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IMPLICIT CLUES AND CONTEXTUAL IMPLICATIONS IN SCIENTIFIC DICTIONARY ENTRIES

Abstract

The paper seeks to examine the implicit cues and contextual implications present in the two texts, which are not prospectively directed, i.e., the term "Astron." It is important to note that despite the fact that there are no explicit cues in the texts regarding the terms "Gregorian calendar" and "Julian calendar," it will be made clear in the coming paragraphs that they can be interpreted in a certain way. In both texts, it can be seen that there are no explicit cues in terms of font size and labeling regarding these terms, which shows that they are commonly used scientific terms. The absence of a specific reference to the Gregorian calendar within the second text can be seen as a means of affirmation regarding the position and status of the calendar as an accepted norm. This particular study has provided a means of emphasizing the role of interpretation in accessing additional levels of meaning within the text itself, which utilizes implicit reference. The findings of this particular study have provided a means of enriching general knowledge regarding the utilization of implicit reference within the communication of specific information.

Keywords:

scientific dictionary entries, "Gregorian calendar", etymology, Canadian and American variants, information

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Introduction

One of the most significant fields of modern linguistics is the study of text typology. To understand the typical forms of discourse in different genres, it is crucial to analyze the range of

features that contribute to text formation- grammatical categories [Wårvik, 2024; Östman & Virtanen, 2022].

In a scientific text of this type, compression is a natural consequence of two important features: brevity and high information density. The specific syntactic features of the concise design of dictionary entries include the consistent use of nominative sentences (in the traditional sense) and three types of ellipsis: unconditioned, non-predicative, and incoherent predicative. In non-predicative sentences, the subject is omitted, and predication is expressed by the verb in the present tense, as exemplified by the sentence "Retains its rubber-like properties over a wide temperature range."

In predicate-free sentences, the verb is not used, and the nominal component of the predicate is expressed by an adjective or participle, as in "very poisonous". There are also examples of sentences that contain both analog and digital elements, as well as those that describe the presence of a particular mineral in certain types of rock.

Incoherent predicative sentences consist of a subject and the nominal element of a complex nominal predicate, without the use of the verb. An example of this is "Chief source: India (Lac (Zool))." The logical subject in these two types of elliptical sentences is the heading term, which serves as structural support for the sentence. This compression of syntactic structures in dictionary entries helps ensure their information density through concise expression.

A dictionary entry can be characterized as a text by its realization of various text-forming categories as well as specific categories and their functioning in a scientific context [Sokoljuk, 2024]. The theoretical foundation for analyzing text categories within dictionary entries is based on the concept of grammatical categories proposed by I.R. Galperin [Galperin, 1981].

This research is based on the concept of interpretive textual analysis, which focuses on the importance of implicit indicators and interpretation in understanding texts where there are no clear indicators. This theory is based on the concept that meaning is not just based on clear linguistic indicators but is also based on the ability of the reader to make inferences and reconstruct information based on implicit indicators.

Presupposition theory is at the core of this theory as it shows how assumptions contained within a text, such as knowledge of the Gregorian and Julian calendars, are evoked based on knowledge contained outside the linguistic indicators. These are assumptions contained within a text that are used as background knowledge to interpret scientific and historical texts.

Additionally, the model has included ideas from lexicographical semantics, especially those of prospective and retrospective signals. These are essentially cues, either explicit or implicit, which help in the understanding of information in a text in terms of sequence and paradigms. Prospective signals are those indicators which help the reader look ahead, either at information or definitions, while retrospective signals are those which help in looking back at previously discussed information. This helps in the hierarchical structuring of information, especially in scientific texts where there is a gradual development of interrelated ideas.

This process is also in consideration of the concept of intertextuality, which is based upon the idea that the interpretation of complex information, such as the scientific information in relation to the calendar, is based upon the integration of information found in a variety of different texts. The concept is based on the importance of semantic cues and the placement of the information (center placement of the date). It is with this said that the current theoretical framework posits that implicit textual, presuppositional, and contextual information is all involved in some manner with the reader's ability to reconstruct complex chronological and scientific information. This is all mediated through the reader's knowledge and strategies, which serves to further emphasize the complex relationship between text structure, content, and reader engagement.

Materials and research methods

Research Design

This study employs a qualitative interpretive approach to analyze the use of presupposition, prospective, and retrospective categories within scientific dictionary entries. The primary focus is on how implicit cues and contextual information function in the comprehension of terms related to calendrical systems in monolingual English-language dictionaries.

