Abstract
The article is devoted to the general review of modern language situation in Russia as reflected in recently published dictionaries of Russian language. Main trends in current Russian lexicography are distinguished through criticism of new types of dictionaries of literary language with special reference to three editions of “An Explanatory Dictionary of the Modern Russian Language” edited by G.N. Sklyarevskaya (Moscow, 1998, 2001, 2005). Language modifications of the end of the XXth century (i.e. terms of various subject areas: computers, sport, business and finance, abbreviations, jargon, youth slang, etc.) registered in their macrostructure are being analysed. Special attention is given to the entries showing the latest changes in Russian society (politics, army and order, religion and faith, etc.), borrowings and new words defining meals, drinks, clothes, music. Current developments and perspectives in progress are mentioned.

The end of the XXth century was marked with growing interest to native language (Dobrovolskij 1997) and Russian linguistic studies were focused on creating a profound dictionary of living Russian language. Perestroika brought a stream of borrowings from modern foreign languages mainly English as well as low flown words and jargon historically not fixed in dictionaries of national language.

The role of social and public political factors in modern Russian society has intensified. This process is closely connected with the development of social and political vocabulary. The latter has resulted in both a considerable extension of such vocabulary, and in qualitative changes of the lexicon. A close examination of the Russian public political vocabulary (Karpova, Manik 2002) showed that ideologically coloured words characteristic of communist times: агитатор (agitator), аппаратчик (apparatchik), аппаралы (apparalas), большевик (Bolshevik), гегемон (hegemon), диссовет (dissident), ленинизм (Leninism), пятилетка (five-year plan), партов (partov), социалгос (social nations) went out of use.

This significant period of transfer from command administrative system to democratic society: гласность (glasnost'), перестройка (perestroika) was immediately registered in

Another new trend appeared in Russian lexicography at the end of the XXth c. marked by numerous borrowings into Russian language. The process of borrowings adaptation into Russian language can be explained first and foremost by a number of socio-physiological reasons, prestige of the foreign word being the leading one. Borrowings began to be used instead of Russian words, for example: презентация – prezentatsia (presentation) instead of представление – predstavlenie; эксклюзивный – eksklusivij (exquisite) instead of исключительный – iskluchitelnyj; консалтинг – konsalting (consulting) instead of консультированне – konsultirovanje, etc.

Along with the previous reason another one should be mentioned, called "zone of social attention". This is the part of vocabulary defining contemporary situation in Russian society such as: демократизация – demokratizatsia (democratization), беженцы – bezhentsi (refugees), ваучер – vaucher (voucher), наркомания – narkomania (drug mafia), криминогенный – kriminogennij (criminal), референдум (referendum), конверсия – konversia (conversion), экология – ekologia (ecology), суверенитет – suverinitet (sovereignty).

One can also notice changing of nomination units in political power vocabulary which turned out to be a transfer of foreign nomination into Russian language: парламент (parliament) instead of верховный совет – verhovnij sovet (Supreme Soviet), кабинет министров – cabinet ministrov (cabinet of ministers) instead of совет министров – sovet ministrov (Soviet of Ministers), администрация – administratsia (administration) instead of советы – soveti (Soviets) и вице-премьеры – vitse-prem'eri (vice-ministers), пресс-секретарь – press-sekretar' (press secretary), пресс-конференции – press-konferentsii (press conferences), саммит (summit) instead of meeting of high officials.

The phenomenon of foreign words intrusion into Russian language and society is obvious due to appearance of new concepts: джип – dżip (jeep), веб-сайт (web site), лимузин – limuzin (limousine), ноутбук (note book), приват (privacy) and specific features of new concepts: бренд (brand), визажист (visagiste), ге́не́фт (Geschäft), гран-при (Grand Prix), ремейк (remake).

Many titles of Russian modern newspapers and TV programmes were changed into those ones borrowed from English, for instance: Хит-парад (Hitparade), Брифинг (Briefing), Криминал (Criminal), Резонанс (Resonance), Трiller (Thriller), Экспресс-камера (Express Camera), Пресс-клуб (Press club), Тинейджер (Teenager), Пресс-экспресс (Press Express).

Terminology of different subject areas, for instance business and economics: акционер – aktisiner (shareholder), кредитная карта – kreditnaya karta (credit card), дефолт – defolt (default), дилер – diler (dealer), индексация – indeksatsia (indexation), маркетинг (marketing); sport: бобслей – bobstlei (bobsleigh), кикбоксинг – kik boksing (kick boxing), скейтборд – skeitbord (skateboard), фейтер – faiter (fighter); computers: гейм (game), дискета – disketa (diskette), дисплей (display), драйвер (driver), картридж
(cartridge), компакт-диск (CD), лэптоп (laptop), сканер (scanner), etc. were also borrowed into Russian language and immediately appeared in present day dictionaries for general and special purposes (see for example: Encyclopedia of a Businessman 1994; Lexicon of a Businessman 1992 and the like).

