

1 Technical Vocabulary in Languages for Special Purposes:

2 The Corpus-Based Russian Economics Word List

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4 Highlights

- 5 • This research develops a corpus-based economics word list in Russian for L2 learners.
- 6 • This study adopts a data-driven method to maximize the list's out-of-sample reliability.
- 7 • The developed list provides a shortcut to increased coverage of economics texts.
- 8 • This methodology can be used to develop corpus-based lists in other languages.

9

10 Abstract

11 In this article, we address the topic of language for specific purposes (LSP) through the
12 creation and validation of a technical, corpus-based word list in Russian. We build on an
13 existing body of research on developing lists of specialized vocabulary in English as a second
14 language (ESL). We introduce some methodological innovations in compiling a list of Russian
15 vocabulary for students with a professional interest in economics. This study illustrates that a
16 corpus-based list of specialized vocabulary, which includes 507 lemmas united in 324 word
17 families, can provide a hypothetical shortcut to the increased coverage of discipline-specific
18 texts compared with the coverage achieved using the next 1,000-word frequency increment of
19 general vocabulary. Therefore, such a list could facilitate LSP mastery at lower levels of

20 proficiency, which yields important pedagogical implications for the foreign language

21 classroom. The methodology could potentially be used to compile similar lists in other

22 languages.

23 Keywords: frequency, word lists, corpora, technical vocabulary, language for special purposes,

24 Russian

25

26 1. Introduction

27 Although the learning outcomes of language for specific purposes (LSP) are usually
28 measured through performance-based procedures with less emphasis on grammar and
29 vocabulary (Basturkmen and Elder 2004), it is undeniable that vocabulary, as a core language
30 component, is vital for learners' functional second language (L2) use, both in receptive and
31 productive tasks. Thus, it is essential to investigate the conditions under which L2 learners
32 can obtain the maximum return on their time invested in the mastery of language features in
33 general and vocabulary in particular.

34 Corpus-based frequency word lists have been proven to be useful in facilitating the
35 measurement of the lexis needed for comprehension, judging by text coverage. Regarding
36 English, Nation (2006) found that 98% coverage is needed for adequate comprehension, which
37 learners can reach by recognizing the most frequent 8,000-9,000 word families in English.
38 However, the 98% threshold is by no means a necessary and sufficient condition for
39 comprehension. Laufer and Ravenhorst-Kalovski (2010) pointed out that even a small increase
40 in lexical coverage may be just as beneficial to comprehension as a larger increase in
41 coverage. The authors provided a 95% minimal coverage threshold for adequate
42 comprehension in addition to an optimal one. In Russian, similar data exist for lemmas but not
43 for word families: the 10,000 most frequent lemmas from the Russian National Corpus cover
44 only 85% of texts (Lyashevskaya and Sharoff 2009). The optimal 98% threshold is difficult to

45 achieve since the values of simple statistics are heavily influenced by the sample size, and
46 corpus data exhibit natural variation in the analyses of textual data (Baayen 2002).
47 Nevertheless, these numbers raise the question of what goals can realistically be set for
48 vocabulary learning within an L2 curriculum.

49 The abovementioned data build on the measurement of the vocabulary size and depth,
50 which serve as cornerstones in vocabulary acquisition. However, another essential dimension
51 in this domain is the type of vocabulary under discussion. Nation and Kyongho (1995)
52 examined frequency, text coverage, and range to distinguish between general service
53 vocabulary and special purpose vocabulary. They argued that a general service
54 vocabulary in English is beneficial for students up to the 2,000-word level. After this threshold,
55 a special purpose vocabulary is more advantageous for learners with professional interests.

56 For the present research, we posited that specialized vocabulary acquisition in Russian
57 is suitable for language learning starting from the intermediate proficiency level and underlies
58 specialized vocabulary lists. We designed this study to provide a tool in the form of a
59 specialized list that in future research can be tested for being a shortcut for L2 Russian
60 learners in increasing discipline-specific reading comprehension compared with mastering the
61 next 1,000-word band of general purpose vocabulary.

62 2. The construct of technical vocabulary

63 In L2 curriculum design, determining a special purpose vocabulary is part of a needs
64 analysis (Nation and Macalister 2010). In higher education, a needs analysis can be viewed
65 through the prism of social theory, that is, applying a social, practice-based (text-based)
66 language curriculum built on academic literacy and disciplinary knowledge (Mickan 2012).
67 Thus, in this context, the notion of a special purpose vocabulary embraces both vocabulary for
68 academic purposes and vocabulary for professional purposes, which are extensively studied in
69 regard to English as a second language (ESL).

70 The construct of vocabulary for academic purposes in ESL manifests in several lists,
71 and the two most recent are the Academic Word List (AWL) by Coxhead (2000) and the
72 Academic Vocabulary List (AVL) by Gardner and Davis (2014). Although each was generated
73 through different methodologies, both lists present lexis common to various academic
74 disciplines and not typical of other genres, such as fiction. Several studies have investigated
75 the coverage of the AWL in field-specific texts in applied linguistics, finance and economics,
76 which show quite a substantial presence of academic words in these professional domains (Li
77 and Qian 2010; Sun and Lei 2013; Vongpumivitch et al. 2009). Nevertheless, both the AWL and
78 AVL focus exclusively on "core academic" vocabulary in contrast to "technical academic
79 vocabulary," which is characteristic of a particular discipline. This cross-disciplinary, generic
80 nature of academic vocabulary is viewed as a disadvantage by some researchers (Hyland and
81 Tse 2007).

82 A separate strand of ESL literature explores technical academic vocabulary in different
83 disciplines to create field-specific AVLs. Some of these lists show a significant overlap with
84 the AWL: the Chemistry AWL covers 57% of the AWL, the Nursing AWL covers 56%, and the
85 Linguistics AWL covers 67% (Islamizadeh 2016; Valipouri and Nassaji 2013; Yang 2015). Thus,
86 these lists combine the "core academic" and "technical academic" lexis, which proves their
87 value in studying academic disciplines in ESL. At the same time, several studies have focused
88 on purely technical vocabulary, which is typical not only of academic texts but also of other
89 genres. In one study, specialized words that appear for students in trades such as plumbing
90 and fabrication were assembled from a variety of materials by using both written and spoken
91 corpora (Coxhead et al. 2018; Coxhead and Demecheleer 2018). Likewise, Tongpoon-
92 Patanasorn (2018) went beyond academic texts in creating a technical word list for finance
93 and included mass media items in the corpus. In all cases, the lists meet the professional
94 needs of L2 learners to help them master disciplinary content through relevant technical
95 vocabulary.

96 Given the variety of approaches to technical vocabulary, it is essential to provide a clear
97 definition of the actual term. Chung and Nation (2004, p. 252) suggested that technical
98 vocabulary possesses three features, namely, it is "subject related, occurs in a specialist
99 domain, and is part of a system of subject knowledge." The researchers compared the
100 following four approaches to identify technical vocabulary: an expert rating scale; context

101 clues; dictionaries; and a computational approach. They concluded that the most valid is a
102 rating scale that involves a specialist in the field who manually assigns a technicality rating to
103 words in a text. The rating takes into account the distinction of vocabulary levels by Nation
104 (2001) into high-frequency, academic, technical, and low-frequency vocabulary. However, the
105 authors of this study acknowledged that technical vocabulary, although representing a
106 separate level, can also come from other categories (Chung and Nation 2003).

107 Similarly, a number of studies have indicated that the term “technical vocabulary”
108 includes both technical terms from specialized dictionaries and polysemic general service
109 words with technical meanings (Ha and Hyland 2017; Lei and Liu 2016; Muñoz 2015; Todd
110 2017). Thus, it is common to apply a mixed-methods approach to identify technical vocabulary
111 that involves a corpus-based computer analysis, such as a vocabulary classification and
112 keyword identification, along with expert opinions, such as expert ratings or dictionary
113 consultations (Kwary 2011; Tongpoon-Patanasorn 2018).

114 Historically, studies on special purpose vocabulary in Russian have been focused on
115 technical terms that increase reading comprehension in scientific texts. Spurred by the need
116 to keep pace with Russian advances in the physical sciences, a boom in learning materials
117 occurred in the middle of the 20th century. As an illustration, over ten textbooks concerning
118 scientific Russian were in use in the US by the 1950s (Yakobson and Apanasewicz 1959). In
119 the late 1960s, an Indian scholar published a cross-disciplinary technical vocabulary list

120 assembled manually for individuals studying physics, chemistry, mathematics, mechanics, and
121 engineering (Bakaya 1967). Afterward, however, there was a prolonged gap in the scholarly
122 interest in Russian frequency lists until the 2009 frequency dictionary produced by
123 Lyashevskaya and Sharoff (2009). Most recently, Author et al. (2020) proposed a Russian AVL
124 that includes the most frequently used words across various disciplines, although it excludes
125 technical vocabulary.

126 Clearly, the abundance of studies on technical vocabulary in ESL stands in sharp
127 contrast with the lack of such vocabulary lists and studies in L2 Russian. At the same time, an
128 extensive body of research on tailoring language materials to the professional needs of L2
129 learners in ESL could benefit curriculum designers in other languages for specific purposes.
130 For the present study, we set out to illustrate this by using the case of a specialized
131 vocabulary list in Russian. We built on major ESL trends in developing special purpose
132 vocabulary lists and added some methodological innovations. In constructing a list of L2
133 Russian vocabulary for learners with a professional interest in economics, we sought to
134 answer the following questions:

- 135 1. What constitutes the construct of Russian specialized vocabulary in economics?
- 136 2. How does this list relate to text coverage, an important consideration for L2
137 readers?
- 138 3. What are the implications for implementing such a list in L2 Russian curricula?

