaries, which allow presenting non-

equivalence in synchronic and diachronic aspects, and introduces an original dictionary of a new type – a diachronic translation glossary (DTG).

2. Defining non-equivalence

When analyzing the existing classifications of interlanguage lexical correspondences between units of the source language and the target language, it is possible to identify the main three types of relations between lexical units of the two languages: complete equivalence, incomplete equivalence and lack of equivalence. These types are in line with the possible types of correspondences in logic and philosophy: full, partial, and zero. It is beyond argument that the leading pole is equivalence. This is a primary notion in translation that spawns classification; however, the other two categories should not remain in the background.

It is possible to suggest a trichotomy: 1) equivalence; 2) partial equivalence; 3) non-equivalence. The classification is based on the level of correspondence between the lexical items. Such a three-part division helps find deeper meaning in the overall structure and the properties of a particular object. This is coherent with the newest tendencies in translation theory: recent studies are giving much more attention to the other two aspects in the category, i.e. incomplete equivalence and non-equivalence.

Interlanguage lexical non-equivalence becomes obvious in the existence of a whole layer of lexical units that do not have natural one-word equivalents in the system of the target language. The units of the source language, which do not have one-word equivalents (and are not created using various translating techniques), are called non-equivalent. Note that it is a type of interlanguage non-equivalence, as in translation all non-equivalent formations will find some translation solutions. Despite the lack of compact names, and in some cases corresponding concepts in another language, such lexical units can be translated in different ways, although with some losses in translation, which allows speaking about an illusion of translability (Hewson 2000: 40).

3. Ways of solving the problem of non-equivalence in lexicography

The problem of non-equivalence acquires particular significance in bilingual lexicography, as the translator needs a dictionary, which covers the given layer of vocabulary. Lexicographers point out that non-equivalent lexis is not taken into account in teaching and translation practices (Devkin 2005: 372). It seems useful to make Russian-foreign dictionaries of non-equivalent words, which will allow presenting variants of translating words of the Russian language, having no equivalents, with the help of large corpuses of parallel translated texts belonging to different times. This paper introduces the author's dictionary of translating non-

equivalent words from the works by F.M. Dostoevsky. The choice of the works by F.M. Dostoevsky as source texts is deliberate. Today, F.M. Dostoevsky is one of the most translated authors in the world. Kovach (2008) emphasizes that according to the world citation frequency, F.M. Dostoevsky's works come second only to the Bible and Shakespeare's plays; what is more, for the overwhelming part these are translations that are cited. Note that they have been thoroughly studied in their receptive aspect but have not been given due attention in terms of the technique and quality of translation. Only by the end of the 20th century, the translational aspect as such had started to develop, including the analysis of translation strategies, the quality of communicating the author's style and certain phenomena, factors, which produce a considerable effect on the choice of translation solutions. At the beginning of the 21st century, this aspect is still being actively developed. A stimulus for developing this approach, at least in the Russian theory of translation, has been provided by the studies by D.O. Dobrovolsky, which are based on using a corpus of parallel texts as a tool in the analysis of literary translations. This study is related to Dobrovolsky's approach (Dobrovolsky 2009).

A large number of occasional studies and studies at the microtextual level paves the way for revealing the common patterns of translation, in other words precedes greater systematic studies. We consider the studies of HOW (i.e., the techniques of translation) and how THOROUGHLY (i.e., the adequacy of translation) communicate the works by the greatest Russian writers in other countries of the world one of the priority tasks in the Russian theory of translation and one of the most essential directions in the national history, theory and criticism of translation.

The development of a dictionary of a new type has led to the study of the methods and adequacy of translating Russian realia from five novels by F.M. Dostoevsky: "The Gambler", "The Idiot", "Demons", "The Brothers Karamazov", "Crime and Punishment" in their 20 parallel translations into German from 1903 to 2003 (see Table 1). Realia are lexical units naming objects and phenomena, which exist in one country and do not exist in another country. They belong to non-equivalent vocabulary. The realia in this study were selected on the basis of the following essential and distinctive features:

a) uniqueness: naming one-of-a-kind objects and phenomena;

b) national markedness: specificity for some community with a common language, culture, territory, i.e. for one nation;

c) belonging to appellative lexis, to common nouns.

