

GENERAL ASPECTS AND STEPS INVOLVED IN COMPILING BILINGUAL TRANSLATION TERMINOLOGICAL DICTIONARIES

ЗАГАЛЬНІ АСПЕКТИ ТА ЕТАПИ УКЛАДАННЯ ДВОМОВНИХ ПЕРЕКЛАДНИХ ТЕРМІНОЛОГІЧНИХ СЛОВНИКІВ

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The given article is devoted to the analysis of general features and stages involved in compiling bilingual translation terminological dictionaries. It discusses the fundamental principles and methods of developing such dictionaries, taking into account the requirements of modern terminological lexicography, translation theory and practice. Special attention is paid to the harmonization and standardization of terminological units within two languages, as well as the formation and selection of translation units. The key stages of compiling translation dictionaries are highlighted to ensure their effectiveness and correctness for users. Certain difficulties that may arise during the compilation of dictionaries are identified and discussed. Basic factors influencing the resolution of these issues include the terminographer's qualifications, resources, collaboration with experts in the relevant field, etc.

The paper provides information on the basic compositional units of bilingual translation terminological dictionaries – macrostructure and microstructure. In particular, it illuminates the general characteristics and distinctive features of each of these components. Researchers consider the macrostructure as the overall structure of the dictionary and relate it to the determination of the types of lexical units planned to be included in the dictionary. Accordingly, the macrostructure denotes the general structure of the dictionary. The microstructure encompasses issues of format and content of dictionary entries. Therefore, microstructure refers to the structure of individual dictionary entries.

The results of the study indicate that compiling bilingual translation terminological dictionaries is of great importance for supporting international communication, advancing science and technology, and enhancing the qualifications of professionals in various domains. They facilitate the translation of terms from one language to another without loss of precision. This is especially important in scientific and technical fields, where terminological accuracy is crucial.

Key words: terminography, terminology work, bilingual terminological dictionary, translation dictionary, equivalency, term, professional language.

Статтю присвячено вивченню загальних особливостей та етапів укладання двомовних перекладних термінологічних словників. У роботі опрацьовано основні принципи і методи побудови таких словників з урахуванням вимог сучасної термінологічної лексикографії, теорії та практики перекладу. Особлива увага звертається на важливість гармонізації та стандартизації термінологічних одиниць у двох мовах, а також на процес формування і вибору одиниць перекладу. Розкрито ключові етапи укладання перекладних словників з метою забезпечення їхньої ефективності та коректності для користувачів. Було виділено й проаналізовано певні труднощі, що можуть виникнути під час укладання словників. Базовими факторами, які мають певний вплив на вирішення цих проблем є: кваліфікація термінографа, ресурси, співпраця укладача з фахівцями відповідної галузі, тощо.

У статті надається інформація про базові композиційні одиниці двомовних перекладних термінологічних словників – макроструктура та мікроструктура. Зокрема, висвітлено загальні особливості й відмінні характеристики кожного з цих компонентів. Дослідники розглядають макроструктуру як загальну структуру словника, а також відносять до неї питання визначення типу лексичних одиниць, які планується включити в словник. Відповідно, макроструктура означає загальну структуру словника. До мікроструктури включають проблеми формату та заповнення словникових статей. Отже, мікроструктура – це структура окремої словникової статті.

Результати дослідження засвідчують, що укладання двомовних перекладних термінологічних словників має велике значення для підтримки міжнародного спілкування, розвитку науки та технологій, а також для підвищення кваліфікації фахівців різних галузей. Вони сприяють перекладу термінів з однієї мови на іншу без втрати точності. Це особливо важливо в науковій та технічній сферах, де точність термінології має вирішальне значення.

Ключові слова: термінографія, термінологічна робота, двомовний термінологічний словник, перекладний словник, еквівалентність, термін, фахова мова.

Introduction. Dictionaries are gateways to knowledge, comprehension, communication, and cultural exploration. They carry a profound significance not only in education or academic endeavors, but also serve as indispensable tools in professional communication. Furthermore, whether in agriculture, medicine, law, or engineering, dictionaries facilitate

precise communication and ensure accuracy in discourse. They empower professionals to navigate complex terminology, fostering efficiency and efficacy in their respective domains.

The issue of lexicographic development of terminological systems in various professional languages has recently attracted the attention of many philolo-

gists. Research on translation dictionaries, especially bilingual or even multilingual ones, takes an important place in linguistic studies. As they promote multilingualism as well as mutual understanding, enabling individuals to bridge various chasms.

