

INTERLINGUAL EQUIVALENTS IN ELECTRONIC ENGLISH-UKRAINIAN DICTIONARY ON ENGINEERING

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Abstract *The article deals with the arrangement of translation equivalents in electronic dictionaries on mechanical engineering. Semantic and grammatical difficulties of the Ukrainian equivalents selection have been analyzed. The cognitive model of source code processing along with choosing translation equivalents to the terms have been considered and the principles of the equivalent correspondence representation in the electronic dictionary have been offered.*

Keywords: translation equivalent, lexicography, electronic dictionary, term, cognitive model of translation, branch vocabulary.

Representation of equivalents between native and foreign-language terms is one of the key problems in compiling a translation dictionary, particularly in technical vocabulary. The main reasons for the emergence of multiple choice translation of a term scientists refer to objective (features of the division of objective reality in different languages, in particular, the technical sphere; the unstable nature of terminology in many branches of science and technology; the constant development of scientific thought; the limitations of paper dictionaries on the volume of presentation of lexicographic information about the original lexeme; the inability to combine differently in type and content lexicographic parameters in traditional dictionaries) and subjective factors (insufficient work on streamlining terminology and compiling specialized dictionaries; poor cooperation on international terminology streamlining; lack of cooperation between linguists, terminological standards compilers, and branch dictionary compilers).

The presentation of possible equivalents without interpretation and explanation concerning their use in a certain sphere is one of the significant drawbacks of translation dictionaries. In this regard, in our opinion, some principles of lexicographic processing of translated equivalents should be revised, based on the achievements not only of term description but also of translation studies, terminology, and computer lexicography. The main suggestions for solving the problem are:

- 1) using equivalents of the industry described;
- 2) adding special contexts to the input term;
- 3) revealing the semantic structure of the register word through a detailed description of each of its meanings [3, 32].

The suggested ideas on the lexicographic arrangement of translated equivalents are certainly effective, but the interpretation and translation of equivalents to the source language terms alone are not always sufficient for making a final translation decision. The translator is also interested in the grammatical, syntactic, and stylistic features of the foreign-language term. However, not every dictionary, particularly "paper ones", can meet the user's needs. This problem can be solved to a large extent by an electronic dictionary. The development of the principles of the electronic lexicographic description of several equivalents should be based on the comprehensive application of traditional and computer lexicography.

The theory of translation distinguishes such cases of inter-lingual semantic equivalents: absolute (or complete) and partial (or incomplete), among which a special role belongs to the equivalents of polysemous lexemes, to which different words correspond in the target language.

In addition to semantic characteristics, the subject of lexicographical description is also lexicogrammatical and syntactic features of English technical terms.

Not only linguistic but also encyclopedic knowledge may influence the choice of translation options for individual terms.

The structure of a computer dictionary may consist of linguistic and encyclopedic sections. The linguistic section provides for the lexicography of a term according to the following parameters: lexicosemantic, semantic, word-formation, and illustrative. The encyclopedic section of the dictionary entry provides information about the subjects or concepts represented by the terms of the analyzed branch in the form of a verbal description.

Thus, the principles of presenting the equivalents to foreign-language terms must be developed taking into account not only the lexical, semantic, grammatical, and syntactic features of foreign-language terms but also the specifics of professional processing of the original text, based on which the user decides to translate lexemes. Such processing is carried out using both linguistic and encyclopedic knowledge.

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Міжмовні відповідники в електронному англійсько-українському словнику з машинобудування.

Анотація У статті розглянуто упорядкування еквівалентів перекладу в електронних словниках з машинобудування. Проаналізовано семантичні та граматичні труднощі підбору українських еквівалентів. Розглянуто когнітивну модель опрацювання вихідного коду при виборі перекладацьких еквівалентів до термінів та запропоновано принципи представлення еквівалентних відповідників в електронному словнику.

Ключові слова: перекладний еквівалент, лексикографія, електронний словник, термін, когнітивна модель перекладу, галузева лексика.

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