Data Collection

A targeted sampling method was used to select a representative corpus of approximately 1,500 dictionary definitions from the Chambers Dictionary. The selected entries were chosen based on criteria of cohesion, coherence, and textual definition as proposed by I.R. Galperin. These entries belong to the genre of scientific reference texts, characterized by compression, brevity, and high information density.

Research Procedure

The analysis consisted of examining the dictionary entries to describe the use of the three key categories: presupposition, prospective signals, and retrospective signals. The approach was concerned with the contribution of these categories to the informational unity, cohesion, and integration of the dictionary entries. The analyzed dictionary entries, along with other scientific reference materials, constitute a genre of scientific literature and belong to the category of small scientific prose forms. The collection of texts found in dictionary entries from monolingual linguistic and encyclopedic dictionaries constitutes a specific type of scientific text that exhibits a typological structural characteristic of compression.

The study examined the role of the placement of implicit cues, such as the placement of the date information, the lack of explicit labels, and the use of prospective cues such as "see" or "q.v." in understanding the role of these cues in the construction of complex scientific or historical information. The process of interpretation was also based upon the extralinguistic knowledge that the reader is presumed to have in understanding the role of implicit references in the construction of complex information.

Analytical Framework

The study was based upon the interpretative approach in understanding the importance of presupposition theory in lexicographical semantics. The study was based on the importance of prospective and retrospective cues in understanding the role of implicit cues in the construction of hierarchical understanding, sequential understanding, and intertextual understanding in dictionary entries.

Limitations

The methodology is based upon the interpretative approach in understanding the importance of dictionary entries. The methodology is based upon the researcher's interpretative bias. The study is specific in nature and cannot be generalized.

Literature review

The study of the concept of implicit communication in relation to the content has been a notable area of research in the field of hermeneutics, semiotics, and historical linguistics. Gadamer (1975), Eco (1976), and other researchers have focused their research in the area of the importance of the strategies in the context of the study of the content in which the concept of implicit meaning has been used [Cimmino et al., 2023]. The study of the content has been significant in the context of the understanding that the authors have not used any labels in the text, which might be a challenge in the process of interpretation [Hall, A., & Mazzarella, 2023; Derrida, 1967; Foucault, 1972].

Under the category of calendrical systems, there has been extensive research done by scholars like E. J. Cano Contreras (2024) and Z. Zhuang and N. Vanek (2025), highlighting the development and importance of the Julian and Gregorian calendars. This research indicates that, despite being individually significant in history, these calendars have come to represent a widely accepted norm

within cultural and scientific literature. This can be said to relate to the idea of texts being assumed within a cultural framework, as suggested by Hobsbawm (1983; Wang et al., 2023).

Recent research in textual pragmatics and discourse analysis [Zharkinbekova & Seliverstova, 2025; Floricic & Sokolova, 2025] examines the ways in which the writer intentionally leaves out the markers, considering the reader's familiarity with the presented concepts. This research is similar to the one presented in the current study, where the absence of such markers as "Gregorian calendar" and "Julian calendar" does not affect the importance of the information but encourages the reader to engage with the text. Additionally, the study on the presentation of time in the text [Chafe, 1984] has demonstrated the intentionality of the presentation of the information in the middle of the text to emphasize the connection between the presented concepts, such as different calendars and time periods.

This body of literature serves to collectively support the argument that implicit elements in texts necessitate a highly developed interpretive approach, requiring contextual, structural, and cultural literacy. This current study seeks to build on the findings of the aforementioned literature by focusing on the way in which the lack of explicit markings and the use of temporal data function in conjunction to create reader understanding of calendrical systems.

Discussion and results

The reader's academic background is essential for comprehending a scientific text as opposed to a literary work. It allows the reader to assess the communicative significance of each segment of the text based on its informative content. At the same time, comprehending the information in each section of the text and generalizing it are also dependent on the predictability of the syntactic structure of significant parts of the text. This predictability stems from the reader's linguistic expertise, such as their familiarity with the rules for creating a written scientific document, including the decoding of Latinisms and acronyms, and the entries in monolingual specialized dictionaries.

Therefore, the foundation for understanding the informational concept in a concise text, such as a dictionary definition, is the relationship between the head term - the title of the entry – and the data it provides, which is conveyed through various ellipses.