It's also interesting to note, that modern Russian language and speech are characterized by usage of a considerable number of euphemisms which can be divided into several distinct groups:

• **cliche**: заслуженный отдых вместо покой (retirement), проводить на заслуженный отдых вместо проводить на пенсию (retirement process);

• **camouflage**: специконтингент вместо заслуженный отдых вместо проводить на пенсию (retirement process);

• **diplomacy**: неопределенные последствия вместо невидимых последствий (un预料consequences), миротворческие акции вместо миротворческие акции (peaceful actions), соответствующие инстанции вместо миротворческие инстанции (peaceful actions);

• **authorities' measures**: задержать вместо арестовать (to arrest), высшая мера вместо смертная казнь (death penalty);

• **state and military secrets**: задание вместо убийство (aim), обект вместо объект (object), операция, акция вместо операция, акция (action);

• **relations between national and social groups**: этническая чистка вместо этническая чистка (ethnic purge), некоренное население вместо некоренное население (non-native population), группа повышенного риска вместо группа повышенного риска (high risk group).

All these changes in contemporary Russian society were constantly fixed in new generation of dictionaries appeared in the 90s of the XXth. in Russia. The first "Dictionary of Russian Language of the End of the XX c." registering all groups of words mentioned above was first published in 1998, enlarged and revised in 2001 (Sklarevskaya 1998, 2001). It is a new type of a national language dictionary having no similar predecessors which included:

• **new concepts of the new reality**: рынок вместо рынок (market), перестройка вместо перестройка (perestroika), контрперестройка вместо контрперестройка (contrperestroika), постперестройка вместо постперестройка (postperestroika);

• **borrowings**: рынок вместо рынок (market), лейбл вместо лейбл (label), прайс лист вместо прайс лист (price list), продавец вместо продавец (promoter), секьюрити вместо секьюрити (security), имидж вместо имидж (image), сингл вместо сингл (single), слоган вместо слоган (slogan);

• **low flown words**: балдеzh вместо балдеzh (liking something very much), лимон вместо лимон (million), лазха вместо лазха (lies), вешать лапшу на уши вместо veshat' lapshu на уши (to lie), на халву вместо на халву (to get something for nothing), запрахать вместо запрахать (to be sick or tired);

• **jargon (mainly youthful one)**: гении вместо гении (dollars), стипендиya вместо стипендиya (scholarship), шпора вместо шпора (notes used in an exam), удочка вместо удочка (a satisfactory mark), потрассо вместо потрассо, классно вместо классно, обвалденно вместо обалденno (great, fantastic), убойный вместо убойный (the best), ржать вместо ржать (to laugh out loud), кайф вместо кайф (happy, pleasant experience), балдеть вместо балдеть (to like something very much),
прокол — prokol (failure in something), ишачить — ishachit', пахать — pahat' (work very hard), заказать — zakazat' (to kill);


Entry lines contained thorough definitions of headwords and illustrative examples – quotations from different modern language sources, mass media text prevailing. See for instance:

Тусовка – сбопище, гулянка, уличные посиделки молодежи, скопление людей, драка, инцидент. Рок-шоу.

Значения: 1) круг людей одного менталитета, объединенных для неформального общения; 2) форма неофициального, полуофициального, дружеского общения; 3) светское мепоппятеже, собьмым светской жизни: кинофестиваль, презентация и т.п.; 4) митинг, демонстрация. Примеры из газем: 1) «Так раснадаются многие тисовки, теряются друзья»; 2) «Бывые тисовки перекочевали из скверов и подвалов в так называемые «стильные клубы»; 3) «Мне вообще правится этот фестиваль, такая прелестная, как сегодня, головат, тисовка, общение»; 4) «верховодившие на тисовке вожди «Трудовой России» (Sklarevskaya 1998).

The majority of entries in a completely revised edition of the most popular Russian language dictionary edited by G. Sklarevskaya (Sklarevskaya 2005) register words which define the latest changes in Russian society in:

• politics: конфронтировать — konfrontirovat’ (to confrontate), посткоммунистический — postkommunisticheskij (postcommunist), фундаменталист (fundamentalist);

• army and order: дедовщина — dedovshina (the abuse of new conscripts by older soldiers), КГБ (KGB), декриминализация — dekriminalizatsia (elimination of criminals), захват — zachvat (seizure), группа захвата — gruppa zachvata (group of seizure);

• some names of professions: сотрудник пиар-службы (sotrudnik piar sluzhbi), пиаровец (piarovets), пиарщик — piarschik (PR officer), продюсер (producer), диск жокей (disk jockey), кооператор — kooperator (member of a private enterprise);

• religion and faith: Бог — Bog (God), Богородица — Bogoroditsa (the Virgin Mary), буддизм — budism (Buddhism), йога (yoga), всенощная — vsenoschnaya (vespers).