Table 1: Translations of five main novels by F.M. Dostoyevsky into German (1906-2003)

Title of the novel	Translations into German			
	Before 1950s	**50-60s**	**70-80s**	**From 1990s**

The Gambler, 1866	E.K. Rahsin, 1910 H. Röhl, 1921	A. Luther, 1963	W. Creutziger, 1971	E. Markstein, 1992
The Idiot, 1868	H. Röhl, 1923	A. Luther, 1964	H. Herboth, 1986	S. Geier, 1996
Demons, 1873	E.K. Rahsin, 1906 H. Röhl, 1921	M. Kegel, 1961	-	S. Geier, 1998
The Brothers Karamazov, 1880	E.K. Rahsin, 1906	H. Ruoff und R. Hoffmann, 1958	-	S. Geier, 2003
Crime and Punishment, 1866	H. Röhl, 1912	R. Hoffmann, 1960	M. Bräuer und R. Bräuer, 1984	S. Geier, 1994

In the result of the analysis of the methods of translating realia it was shown that changes in the translation technique of this lexical layer took part each 20 years, that was why for the diachronic Russian-German dictionary of realia we selected works written over a span of more than 100 years within corresponding intervals. Then we included the earliest translations, performed in the 1880-90s, and the works of the beginning of the 20th century. The revealed dynamics of changes in the methods of translating non-equivalent words allowed establishing six 20-year-long periods: the 1880-90s, before the 1920s, the 1920-30s, the 1950-60s, the 1970-80s, the 1990-2000s, – and compiling a diachronic corpus of parallel German translations of F.M. Dostoevsky's novels (see Table 2).

Table 2: Parallel diachronic corpus of Dostoyevsky's translations into German (1882-2003)

Title of the novel	Translations into German					
	1880-90s	**Before 1920s**	**1920-30s**	**50-60s**	**70-80s**	**From 1990s**
The Gambler, 1866	L.A. Hauff, 1890	E.K. Rahsin, 1910	H. Röhl, 1921	H. Lorenz, 1958	W. Creutziger, 1971	E. Markstein, 1992
The Idiot, 1868	A. Scholz, 1889	E. Rahsin, 1912	H. Röhl, 1923	H. Lorenz, 1958	H. Herboth, 1986	S. Geier, 1996
Demons, 1873	H. Putze, 1888	E.K. Rahsin, 1906	H. Röhl, 1921	M. Kegel, 1961	G. Dalitz, 1985	S. Geier, 1998
The Brothers Karamazov, 1880	H. von Samson – Himmelstjerna, 1884	E.K. Rahsin, 1906	R. von Walter, 1930	H. Ruoff und R. Hoffmann, 1958	W. Creutziger, 1981	S. Geier, 2003

Crime and Punishment, 1866	W. Henckel, 1882	H. Röhl, 1909	W. Bergen-grün, 1935	R. Hoffmann, 1960	M. Bräuer und R. Bräuer, 1984	S. Geier, 1994

The appearance of corpuses of tramslated texts in linguistic studies brought about a real revolution, as they offered an opportunity to set and solve completely new tasks connected with the analysis of large amounts of texts, and bring to light the dynamics of linguistic changes. They allow examining units of any level in their real use in speech. A new, "corpus" era has begun in the science of translation.

The idea of developing the author's translation dictionary on a corpus basis was realized through the compilation of two glossaries: a diachronic Russian-German dictionary of realia (Alekseyeva 2016) and an electronic illustrated diachronic Russian-German glossary of realia (Alekseyeva 2008). The creation of computer dictionaries belongs to research priorities. The leading lexicographers and translation theorists highlight the necessity to compile Russian-foreign glossaries of an active type, as well as their electronic versions on CDs and interactive handbooks of various types (Tyulenev 2004: 292; Averbukh and Karpova 2009: 119; Alexeyeva, Menshakova and Abasheva 2009: 208; Gorbunov 2009: 211; Weschler and Pitts 2000; De Schryver 2003: 147).