139 3. Methodology of technical list generation

140 3.1. Corpus composition

141 Since our ultimate goal was to obtain a comprehensive list with comparable coverage
142 across genres, we rejected the idea of a homogenous corpus that consists solely of Russian
143 academic texts (Wang et al. 2008; Yang 2015). Thus, we compiled a customized corpus to
144 include two subcorpora, specifically, mass media texts and academic texts, with both covering
145 the same timespan (2016–2018). Mass media texts from the ten most reputable business
146 press outlets comprise 3,218,737 running words. The Russian academic section includes
147 7,270,140 running words from eight high-ranking economics journals that cover all economics
148 subfields (see Appendix A for the outlets and journals list). Although these two subcorpora are
149 not balanced in size, the methodology that we employed (see below) addresses this issue, and
150 the final list shows almost an equal coverage of both subcorpora. Additionally, since
151 increasing the overall corpus size usually leads to more robust results (Miller and Biber 2015),
152 we combined the two genres so that the final sample contained 10,488,877 running words,
153 with 30.7% coming from mass media texts and 69.3% being provided by academic texts.

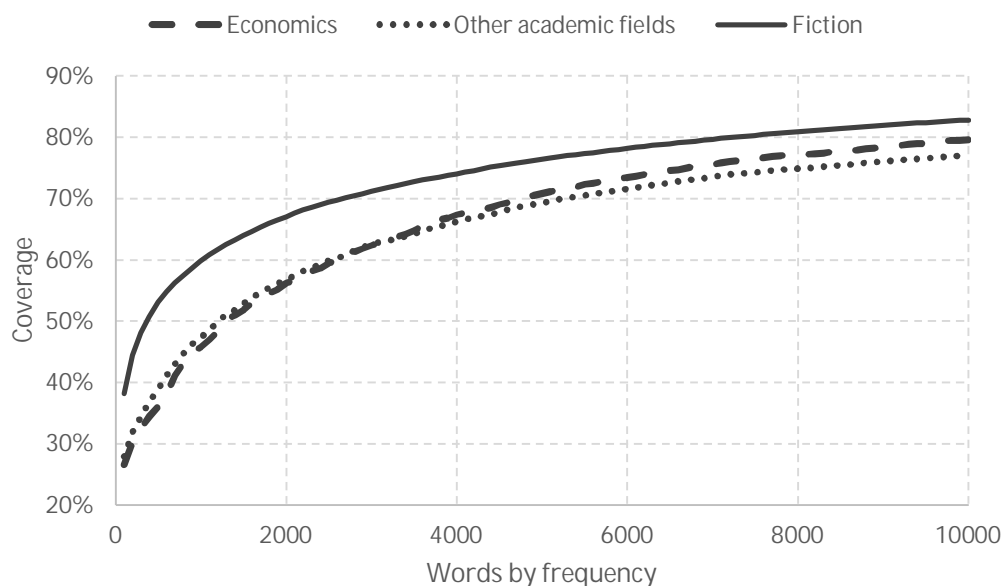
154 Moreover, we used two comparison corpora for validation purposes. The first is a fiction
155 corpus based on texts from 20 contemporary Russian authors, aligned with the guidelines by
156 Gardner and Davis (2014), who emphasized that a corpus needs to represent contemporary
157 language. The fiction corpus contains 3,058,875 running words, which is comparable to the

158 one used in the study by Coxhead (2000). We used this fiction corpus to determine the various
159 patterns that different types of vocabulary exhibit in terms of text coverage. The second
160 comparison corpus is an academic corpus of 7,916,522 running words; it encompasses
161 research articles published from 2016 to 2018 and is balanced regarding the number of words
162 across the humanities, science and technology, and the social sciences (excluding
163 economics).

164 We first studied the lexical profiles of the corpora in terms of the most frequent general
165 vocabulary by using the frequency lists of Sharoff et al. (2013), who presented their word lists
166 in the form of lemmas. We lemmatized the corpus by employing the lemmatization algorithm
167 developed by Yandex (MyStem 3.1), which also can remove homonymy from context. After
168 lemmatization, we made additional manual corrections to address some well-known
169 difficulties when the algorithm was unable to distinguish between two homonyms (e.g., *bank*
170 'bank' vs. *banka* 'jar').

171 We checked the lemmatized corpora against the general vocabulary list to discover that
172 5,000 lemmas cover 71.4% of the economics corpus, 76.3% of the fiction corpus, and 69.3% of
173 the academic corpus. A more granular distribution is shown in Fig. 1, which demonstrates that
174 Russian word frequencies are roughly proportional to word ranks in the frequency table, which
175 is in line with Zipf's law. Fig. 1 also reveals that when the frequency rank is lower, the
176 additional coverage is lower. This lexical profile of the corpus indicates 95% coverage of the

177 text calls for significantly more than 10,000 words previously indicated by Brown (1996) in
178 relation to Russian. Such figures raise the question of whether there is a shortcut to achieving
179 full comprehension, rather than consistently learning thousands of words.



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183 Fig. 1 Distribution of the most frequent general vocabulary increments in different corpora.

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To create the Russian Economics Word List (REWL), we used the criteria of the ratio, degree of dispersion, and minimum occurrence threshold in connection to the economics corpus, which we collected specifically for this study from academic and mass media texts of over 10 million tokens.

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First, we employed a frequency-based approach to identify the words that are more specific to the economics corpus than other corpora. A popular alternative would be to use the likelihood-based approach (Rayson & Garside 2000). Overall, the likelihood and frequency

191 ratio statistics are competing keyness statistics, and their relative performance is highly case-
192 specific (Pojanapunya & Todd 2018). However, previous research on the use of these two
193 approaches for compiling word lists in Russian has shown that likelihood-based statistics to
194 construct vocabulary lists can produce highly corpus-specific results (Author et al. 2020). For
195 this reason, we adopted the frequency-based approach. In particular, we measured the ratio
196 criterion as a relation between a word's frequency in the economics corpus and its frequency
197 in the other corpora. The ratio is used to remove general high-frequency words and words that
198 are inherent to other academic fields (Gardner and Davis 2014; Lei and Liu 2016). We selected
199 words that were at least 1.5 times more frequent in the economics texts than in the other
200 texts. As there is no generally accepted value for the ratio measure and scholars usually select
201 a value at their discretion, we proposed a more systematic approach based on cross-
202 validation (see below).

203 Second, dispersion makes it possible to exclude words that are specific to a small part
204 of the corpus and cannot be removed based on the ratio criterion. As noted by Biber et al.
205 (2016), Julliland's D measure (Juilland et al. 1970), although widely used, suffers from a
206 significant dependence on the size and partition of the corpus, which makes it difficult to find
207 an appropriate threshold value. The degree of dispersion (DP) is a measure developed by
208 Gries (2008) that can be viewed as the most robust approach to date for computing word
209 dispersion across parts of a corpus. For consistency purposes, we applied the cross-validation

210 approach to select a threshold for DP. This resulted in removing all words with DP values
211 exceeding 0.25. The main advantage of our approach is that it is data-driven for the most part,
212 with as little discretion used as possible. The threshold for DP is a result of the proposed
213 cross-validation procedure, which is explained in detail below.

214 Finally, a mild minimum occurrence criterion helped us to only select words that
215 occurred at least 10 times in the corpus. This criterion filtered out words that are extremely
216 rare but spread evenly across the corpus. We set this threshold at our discretion. Given the
217 size of the corpus data, the chosen value corresponds to a normalized frequency (per million
218 words) of approximately 1, which is significantly below the lowest frequency of 2.29 observed
219 in the Sharoff et al. list (2013). Therefore, we believe that the applied threshold has not led to
220 the exclusion of influential lemmas from the REWL. Although one can find additional
221 measures suggested in the literature for word-selection purposes, incorporating a large
222 number of these measures might undermine the robustness and generalizability of the
223 findings because of overfitting, as each additional measure requires choosing another
224 threshold value. As such, too many thresholds might lead to a list of words that has good in-
225 sample properties but does not provide enough out-of-sample coverage.

226 The fine-tuning of the model parameters is crucial to fitting any model to data. In the
227 context of the present research, this process involved selecting a minimum ratio and
228 maximum DP values. One of the well-known approaches to calibrating parameters is cross-

229 validation. Unfortunately, this procedure inevitably leads to a smaller sample size as the
230 corpus is split into training and test parts. According to Miller and Biber (2015), even large
231 corpora cannot guarantee the reliability of the word list, which means that it is highly desirable
232 to keep the sample size as large as possible. In this case, combinatorically symmetric cross-
233 validation (CSCV), as suggested by Bailey et al. (2016), appears to be the most appropriate
234 method.

235 We chose the out-of-sample coverage as the target performance statistics for the word
236 list and optimized it with respect to the ratio and DP. The CSCV procedure involved the following
237 steps:

- 238 1) splitting the corpus into eight disjointed parts of equal size;
- 239 2) creating all possible combinations of these parts in groups of four;
- 240 3) making a training set by joining four parts that constitute one combination;
- 241 4) making a test set from the remaining parts of the corpus;
- 242 5) using a training set to produce a word list; and
- 243 6) evaluating the coverage of the word list by using training (in-sample coverage) and test
244 (out-of-sample coverage) sets.

245 Splitting the corpus into eight parts resulted in 70 training and test set combinations.

246 The main objective of this procedure was to uncover the relationship between the in-sample
247 (IS) and out-of-sample (OOS) coverage of a word list obtained with a particular ratio and DP

248 values. Splitting the corpus into smaller subsamples can help to evaluate its internal
249 representativeness, which is a prerequisite to any quantitative linguistic analysis but is often
250 overlooked by researchers (Miller and Biber 2015). The CSCV procedure leverages multiple
251 partitions of the corpus, which makes it possible to collect statistics on internal
252 representativeness by using a single corpus.

253 Following Bailey et al. (2015), we summarized the relationship between IS and OOS
254 coverage with a linear regression that describes a word list performance degradation:

$$255 \text{Coverage}_{\text{OOS}} = \alpha + \beta \cdot \text{Coverage}_{\text{IS}} + \varepsilon \quad (1)$$

256 If the corpus is homogenous and possesses high internal representativeness for
257 compiling a word list, then we can expect a positive β and a high R^2 of regression (1).

