

Conceptual foundations of the terminology dictionary of the branch industry as one of the stages of development of information retrieval thesaurus

The article presents the concept of a specific terminology dictionary of the aviation industry, that can be the basis for the development of an electronic information thesaurus.

The ability of an employee of any branch, in particular aviation, to use dictionaries, including terminology, to find the right information in a timely manner should be considered as one of his most important professional qualities. "Terms - the only language tools, that directly reflect the specifics of scientific knowledge. In the mediation of terms, a system of concepts inherent in a particular field of activity is realized. Terminology is a constitutive sign of scientific presentation" [12, p. 133].

The development of the lexicographic system of the aviation concept should be based, first of all, on terminological (explanatory) dictionaries, that capture the concept of a particular industry and are traditionally predominantly in alphabetical order.

In the Ukrainian lexicography, attempts have been made to make dictionaries of the terms of the aviation sphere using the traditional approach to their use in paper form.

However, in our computer time, there is an urgent need for specific terminological dictionaries, which should be considered as the basis for developing an electronic information retrieval thesaurus of the industry.

In this regard, the purpose of our study is to identify the conceptual foundations of the terminology dictionary of the aviation industry as one of the stages of developing an information retrieval thesaurus.

When concluding such a dictionary it is necessary to take into account the lexicographic experience of predecessors in the theory of terminological dictionaries` lexicography. For example, I.O. Melchuk represented the structure of the glossary vocabulary dictionary in the form of twelve sections or vocabulary zones capable of conveying certain information:

1. Vocabulus, that is the headword or phrases - the term described in this article. ...
2. Etymology is an indication of the language or scientific origin of the term.
3. Dictionary input - an expression representing the use of the term in the corresponding proposal form ... (required only for predicate terms). ...
4. Interpretation or definition of the term - the most important part of the dictionary article. ...
5. Explanations for interpretation containing additional information are useful for better understanding of the concept being defined. these explanations are written in an arbitrary form.
6. Examples of phenomena that are brought under the notion that is defined.

7. Information on the semantic-syntactic connectivity of the term to be interpreted.

8. Information on lexical compatibility - its lexical functions.

9. "Paradigmatic communications" is a term that is interpreted: terms synonyms; terminal antonyms; termini-hyponomis, that is the notation of concepts that are specific in relation to what is defined.

10. "World" concepts: information on how it is used in other, more complex concepts, and how their own components are correlated and interact in its composition.

11. Auxiliary information of various kinds: other existing definitions of this concept, close and related concepts.

12. Literature [8, p.10-13].

At the same time vocabulary I.O.Melchuk calls all tokens having identical transmitters and related values. According to I.Melchuk, vocals, corresponding to the ambiguous word of traditional dictionaries, consist of lexemes, that is, from words that speak only in one sense [9, p. 6]. I.O.Melchuk introduced the structure of the vocabulary article of the real explanatory-combinatorial dictionary: 1) the title word; 2) morphological information; 3) interpretation; 4) management models; 5) language examples for the management model; 6) standard lexical functions; 7) non-standard lexical functions; 8) lexical world of the headword; 9) an illustrative part; 10) phraseology; 11) the comparative part [8, p. 110].

It is clear that each vocabulary should be built not only taking into account the features of its typical affiliation, but also taking into account its subject matter, function, affiliation, end-user.

Thus, the algorithm for constructing a vocabulary article in the Explanatory Combinatorial Dictionary of I.A.Melchuk in accordance with the author's declarations of combining (combinatorial) and semantic aspects consists of three zones: semantic, syntactic-connecting and lexical-conjugating [9, p. 6].

In other words, for a certain type of dictionary, for example, for terminological dictionaries, there is an informative core of obligatory positions for a vocabulary article, and an informative periphery of optional positions, which varies in different implementations of the specified type, depending on the above factors.

For a dictionary of the terms of the aviation industry, such nuclear information items were: 1) Voice, that is, the headword or phrase - the term described in this article, which most often has the form of tokens as unambiguous verbalized conformations of the concept (and not the concept that representatives of different scientific fields formed in different ways). In vocabularies corresponding to multi-valued terms, interpretations of arising concepts when there are significant differences in the perception of phenomena by different authors are presented; 2) Interpretation, or definition of the term - the most important part of the dictionary article ... 3) Literature. The same periphery, which is typical only for this variant of the terminology dictionary, consists of: the main zones of the narrative article that correspond to the types of informative: conceptual, grammatical (morphological and syntactic-connecting), semantic-connecting, expressive, as well as illustrative part in the form of samples of documents.

B.Gorodetskyi offered the generalized stages of making the dictionary:

1) the development of a system of requirements relating to the external parameters of the dictionary (its purpose, the range of users, ways of use, information industry, etc.);

2) the development of a system of requirements relating to the internal parameters of the dictionary (description units, the main properties of the meta-language, volume, structure, types of vocabulary information, etc.);

3) formal inventory of selected sub-categories (selection of texts, description of grammatical forms, compilation of previous dictionaries, writing of contexts, etc.);

4) experimental study of the semantics of the described units (distributive analysis of texts, tests with native speakers, etc.);

5) generalization of experimental data;

6) construction of definitions on the corresponding metamogue and their verification in the course of an experiments;

7) construction of definitions on the relevant material and their verification in the course of new experiments;

8) collection and systematization of additional information about each vocabulary unit;

9) registration of vocabulary articles;

10) the design of the dictionary as a whole, including auxiliary indexes (or machine realization of the dictionary) [3, p. 11].