4. Diachronic translation dictionary

The diachronic translation dictionary reflects the history of communicating a unit of translation within the given chronological framework, while registering temporal changes at each stage. It contains several translation equivalents for one and the same translation unit, includes its interpretation in the source language and all textual and extra-textual explanations of translators (references, remarks, comments). In the dictionaries under development, the objects of description are presented by realia.

4.1. The purpose of the dictionary

The purpose of the dictionary of a new type consists in providing information about the meaning of the input unit, suggesting variants of translation, compactly and vividly demonstrate the traditions of its translation, and thus help the translator either to make their own decision in a particular context on the basis of the experience accumulated by many generations of translators, or to use one of the correspondences provided in the dictionary.

This dictionary is designed primarily for specialists in the field of the theory, practice, history, and lexicography of translation, as well as for practicing translators, students of higher education institutes, teachers of foreign languages, translation, subjects of comparative character (contrastive linguistics, lacunology) and a wide range of foreign language learners.

4.2. The architecture of the dictionary

The diachronic translation dictionary is developed on the basis of present-day principles of lexicography. When choosing the main methodological parameters of the dictionary we took into consideration the world experience of dictionary criticism, which was developed in Russian lexicography by L.P. Stupin (Stupin 1985) and is continued in the works by other lexicographers (Burmistrova 2011; Manik 2001; Rubleva 2010; Tabanakova 2006; Bergenholtz and Tarps 1995; Hartmann 1998, 2001, 2003).

In the theory of lexicography, several types of structures are singled out. For bilingual lexicography, of utmost importance is the mega-, macro-, and microstructure (Dubichinsky 2009: 15). The microstructure reflects the composition of a dictionary entry, the macrostructure is comprised by the whole of dictionary entries, and the megastructure encompasses the rest of the compositional constituents of the dictionary (Averbukh and Karpova 2009: 58). Let us have a closer look at the specific arrangement of various parts of the diachronic translation glossary, its megastructure as shown by the example of "Russian Realia in Asynchronical German Translations of F.M. Dostoevsky's Novels" (2016).

4.2.1. Megastructure

The necessity to distinguish and study the framework arrangement of the dictionary components was realized comparatively not so long ago, at the beginning of the 21st century. The megastructure, as a rule, consists of a preliminary text, a corpus, and a concluding text. The preliminary text of the diachronic translation dictionary comprises a compiler's foreword, information on how to use the glossary, references to lexicographic and illustrative literature, as well as the conventional notation used in the dictionary. These are followed by the main corpus of units with asynchronical translations, and several appendices.

The **foreword** contains a brief theoretical description of the object, its main properties, types, specificity of translation, which is necessary for the reader before he/she uses the dictionary, because this phenomenon is understood in different ways in modern translation theory. The foreword also reveals the specific details of the given lexicographic volume.

The **directions for use** contain specific directions in relation to the search for variants of translating units, translation explanations, and reverse translation.

The **list of references** to the illustrations is the most essential constituent of the dictionary. The diachronic translation glossary always assumes several asynchronical variants of translating a word of the input language, selected during a rather long period (during one or several centuries). Works by the standard authors of Russian literature excellently suit as materials for writing textbooks for student-translators. European publishing houses provide an opportunity for experienced and qualified specialists to repeatedly translate the masterpieces of the world literature. Multiple asynchrocnical translations are a rich material for

comparative studies and allow studying the phenomenon of translation more deeply, by covering works of several generations of translators. Moreover, the original decisions, made by famous translators, are precious information for students of translation departments.

Our observations, made on the basis of studying the methods of translating realia in 20 parallel asynchronical translations (Alekseyeva 2010: 190), show that changes in the technique of translation occur every two or three decades. In order to study them, one needs large corpuses of parallel translations of one and the same text. The received data will be of great significance for the development in the theory of translation, the history of theoretical thought and practical activity in the sphere of translation, translation lexicography.

The **list of notations** comprises accepted in the dictionary signs and notations. Notations include words, which are given in the reduced or conventional forms in Russian, German, and Latin.