258 Each combination of ratio and DP values produced a set of β and R^2 values. The latter
259 can be used to select the optimal ratio and DP values that constitute the most internally
260 representative word selection model. The set of ratio values that we considered includes
261 values from 1.25 to 2 with 0.25 increments, whereas the DP values range between 0.15 and
262 0.3 with 0.05 increments. Furthermore, since the goal was to compile a list of no more than
263 1,000 words, we also used the number of top words to be selected (which ranged from 300 to
264 1,000 with increments of 100) as another constraint. In total, these constraint values produced
265 128 sets of parameters, for which we computed β and R^2 .

266 The procedure employed for compiling the word list is clearly extendable to collocations
267 and multiword expressions. However, we did not include these in the developed list for two main
268 reasons. First, moving beyond single words would dramatically increase the size of the list,
269 thereby creating challenges for its practical use for L2 learners, particularly for those without a
270 basic knowledge of economics. Second, multiword expressions can exhibit a considerably larger
271 degree of variability across genres of economic literature than single-word expressions. The
272 development of genre-specific lists of economic collocations might be useful for L2 learners;
273 nevertheless, this research task not only goes far beyond the scope of this article but also
274 requires serious pedagogical and methodological considerations.

275 4. Resulting output

276 4.1. The words in the list

277 Fig. 2 presents the CSCV results. Each combination of ratio, DP, and size constraints is
278 characterized by the average OOS coverage across all 70 permutations of the training and test
279 sets and the R^2 statistic. We omitted the β regression coefficient from Fig. 2 since its values
280 were always nonnegative and could therefore not be used to distinguish between high and low
281 levels of internal representativeness.

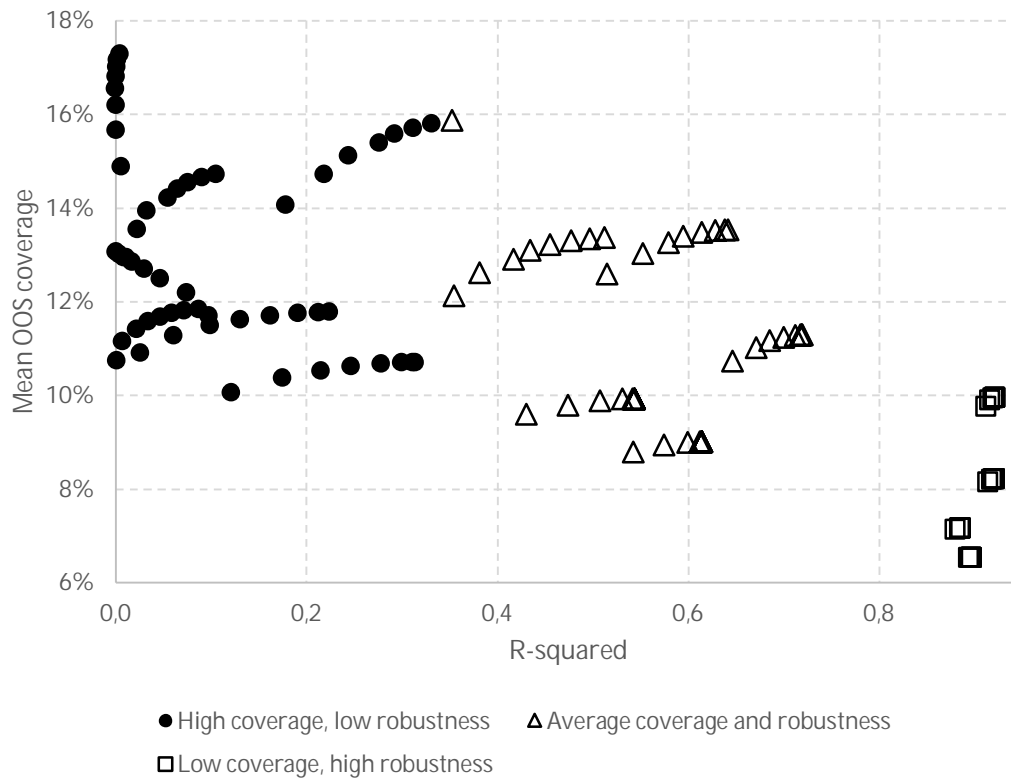


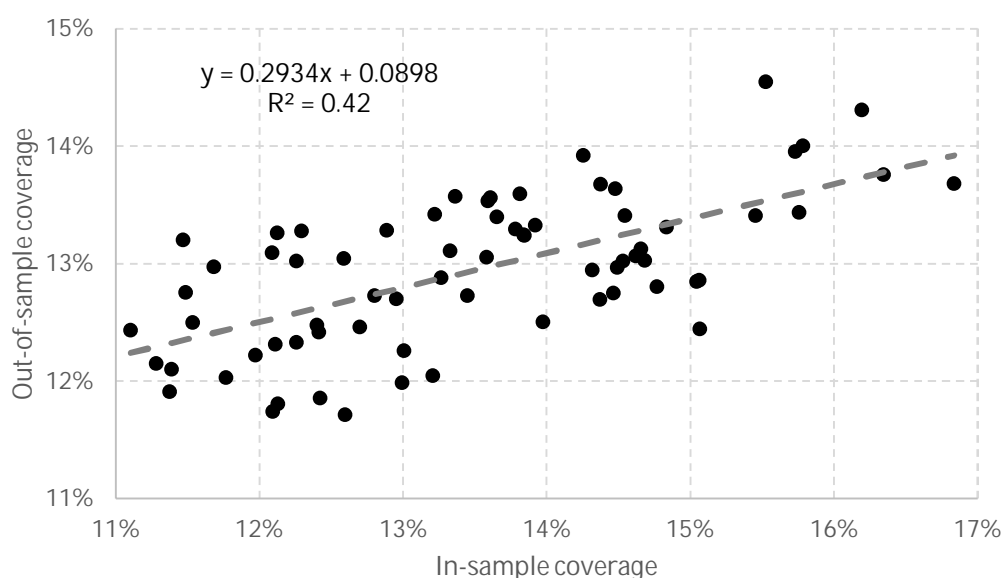
Fig. 2 CSCV results.

The variation in parameters induces changes in R^2 in the range of 0 to 0.92 and changes in the mean OOS coverage in the range of 6.5% to 17.3%. Due to the reverse dependence between the R^2 statistic and mean OOS coverage, parameter optimization entails a trade-off between these two measures. To find meaningful groups within the cross-validation results, we applied a widely used k-means clustering approach (Kaufman and Rousseeuw 2009) with the optimal number of clusters determined by the average silhouette width (see Appendix C for the cluster selection results). The model identified three clusters. The left cluster contains points with a nonsignificant dependence between IS and OOS coverage. Although high OOS coverage is the key feature of the word list, the association between IS and OOS is weak for this cluster, and the selected word list will not have satisfactory text coverage beyond the given corpus. The

294 right-hand side cluster, in contrast, includes points with high R^2 and significant dependence,
295 but its low OOS coverage downgrades the word list's practical utility. Thus, we chose the central
296 cluster with an optimal range of parameters that ensure both reliability and coverage.

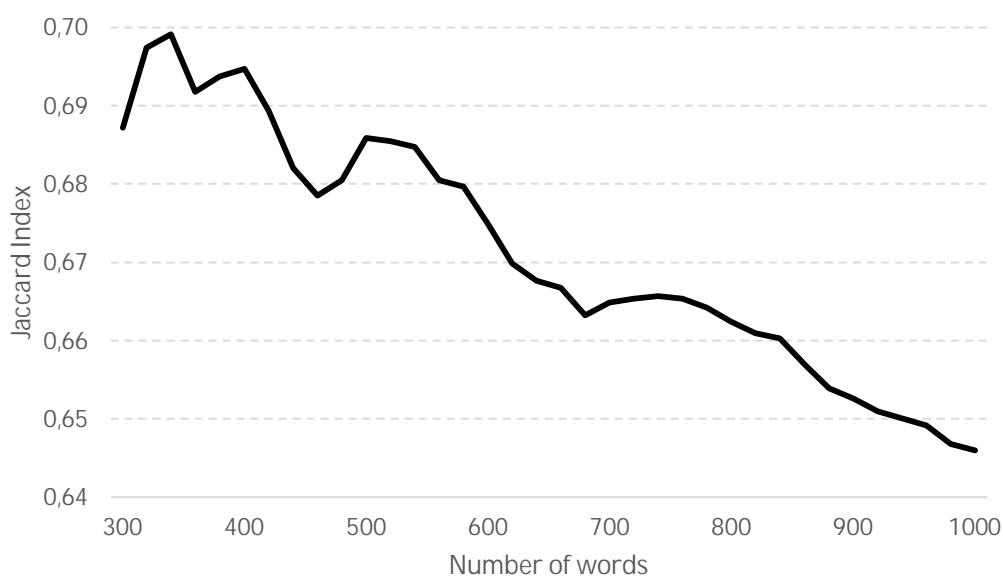
297 Points from this cluster correspond to all tested sizes of the word list (300–1,000) but
298 are limited to only two combinations of the ratio and DP values: (1.25, 0.2) and (1.5, 0.25). The
299 latter is preferred, as a higher ratio presumably better distinguishes technical economics
300 words from general vocabulary and the vocabulary of other academic fields.

301 A typical performance degradation pattern for the selected ratio and DP values is
302 presented in Fig. 3. Generally, OOS coverage is lower than IS coverage, but the relationship
303 between the two is positive and significant. The model shows that maximizing IS coverage in
304 the given corpus also allows maximizing OOS coverage.



305 Fig. 3 Typical performance degradation pattern for the selected ratio and DP.
306 Each point corresponds to a single partition of the corpus as defined by the CSCV.

307 Since the points in the central cluster covered all sizes of the word list, it was
308 impossible to select an optimal size with a performance degradation analysis. The goal was to
309 compile a reliable word list that would be as stable as possible out of sample. The size of a
310 word list may be optimized with respect to its robustness across different samples. We
311 employed a simplified interpretation of stability as a set of words that remained unchanged
312 across the subsamples, without taking the word ranking into account, and we used the
313 Jaccard index as a stability measure, with lower values corresponding to lower stability.