Let us consider an example:

Text 1

Jacquard (Weaving). Precision-made machine employed over the top of loom (1). Enables the most ornamental designs to be woven with practically no limit to the design possibilities (2). Utilizes punched cards and needless to control lifting and lowering of warf threads (3). There are several variations; singlelift, single-cylinder; double-lift, single-cylinder; doublelift, double-cylinder; cross-border, etc, (4). Named after the Prench inventor Joseoh-Marie Jacquard who introduced the first |model in 1801 (5). See cards.

The interpretation of the information presented in this text relies on the assumption that the reader possesses specific knowledge in the area of weaving and has a good command of the language. A familiarity with the rules for constructing dictionary definitions enables us to correctly decode the information contained in elliptical phrases, such as (2) and (3), as well as in improper-predicative structures (5) containing a predicative participle.

In this context, the concept of presupposition is closely linked to the concepts of prospect and retrospection, which aid in the comparison and analysis of individual elements of a text. Within dictionary entries, prospect-oriented markers play a significant role in linking the headword to a specific area of knowledge. For instance, (Biol.), (Chem.), (Comp.), (Eng.), (Geol.), (Maths.), (Med.), or (Radio) are used as in text 1 – (Weaving), where these italicized markers appear after the term being defined, assisting in its identification and contributing to the accuracy of subsequent interpretation.

A specific lexicographic design is presented in the texts under review in the form of a “text-by-text” prospectus. This prospectus guides the reader towards the definitions of relevant terms, which is crucial for the full understanding of the semantics of defined concepts.

These prospectively directed terms, or also known as see litters..., prefixed with one or more relevant head terms, are always presented in bold. This important component of the definition occupies the last position in the text and directly correlates with the head term, acting as a link between definitions and helping to establish connections between relevant terms within the terminology system.

For example, in the above text, links between Jacquard and cards within the weaving terminology are established through the linguistic formula... see cards.

The reference (q.v.) is also given prospectively, which is indicated by italicized text and the use of the italicized term. This term is typically closely related to the main term in a specific terminology and may be either homonymous with or synonymous with it. For example, let's consider the following two cases:

Text 2

London plane (For.). Platanus acerifolia, yielding a useful general-purpose timber. Also called sycamore (chiefly U.S.), but not to be confused with the true sycamore (q.v.).

Text 3

Petrol (Fuels). Originally a TN in Britain for a particular motor spirit (q.y.) but now in general use. Also called gasoline or (esp USA and Canada) simply gas.

In text 3, the term "petrol" is defined as a lexical unit from the perspective of its origin as the trade name for a specific type of automotive fuel in the United Kingdom and its current usage as a synonym for motor spirit. The text establishes a synonymous relationship between motor spirit, petrol, gasoline, and the Canadian and American variants of the latter, gas. For information on the most commonly used term, fuel, readers are referred to another entry in the dictionary that defines motor fuel as one of several petroleum products.

As one would notice in the scientific name of the sycamore tree, which reads *Platanus acerifolia*, not only does the text in this section contain the scientific name of the tree, but it also contains the common name of the tree, which coincidentally has the same common name as the common name of the tree in text 3. However, in order to obtain more information about the difference between the two trees, the reader is referred to the prospective reference mark found in the text itself and abbreviated as q.v. The prospective reference mark is placed at the beginning, in the middle, or at the end of the sentence. Synonyms for the main term introduced by prospective reference markers, such as "see" and "also see", are always positioned at the end of the text.

The dating of a text may be either forward-looking or backwards-looking, depending on the position of the text in relation to the present. At the conclusion of a text, an "explicit time marker" serves as a cue for retrospective thinking, allowing the reader to reconsider previously presented information.

In the given example, the date of invention of the Jacquard loom – 1801 – appears in the last sentence and is linked to the second sentence's reference to the machine's unlimited threading capabilities, signalling the start of a new epoch in weaving. This “revolution” in Jacquard weaving resulted in a transformation of fabric and tapestry manufacturing in the early nineteenth century and the development of new weaving designs, as exemplified by the architecture of European palaces.

The date can be placed at the beginning of the text, as well as in the middle. The date will be used as a reference to the entire text, indicating that somehow it is connected to the period referred to by the date. This is very useful when interpreting some terms, particularly those relating to astronomy, geology, and medicine. The context of the information is essential.

Text 4

Liparite (Geol.). A name suggested in 1960 by Roth to include fine-grained granitic rocks occurring as lava flows, such as those found in the Lipari Islands. The synonymous term rhyolite is more widely used.