The **corpus** of the diachronic translation dictionary includes units in the alphabetical order in minimal contexts of the original piece of writing (equal to one sentence) with variants of their translation in parallel contexts of the same length, the meaning of the entry word, extra-textual explanations given by translators. All translations are brought in consistently: first come variants of early translations, and then – from later works, e.g.:

Russian realia	**двугривенный** (dvugrivenny)
Dictionary definition	*РСС.* Монета достоинством в 20 копеек (с 1760 до 1931 г. — серебряная, позднее никелевая и из медно-никелевого сплава); соответствующая сумма денег.
	RSD. A coin with value of twenty kopecks (from 1760 to 1931 – silver, then nickel and copper alloy); corresponding sum of money.
Russian context	*Ф. Д.*, с. 415.
	Вагон беру особенный, а носильщики на всех станциях есть, за **двугривенный** куда хочешь донесут.
	F.D., p. 415. I take a special wagon, and there are porters at all stations, which will carry the baggage for a **dvugrivenny**.
Translation 1	*L. H.*, 1890, S. 127.
	Ich nehme ein besonderes Coupe, auf allen Stationen gibt es Träger, welche für **einige Groschen** mich überall hintrugen.
Translation 2	*E. R.*, 1910, S. 99.

Ich nehme ein Kupee für mich, und Träger gibt
es auf allen Stationen. Für **eine Mark** tragen sie
dich, wohin du nur willst.

Translation 3   *H. R.,* 1921, S. 103.
Auf der Bahn nehme ich mir ein besonderes
Abteil; und Gepäckträger sind auf allen Stationen
vorhanden; die tragen einen für **ein
Zwanzigkopenstück**, wohin man will.

Translation 4   *A. L.,* 1963, S. 68.
Ich nahm mir ein besonderes Wagenabteil;
Träger gibt es auf allen Stationen, für **einen
Zwanziger** tragen sie dich, wohin du willst.

Translation 5   *W. C.,* 1971, S. 82.
Ich nehme ein Abteil für mich, Träger gibt's auf
allen Stationen, für **ein paar Groschen** tragen sie
mich, wohin ich will.

Translation 6   *E. M.,* 1992, S. 76.
Ich nehme mir einen besonderen Waggon, und
Träger gibt's auf jeder Station, um **zwanzig
Kopeken** tragen sie einen, wohin du willst.

The **concluding text** of the dictionary is presented by different appendices,
which increase the value of the dictionary as a reference book.

The first appendix contains a pivot table of asynchronical variants of
translating Russian non-equivalent units. German equivalents are provided
without their context, but with the author's reverse translation. Variants of
translating each unit are systemized in the alphabetical order in relation to various
novels, as they were translated by different people, and times when these
translations were made. Let us consider a fragment of the pivot table of the
dictionary of diachronic translations (see Table 3).

Table 3: Variants in translating realia (fragment)

Crime and Punishment, 1866	H. Röhl, 1912	R. Hoffmann, 1960	M. Bräuer und R. Bräuer, 1984	S. Geier, 1994
5.1. армяк (armyak)	Rock *m* старинная верхняя мужская одежда	Jacke *f* куртка (jacket)	Jacke *f* куртка (jacket)	Mantel *m* пальто (coat)

	(men's vintage outer clothing)			
5.2. аршин (arshin)	ein paar Fuß несколько шагов (a few steps)	Elle *f* локоть (мера длины) elbow (a measure of length)	Arschin *m* аршин (arshin)	Arschin *m* аршин (arshin)

Such a new systemic form of presenting Russian non-equivalent units allows tracing the evolution of principles of translating this lexical layer during more than 100 years and opens wide opportunities for using the glossary in the sphere of academic studies: in history, theory, lexicography of translation and in the sphere of translation practice.

The second appendix contains a list of Russian words, which were acquired by the German language. These are realia, which were borrowed, acquired and assimilated (not to the end), registered in German. Below is a fragment of the second appendix:

B

Balalaika [russ.] die; -, -s u. …ken: mit der Hand oder einem Plektron geschlagenes, dreisaitiges russ. Instrument

Balban [russ.] der; -s, -e: (veraltet) künstlicher Lockvogel (Jagdw.)