314 Fig. 4 Robustness of the word list as measured by the Jaccard index.
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316 We computed the Jaccard index for different CSCV permutations by compiling two word
317 lists for the training and test sets and averaging the Jaccard index values for all permutations.
318 Fig. 4 presents a typical pattern of the association between an average Jaccard index and the
319 size of the list. After multiple trials, we selected 507 as the optimal size, as it corresponds to a

320 local maximum of average Jaccard index values and consequently defines a relatively stable
321 word set across corpus partitions. The REWL accounts for 12.7% of tokens in the economics
322 corpus. Based on the equation of dependence between IS and OOS coverage, we expected an
323 OOS coverage of 12.5%, which is slightly below the IS value.

324 4.2. Validation of the REWL

325 We validated the REWL from six perspectives. First, we computed the coverage in
326 relation to the three academic subcorpora used to compile the REWL, namely, academic texts
327 from 1) the humanities, 2) science and technology, and 3) other social science fields
328 (excluding economics). The REWL coverage of the other social sciences corpus is 3.5% and,
329 as one would expect, is the highest of the three. Nevertheless, this value is more than 3.5
330 times lower than the REWL coverage of economics texts. The science and technology and
331 humanities corpora have coverages of 2% and 1.2%, respectively. These results clearly
332 indicate that the REWL contains words that are highly specific to the field of economics.

333 Second, to ensure that the REWL does not include general high-frequency words, we
334 validated the list against a corpus of fiction texts that we did not utilize in the word selection
335 procedure. The coverage was only 0.6%, which supports the specificity of the REWL.

336 Third, the economics vocabulary list for international students proposed by Andryushina
337 et al. (2015) can serve as a direct point of comparison with the REWL. The economics list by
338 Andryushina et al. (2015) contains 490 lemmas, is roughly the same size as the REWL, and

339 has the same coverage of the economics corpus (12.7%). However, the content similarity of
 340 both lists is rather limited. The lists share only 102 lemmas (20% of the REWL), and more
 341 importantly, the list by Andryushina et al. (2015) has a significantly higher coverage of our
 342 corpus in other academic fields (Table 1). This implies that rather than containing a pure
 343 economics vocabulary, the list by Andryushina et al. (2015) is a combination of general
 344 academic and economics lexis. This inference is further confirmed by the fact that the list by
 345 Andryushina et al. (2015), unlike the REWL, has 92 words in common with the Russian AVL
 346 (Author et al. 2020). Therefore, the REWL is more specific to economics than the list by
 347 Andryushina et al. (2015).

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Field	The humanities	Science and technology	Social sciences (excluding economics)
Coverage by the REWL	1.2%	2%	3.5%
Coverage by the economics vocabulary list by Andryushina et al. (2015)	3.9%	8.3%	8.4%

349 Table 1 Comparison of the noneconomic academic corpus coverage between the REWL and
 350 the list by Andryushina et al. (2015).

351 Fourth, building on the idea suggested by Lei and Liu (2016), we compared the REWL to
352 two economics dictionaries. The comparison revealed that 315 words from the REWL (62.1%)
353 were mentioned in at least one of the two dictionaries. This suggests that the REWL provides
354 learners with high-frequency economics words beyond terminology. For instance, words not
355 included in the dictionaries are certain verbs such as *akkumulirovat'* "to accumulate" and
356 *vyplačivat'* "to make payments," nouns such as *neft'* "oil" and *benzin* "gasoline," adjectives
357 such as *vzaimovыgodnyj* "mutually beneficial" and *vysokokvalificirovannyj* "highly qualified," all
358 of which are obviously related to the field of economics.

359 Fifth, we compared the coverage of the REWL to two economics subcorpora that make
360 up the corpus used to develop the REWL, specifically, academic and mass media texts. The
361 REWL covers 13.1% of the academic economics texts, 11.7% of mass media economics texts,
362 and 12.7% of the combined corpus.

363 Sixth, we estimated OOS coverage by the REWL with a new corpus. The literature
364 review on the discourse of economics texts allowed us to identify the following four main
365 genres in this discipline: research articles; academic textbooks; magazine articles; and reports
366 issued by financial institutions such as central banks (Bondi-Paganelli, 1996; Resche, 2000;
367 Parodi, 2015; Simanungkalit, 2016). We used two of the four main genres to compile the
368 corpus for developing the REWL (research articles and magazines), and we utilized the
369 remaining two to validate the REWL.

370 The first part of an OOS chunk of data consisted of textbooks for future economists
371 with L2 Russian. This part of the validation corpus included textbooks by Fedotova and
372 Khoronenko (2012), Čekina and Kapasova (2020), Popova et al. (2014), and Dubinskaja and
373 Paj (2007), which totaled 73,077 running words. The second part of the validation corpus
374 included Bank of Russia annual reports from 2016 to 2020, which totaled 600,793 running
375 words.

376 The REWL showed 12.6% and 16.6% coverage of academic textbooks and reports,
377 respectively (see Table 2 for the summarized statistics). Although the coverage exhibits
378 variation across the genres of economics discourse, both OOS results match the coverage of
379 the corpus used to derive the REWL. This supports our argument for the robustness of the
380 proposed algorithm. To answer the first research question, it is possible to suggest that these
381 validation results prove that the REWL represents the construct of specialized vocabulary that
382 goes beyond terminology and is equally applicable to both academic and mass media texts.

Genre	IS/OOS	Coverage by the REWL
Research articles	IS	13.1%
Magazine articles	IS	11.7%
Academic textbooks	OOS	12.6%

Reports issued by financial institutions	OOS	16.6%
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383 Table 2 REWL coverage by genre in economics discourse.

384 Regarding how the REWL compares to the general service vocabulary in the coverage of
385 economics texts, it is important to examine the additional coverage that the list provides in
386 contrast to the additional coverage by groups of words from the list of Sharoff et al. (2013) (see
387 Table 3). To compute the additional coverage, we considered ranges of ranks in increments of
388 1,000 from Sharoff et al. (2013). For each range, we excluded all words from the REWL that are
389 present in the list by Sharoff et al. (2013) and have ranks within this range or higher. We referred
390 to the coverage by the remaining words in the REWL as “additional,” which is presented in Table
391 3. The results show that the 507 lemmas from the REWL provide a larger additional coverage of
392 economics texts than all 1,000 increments of the 5,000 word list of general service vocabulary,
393 except for the first one. Therefore, the list could hypothetically act as a shortcut in increasing
394 the text coverage with fewer words.

Rank in Sharoff et al. list	1–1000	1001–2000	2001–3000	3001–4000	4001–5000	Outside Sharoff et al.’s
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						5,000 words
Coverage by words from Sharoff et al.'s list with given ranks	46.2%	10.6%	6.3%	5.3%	3.5%	NA
Additional coverage by the REWL	12.7%	10.8%	8.2%	7.2%	5.2%	4.4%

395 Table 3 A comparison of the economics text coverage by the REWL and Sharoff et al.'s (2013)
396 list based on Sharoff et al.'s (2013) frequencies.

397 Another comparison revealed that the REWL differs substantially from the general
398 vocabulary lists proposed by Andryushina (2006, 2008, 2009). Only 17 words of the REWL are
399 found in the three combined lists, which indicates that the REWL has considerable value for
400 readers of economics texts by addressing economics-specific vocabulary.

401 4.3. Main characteristics of the REWL

402 The REWL has several important characteristics. First, it can increase the coverage of
403 texts from the two main genres in economics (academic and mass media articles) in contrast
404 with the 1,000 increments of general vocabulary outside the first 1,000 words associated with

405 the ACTFL¹ Intermediate Low level of L2 Russian proficiency in the study by Hacking and
406 Tschirner (2017). The study by Hacking and Tschirner (2017) suggests that so-called
407 vocabulary thresholds tailored to the ACTFL levels of proficiency exist. In their study, each
408 level of proficiency was associated with a certain frequency-based vocabulary volume linked
409 to reading comprehension. Although vocabulary knowledge is not the only factor that
410 contributes to reading comprehension alongside lexical inferencing and grammatical
411 knowledge (Comer 2012a; Comer 2012b), vocabulary quality and size can make a difference in
412 L2 acquisition. As such, it is critical to emphasize the idea of the threshold beyond which
413 specialized vocabulary might give more returns on the effort invested in vocabulary acquisition
414 by learners of L2 Russian. Based on the present study, we hypothesized that this threshold for
415 economics-related texts might be 1,000 lemmas.

416 The REWL has a manageable length, which is in line with the argument by Nation
417 (2016) who mentioned that foreign language vocabulary lists of over 2,000 words could be
418 seen as overwhelming to instructors and unsuitable for a single course. The 507 words of the
419 REWL can be studied within a one-semester Russian language course and given to students
420 for independent study.

421 4.4. Potential application of the REWL

¹ ACTFL stands for the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages; it publishes proficiency guidelines that specify the major levels of language mastery.

422 The issue of the target audience for the REWL is open to debate, as it is difficult to
423 estimate the exact number of its potential users. Nevertheless, statistics published by the
424 Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation (2018) allow for a rough
425 estimation of the size of this audience. These statistics indicate that 39% of international
426 students major in economics and management. At the same time, according to the Federal
427 Service of State Statistics (2021), there were 278,000 international students in Russia in 2018,
428 with 79,300 coming from countries other than former Soviet republics. Although there are no
429 further data on the major preferences for the latter subgroup, several assumptions still
430 emerge from this evidence. Namely, tens of thousands of students with L2 Russian choose
431 economics-related fields as their majors in Russia. This constitutes a significant number of
432 REWL users, not to mention those who study Russian and have an interest in economics
433 outside Russia.

