## CURRENT STATE AND PROSPECTS OF COMPUTER TERMINOLOGY ONLINE LEXICOGRAPHY

*Iryna B. Mentynska*. Lviv Polytechnic National University (Ukraine) e-mail: iryna.b.mentynska@lpnu.ua DOI: 10.32342/2523-4463-2022-2-24-17

## Key words: terminology, term, lexicography, computer dictionary, online source

The article deals with the actual task of terminology - the introduction of modern means of lexicography process computerization, as well as the creation of lexicographic systems of a modern type. A number of modern online lexicographic sources that record computer terms are analyzed, their features from the point of view of practical application are noted, and the most current trends related to modern lexicography processes are highlighted. During the research the most popular online dictionaries that record IT terms have been selected; the parameters of such online dictionaries are characterized; their practical functions for application in the IT sphere are highlighted; the main trends affecting the further study of the features of the lexicography process are identified and outlined. The following methods were used to solve these problems: a structural and systemic analysis of the most popular online dictionaries and electronic complexes was carried out; such empirical research methods as observation, comparison, monitoring of lexicographic sources were used; the extrapolation method was used to generalize information and spread the conclusions obtained from observation. In this study, we use the term *electronic dictionaries* – online dictionaries, placed on the network and accessible in the Internet, containing a lexicographic database, as well as special search tools. It was established that the analyzed modern popular online lexicographic sources, which record the terms of the computer terminology, according to the basic principles of lexicography, have an effective toolkit with a variety of functionality. The following types of dictionaries are distinguished among them: 4 electronic complexes, 3 explanatory and translation dictionaries. 1 explanatory dictionary. 3 translation dictionaries, and 1 thesaurus. However, we note a number of disadvantages: closed access or interruptions in accessibility to the online source: irregular updating of online dictionary materials; not quite perfectly thought out navigation; inconvenient placement of register units in the electronic dictionary (only the search bar can be used); information support and help system only in the language of registration (mainly English); sometimes the texts and the definitions themselves need linguistic and stylistic editing; in industry dictionaries, the presence of commonly used terms that are redundant.

Conclusion. Despite the unconditional achievements in the compilation of lexicographic online sources using the latest technologies, so far no electronic industry dictionary of computer terms has been created that meets all the needs and requirements of the computer terminology. We note that among the studied online dictionaries, which record the terms of the IT sphere, only two are specialized. They are useful because they provide definitions of terms and their translation, but other necessary characteristics of terms have to be sought in non-specialist online sources. An electronic dictionary of computer terms with the application of information and computer technologies, in our opinion, should have the following main parameters: to be a reference of interpretative and translation type for a specific field, to have completed all the terms of this field: provide comprehensive information about the peculiarities of codified terms: their meaning, main grammatical characteristics, stylistic properties, contexts of use, fixed expressions and other semantic and syntactic structures, which include the registered word; have a convenient search system; have a dictionary user interface that displays the entire paradigm of the searched word; be able to add comments or new words to the personal dictionary; the system of authorization of access to information controlled by the dictionary administrator; database protection against unauthorized use; provide visualization of terms. Therefore, in the future, it is worthwhile, using technology achievements in terminology, to develop the concept of a modern electronic dictionary of computer terms, combining the efforts of lexicographers, programmers, and philologists-terminologists, to create a lexicographic complex of this type.

## References

Balalaieva, O. Yu. (2020). Z istorii rozvytku elektronnykh slovnykiv: zarubizhnyi i vitchyznianyi dosvid [From the history of the development of electronic dictionaries: foreign and domestic experience]. Humanities studies: pedagogy, psychology, philosophy, vol. 1, issue 11(1), pp. 6-11. DOI: 10.31548/ hspedagog2020.01.006.

Chumak, V.V., Tymoshuk R.P. (2012). *Informatsiini tekhnolohii u polskii leksykohrafii: suchasnyi stan ta perspektyvy* [Information technologies in polish lexicography: current state and prospects]. *Movoznavstvo* [Linguistics], vol 3, pp. 75-79.

Dubichynskyj, V.V. (2004). Ukrainska leksykohrafiia: istoriia, suchasnist ta kompiuterni tekhnolohii [Ukrainian lexicography: history, modernity and computer technologies]. Kharkiv, Kharkiv Politechnic University PUBL, 230 p.

Dubicinskij, V. (2020). Some current issues of terminography. *Rasprave Instituta za Hrvatski Jezik i Jezikoslovlje*, vol. 46, issue 2, pp. 547-566. DOI: 10.31724/rihjj.46.2.5.

Gorokh. (2022). Onlain biblioteka [Gorokh. Online Library]. Available at: https://goroh.pp.ua (Accessed 07 November 2022).

Komova, M.V. Kochan, I.M. (2020). *Naukovi doslidzhennia z ukrainskoho terminoznavstva* [Scientific Research in Ukrainian Terminology]. Lviv, Triada plius Publ., 144 p.

Maznichenko, Ye.I., Makedon, V.Ye., Sharabanova, S.V., Yalovnycha, I.L. (eds.). (2019). Ukrainskyi pravopys [Ukrainian Spelling]. Kyiv, Naukova Dumka Publ., 392 p.

Mysak, R. (2008). *Kompiuterni slovnyky: klasyfikatsiia ta ukladannia* [Computer dictionaries: classification and arrangement]. In R. Mysak (ed.). *Problemy ukrainskoi terminolohii* [Issues of Ukrainian Terminology]. Lviv, Lviv Polytechnic National Universit Publ., pp. 52–55.

Nesi, H. (2008). Dictionaries in electronic form. In A.P. Cowie (ed.). The Oxford History of English Lexicography. Oxford, Oxford University Press, pp. 458-478.

Poliuha, L. (2005-2006). Ukrainske slovnytstvo na perelomi tysiacholit [Ukrainian vocabulary at the turn of the millennium]. Ukrainoznavchi studii [Ukrainian studies studios], vol. 6-7, pp. 17-25.

Shyrokov, V.A., Palahin, O.V. (2011). *Kompiuterna leksykohrafiia* [Computer lexicography]. In O.V. Palahin (ed.). *Ukrainskyi movno-informatsiinyi fond* [Ukrainian Language and Information Foundation]. Kyiv, Naukova Dumka Publ., 351 p.

Tomilenko, L.M. (2015). *Terminolohichna leksyka v suchasnii tlumachnii leksykohrafii ukrainskoi literaturnoi movy* [Terminological vocabulary in the modern explanatory lexicography of the Ukrainian literary language]. Ivano-Frankivsk, Foliant Publ., 160 p.

Vakaliuk, T., Chernysh, O. (2020). Analiz elektronnykh tlumachnykh slovnykiv z informatsiinykh tekhnolohii [Analysis of electronic explanatory dictionaries on information technology]. Aktualni pytannia humanitarnykh nauk [Current issues of humanitarian sciences], vol. 31, issue 3, pp. 75-83.

Multymediinyi slovnyk z infomediinoi hramotnosti. Virtualna leksykohrafichna laboratoriia [Multimedia Dictionary of Infomedia Literacy. Virtual lexicographic laboratory]. Available at: https://lcorp. ulif.org.ua/PDF/About.pdf (Accessed 07 November 2022).

Одержано 16.09.2022.