Balyk [russ.] der; -: getrockneter Störrücken (russ. Delikatesse)

Barsoi […seu; russ.] der; -s, -s: russischer Windhund

Beluga [russ.] I. die; -, -s: 1. russischer Name für den Hausen (einen Störfisch). 2. ältere Bezeichnung für den Weisswal. II. der; -s: aus dem Rogen des Hausens bereiteter Kaviar

Bitok [russ.] der; -s, -s u. Bitki: kleiner, runder gebratener Fleischkloß

Bojar [russ.] der; -en, — en: 1. Angehöriger des nichtfürstlichen Adels, der gehobenen Schicht in der Gefolgschaft der Fürsten u. Teilfürsten im mittelalterl. Russland. 2. adliger Großgrundbesitzer in Rumänien bis 1864

Bolschewik [russ.; «Mehrheitler»] der; -en, -i (abwertend: -en): Mitglied von Lenin geführten revolutionären Fraktion in der Sozialdemokratischen Arbeiterpartei Russlands vor 1917; (bis 1952) Mitglied der Kommunistischen Partei Russlands bzw. der Sowjetunion; (abwertend) Kommunist.

Borschtsch [russ.] der; -: russ. Kohlsuppe mit Fleisch, verschiedenen Kohlsorten, roten Rüben u. etwas Kwass

Burlak [russ.] der; -en, -en: Schiffsknecht, Schiffszieher (im zarist. Russland)

Byline [russ.] die; -, -n: episches Heldenlied der russischen Volksdichtung.

The second appendix covers all Russian realia, selected from the dictionary of foreign words of the German language "Duden: Fremdwörterbuch". These realia are called dictionary realia. The term "dictionary realia" was first mentioned by Vlakhov and Florin (1986). The dictionary Russian realia were selected by using

the continuous sampling method from the dictionary of foreign words of the German language "Duden: Fremdwörterbuch". For the most part, they are provided with transcriptions and explanations in the German language. In the appendix, they are systematized in the alphabetic order.

As the comparative translational analysis of German translations of F.M. Dostoevsky's works shows that dictionary realia are not always used in practice. In modern translations, it is essential to apply translation solutions that are formed traditionally and registered in dictionaries.

In order to help the reader quickly find variants of translating some unit, the dictionary contains in the end the **alphabetical index** of Russian non-equivalent words, which points at particular pages in the dictionary. If one and the same realia is present in all or some works, only page numbers are given, separated by the comma, e.g.:

dvorovy 72
dvugrivenny 59, 60, 73, 111, 159
dekabrist 73, 74

The search in the dictionary can be done in two directions:

- from the title of the novel in the table of contents — to the Russian realia and its translation;

- from the Russian realia in the alphabetical index — to the corresponding dictionary entry.

The arrangement of the constituents of the megastructure of the publications of this type can be presented in the following scheme:

1. Preliminary text.
    1.1. Foreword.
    1.2. Directions for use.
    1.3. List of examples.
    1.4. List of lexicographic sources.
    1.5. List of notations.
2. Corpus.
3. Concluding text.
    3.1. Pivot table of asynchronical variants of translation.
    3.2. Dictionary units.
    3.3. Alphabetical index of input units.

Such a structure of the diachronic translation glossary derives from the type of publication, characterized by a complex character, for it combines parameters of a translation, definition, and a learner's dictionary.

4.2.2. Macrostructure

The macrostructure of the dictionary is presented by the order of lemmas or entry words. In the glossary, all the lexical units are arranged in chapters (separate novels by F.M. Dostoevsky), and inside the chapters they are systematized in accordance with the alphabet of the first letters from A to Z. The realia in the dictionary have a consistent numeration in Arabic figures. The first figure refers

to a particular work (according to Table 1), the second one indicates the order number of a realia in the given work. Below is a fragment from the dictionary of realia:

1.27

Russian realia	**однодворец** (odnodvorets)
Dictionary definition	*РСС.* Однодворец, -рца, м. В России в старое время: происходящий из служивых людей, владелец небольшого (в один двор) земельного участка (сам на нем работающий). *RSD.* In Russia in old times: originating from military men, an owner of a small (in one yard) land parcel (who works on it).
Remark	Odnodvorets – a category of civil peasants, who owned small land parcels and were granted the right to have bonded peasants; the category also included some impoverished noble families.
Russian context	*Ф. Д.* с. 32. А что касается до отцов и дедов, то они у нас и **однодворцами** бывали. *F. D.*, p. 32. As for fathers and grandfathers, they used to be **odnodvorets**.
Translation 1	*A. S.*, 1889, S. 6. Mein Vater und mein Großvater **besaßen ein kleines Gut**.
Translation 2	*H. R.*, 1923, S. 11. Was meinen Vater und meinen Großvater anlangt, so **besaßen die nur ein einziges Gut**, auf dem sie zurückgezogen lebten.
Translation 3	...