434 The REWL presents a validated source of specialized vocabulary for instructional
435 materials. However, it is important to exercise caution in its implementation. Toth and
436 Moranski (2018) highlighted the gap between researchers and teaching practitioners and
437 emphasized the tailored implementation of any research findings in a foreign language
438 classroom. One concern over the difference between research and learning material is that
439 the words from the vocabulary lists should not appear in L2 classrooms in a decontextualized

440 manner (Brezina and Gablasova 2017). Instead, engaging students in context exploration to
441 avoid rote learning can add value to vocabulary acquisition.

442 The list also needs careful consideration from curriculum designers and Russian
443 language instructors in terms of vocabulary acquisition strategies. First, in a foreign language
444 classroom, the list can be put into practice by taking into account the basic principles and
445 recommendations discussed by Laufer (1990) and Barcroft (2004). In practice, the list should
446 be augmented with strategies for independent study and exercises such as mapping, as
447 examined by Morin and Goebel Jr. (2001). Thus, the list should appear in the learner's foreign
448 language landscape in conjunction with strategies to work with these words (Chung and
449 Nation 2003; Yamamoto 2014).

450 Research on vocabulary acquisition suggests that vocabulary lists could be useful
451 primarily for reading comprehension before the mastery of such vocabulary transfers into
452 productive use in speaking and writing (Laufer 1998; Schmitt 2010). This concern over the gap
453 between the receptive and productive utility of vocabulary lists has received considerable
454 scholarly attention, with the general agreement that students' writing deviates significantly in
455 vocabulary coverage from expert writing (Durrant 2016; Gardner and Davis 2016; Malmström
456 et al. 2018). However, regarding Russian for special purposes, the degree to which students
457 might use the list in speaking or writing depends on their personal needs and can be left to
458 their discretion.

459 Furthermore, the REWL presents valuable opportunities to promote learner autonomy,
460 which has increased with the advent of new technologies in foreign language learning (Little
461 et al. 2017; Liu et al. 2018; Luke 2006; Rivera–Mills and Plonsky 2007; De Saint Léger 2009).
462 Learner autonomy can be partially achieved through data-driven learning (Kennedy and Miceli
463 2001) in which students can pose a question, pick a search strategy, observe examples, and
464 make inferences. In such self-directed learning, students can be encouraged to discover the
465 collocational patterns of REWL words. Such activity can increase both the depth and range of
466 learners' vocabulary acquisition. Thus, the REWL yields new learning opportunities both in
467 group settings, such as in an L2 Russian classroom, and in study abroad programs, which
468 emphasize learner autonomy.

469 Additionally, for students who are reasonably proficient in Russian derivational
470 morphology (i.e., who understand the basic affixes), the REWL can be clustered into a set of
471 324 word families, with each family gathering words with the same root under one umbrella.
472 This expands the vocabulary beyond 507 words and allows learners to explore new affixes of
473 existing word-family members. For instance, five lemmas from the word family of *import*
474 "import" are included in the REWL—*import* "import, noun," *importer* "importer," *importirovat'*
475 "to import," *importnyj* "import, adj.," and *importozameščenie* "import substitution"—but the
476 word family of *upravljaemyj* "run by, managed by" does not have any other family members in
477 the REWL. Knowledge of Russian word formation can help add associated derivatives such as

478 *upravljat* "to run, to manage," *upravljenje* "management," and *upravljenec* "manager." Because
479 family members in the REWL are represented unevenly (abundant in some word families and
480 scarce in others), the REWL can encourage L2 Russian learners to acquire additional
481 vocabulary from their professional field, which increases text coverage and comprehension.

482 Finally, the REWL contains a number of words that can serve as cognates with other
483 languages. Specifically, Russian language learners who already speak English can easily
484 identify approximately 100 word families out of 324 since they are cognates with English (e.g.,
485 *import* "import," *bank* "bank," *trend* "trend," and *embargo* "embargo"). Research on cognates
486 shows that their presence can significantly ease the vocabulary acquisition process, although
487 "it may be more challenging for second language learners to use cognates than noncognates,
488 at least shortly after learning" (Rogers, Webb and Nakata 2015, p. 9). Therefore, the presence
489 of cognates might increase the learnability of one-third of the REWL.

490 Our study has a number of limitations that suggest opportunities for further research.
491 First, the study is limited by the corpora used to create the word list. Although the corpus
492 compilation is in line with previous research in the field, word lists are still corpus-sensitive
493 (Miller and Biber 2015). This means that a larger corpus might yield somewhat different
494 results. However, the cross-validation methodology that we used considerably decreases
495 possible deviations from the obtained outcomes. Second, some of the REWL characteristics
496 are tested against one specific general service list (Sharoff et al. 2013). A comparison to yet

497 another general vocabulary list might bring different results, but this should not affect the
498 composition of the REWL, since the list itself was not generated by using a general service
499 list. Finally, we focused only on the field of economics; therefore, research in other
500 professional areas is needed to investigate whether such a hypothetical shortcut is possible in
501 other disciplines. Regardless of these limitations, the methodology for the creation of the
502 REWL has robust pedagogical implications and can improve LSP curriculum design for other
503 professional areas of L2 Russian application.

504 5. Conclusion

505 Our results offer a useful tool for LSP students and aid instructors who share the vision
506 of vocabulary tools as essential components of language mastery. Potentially, the REWL could
507 benefit L2 Russian students with a professional interest in economics and provide a shortcut
508 to a better comprehension of specialized texts before learners reach general advanced
509 proficiency. The methodology can also be used by instructors of other languages interested in
510 developing lists of specialized vocabulary to meet the professional needs of their students.

513 Appendix A

514 Sources of Corpus Data

515 Academic sources:

- 516 1. Economy of Region
517 2. Foresight and STI Governance
518 3. Russian Management Journal
519 4. Studies on Russian Economic Development
520 5. The HSE Economics Journal
521 6. The Journal of the New Economics Association
522 7. Vestnik of Saint Petersburg University. Management
523 8. Voprosy Ekonomiki
524

525 Mass media sources:

- 526 1. Forbes
527 2. Biznes zhurnal
528 3. Biudzheth
529 4. Harvard Business Review
530 5. Kommersant
531 6. Neft' i kapital
532 7. RBC
533 8. Finansovaja gazeta
534 9. Ekonomika i zhizn'
535 10. Expert
536

537 Academic textbook sources:

- 538 1. Čekina, E.B., and D.A. Kapasova. 2020. Russkij jazyk. Učebnoe posobie dlja
539 ekonomistov. Almaty: Kazak Universitet.
540 2. Dubinskaja, E.V., and L.P. Paj. 2007. Russkij jazyk buduščemu ekonomistu. Moscow:
541 MADI
542 3. Fedotova, I.E, and S.S. Khoronenko. 2012. Russkij jazyk dlja ekonomistov. Izučaem
543 professional'nuju leksiku. Minsk: BGEU
544 4. Popova, I.M, E.B. Patrakeeva, and M.M. Glazkova. 2014. Russkij jazyk dlja ekonomistov.
545 Tambov: FGBOU VPO "TGTU".
546

547 Reports sources:

- 548 1. Bank of Russia Annual Report for 2016
549 2. Bank of Russia Annual Report for 2017
550 3. Bank of Russia Annual Report for 2018
551 4. Bank of Russia Annual Report for 2019
552 5. Bank of Russia Annual Report for 2020

555 The REWL in lemmas grouped by word families in Cyrillic

556 *А в т о м о б и л ь н ы й; а г р а р н ы й, а г р о п р о д о в о л ь с т в е н н ы й;*
 557 *а д м и н и с т р и р о в а н и е; а к к у м у л и р о в а т ь; а к т и в; а к ц и я;*
 558 *а л ь т е р н а т и в а; а м б и ц и о з н ы й; а с с о р т и м е н т; а у к ц и о н;*
 559 *а у т с а й д е р; б а н к, б а н к о в с к и й; б а н к р о т с т в о;*
 560 *б е д н о с т ь; б е з н а л и ч н ы й; б е н з и н; б и з н е с; б и р ж е в о й;*
 561 *б о н у с; б у м; б у х г а л т е р с к и й; б ю д ж е т, б ю д ж е т н ы й;*
 562 *в а к а н с и я; в а л ю т а; в в о з; в з н о с; в к л а д ы в а т ь,*
 563 *в л о ж е н и е, о т к л а д ы в а т ь; в л а д е л е ц; в н е д р я т ь;*
 564 *в н е ш н и й; в о д о с н а б ж е н и е; в о з в р а т; в о з д е й с т в о в а т ь;*
 565 *в о з о б н о в л я т ь; в о л а т и л ь н о с т ь; в с п л е с к;*
 566 *в ы б о р о ч н ы й, п о д ы б о р к а; в ы г о д н о, в ы г о д н ы й,*
 567 *н е в ы г о д н ы й, в з а и м о в ы г о д н ы й; в ы и г р ы в а т ь,*
 568 *п р о и г р ы в а т ь; в ы п у с к, в ы п у с к а т ь; в ы р у ч к а;*
 569 *в ы с о к о к в а л и ф и ц и р о в а н н ы й; в ы с о к о т е х н о л о г и ч н ы й,*
 570 *т е х н о л о г и я; г а з, г а з о п р о в о д; г и б к о с т ь; д е - ф а к т о;*
 571 *д е в а л ь в а ц и я; д е л о в о й; д е м о г р а ф и я; д е н е ж н ы й;*
 572 *д е п о з и т; д и в е р с и ф и к а ц и я, д и в е р с и ф и ц и р о в а т ь;*
 573 *д и з е л ь н ы й; д и н а м и ч н ы й; д и с б а л а н с; д о б ы в а т ь; д о л г,*
 574 *д о л г о в о й, з а д о л ж е н н о с т ь; д о л г о с р о ч н ы й,*
 575 *к р а т к о с р о ч н ы й, с р е д н е с р о ч н ы й, п р о с р о ч и в а т ь;*
 576 *д о л е в о й, д о л я; д о м а ш н и й; д о п у щ е н и е; д о р о ж н ы й;*
 577 *д о с т а т о ч н о с т ь; д о с т и г н у т ы й; д о х о д, д о х о д н о с т ь,*
 578 *д о х о д н ы й; е ж е г о д н о, е ж е г о д н ы й, с р е д н е г о д о в о й;*
 579 *е ж е м е с я ч н ы й; ж е с т к и й, у ж е с т о ч е н и е; ж и л ь е;*
 580 *з а в ы ш а т ь, з а в ы ш е н и е, п о в ы ш а т ь с я, п о в ы ш е н и е,*
 581 *п р е в ы ш е н и е; з а е м, з а е м н ы й, з а е м щ и к; з а к а з,*
 582 *з а к а з ч и к; з а к р ы т и е; з а к у п а т ь, з а к у п к а, з а к у п о ч н ы й;*
 583 *з а м е д л е н и е, з а м е д л я т ь; з а м е щ е н и е,*
 584 *и м п о р т о з а м е щ е н и е; з а н я т о й, з а н я т о с т ь; з а п а с;*
 585 *з а т р а т а, з а т р а т н ы й; з а я в к а; з д р а в о о х р а н е н и е;*
 586 *и г р о к; и з д е р ж к а; и з н о с; и м п о р т, и м п о р т е р,*

