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A joint model of lexicography and cultural studies spheres of expertise as an example of an open bilingual/multilingual encyclopedic e-dictionary of world cultural heritage

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Abstract

A joint model of lexicography and cultural studies spheres of expertise in an open bilingual (English-native language) /multilingual e-dictionary on world cultural heritage of the Italian website is presented here as an applied /Language for Specific Purposes e-lexicography example. Contacts with Italy, visits to Italy – the privileged partner-country of the Russian Federation according to Professor Tatyana V. Zonova, a diplomatic rank of the 1st class Counselor, expert of the RF Ministry for foreign affairs on Italy are important for the professional competence development especially for artists, linguists and translators, art historians, conservators and restorers, museologists, architects, designers, actors, singers, world cultural heritage and cultural and cross-cultural studies issues experts, pedagogues. Bilingual lexicography is treated in the article as a type of lexicography with a long very well known internationally recognized history and a promising future, an important tool supporting sustainable intercultural dialogue of nations. Italian Romualdo Del Bianco Foundation (Florence, Italy) website, where the described lexicographic model is practiced, promoting LIFE beyond tourism, world cultural heritage, securing development of territories, intercultural dialogue, understanding among nations and peace in the world is also looked upon as an virtual educational tool carrying out the ideas of UNESCO conventions and declarations 2003, 2005, 2014, 2015.

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Keywords

Bilingual, lexicography, world cultural heritage, virtual education tool, understanding, intercultural dialogue, sustainable development, peace.

Introduction

Applied lexicography/Language for Specific Purposes (LSP) lexicography is an up-to-date variety of lexicography [Atkins, 2018; Landau, 2011; Берков, 1973; Девель, 2011; Дьяков, 2015; Кронгауз, 2015; Сафиулина, 2018; Цыренов, 2017; Щерба, 1974; Юлдашев, 1972; Юсупова, 2009]. World Cultural Heritage, cultural studies coverage issues in bilingual lexicography is another example of such one [Luzon, 2013; Рычкова, 2016; Девель, 2011, 2016]. One of the best Romualdo Del Bianco Foundation (FRDB) educational mission practices can be demonstrated by the experience of the FRDB Workshop 2015 of implementing the 10 languages website as an educational tool. One can quote another example of joint lexicographic and cultural spheres of expertise It is quite important for the participants from RF and other countries to study the experience when Italy has its special efficient policy in the preservation of cultural heritage, which is guaranteed by Italian constitution, article 9. Cultural heritage has a priority in allotting budget for. Contacts with Italy, visits to Italy – the privileged partner-country of the Russian Federation according to Professor Tatyana V. Zonova, a diplomatic rank of the 1st class Counselor, expert of the RF Ministry for foreign affairs on Italy [Зонова, 2012] are important for the professional competence development especially for artists, linguists and translators, art historians, conservators and restorers, museologists, architects, designers, actors, singers, world cultural heritage and cultural and cross-cultural studies issues experts, translators and interpreters. A number of Italian ministries carry out much work in the sphere [Миронова, 2009; Боголюбова, Николаева, 2014]. Work with cultural non-profit Portal and Community web.2.0 LIFE BEYOND TOURISM – FRDB website as another educational tool helps to promote with the youth and wider readership the up-to-date ideas of UNESCO conventions and declarations [Göpfel, 2016].

UNESCO convention 2003

UNESCO convention 2003 purposes are: (a) to safeguard the intangible cultural heritage; (b) to ensure respect for the intangible cultural heritage of the communities, groups and individuals concerned; (c) to raise awareness at the local, national and international levels of the importance of the intangible cultural heritage, and of ensuring mutual appreciation thereof; (d) to provide for international cooperation and assistance.

UNESCO convention 2005

A central objective of the UNESCO convention 2005 is to create an enabling environment in which artists, cultural professionals, practitioners and citizens worldwide can create, produce, distribute, disseminate and enjoy a broad range of cultural goods, services and activities. To reach this goal, the convention calls on governments to introduce policies to nurture creativity, to ensure that artistic works are accessible to a wide public.