1.28

Russian realia	**палки** (palki)
Dictionary definition	*Д.* Палки: картежная игра. *D.* Palki: a card game.
Russian context	*Ф. Д.*, с. 250. Мы в **палки** играли. *F.D.*, S. 250. We were playing **palki**.
Translation 1	*A. S.*, 1889. *There is no such a sentence in this translation.
Translation 2	*H. R.*, 1923, S. 268. Wir spielten **Palki***.

Footnote	*Ein Hasardspiel mit Karten.
Translation 3	…

1.29

Russian realia	**половой, трактир** (polovoy, traktir)
Dictionary definition	*РСС.* Половой: слуга в трактире, обслуживающий посетителей. Трактир: небольшое столовое заведение с подачей вина, напитков (первонач. также с номерами для постояльцев).
	RSD. Polovoy: a servant in traktir, serving guests. Traktir: a small dining venue where wines and drinks are served (originally, with rooms for customers).
Russian context	*Ф. Д.*, с. 287. Он было вспомнил, что давеча говорил с **половым** в **трактире** за обедом об одном недавнем чрезвычайно странном убийстве…
	F. D., p. 287. He remembered that just a while back at dinner he had spoken to the **polovoy** in the **traktir** about some recent exceedingly strange murder…
Translation 1	*A. S.*, 1889, S. 270. Mit Gewalt suchte er sich nun ein Gespräch zu vergegenwärtigen, das er kurz vorher mit dem **Kellner** im **Gasthof** zur Waage gehabt – es handelte sich um einen Mord, der kurz vorher begangen worden war...
Translation 2	*H. R.*, 1923, S. 313. Er versuchte sich daran zu erinnern, daß er vorhin in dem **Restaurant** beim Mittagessen mit dem **Kellner** über einen kürzlich geschehenen, sehr eigenartigen Mord gesprochen hatte…
Translation 3	...

The dictionary contains a **reference note** *see.* In this case the reader can obtain full information about the variants of translation, which is arranged in the alphabetical order, in the context earlier provided for another unit, e.g.:

5.28

Russian realia	**кичка, коты, кумач** (kichka, koty, kumach)

Dictionary definition	*Д.* Кичка: бабий головной убор, с рогами, род повойника (сорока без рогов, кокошник с высоким передом). Коты: женская обувь, род полусапожек, ботинок, башмаки с высокими передами, либо круглые, будто с отрезными голенищами, с алою суконною оторочкой. Кумач: сарафан, верхняя женская одежда. *D.* Kichka: women's headwear, with horns, of a povoinik type (a headdress of a married Russian peasant woman: soroka without horns, kokoshnik with a high front). Koty: women's footwear, a kind of half-boot, boot, ankle boots with high fronts, or round, as if with detachable collars, with a scarlet woolen welt. Kumach: sarafan (sleeveless dress worn by a Russian peasant woman), women's outwear.
Russian context	*Ф. Д.*, с. 63. Она в **кумачах**, в **кичке** с бисером, на ногах **коты**, щелкает орешки и посмеивается. *F. D.,* p. 63. She is wearing a **kumach**, **kichka** with beads, and **koty** on her feet, cracking nuts and chuckling.
Translation 1	*W. H.,* 1882, S. 64. Sie war geputzt, knackte Nüsse und war sehr vergnügt.
Translation 2	*H. R.,* 1909, S. 93. Sie trägt ein **rotes baumwollnes Kleid**, einen **Kopfputz** aus Glasperlen, an den Füßen **plumpe Schuhe**; sie knackt Nüsse und lacht.
Translation 3	*W. B.,* 1935, S. 68. Jetzt ziehen sie noch ein Frauenzimmer zu sich herauf, eine dicke und rotbackige Person, die unentwegt Nüsse knackt und lacht, in einem **bunten Baumwollkleide, der Kitschka, Kopfschmuck mit Glasperlen**, auf dem Kopf, **Überschuhe** an den Füßen.
Translation 4	*R. H.*, 1960, S. 75. Sie trägt **Baumwollzeug**, einen **Kopfputz** mit Glasperlen, hat **Bauernschuhe** an den Füßen und knackt lachend Nüsse.