This text provides a definition of the term “geology” and explains the etymology of the word “liparite”. On the other hand, the etymological origin of the latter, based on the geographical name “Lipari Islands,” provides information on the originator and the time period in which the term was coined. Of special interest in this context is the fact that the usual form of the etymological reference points to terms coined in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Furthermore, the communicative intertextual approach to the texts in question often involves a combined understanding of the definitions for several related terms within a particular field of study. To illustrate this point, let us consider the example:

Text 5

Julian calendar (Astron.). The system of reckoning years and months for civil purposes, based on a tropical year of 365.25 days. Instituted by Julius Ceasar in 45 B.C. and still the basis of our calendar, although modified and improved by the Gregorian reform.

Текст 6

Gregorian calendar. The name commonly given to the civil calendar now used in most countries of the world. It is the Julian calendar as reformed by decree of Pope Gregory XIII in 1582. The Gregorian reform omitted certain leap years, and brought the length of the year on which calendar is based nearer to the true astronomical value. See New Style. Old Style, leap years.

In these two texts, there is an implicit off-text prospectus, as neither contains prospectively directed markings. Moreover, the terms “Gregorian calendar” and “Julian calendar” are not found in the text, and the two terms are not emphasized in the font. However, the potential of the two texts lies in reading and interpreting the information presented.

The absence of the prospectively directed label “Astron” in the second text suggests that the Gregorian calendar is a widely understood scientific term. The absence of reference to the second text in the first text could be explained by the assumption that the reader is familiar with the content. The position of the dating information in the middle of the texts refers to the relationship between the calendars and the period in which they were used.

As for results, the set of categories that constitute a dictionary entry can be defined by the following attributes: informativeness, cohesion, integration, background knowledge, anticipation, retrospect, continuity, modality, and comprehensiveness. These attributes are influenced by two interrelated factors: the functional style of the text and its typological characteristics.

The attribute of informativeness, which represents the primary content aspect of any text, is of paramount importance in dictionary entries. This is because the texts belong to the genre of scholarly reference literature and aim to convey proven scientific and technical knowledge.

Informativeness determines how other attributes are employed in a given text. It governs the selection of attributes and their interplay to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the definition of the term. The informational unity of a text and a dictionary entry is primarily established through a triad of interrelated features: informativity, coherence, and integration. Coherence, as a technique and form of structuring coherent texts, primarily ensures the integration of the dictionary entry. The outcome of integrating information-rich sections of the text leads to the formation of an integrated and informative concept.

Additionally, informativity, integration, and coherence in the texts under analysis are closely linked with presuppositions, perspectives, and retrospective references.

Cohesion and integration are closely linked with the concept of presupposition, which has an important role to play in generalizing individual meanings in order to create a cohesive text. The role of presupposition is to create a sequential and gradual relationship between different parts of the text in order that every successive part of the text is logically related to the previous part. This creates a feeling of continuity and unity within the text, and it becomes easy for the reader to grasp the general idea of the text.

The role of presupposition is to create a sequential and gradual relationship among different parts of the text, and this is in order that every successive part of the text is logically related to the previous part. This way, every part of the text will have an inherent relationship with other parts of the text, and this will ensure a high level of coherence and integration in the text.

It is important to keep in view the pragmatic aspect of the audience, who is included in the presupposition, while interpreting the texts of the definitions given in the dictionary. The presupposition, as the knowledge of the reader, is included in the meaning of individual sentences within the text. As a result, the extra-linguistic knowledge of the addressee – their specialized vocabulary – serves as a basis for the proper interpretation of scientific and technical information in the text. According to V.A. Zvegintsev, presupposition acts as an intermediary between linguistic and communicative aspects of the addressee's understanding.

Conclusion

For the synthesis of information derived from the analyzed scientific texts, it is essential to take into account the category of presupposition. These presuppositions are reflected in dictionary definitions through the cumulative activation of the reader's extralinguistic background knowledge and their linguistic expertise as a specialist, ensuring an adequate comprehension of the condensed lexical and syntactical structure.

Explicit signals of a prospective and retrospective nature also contribute to the formation of a dictionary entry concept. Lexicographical indicators that refer a specific term to a particular field of knowledge are inherently prospective in nature. The timing of these indicators can be directed either prospectively or retroactively, depending on their location within the text. These intratextual prospects and retrospects determine, on the one hand, the sequential perception of information-rich segments of the text in relation to one another. On the other hand, they also facilitate their paradigmatic re-interpretation. Non-textual prospective indicators can be both explicit and implicit, but in both cases, they focus on the definition of related terms. The concept is formed through the integration of information from multiple texts. In general, the signals of retrospect and prospect, combined with presuppositions in the text of dictionary entries, aid in tracing the interdependence and interrelationship of scientific facts as they are reflected in those entries.