UNESCO Florence declaration 2014

The 2014 Florence declaration on culture, creativity and sustainable development, research, innovation, opportunities calls upon governments, civil society and the private sector to take action in partnership to promote creative environments, processes and products.

UNWTO/ UNESCO Siem Reap declaration 2015

UNWTO/ UNESCO Siem Reap declaration 2015 reaffirm the commitments: to build new partnership models between tourism and culture, promote and protect cultural heritage, link people and foster sustainable development through cultural routes, promote closer linkages between tourism, living cultures and creative industries, support the contribution of cultural tourism to urban development.

World culture heritage Internet open encyclopedic dictionary

Support system for Life Beyond Tourism (LBT) non-profit cultural portal can help us search information about territories, events, articles, information about the FRDB and the LBT on the basis of a word (lat vocabulum). In fact it is in its substantial part a cultural travel guide structured on the dictionary principal. Dictionaries are grouped by linguists-lexicographers according to the following parameters [Девель, 2011]:

- language (monolingual, bilingual, multilingual);
- description object (linguistic, encyclopedic);
- dictionary size (big, medium, small);
- lexicographic format of the dictionary (concordance, index, glossary, explanatory dictionary, translation dictionary);
- dictionary format (paper, electronic, multimedia on CD, Internet);
- dictionary target user.

FRDB website in its dictionary part has basically encyclopedic characteristics, some articles are monolingual (Italian, English, Chinese, Japanese and so on). There are bilingual articles: for example, English–native language. According to our surveys bilingual lexicography is more attractive for users. In the cases of our workshops most of the articles are bilingual with the English and Russian pair of languages. Here we can speak about bidirectional /two-way dictionary. However one and the same article can be searched for only in English. The considered dictionary can be determined as topical – the topic is the territory. Its format is electronic – Internet. It is an open dictionary: the articles are downloaded continuously by the multiple participants of workshops all year round. The size in the case of Internet dictionaries is not defined. The target user is wider circles of readership anxious to find interesting information about different places of the world. The level of language cannot be strictly defined, more or less academic in most cases and sometimes it is not too sophisticated. The authors of the articles – participants of the workshops from different countries of world can be forgiven for the mistakes which do not prevent understanding of the texts main ideas. The considered dictionary can be defined as a general and specialist dictionary, covering terminology of world cultural heritage, conservation, restoration [Devel, 2016; Dizionario... 2013; The Image... 2009]. Usually learner's dictionaries can be grouped into general language or language for specific purposes. It is important to highlight here that it is highly useful for the workshop participants to write those articles both in English and native language (Russian here) as they develop their professional competency through such practice of better learning terminology, facts and figures, operating in international context.

Dictionary

FRDB website can be also looked upon as an open/free easy to access internet learner's encyclopedic dictionary. It is a learning tool because it is compiled and used primarily according to our surveys by bachelor, master and post–graduate students. Target groups are tourists, guides and world-wider circles of users. In contrast to standard guide books with full details relating to accommodation,

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restaurants, transportation, and activities the RDB website is mainly culture and arts heritage oriented. Here the microstructure is described as the main constituent part contributed by multiple workshop participants covering a lot of places of interest of the world and presenting their associations.

Dictionary article structure

The below instruction [Девель, 2016] helped workshop participants to set up dictionary articles, extending the microstructure:

In the user's review specify the country and name of the monument/site/intangible object and its significance (UNESCO – special tick on the website or state, or regional significance), download a good picture/s.

In the user's review write 2 mini texts (English and Native languages between 20 and 50 words) and expand 2 extension texts (English and Native languages between 20 and 50 words).

Tick and show the location on the map of the website.

Write your commentaries – travel recommendations and personal impressions or an article about your participation in the workshop.