Research analysis. General principles and practical experience in describing various dictionaries, including terminological ones, can be found in the works of scholars such as O. Demska, V. Dubichynskyi, H. Felber, H. Jackson, S. Landau, R. Roberts, E. Wüster, L. Zgusta and many others. However, deepening and updating such scientific data is relevant, as the improvement of principles and mechanisms for compiling dictionaries of various types continues, since each generation of users imposes new requirements for dictionary making, adapting them to their needs. The accumulated information requires further interpretation within the framework of integrating modern scientific theories into terminography.

The aim of the paper is to specify general tendencies as well as principles involved in making dictionaries and to consider the development of the lexicographic conception for bilingual translation terminological dictionaries compilation.

Results and discussions. Terminography is defined as the terminological work that comprises the process of recording, processing, and presenting terminological information in a machine-readable or printed format. In this context, terminological work focuses on the terms that are gathered, described, processed, and presented. Numerous theoretical approaches concerning the description and organization of knowledge (at the cognitive level) and the transfer of knowledge (at the communicative level) are combined in terminology work. Terms and concepts are its main components [1].

Thus, terminography, also known as terminological lexicography, is a complex, interdisciplinary science that studies the theory and practice of compiling terminological dictionaries of various types. Terminological lexicography as a separate branch of terminology studies has close connections with many sciences, including linguistics, translation studies, lexicology, phonetics, grammar, applied linguistics, computer science, etc. Computer technologies are increasingly used for dictionary compiling in our digital age. Consequently, computer science offers methods and tools to collect, process, and transmit lexicographic information using computer technologies, as well as creating computer lexicographic databases. These databases or termbanks serve as the basis for creating various dictionaries of different types and purposes.

Considering the fact that rapid development in all spheres of human activity leads to the extension of contacts and the processes of professional communication are becoming increasingly globalized, it is evident that translation terminological dictionaries are necessary, as they define the common boundaries of the certain professional terminological field within multiple languages. In other words, lexicographic works are considered to be an important step towards harmonizing and standardizing the vocabulary of a particular field of knowledge, as such dictionaries, being the result of lexicographic description of the terminology, serve as a normative document containing codified terms that guide users to their correct application. This, in its turn, will contribute to better contacts and mutual understanding among experts from different countries. The analysis of the features and principles of compiling bilingual translation terminological dictionaries is extremely relevant and important, as well as its practical application. Therefore, delving into the specificity of bilingual translation terminological dictionaries is suggested. Taking into consideration the title, it may be claimed that the model of such dictionaries will combine features of both terminological and translation dictionaries. It means that the basic characteristic features of these dictionaries include grouping of the professional vocabulary of one language with simultaneous translation into another one. The main purpose of bilingual translation terminological dictionaries is to reveal the modern meaning of terms within certain sphere of knowledge. They can serve as translation tools, contribute to the development of terminological norms and their approval as mandatory or preferred variants as well as help specialists improve their proficiency in a particular professional language. In other words, dictionaries of these types ensure efficiency and eliminate ambiguity in communication within various fields of science, technology, or production. They act as intermediaries between experts, thereby emphasizing their relevance and universality [3, c. 53–54].

On the other hand, despite the numerous positive aspects of bilingual translation terminological dictionaries, one should not overlook the opposite side of the coin. For a comprehensive examination of this issue and to obtain adequate results, it is impossible to do without critical remarks, no matter how unexpected they may be. Accordingly, it is of the particular importance that while compiling bilingual translation terminological dictionaries, lexicographers have to tackle a range of problems. The analysis of this issue [2; 4; 5; 6; 7] allows us to identify the follow-

ing, most significant difficulties that may arise when compiling dictionaries:

1. To determine the depth and scope of the dictionary. To consider the type of lexical units to be included, and those to be excluded. Regarding the vocabulary to be included, we mean whether to add transdisciplinary terms, general scientific terms, nomenclature, professionalisms, phraseological units, jargonisms, neologisms, etc. of a particular professional language.

2. To define the nature of the dictionary, i.e., the structure of its entries; the types of information about the term and the degree of the details included in the dictionary.

3. To ensure translational equivalents, i.e., the semantic equipollency in the meanings of terms between both languages, as some terms do not have exact, ready-made equivalents in the translated language.

4. To ascertain that the dictionary is sufficiently contemporary, no oversaturation with outdated data can be observed. In this light, online dictionaries are rightfully claimed a position of a high priority in the digitally-driven world due to their accessibility, currency, and interactive capabilities. Unlike their printed counterparts, which are limited by physical constraints, they offer comprehensive databases that encompass multiple languages, specialized terminology, and updated content.

Therefore, it is obvious that the successful resolution of relevant tasks will determine how accomplished the source material will be and whether it will have any demerits. Factors influencing the successful solution of the aforementioned issues include:

1. Personal and qualification qualities of the terminographer, including the level of education, affiliation with a particular scientific school, and experience in similar projects.

2. Lack of resources, especially human, technical, time, and material ones.

3. Level of cooperation of compilers with representatives of the relevant professional sphere of knowledge or human activity for the future dictionary.