| Translation 5 | *M. B.*, 1984, S. 75. |
| | Sie trägt ein rotes **Kattunkleid**, einen **Kopfputz** mit Glasperlen, **derbe Schuhe** an den Füßen, knackt Nüsse und lacht. |

| Translation 6 | *S. G.*, 1994, S. 78-79. |
| | Sie trägt ein **rotes Kattunkleid**, eine **Haube** mit Glasperlen, an den Füßen feste Stiefel, sie knackt Haselnüsse und lacht. |

5.29
| Russian realia | **коты (см. 5.28)** |
| | koty (see 5.28) |

4.2.3. Microstructure

A dictionary entry of the diachronic translation dictionary is comprised by a lemma with parallel translation equivalents, explanations, and illustrations. It consists of a dictionary unit, an explanation of the meaning of the word taken from definition dictionaries, a context with the page number and asynchronical parallel translations with specification of the translator, the year of publication, and the number of the page containing this word. The entry word and its German variants of translation are given in bold.

Thus, each dictionary entry comprises the following main parts:
- lemma (an entry word or word combination);
- semantization (a definition of the meaning of the entry word);
- illustration zone (the entry word in the context of the original work);
- equivalent zone (variants of translation in the context of a particular translation of the work).

As distinct from bilingual dictionaries of the main type with the structure "lexeme of the input language => lexeme of the output language", the diachronic translation dictionary contains several parallel variants of translation.

Changes in the structure are determined by the specificity of the object, namely, its weak representation or absence in bilingual translation dictionaries of the given linguistic pair.

The equivalents of a realia are arranged chronologically in accordance with the time when the translation was made: starting from the 19th century, then the beginning, middle and the end of the 20th century, and the beginning of the 21st century. This helps understand the different techniques the translators used to translate the given object in different periods and presents translation variability in diachrony.

Another distinct feature of this type of translation dictionaries is the presence of the context, which helps more fully reveal the meaning of the corresponding non-equivalent unit and make an optimal translation decision. Each unit is

introduced in the original and parallel translation contexts of the same length, equal to one sentence.

A dictionary entry includes the explanation of the entry word from definition, encyclopedic, and special dictionaries, because the selected lexical units are for the most part historicisms and archaisms, which demand competent clarification for the modern user.

Let us consider the specificity of arranging a dictionary entry in the diachronic translation dictionary by the example of the dictionary of realia. Russian realia (nouns in the Nominative case singular or nominative word combinations, semantically equal to one word) in this publication act as lemmas. They are given in bold:

Russian realia	**кисель** (kisel')
Russian realia	**избушка на курьих ножках** (izbushka na kur'ih nozhkakh)

The dictionary entry also contains the meaning of a Russian realia from the Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language by S.I. Ozhegov and N.Yu. Shvedova, the Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language by D.N. Ushakov, the Explanatory Dictionary of the Living Great Russian Language by V.I. Dal', the electronic version of the Russian Semantic Dictionary, the Encyclopedic Dictionary by F.A. Brockhaus and I.A. Yefron, the Soviet Encyclopedic Dictionary; and special dictionaries: The Concise Dictionary of the Ranks and Titles of Civil Service in Moscow State and the Russian Empire in the 1600-2000s by D.V. Liventsev, the Dictionary of Medical Herbs (Latin, English, German, Russian) by A.Yu. Bolotina.

The explanation of the meaning of the lexical unit is located to the right of the dictionary entry:

Russian realia	**двугривенный** (dvugrivenny)
Dictionary definition	*РСС*. Монета достоинством в 20 копеек (с 1760 до 1931 г. — серебряная, позднее никелевая и из медно-никелевого сплава); соответствующая сумма денег.
	RSD. A coin with value of twenty kopecks (from 1760 to 1931 – silver, then nickel and copper alloy); corresponding sum of money.