The workshop participants enjoyed the tasks as they learnt much to achieve good, interesting and useful things for their multicultural and language skills improvement, human development. The detailed text of the presentation of the report with the description of the resources, examples of the articles, elective course syllabus can better show the role of the RDB website for the safeguarding of the cultural heritage, the protection of the diversity of cultural expressions and tourist-culture building a new partnership model. The following UNESCO and national significance sites and monuments were chosen by the workshop participants for presentations and to upload descriptions, commentaries, articles and pictures on to the RDB website: Gatchina (see Figures 1, 2, 3), Vyborg, Fort Konstantin, Ivan-Gorod, Krasnoe Selo, Kronstadt, Pulkovo, Repino, Shlisselburg Oreshek Fortress, State Complex Strelna-Palace of Congresses, Taytsy-Demidov Estate, Pulkovo. Here the example of student's homework is presented.

Example

Here is an example of an article as it is, consisting of user's registration details, one object (Gatchina, Leningrad Oblast, RF) with English texts, pictures, commentary.

3.2.1. User's details

The author of the materials is a second-year student of the St. Petersburg University of Culture, Department for the Restoration and the Study of the Cultural Property, RF (Figure 1), participant of the Intercultural Students Workshop "Efficient Youth Intercultural Dialogue through Education, the Sciences, Culture, Communication and Information" (Florence, Italy, November 1-8. 2015).



Figure 1 - Ekaterina Stoliarenkova

*Gatchina. User's reviews, photos –
UNESCO site (#540-012b,i, ii, iv, vi). RF
The Great Gatchina Palace*

Mini text 1. The Great Gatchina was built in 1766–1781 in Gatchina town (40 km away from St. Petersburg) by Antonio Rinaldi (Figure 2) for Count Grigori Grigoryevich Orlov who was a favorite of Catherine II. The



Figure 2 - Great Gatchina Palace after restoration. Architect Antonio Rinaldi

Gatchina Palace is located on the hill above Lake Serebryannoe. It combines themes of a medieval castle and a country residence (Figure 3). Palace interiors are exemplary of Russian classicism at the turn of 18th—19th centuries. It was ruined in 1944 and has been restored by now.



Figure 3 - The Lake Serebryannoe. The state museum-preserve «Gatchina» celebrates 250 anniversary

Extension – mini text 2. ...one of the favourite residences of the Russian imperial family.
Gatchina. User's reviews, photos –

UNESCO site (#540-012b,i, ii, iv, vi). RF.

Priory Palace

Mini text 1. Priory Palace is an original palace in Gatchina (Figure 4), Russia. It was built in 1799 by the architect N.A. Lvov on the shore of the Black Lake. Constructed for a prior of the Maltese Order, the palace never actually became a priory, although it was presented to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem by a decree of Paul I dated 23 August 1799. In the 19th century, the Priory was occupied first by the Court choristers, then by



Figure 4 – Gatchina. Priory Palace on the Black Lake. 1799. Architect Nickolai Lvov.

Extension – mini text 2 ... the masters of the royal hunt; in Soviet times it became a place for outings, a "house of rest", a Pioneers' house, then a museum of local history. Then the palace was closed, being by now in a state of such disrepair that it seemed about to collapse into the Black Lake. At that time the palace bore a new name - people called it the "Crumbling Castle". Nowadays the Priory palace is the only example of beaten-earth construction surviving from the end of the 18th century. Priory Palace is on the of World Heritage Sites list.

3.2.4. User's commentary /article

Culture and Art are an Essential part of our lives

24th October 2015

Culture and Art are an Essential part of our lives. The history of mankind is written by hand of artists.