Detailed analysis of the dictionary corpus shows that the biggest groups of new words are meals and drinks: гамбургер — gamburger (burger), чизбургер — chisburger (cheeseburger), тоник (tonic), поп корн (pop corn), сникерс (snickers); music: поп (pop), рок (rock), рейв (rave), рэп (rap) and clothes: карго (cargo), топ (top), химоубль (chasuble), слаксы (slacks).

A big group of words referring to social jargons (vocabulary of underworld) never having been included into Russian language dictionaries before also contain a significant part of the corpus: аلكаш — alkash (alcoholic), заместит — zanesti (to arrest), доходяга — dohodiaga (a very thin prisoner), разборка — razborka (infighting), травка — travka (narcotic — drug), черняга — Chernyaga (low kind of morphine).

But headwords representing youth slang: байк (bike), видак — vidak (video set), висеть — viset' (do not react to questions), въехать — v'ehat' (to understand), жумик —
zhutik (horror film), забугорье – zabugorje (foreign countries), закидон – zakidon (strange behaviour), заапасть – zapast' (to like smb immensely), крутой – krutoi (a person having power, connections), крутизна – kratizna (steepness), прикалываться – prikalyvat' (to play jokes on smb), мобильник – mobilnik (cell phone) are especially numerous (see for example: Sternin 1992) which explains the growing popularity of this dictionary not only among native but also among foreign users who want to master a living Russian language.

Constant stream of foreign borrowings (mainly English and American) into Russian language (especially fixed in modern dictionaries – “tolkovij slovar’) caused a real campaign for ecology in the native language (called Greenpeace movement in language policy) in Russian society, especially among linguists who tried to change this situation in favour of literary language dictionaries based on the norm. Their attention was thus focused on the so-called ‘culture oriented’ dictionaries. Among their positive measures were effectively with the help of culture of speech reference works. It gave an impulse to compilation of culture oriented dictionaries a good example being an encyclopedic dictionary “Culture of Russian Speech” edited by L. Ivanov (Ivanov 2003).

Dictionaries of Russian present day language continue to be published, their main goal being the answer to the question how to speak Russian effectively? The bright example of such dictionary is a product of publishing house Astrel “Dictionary of the Russian Language” edited by D. Dmitriev which appeared in 2003 (Dmitriev 2003).

This is a real representative of a new generation of Russian dictionaries. Its compilers, a group of lexicographers from St.-Petersburg, managed to introduce rich experience of famous British publishers HarperCollins into Russian practical lexicography. This dictionary is corpus-based, differs from other Russian language dictionaries by new means of polygraphic semiotics: colour boxes, scripts, full sentences illustrating key words and other innovations. It immediately became popular not only among Russian users, but first and foremost with foreigners studying Russian as a foreign language.

Nowadays Russian publishing house Astrel signed an agreement with HarperCollins and produced a wide range of bilingualized dictionaries in different formats typical for HarperCollins: gem, pocket and concise (Collins 2003; Karpova 2005a).

A lot of dictionaries for special purposes: slang, dialectal, new words, author lexicons, glossaries of proper names, phraseological reference books and a big range of LSP dictionaries of such subject areas as economics, business, finance, computers, biology, chemistry, law, etc. appeared in Russian lexicography along with general purpose dictionaries (Kozyrev, Chernyak 2000; Sorokaletov 1998). Their range of types is rather innovative and combines both traditional and new genres of linguistic and encyclopedic reference works created for special purposes and aimed at different groups of users (Karpova 2005b).

Thus Russian lexicography today has at its disposal new types of reference works either unique for Russian lexicography or implementing international features of foreign (mainly Western-European) applied lexicography. This combination of national and international features significantly contributes to the main purpose of any national lexicography: how to master language effectively?
It's especially important for European and American society which became rather diverse, for the last three decades having accepted thousands of immigrants from the third world. Such situation forced lexicographers to change their lexicographic policy because the concept ‘native speaker’ itself had been changed. The same situation is observed in contemporary Russia. That's why authors of some dictionaries of modern Russian language began to include entries illustrating other cultures realities in the corpus because of the influence of thousand of refugees integrated into Russian society from former Soviet republics. It's a long and difficult process demanding new lexicographic decisions and changing of traditional lexicographic policy.

Reference
A. Dictionaries
Lexicon of a Businessman (1992), [Tolkovij slovar' biznesmena. Sankt-Peterburg: Peterburg].

B. Other Literature