4. Sources of the dictionary and practical methods for selecting units.

5. The specificity of the field, and consequently, the professional language, for instance, such as the level of its abstraction.

6. The existence of already published dictionaries in a certain field of knowledge.

Thus, it becomes obvious that the development and compilation of any terminological dictionary, including bilingual translation ones, is a rather complex procedure that requires not only a sufficiently

high level of qualification from the authors but also patience.

Further, we consider it necessary to present our own conception for the development of the corresponding dictionaries, relying on the most significant and current positions of various lexicographers within the defined problem. First of all, when it comes to the tradition of dictionary making, almost all scholars agree that the development of any dictionary is phased, meaning that several stages or aspects can be identified in their compilation. At the same time, there exist the tendency to vary the number of these steps. The main reason of such divergent views is the different level of detailing in the stages for each lexicographer. In general, the following reasons contributing to such inconsistency may be identified:

1. The dependence on initial conditions, such as whether it involves updating and revising an existing dictionary or producing a new one.

2. The optionality, meaning the non-obligatory nature of certain stages.

3. The intersection, simultaneity, and continuity of stages in working on the dictionary.

4. The differences in views, regarding the moment of completion of work on the dictionary [2; 3; 4; 7].

Consequently, there is no ideal list of stages for working on dictionaries. It is quite obvious that any list of stages cannot be considered overall and flawless, since nothing in our world can claim perfection. However, it is difficult to agree that one of the proposed reasons, or even their combination, can prevent the creation of a certain general model of stages for working on the development of bilingual translation terminological dictionaries. With this in mind, we will propose our own list of stages for working on bilingual translation terminological dictionaries, which was developed by consolidating and generalizing the experiences of the other scholars [4; 7; 8; 9; 10]. Hence, it is believed that the process of dictionary making involves the following stages:

1. Analysis of existing dictionaries, investigation of the recipient's needs, determination of requirements and future characteristics, development of the macro- and microstructure of the dictionary.

2. Collection of lexical material, selection of headwords as well as their translation equivalents, and compilation of the dictionary corpus.

3. Formation of dictionary entries, arrangement of the dictionary according to the previously developed structure.

4. Refinement, editing, and verifying the correspondence of the obtained product with the set goals.

It should be noted that it is usually quite difficult to draw the boundaries between the respective stages

and clearly define the end of one and the beginning of another. The steps involved in compiling dictionaries cannot be linear and sequential. On the contrary, they intercross and are continuous, cyclical. This point once again confirms the fact that dictionary development is a rather complex and time-consuming process.

The basic compositional components of any dictionary, including bilingual translation terminological ones are the macrostructure and microstructure [2; 4].

The overall structure of the dictionary and the determination of the nature of the lexical units planned to be included in the dictionary is the macrostructure. Consequently, by macrostructure is meant the organization of the dictionary as a whole. It should comprise such interconnected elements as:

1. An introduction.
2. Rules for using the dictionary.
3. A list of conventional symbols and abbreviations used.
4. A dictionary corpus (basic list of linguistic units).
5. Some additional materials, such as various appendices (diagrams, illustrations).
6. A list of lexicographic sources.

The format of dictionary entries and the nature of their content belong to the microstructure. Therefore, the microstructure is considered to be the structure of an individual dictionary entry. A dictionary entry is like an “equation” with left and right parts. The left part is represented by the lemma, which consists of a headword as well as grammatical and phonetic information about the word. The right part presents the explication of the vocabulary semantics through translation equivalents and semantic relations between terms, if any.

Therefore, taking into account the above-mentioned information, the following scheme for a dictionary entries may be proposed. To the basic parts of entries may belong:

1. The headword, i.e., the entry term (English lexeme). Entry terms are arranged in alphabetical order.
2. Phonetic information (transcription).
3. Necessary grammatical information (part of speech label).
4. Translation equivalents (Ukrainian lexeme). Translation equivalents should be precise and motivated.
5. Phrases with the entry term, which are arranged alphabetically, along with their translation equivalents.
6. Basic external semantic relations of the entry term (synonyms, antonyms). This part is not mandatory but desirable.

Conclusions. Hence, bilingual translation terminological dictionaries play a crucial role in ensuring the precision and consistency of translations across languages. These specialized dictionaries provide professionals of different domains with a comprehensive database of terms, phrases, and their corresponding translations, facilitating accurate and contextually appropriate language conversion.

One of the primary benefits of compiling bilingual translation terminological dictionaries lies in their ability to bridge linguistic gaps. They enable to navigate the complexities of language by providing them with a standardized reference point for translating terminology across different fields of knowledge. This ensures that translations maintain accuracy and coherence, preserving the integrity of the original content.

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