As a restorer a and a student of the Faculty of World Culture of the Saint-Petersburg State University of Culture, I think that protection and care of World Cultural Heritage is important thing for Mankind. Most of cultural heritage sites need attention of the world community. Thus, different organizations deal with this problem. For example, UNESCO and ICOMOS work for the conservation and protection of cultural heritage places around the world. Furthermore, Roerich Pact is the first international Treaty on the protection of cultural heritage. The most important idea of the Roerich Pact is the recognition that the defense of cultural objects is more important than the use or destruction of that culture for military purposes, and the protection of culture always has precedence over any military necessity. International cooperation is important for the preservation of world cultural heritage. I absolutely agree with the provisions set out in the Manifesto of the Romualdo Del Bianco Foundation: «Cultural heritage could be a powerful engine for initiating meetings, exchanges, interpersonal knowledge, understanding and friendship. Thus, tourism could be considered as a peace-spreading

strategy». The Romualdo Del Bianco Foundation and «Life Beyond Tourism» attract attention on the cultural heritage and organize international meetings and activities for young people. They contribute to promoting World peace. To my mind, it is very important for students to participate in international workshops with the main goal to educate people in the atmosphere of respect for different cultures of the world and for all humanity.

Workshop «Efficient Youth Intercultural Dialogue through Education, Sciences, Culture, Communication and Information» for international students has helped me and other young people to become aware of beauty.

Conclusion

World cultural heritage dictionary – the Italian FRDB website – the Life Beyond Tourism portal open bilingual /multilingual encyclopedic dictionary part can be viewed upon as a good educational tool, an encyclopedic resource, an instrument for intercultural dialogue practice in the international context, promoting the ideas of UNESCO conventions and declarations 2003, 2005, 2014, 2015. Work with it is a useful activity. Implementing this good educational tool one can learn interesting things about people, places, events, documents, cultural heritage, organizations and institutions. Educators can have an option to develop elective virtual courses syllabi on its basis. Structuring dictionary articles especially when they are bilingual English-native language via following stricter instruction makes the website material richer, easier to access. This is the only descriptions of the bilingual world cultural heritage dictionaries (English-Russian) structure, which can help to develop further versions of LSP lexicography. It based on more than 30 examples survey of the multiple Italian workshop participants from the RF and other countries.

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**Лексикография и культурология на примере модели
открытого двуязычного/многоязычного энциклопедического
интернет-словаря мирового культурного наследия**

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Аннотация

Модель сочетания лексикографии и культурологии в открытом двуязычном (англо-родном) /многоязычном Интернет-словаре мирового культурного наследия итальянского вебсайта здесь представляется как пример прикладной и Языка для специальных целей лексикографии. Контакты и посещение Италии важны для развития профессиональной компетенции для представителей любой профессии и, особенно, для художников, лингвистов, переводчиков, искусствоведов, консерваторов и реставраторов, музеологов, архитекторов, дизайнеров, актеров, певцов, а также, конечно, педагогов, культурологов и специалистов межкультурной коммуникации, по мировому культурному наследию. Тем более, что Италия -- привилегированная страна-партнер, по мнению Татьяны В. Зоной, дипломата, Советника первого класса и эксперта по Италии Министерства иностранных дел Российской Федерации - Двуязычная лексикография рассматривается в публикации как обладающая длительной хорошо известной историей развития, имеющая будущее, важный инструмент для поддержки постоянного межкультурного диалога между народами и странами. Вебсайт итальянского Фонда Ромуальдо Дель Бьянко (Флоренция, Италия), где используется описываемая модель словаря, продвигающий идею поддержания, прежде всего, Жизни вне туризма, сохранения мирового культурного наследия, что обеспечивает развитие территорий, межкультурный диалог и взаимопонимание между странами и народами, мир во всем мире, так же рассматривается как эффективный виртуальный образовательный инструмент, в основе которого идеи конвенций и деклараций ЮНЕСКО 2003, 2005, 2014, 2015.

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Ключевые слова

Двуязычная, лексикография, мировое культурное наследие, виртуальный образовательный инструмент, взаимопонимание, межкультурный диалог, неуклонное развитие, мир.

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