Limitations

The study has greatly relied on the interpretation of the information provided in the dictionaries, for instance, the Chambers Dictionary. It is, however, not certain whether the study's findings can be applied in other genres of scientific and historical works. It is also not certain whether the methods of interpretation provided in the study are supported by empirical research, as they might have been based on theory. In addition, the study has concentrated on English literature and might have been based on a certain understanding of the science and culture of the English-speaking population. It is also not certain whether the time factor in the study will have an impact on the application of the study's findings in modern lexicography.

Recommendations

Future directions for research include increasing the corpus size by including a wider variety of scientific and historical texts, including academic articles, encyclopedias, digital information, and so on, in order to verify the generalization of the interpretive strategies proposed. To verify the proposed interpretive strategies, empirical tests of reader response, eye-tracking, and comprehension tests are suggested. Conducting comparative research on different languages and cultures might also aid in the identification of the potential for implicit referencing in different linguistic contexts. Besides, analyzing digital media with different features such as hyperlinks, multimodal annotations, and interactive features might also aid in the identification of the potential for implicit communication in digital media. Besides, the inclusion of recent research on discourse analysis, cognitive linguistics, and computer-based approaches might also aid in the refinement of the interpretative strategies and the development of guidelines for lexicographers and scientific communicators in striking the right balance.

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ҒЫЛЫМИ СӨЗДІК МАҚАЛАЛАРЫНДАҒЫ ИМПЛИЦИТТІ БЕЛГІЛЕР МЕН КОНТЕКСТІК ИМПЛИКАЦИЯЛАР

Аңдатпа. Мақала екі мәтінде кездесетін, перспективалық бағытталмаған, яғни «Астрон» терминіндегі жасырын белгілер мен контекстік салдарды зерттеуге бағытталған. Мәтіндерде «Григориан күнтізбесі» және «Джулиан күнтізбесі» терминдеріне қатысты нақты белгілер болмаса да, оларды белгілі бір жолмен түсіндіруге болатыны алдағы абзацтарда айқын болатынын атап өту маңызды. Екі мәтінде де бұл терминдерге қатысты қаріп өлшемі мен таңбалау тұрғысынан нақты белгілер жоқ екенін көруге болады, бұл олардың жиі қолданылатын ғылыми терминдер екенін көрсетеді. Екінші мәтінде Григориан күнтізбесіне нақты сілтеменің болмауы күнтізбенің қабылданған норма ретіндегі орны мен мәртебесін растау құралы ретінде қарастырылуы мүмкін. Бұл нақты зерттеу мәтіннің өзіндегі мағынаның қосымша деңгейлеріне қол жеткізудегі түсіндірменің рөлін атап өту құралын ұсынды, ол жасырын сілтемені пайдаланады. Бұл нақты зерттеудің нәтижелері нақты ақпаратты жеткізуде жасырын сілтемені пайдалану туралы жалпы білімді байыту құралын ұсынды.

Тірек сөздер: ғылыми сөздік жазбалары, «Григориан күнтізбесі», этимология, канадалық және американдық нұсқалар, ақпарат.

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ИМПЛИЦИТНЫЕ ПРИЗНАКИ И КОНТЕКСТУАЛЬНЫЕ ИМПЛИКАЦИИ В СЛОВАРНЫХ СТАТЬЯХ НАУЧНОГО СЛОВАРЯ

Аннотация. В данной работе рассматриваются неявные подсказки и контекстуальные смысловые оттенки, присутствующие в двух текстах, которые не имеют явной направленности, например, термин «Астроном». Важно отметить, что, несмотря на отсутствие явных указаний в текстах относительно терминов «григорианский календарь» и «юлианский календарь», в последующих параграфах будет ясно показано, что их можно интерпретировать определенным образом. В обоих текстах видно отсутствие явных указаний в размере шрифта и маркировке этих терминов, что свидетельствует об их общеупотребительном использовании в науке. Отсутствие конкретной ссылки на григорианский календарь во втором тексте можно рассматривать как подтверждение положения и статуса календаря как общепринятой нормы. Данное исследование позволило подчеркнуть роль интерпретации в доступе к дополнительным уровням смысла в самом тексте, использующем неявные отсылки. Результаты этого исследования обогатили общие знания об использовании неявных отсылок при передаче конкретной информации.

Ключевые слова: научные словарные статьи, «Григорианский календарь», этимология, канадский и американский варианты, информация.

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