Agreeing with B.Gorodetsky, regarding the conditionality of the steps he proposed for the completion of the dictionary, yet the main stages (1, 2), we consider universal for all types of dictionaries.

The choice of terms, the nature and form of their definition should be based primarily on such functions of the dictionary as informative, communicative and normative. In addition to the informative, communicative and normative functions, the dictionary is also intended to provide the specialist with the most promising way of self-updating or updating knowledge.

The possession of the terminology system of the industry, generalized in the dictionary, is perceived as one of the most important professional features of specialists in the aviation industry, since each term, accumulating general and special information, is a unit of language and scientific and professional knowledge [2, p. 90].

The terminology dictionary of the aviation industry should be considered as the first stage in the creation of a computer aviation sphere thesaurus, which completes the linguistic systematization and standardization of the terms of the specified terminology system, which consists in selecting among other existing most optimal definitions. Such definitions are characterized by laconicism, transparency of the internal form, internationality [4, p. 39-46], which in turn determines the maximum level of informality, unity and completeness.

Concerning the problem of the completeness of vocabulary definitions, attention to this problem can be traced back to the work of the outstanding linguist L.V. Shcherby, where she was presented as a counterweight to the encyclopaedic and general vocabulary [13].

Informativeness of the definition is provided by a whole set of factors, which Y. Karayulov wrote: "In the semantics of the definition, one can see three components: lexical, that is, the meaning of the words themselves, which make up the interpretation; logical-semantic, reflecting the relation between objects of the real world, which are denoted by these words and formally not always expressed; syntactically, or in the broad sense of the grammatical, is explicitly represented as a relation between words on the syntagmatic axis. All other sources of additional meaning (konotativny, situatsionnoe, suggestive) in the definition are not due to the features of its status ..." [5, p.290].

Sergey Nikitin develops a system of connection of terms in accordance with the logical, linguistic (methodological) and linguistic levels, when developing a thesaurus model in theoretical and applied linguistics [11, p.46].

According to S. Bally, "the definition already contains a classification, and, conversely, in the presence of a finished classification, the definition is an indispensable means for establishing (or correcting) the principle of the location of the material." [1, p. 155], which can be interpreted as a logical transition to the second stage of the creation of the IPT, which is the conceptual systematization of terminology, i.e. creation of a complex system of verbalized concepts (definitions) with the identification of the relationships between components of this system. Y.Karaulov identified the systematization of the terminology of a particular industry, that is, the obtaining of the ideographic classification, the transformation of a semantically disordered, alphabetical list of words into a semantically ordered vocabulary-thesaurus with the systematization of knowledge [5, p. 185]. In this case, Karaulov stressed that this transformation takes place "on the basis of only the information contained in this list" [6, c.4]. In our opinion, the list information for systematizing the register of words is insufficient: the linguistic knowledge of the systematization directions based on theoretical generalizations of the researchers of these phenomena, as well as certain knowledge of the concept sphere, the components of which are subject to systematization, are necessary.

In the terminology dictionary of this type, it is not so much about the list of words as the list of definitions, which, for the comprehensiveness of perception of information about the concept, should be supplemented by additional information. That is, the selection of components of the dictionary should be made taking into account the ability of the term to serve as a descriptor, that is to act as a potential form of expression of the request in the information retrieval system [11, p.13].

As B..Gorodetsky emphasized, "with all the importance of defining as the core of vocabulary information, it must be recognized that other types of information that go beyond the definition itself form an integral part of many types of dictionaries" [5, p. 20]. This information B. Gorodetsky summarizes the systemic-linguistic, conceptual-logical and comparative-typological connections of words [5, p. 20-21].

Without this information, the word (the term) is as if separated from the system of language: "As soon as we break out the words, isolate it from the sentence in which it was used, and put it on the anatomical table, we make sure that the word lost its vitality, turning into a The object of the anatomical study is the same inert, as a body separate from the body "[7. p. 64]. Taking into account the applied

orientation of our lexicographic system, we consider it necessary to provide information support for each definition with a set of information submitted in accordance with the typology of informatics. After all, the concepts of the dictionary precisely because of the additional information about the paradigmatic and syntagmatic connections of words, recorded in the thesaurus, and can be correctly introduced into the statement, the text, that is, using the terminology of H. Casarez, "animated".

Conclusions. The whole information set of each concepts of a particular industry, including aviation should be systematized only in a clearly structured electronic thesaurus as a model, that can contain a comprehensive set of information about the subject field, which should be stored in the knowledge base of the intellectual system.

The creation of a terminology dictionary of the aviation industry will not only help in the formation of highly professional aviation industry within higher education institutions, but will also be needed in practical work for aviation industry personnel.

As a reference book and a manual, the dictionary can be useful to all aviation industry personnel dealing with aviation: students of aviation higher education institutions, practical aviation industry specialists, aviation industry specialists, foreign specialists intending to get acquainted with the system of aviation concepts in Ukraine, etc.

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