587 импортировать, импортный; инвестирование,
588 инвестировать, инвестиционный, инвестиция,
589 инвестор; индекс; индикатор; индустриальный;
590 инфраструктурный; ископаемое; исход; исчерпание;
591 капитал, капитализация, капиталовложение,
592 капиталый; кварталый; коммунальный;
593 компания; компенсировать, компенсироваться;
594 комфортный; конкурент, конкурентный,
595 конкурентоспособный, конкуренция,
596 конкурировать; консолидация, консолидированный,
597 консолидировать; консультационный;
598 контейнерный; контракт; конъюнктура;
599 координация, координировать; корзина;
600 корпоративный, корпорация; корректировать,
601 корректировка, коррекция, скорректировать;
602 косвенный; кредит, кредитный, кредитование;
603 кризис, кризисный, предкризисный; крупный,
604 укрупненный; либерализация; лидер, лидировать;
605 ликвидация; ликвидность, ликвидный; логарифм;
606 логистика, логистический; логично; льгота,
607 льготный; маловероятный; материнский;
608 металлургический; мировой, общемировой,
609 среднемировой, всемирный; модернизировать;
610 монополист; надбавка; накапливать; налаживать;
611 налог, налоговый; намечаться; намного; нанимать;
612 население; начислять; невысокий; негативно;
613 неизменный; нелегальный; неопределенность;
614 непрофильный; нетто; нефтегазовый, нефтепродукт,
615 нефть, нефтяной; нивелировать; низкий, занижать,
616 снижение; ниша; новация; номинальный; норматив;
617 обеспеченность; облигация; обозримый;
618 оборудование; обострение; обслуживание,
619 обслуживать; объем; ожидание, ожидать, ожидаться;
620 окупаемость; опережать, опережающий; оплата,
621 оплачивать; оптовый; ориентир, переориентация;
622 ослабление; отраслевой, отрасль, подотрасль;
623 отставание, отставать; отток, приток; отчетность,

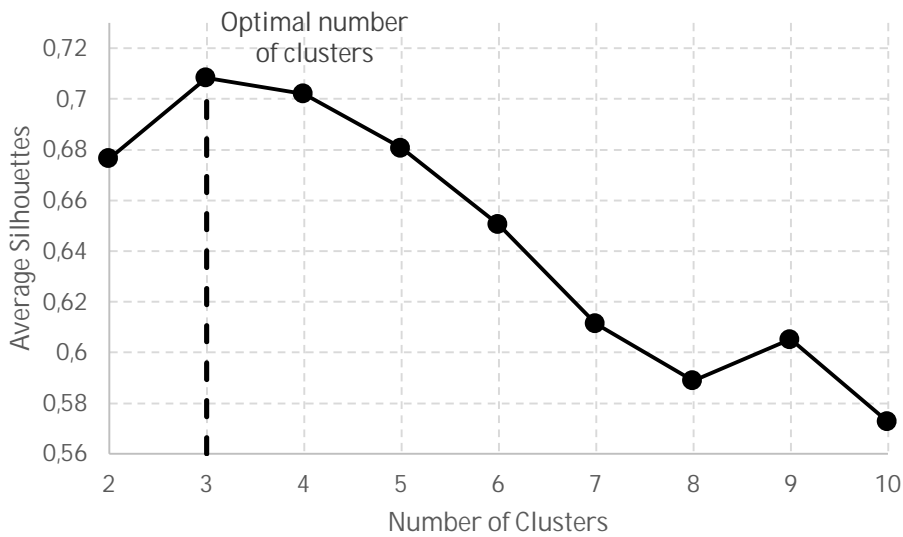
624 *отчетный; пай; паритет; парниковый; партнерский;*
625 *пенсия, пенсионер, пенсионный, пенсия; перевозка;*
626 *передовой; переработка; пересматривать; период;*
627 *перспектива; пилотный; пищевой; плановый,*
628 *запланировать; плата, платеж,*
629 *платежеспособность, платежеспособный,*
630 *выплачивать; погашение; поддержка; подключение;*
631 *подразделение; показатель; покупатель,*
632 *покупательный, покупка; политика,*
633 *геополитический; получатель; портфель; поставка,*
634 *поставщик, доставка; постепенный; потребитель,*
635 *потребительский, потреблять; пошлина;*
636 *правдоподобие; предприниматель, предприятие;*
637 *предсказуемый, предсказывать; премия;*
638 *преференция; прибыль, прибыльность, прибыльный;*
639 *приватизация; привлекательность,*
640 *привлекательный; примерно; приоритетный;*
641 *приостановка; приходить; провал; прогноз,*
642 *прогнозировать, прогнозироваться; продавец;*
643 *продукт, продуктовый, продукция; проект;*
644 *прожиточный; прозрачность; производитель,*
645 *производить, производство; промышленность;*
646 *пропорция, диспропорция; прорывной;*
647 *протекционизм; процентный; рабочий, заработок;*
648 *развивающийся, развитый; размещать;*
649 *разнонаправленный; распределительный,*
650 *перераспределение; рассчитывать,*
651 *рассчитываться; расход, расходный; реагировать;*
652 *реальный; регион, региональный; регрессия; резерв;*
653 *резидент, нерезидент; резкий; рейтинг;*
654 *рентабельность; реструктуризация; ресурс; риск,*
655 *рискованный; розничный; рост, прирост,*
656 *наращивание, быстрорастущий, расти; рублевый;*
657 *рынок, рыночный, нерыночный; санкция;*
658 *сбалансированность, сбалансированный,*
659 *сбалансировать; сбережение; сбыт; сводный; сделка;*
660 *сдерживание, сдерживать; сектор, секторальный;*

661 сельский; сланцевый; смягчение; совокупный;
662 создаваемый; сокращать; сопоставимый,
663 составлять; спад; специализироваться; спрос;
664 средний, средневзвешенный; ссуда; стабилизация,
665 стабилизироваться, стабильно, нестабильный,
666 нестабильность; ставка; стагнация; статистика;
667 стимулирование; стоимость, себестоимость;
668 страна, страновой, межстрановой; стратегически;
669 строительный, строительство,
670 машиностроительный; субсидирование,
671 субсидировать, субсидия; суверенный; счет; сырье,
672 сырьевой, несырьевой; тариф, тарифный; темп;
673 технически; товар, товарный; топливный, топливо;
674 торги, торговля, торговый, внешнеторговый;
675 тормозить; транзакция; трансграничный;
676 транспортировка, транспортный; тренд;
677 туристический; убыточный; увязывать;
678 удешевление; удорожание; укрепление; улучшаться;
679 управляемый; ускоренный; услуга; устойчиво;
680 усугублять; ухудшать, ухудшаться, ухудшение; учет,
681 учетный; фармацевтический; филиал;
682 финансирование, софинансирование,
683 финансировать, финансироваться, финансовый,
684 финансы; фонд, фондовый; хозяйство; целесообразно;
685 целлюлозно-бумажный; цена, ценовой,
686 ценообразование, недооценивать, переоценка;
687 централизация, централизованный; чреватый;
688 чрезмерный; экзогенный; экология;
689 эконометрический, экономика, экономически,
690 экономический, экономия, макроэкономический;
691 экспансия; экспортер, экспортировать,
692 экспортный; экстерналии; электроника; эмбарго;
693 энергетика, энергетический, энергоноситель,
694 энергоресурсы, электроэнергетика,
695 электроэнергия; эффект, эффективность,
696 неэффективность, неэффективный.
697

698

699 Appendix C

700 Selecting optimal number of clusters for k-means clustering



701

702 Fig. C.1 Average silhouette values vs number of clusters.

703

704

705

706 Appendix D

707 The REWL with frequency ratios and log-likelihood scores (the economics corpus against

the other corpora)

Lemma	Frequency	
	Ratio	LL-score
ликвидность	528.7	1548.8
несырьевой	215.9	310.0
заемщик	173.9	1735.7
портфель	134.4	2464.7
агропродовольственный	123.0	172.8

Lemma	Frequency	
	Ratio	LL-score
волатильность	100.7	1399.2
кредитование	97.5	2569.1
рублевый	91.6	759.2
макроэкономический	87.3	2765.7
доходность	83.7	3335.6
ценовой	80.1	877.6
импортозамещение	75.3	1642.5
целлюлозно-бумажный	70.6	191.5
облигация	70.4	1718.1
секторальный	67.9	183.8
капитализация	66.9	903.5
эмбарго	66.0	356.6
выручка	62.9	2030.3
предкризисный	56.2	149.7
сбережение	54.1	1292.2
валюта	53.3	3809.8
окупаемость	49.6	261.0
фондовый	49.6	1302.7
рентабельность	49.4	1363.9
импорт	46.3	5011.7
газопровод	44.3	230.4
депозит	43.9	1311.4
банк	43.3	18563.8
нерезидент	42.8	332.0
кредит	41.1	6876.9
контейнерный	40.4	207.5
ликвидный	39.4	252.3
машиностроительный	37.4	380.3
экспортер	36.9	1029.5
удорожание	33.6	337.0
субсидирование	33.5	546.0
просрочивать	33.1	413.7
девальвация	31.8	790.6
тарифный	30.5	414.3
экспортный	30.1	2490.7