The notations (abbreviations and conventional signs) are given in italics and are used without brackets.

Each translation equivalent is accompanied by a context from asynchronical parallel translations of five main novel written by F.M. Dostoevsky: "Demons", "The Brothers Karamazov", "The Idiot", "The Gambler", "Crime and

Punishment" together with an indication of the page so that the reader could find a wider context, when necessary.

The asterisk＊ points at the variants of translation that are accompanied by extra-textual explanations (i.e., translator's explanations given as paginal footnotes or out-of-text comments, located next to the corresponding variant of translation). Below is a fragment of the first chapter of the glossary, which contains paginal footnotes and out-of-text comments:

<div align="center">

1. "THE IDIOT"

1.1

</div>

Russian realia	**аршин, вершок** (arshin, vershok)
Dictionary definition	*РСС.* Аршин. В старое время: измерительная линейка, планка длиной 0,71 м. РСС. Вершок. Старая русская мера длины, равная 4,4 сантиметра.
	RSD. Arshin: in old days: a measuring rod, a plank of 0,71 m long. Vershok: an old Russian measure of length, equal to 4.4 cm.
Russian context	*Ф.Д.,* с. 276. Над дверью в следующую комнату висела одна картина, довольно странная по своей форме, около двух с половиной **аршин** в длину и никак не более шести **вершков** в высоту.
	F. D., p. 276. Above the door to the next room there was a picture, a very strange one in its form, about two and a half **arshins** long and at most six **vershoks** high.
Translation 1	*A. S.,* 1889, S. 277. Über der Tür zum nächsten Zimmer befand sich ein Bild von recht auffäligem Format: ber einer Länge von etwa zwei **Metern** war es kaum ein **Viertelmeter** hoch.
Translation 2	*H. R*., 1923, S. 300. Über der Tür nach dem nächsten Zimmer hing ein Bild von recht auffälligem Format: Zweieinhalb **Arschin**＊ lang und nicht mehr als sechs **Werschok** hoch.
Footnote	1 Arschin = 71,1 cm.
Translation 3	*A. L*., 1959, S. 286. Über der Tür zum nächsten Zimmer hing ein Bild von recht sonderbarem Format — es war gegen

	zweieinhalb **Arschin*** lang und kaum sechs **Werschok*** hoch.
Footnote	1 Arschin = 16 Werschok = 71 cm. Werschok = 4,4 cm
Translation 4	*R. C.*, 1951, S. 402. Über der Tür zum nächsten Zimmer hing ein Bild von recht auffälligem Format, **über zwei Meter** lang und höchstens **dreißig Zentimeter** breit.
Translation 5	*H. H.*, 1986, S. 300. Über der Tür in den nächsten Raum hing ein Bild von recht ungewöhnlicher Form, etwa anderthalb **Arschin** lang, doch nicht mehr als sechs **Werschok** hoch.
Translation 6	*S. G.*, 1996, S. 315. Über der Tür zum nächsten Raum hing ein Bild, dessen Format sehr ungewöhnlich war, etwa zweieinhalb **Arschin** lang und nicht mehr als sechs **Werschok*** hoch.
Remark	Bis 1881, d. h. bis zur Einführung des metrischen Systems, wurde die Körpergröße von Erwachsenen mit der Anzahl der «Werschki» über 2 Arschin angegeben. Ein Arschin entspricht 71, 12 cm, ein Werschok 4,45 cm.

5. Conclusion

When creating a new type of a dictionary, we applied whole new principles of forming the microstructure. Such a structure of a dictionary entry allows analyzing multiple and repeated equivalents, carried out in different periods, demonstrate changes on the principles of translating the given layer of vocabulary during more than 100 years, and identify the dynamics of change in the translation technique with account of the temporal factor.

The diachronic translation glossary is of complex nature, and it is characterized by the following typological features: bilingual, translation, incomplete writer's, learner's, definition, historical. In this way, we offer an absolutely new of a dictionary, which combines various genres from a lexicographic work to a translation study, and has scientific and practical significance. It ensures visibility of all translation solutions in synchrony and diachrony, their variety and systemacity of analysis.

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