Lemma	Frequency	
	Ratio	LL-score
а у к ц и о н	29.8	1029.6
а к т и в	29.4	6652.6
э к о н о м е т р и ч е с к и й	28.9	816.4
ц е н а	28.1	20920.2
т а р и ф	28.1	1716.5
п р о ц е н т н ы й	26.9	3387.2
с т р а н о в о й	26.6	353.2
э л е к т р о н и к а	26.1	346.8
и м п о р т н ы й	26.0	1376.3
т о п л и в н ы й	25.9	218.0
с т а в к а	25.7	7921.6
к о м п а н и я	25.2	35189.6
с ы р ь е в о й	24.1	1173.0
н е ф т е п р о д у к т	23.8	846.5
б е н з и н	23.8	422.2
п р о д у к т о в ы й	23.3	440.3
и н в е с т о р	22.8	4524.7
к р е д и т н ы й	22.5	3342.2
п р и в а т и з а ц и я	22.5	1053.1
с р е д н е с р о ч н ы й	22.3	809.5
в з а и м о в ы г о д н ы й	22.2	129.8
и н в е с т и ц и я	22.0	8975.9
э к с п о р т и р о в а т ь	22.0	512.8
с п р о с	21.8	7663.6
и н в е с т и ц и о н н ы й	21.5	6126.9
с е б е с т о и м о с т ь	21.3	470.4
к о р з и н а	21.2	491.7
б е з н а л и ч н ы й	20.9	144.8
б а н к о в с к и й	20.8	3874.5
с с у д а	20.5	188.5
т е м п	20.4	7146.4
р о з н и ч н ы й	20.1	2092.7
в н е ш н е т о р г о в ы й	19.7	470.9
в ы с о к о т е х н о л о г и ч н ы й	19.6	1075.0
б о н у с	19.5	155.6

Lemma	Frequency	
	Ratio	LL-score
прибыльность	18.9	278.3
резерв	18.9	1733.7
протекционизм	18.6	167.5
задолженность	18.3	1336.1
номинальный	18.1	1158.2
ценообразование	18.1	567.9
совокупный	18.0	2170.6
инвестировать	17.9	856.5
долговой	17.8	1152.4
платежеспособность	17.2	151.9
монополист	16.6	127.4
заемный	16.5	343.8
логистика	16.4	286.1
долгосрочный	16.4	4002.9
рынок	16.2	28484.3
покупательный	15.0	241.1
инвестирование	15.0	830.0
прирост	14.8	3587.5
биржевой	14.8	377.1
потребительский	14.7	2755.4
игрок	14.7	1971.0
ассортимент	14.6	278.2
экономика	14.5	23226.2
убыточный	14.5	198.5
конкурент	14.5	1114.7
покупатель	14.3	1671.7
межстрановой	14.2	404.0
завышение	14.2	118.9
закупать	14.1	369.7
прибыль	13.9	3531.1
погашение	13.7	527.7
покупка	13.7	2092.4
реструктуризация	13.6	423.9
спад	13.6	1254.5
стагнация	13.5	560.8

Lemma	Frequency	
	Ratio	LL-score
к р а т к о с р о ч н ы й	13.3	1499.9
п о ш л и н а	12.9	698.4
н е ф т е г а з о в ы й	12.9	853.4
у д е ш е в л е н и е	12.8	117.7
н е р ы н о ч н ы й	12.7	168.1
л ь г о т н ы й	12.6	410.6
и з д е р ж к а	12.6	791.9
с р е д н е в з в е ш е н н ы й	12.6	305.9
э л е к т р о э н е р г и я	12.5	1166.2
б ы с т р о р а с т у щ и й	12.3	148.9
п р о м ы ш л е н н о с т ь	12.3	4794.7
п р о и з в о д и т е л ь	12.2	2904.0
п а р н и к о в ы й	12.1	194.2
п о с т а в к а	12.1	2435.2
з а е м	12.1	798.0
н а ч и с л я т ь	12.1	157.0
с е к т о р	12.1	8882.5
с у б с и д и я	12.1	963.0
у ж е с т о ч е н и е	11.9	462.9
р а с п р е д е л и т е л ь н ы й	11.8	153.0
с о ф и н а н с и р о в а н и е	11.8	153.0
и м п о р т е р	11.8	327.1
м е т а л л у р г и ч е с к и й	11.8	502.2
б и з н е с	11.7	10535.6
к о н к у р е н т о с п о с о б н ы й	11.7	426.8
к о н ь ю н к т у р а	11.7	702.6
р ы н о ч н ы й	11.5	4145.4
т о п л и в о	11.5	1037.9
к р и з и с н ы й	11.5	1013.8
к в а р т а л ь н ы й	11.3	253.8
а к ц и я	11.3	3769.0
п л а н о в ы й	11.2	575.1
н а р а щ и в а н и е	11.0	616.6
с у б с и д и р о в а т ь	11.0	116.9
п р о д у к ц и я	10.9	7151.5

Lemma	Frequency	
	Ratio	LL-score
энергоситель	10.8	333.6
экстерналии	10.8	125.0
доходный	10.8	332.6
диверсификация	10.7	727.9
выпуск	10.6	3866.7
сбалансированность	10.6	323.7
паритет	10.5	170.5
бюджет	10.4	5376.1
платеж	10.3	1501.8
капитал	10.3	9233.9
поставщик	10.3	1861.4
рост	10.2	23321.6
потребитель	10.2	3708.1
предприятие	10.2	9374.9
стоимость	10.1	6317.5
прорывной	10.1	113.2
доход	10.0	10285.6
товар	10.0	7212.7
транзакция	9.9	451.9
прогнозироваться	9.9	174.9
прожиточный	9.8	264.0
занятость	9.8	2922.0
платежеспособный	9.6	141.8
банкротство	9.6	805.0
затрата	9.5	3888.2
заявка	9.5	858.3
развивающийся	9.4	1348.7
оборудование	9.3	2252.1
отчетность	9.3	1023.6
прибыльный	9.2	157.4
отрасль	9.1	7978.0
улучшаться	9.0	324.3
диверсифицировать	9.0	202.3
пенсионный	9.0	2627.0
прогноз	9.0	3709.0

Lemma	Frequency	
	Ratio	LL-score
с а н к ц и я	8.7	1936.4
о т т о к	8.7	637.5
т о в а р н ы й	8.7	1096.1
в в о з	8.6	265.4
с р е д н е г о д о в о й	8.6	650.4
б ю д ж е т н ы й	8.6	4267.2
з а м е д л е н и е	8.6	758.9
л о г и с т и ч е с к и й	8.6	366.8
т о р г о в л я	8.5	4017.7
б у х г а л т е р с к и й	8.5	265.0
н е ф т ь	8.4	4575.7
о п е р е ж а ю щ и й	8.3	259.2
д е м о г р а ф и я	8.3	93.3
с т и м у л и р о в а н и е	8.3	1204.9
п е н с и о н е р	8.3	533.3
р а с х о д	8.2	5980.1
о т р а с л е в о й	8.2	1617.3
ф и н а н с о в ы й	8.2	10786.9
д и з е л ь н ы й	8.1	97.6
н е ф т я н о й	8.1	990.3
л о г а р и ф м	8.1	364.1
к а п и т а л ь н ы й	8.0	593.9
д о л г	8.0	2356.0
л и б е р а л и з а ц и я	7.9	365.3
н е э ф ф е к т и в н о с т ь	7.7	231.8
п а р т н е р с к и й	7.7	166.7
к о н с о л и д и р о в а н н ы й	7.7	293.2
д и с п р о п о р ц и я	7.6	152.4
п р о д а в е ц	7.6	519.1
к о н к у р е н т н ы й	7.6	1516.2
у к р у п н е н н ы й	7.6	93.5
з а н я т о й	7.5	161.1
н е т т о	7.5	91.6
о б е с п е ч е н н о с т ь	7.5	500.8
и м п о р т и р о в а т ь	7.4	218.8

Lemma	Frequency	
	Ratio	LL-score
в з н о с	7.4	595.5
п р о и з в о д с т в о	7.4	11785.8
к о н с у л ь т а ц и о н н ы й	7.3	95.1
ф и н а н с ы	7.3	991.1
и н ф р а с т р у к т у р н ы й	7.2	541.4
ф о н д	7.1	4774.3
н е п р о ф и л ь н ы й	7.0	89.5
о т ч е т н ы й	7.0	244.5
к а п и т а л о в л о ж е н и е	7.0	226.8
з а к а з	7.0	735.2
з а к у п к а	7.0	1819.1
и с к о п а е м о е	7.0	462.3
п р о г н о з и р о в а т ь	7.0	649.2
о б щ е м и р о в о й	6.9	120.4
т о р г и	6.9	722.6
с м я г ч е н и е	6.9	323.9
с л а н ц е в ы й	6.9	172.6
с н и ж е н и е	6.8	6276.8
т о р г о в ы й	6.8	2175.4
п е н с и я	6.7	1334.3
д о б ы в а т ь	6.7	526.8
л ь г о т а	6.7	672.5
ж и л ь е	6.6	1078.0
а в т о м о б и л ь н ы й	6.6	440.8
э к з о г е н н ы й	6.5	352.3
с р е д н е м и р о в о й	6.4	96.2
п е р е в о з к а	6.4	734.9
а у т с а й д е р	6.4	148.2
о ж и д а т ь с я	6.3	499.1
э к о н о м и ч е с к и й	6.2	16449.1
с б ы т	6.2	317.4
з а к а з ч и к	6.1	848.7
и з н о с	6.1	197.4
п р е д п р и н и м а т е л ь	6.1	1947.7
к р и з и с	6.1	3633.4

Lemma	Frequency	
	Ratio	LL-score
запланировать	6.1	275.8
сдерживать	6.0	365.7
экономия	6.0	634.4
стабилизироваться	6.0	126.9
ежемесячный	6.0	169.2
энергетика	6.0	615.8
водоснабжение	5.9	92.5
денежный	5.8	2633.9
оптовый	5.8	357.6
скорректировать	5.8	358.5
финансировать	5.8	251.1
подвыборка	5.8	110.1
доля	5.7	9015.0
индикатор	5.7	1774.3
здравоохранение	5.7	1020.2
лидировать	5.6	314.6
премия	5.6	682.1
отставание	5.6	330.5
корректировка	5.5	434.6
экономически	5.5	525.4
выплачивать	5.5	308.6
сдерживание	5.4	104.1
тренд	5.4	1177.5
приостановка	5.4	76.7
контракт	5.4	1643.6
консолидировать	5.3	113.0
пай	5.3	98.9
налог	5.3	2205.3
объем	5.2	8485.5
надбавка	5.2	178.5
ослабление	5.2	469.3
финансирование	5.2	2570.6
сырье	5.2	905.5
нанимать	5.1	136.3
достаточность	5.1	142.5

Lemma	Frequency	
	Ratio	LL-score
пищевой	5.1	418.7
преференция	5.1	125.7
долевой	5.1	114.2
закупочный	5.1	137.3
конкуренция	5.0	1950.1
финансироваться	5.0	110.7
хозяйство	5.0	2532.0
сделка	5.0	1971.6
плата	5.0	2466.9
ухудшение	4.9	528.8
показатель	4.9	9993.3
правдоподобие	4.9	89.7
расти	4.9	2367.3
сбалансированный	4.8	160.9
модернизировать	4.8	69.4
учетный	4.8	122.0
вложение	4.8	808.9
сокращать	4.8	824.0
ухудшаться	4.8	186.2
строительный	4.7	437.0
рейтинг	4.7	1612.8
ускоренный	4.7	208.7
трансграничный	4.7	162.6
норматив	4.7	318.1
обозримый	4.7	82.2
газ	4.7	1805.9
компенсировать	4.6	372.4
коммунальный	4.6	216.1
расходный	4.6	112.1
регион	4.6	8657.4
риск	4.6	4112.0
исчерпание	4.6	100.5
услуга	4.6	4484.1
заработок	4.5	262.1
деловой	4.5	940.9

Lemma	Frequency	
	Ratio	LL-score
выгодный	4.5	321.6
выгодно	4.5	168.3
рассчитываться	4.5	462.1
статистика	4.5	1356.8
корпоративный	4.4	1767.9
оплата	4.4	1107.4
стратегически	4.4	77.6
развитый	4.4	1649.4
дисбаланс	4.4	162.7
завышать	4.4	184.5
подотрасль	4.4	67.9
занижать	4.3	151.4
неэффективный	4.3	282.6
привлекательность	4.3	336.7
стабильно	4.2	145.0
прозрачность	4.2	262.2
стабилизация	4.2	347.1
отстаивать	4.2	272.8
резидент	4.2	247.2
де-факто	4.2	76.0
пилотный	4.1	157.0
индустриальный	4.1	343.9
налоговый	4.1	2105.0
страна	4.1	14700.4
бум	4.1	97.7
ожидать	4.1	1689.9
рискованный	4.1	144.2
ежегодно	4.0	346.7
индекс	4.0	2716.6
доставка	4.0	224.2
координация	4.0	285.6
лидер	4.0	1173.9
устойчиво	4.0	151.3
передовой	4.0	248.9
энергоресурсы	4.0	174.6

Lemma	Frequency	
	Ratio	LL-score
к о р п о р а ц и я	4.0	824.2
п е р е о р и е н т а ц и я	3.9	61.7
п о в ы ш е н и е	3.9	3267.3
п р и о р и т е т н ы й	3.9	462.9
о п е р е ж а т ь	3.9	256.7
п е р е о ц е н к а	3.9	118.5
э ф ф е к т	3.9	3536.8
г и б к о с т ь	3.9	251.7
о б с л у ж и в а т ь	3.9	154.6
в ы и г р ы в а т ь	3.8	193.8
е ж е г о д н ы й	3.8	310.0
з а п а с	3.8	747.9
с т р о и т е л ь с т в о	3.8	1506.4
э л е к т р о э н е р г е т и к а	3.8	158.4
ф и л и а л	3.7	225.8
п о л у ч а т е л ь	3.7	228.1
п о л и т и к а	3.7	5340.0
с п е ц и а л и з и р о в а т ь с я	3.7	138.3
п о в ы ш а т ь с я	3.7	357.7
т р а н с п о р т и р о в к а	3.7	161.5
о п л а ч и в а т ь	3.6	187.5
т е х н о л о г и я	3.6	3184.8
в н е д р я т ь	3.6	254.1
п о д к л ю ч е н и е	3.6	77.8
в а к а н с и я	3.5	106.9
р е г р е с с и я	3.5	458.6
т о р м о з и т ь	3.5	88.6
о б с л у ж и в а н и е	3.5	498.5
п е р е р а с п р е д е л е н и е	3.5	326.7
п р и т о к	3.5	423.7
н е о п р е д е л е н н о с т ь	3.5	664.7
у х у д ш а т ь	3.5	77.7
н е в ы г о д н ы й	3.4	56.6
р е г и о н а л ь н ы й	3.4	2640.2
п р е в ы ш е н и е	3.4	177.4

Lemma	Frequency	
	Ratio	LL-score
фармацевтический	3.4	92.7
ликвидация	3.4	293.3
сопоставимый	3.4	386.3
технически	3.4	58.0
энергетический	3.4	505.6
бедность	3.3	255.7
выборочный	3.3	87.7
сбалансировать	3.3	77.3
транспортный	3.3	846.0
население	3.3	4624.3
перспектива	3.3	1560.6
усугублять	3.3	69.3
владелец	3.3	528.4
счет	3.3	3185.6
замещение	3.3	229.7
продукт	3.3	2229.6
затратный	3.2	56.1
консолидация	3.2	136.2
крупный	3.2	3175.6
нестабильность	3.2	154.1
нивелировать	3.2	55.4
подразделение	3.2	448.3
геополитический	3.2	126.8
ресурс	3.2	3193.4
мировой	3.2	2381.4
проект	3.2	4271.9
эффективность	3.2	2363.1
динамичный	3.2	126.3
ожидание	3.2	803.7
переработка	3.2	293.9
сводный	3.1	99.0
альтернатива	3.1	347.2
всемирный	3.1	273.0
компенсироваться	3.1	58.3
конкурировать	3.1	192.6

Lemma	Frequency	
	Ratio	LL-score
с у в е р е н н ы й	3.1	116.4
п р о в а л	3.1	148.8
п о т р е б л я т ь	3.0	134.4
а д м и н и с т р и р о в а н и е	3.0	80.2
в о з о б н о в л я т ь	3.0	122.6
п р о п о р ц и я	3.0	120.2
п р и м е р н о	2.9	951.9
а г р а р н ы й	2.9	217.2
в ы с о к о к в а л и ф и ц и р о в а н н ы й	2.9	81.3
н е л е г а л ь н ы й	2.9	78.9
р а з н о н а п р а в л е н н ы й	2.9	52.0
к о м ф о р т н ы й	2.9	61.9
н е г а т и в н о	2.8	186.4
к о с в е н н ы й	2.8	265.5
з а к р ы т и е	2.8	141.7
н и ш а	2.8	94.3
к о р р е к т и р о в а т ь	2.8	74.5
п р о и г р ы в а т ь	2.8	81.3
ц е н т р а л и з а ц и я	2.8	54.2
р а с с ч и т ы в а т ь	2.7	336.4
а м б и ц и о з н ы й	2.7	48.2
о р и е н т и р	2.7	170.9
к о р р е к ц и я	2.7	117.5
р е а л ь н ы й	2.7	1800.2
п р и в л е к а т е л ь н ы й	2.7	177.0
к о о р д и н и р о в а т ь	2.7	49.8
н е с т а б и л ь н ы й	2.7	52.0
з а м е д л я т ь	2.6	53.1
м а т е р и н с к и й	2.6	72.5
э к с п а н с и я	2.6	101.6
о т к л а д ы в а т ь	2.6	106.9
ц е н т р а л и з о в а н н ы й	2.6	81.3
а к к у м у л и р о в а т ь	2.6	38.6
э к о л о г и я	2.6	61.4
д о с т и г н у т ы й	2.6	41.5

Lemma	Frequency	
	Ratio	LL-score
целесообразно	2.6	147.6
приходиться	2.5	1028.7
туристический	2.5	76.9
увязывать	2.5	38.4
недооценивать	2.5	43.5
период	2.5	3628.2
возврат	2.5	163.1
всплеск	2.5	46.2
чреватый	2.4	41.2
чрезмерный	2.4	102.6
укрепление	2.4	248.4
выпускать	2.4	220.1
управляемый	2.4	42.2
низкий	2.4	1867.2
вкладывать	2.4	160.3
поддержка	2.4	1356.6
дорожный	2.4	138.3
рабочий	2.4	1165.0
реагировать	2.3	133.2
учет	2.3	1402.0
исход	2.3	111.9
резкий	2.3	333.5
составлять	2.3	3473.6
размещать	2.3	172.1
накапливать	2.3	57.4
невысокий	2.3	122.1
новация	2.2	45.6
намечаться	2.2	55.8
предсказывать	2.2	97.5
домашний	2.2	221.1
обострение	2.2	39.5
маловероятный	2.2	39.0
предсказуемый	2.1	39.8
сельский	2.1	550.9
допущение	2.1	61.0

Lemma	Frequency	
	Ratio	LL-score
жесткий	2.1	234.4
пересматривать	2.1	70.4
средний	2.1	1938.6
создаваемый	2.1	29.4
логично	2.0	26.3
налаживать	2.0	34.0
внешний	1.9	813.7
постепенный	1.9	93.0
намного	1.9	70.9
воздействовать	1.8	43.2
неизменный	1.8	66.6
производить	1.8	257.5

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