

Basic Concept Of Computer Lexicography: Electronic Dictionaries And Their Advantages

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Abstract

In this article, there are some data about the main points of computer lexicography, digital dictionaries and their main aspects, differences and advantages from traditional printed dictionaries. Moreover, digital dictionaries sections, types and principles of usage, convenience of digital dictionaries on writing dictionary articles are emphasized.

Keywords: computer lexicography, digital and printed dictionary, hypertext, morphological forms, editing, online dictionaries, dictionary program, lexical meaning.

Introduction

Computer programs that support the work of lexicographers (lexicographers) in various other ways are programs that support lexicography. The traditional form of word definition is a catalog card that describes these words, a pattern of word usage, the source of the patterns, the syntactic data, and additional information based on the purpose of creating the dictionary. Catalog cards contain a lot of useful information for users, and various types of printed dictionaries already contain catalog cards.

In a computer environment, records are stored in a database instead of the usual files. Lexicographic databases do not have databases for writing dictionary articles, but traditional standard database packages (MS Access, Paradox, D-Base) [1] meet such a requirement. Another step in lexicography work is to collect examples to use words and

form sample files. On a computer, this is very easy and is automated using selected samples of text or special coordinating programs (dictionary of examples), where the hypertext generalizes the set of texts that connect them (throwing system).

The dictionary's search functions are links located in different elements of the electronic environment, which are part of the semantic structure, the structure of the interactions of a particular structure and the internal environment, as well as technical means that allow a person to control the structure of semantic connections or [2] a part of a hypertext electronic dictionary.

An electronic dictionary is a complete set of linguistic data, presented to the user in the form of a table or list, equipped with easy-to-place and automated processing and filling programs in computer memory, sorted in different ways. Electronic dictionaries allow the user to quickly search for morphological forms and word combinations (usage patterns), as well as correct words that contain the possibility of changing the direction of translation (for example, English-Russian or Russian-English).

Materials and methods

One of the advantages of electronic dictionaries over traditional printed dictionaries is that the lexicographer spends less time and effort collecting them. If traditional printed dictionaries include the process of compiling the required text (by hand), creating a handwritten copy of the dictionary, reprinting and editing the manuscript, compiling, reprinting and editing the dictionary, the structure of the dictionary, printing the dictionary article of the dictionary. Creating an electronic dictionary consists of creating a dictionary, using electronic examples, writing dictionary entries, copying it to the database, uploading and editing the dictionary text directly to the database.

Like traditional print dictionaries, electronic dictionaries come in several different types. We will talk about their main types below.

Portable electronic dictionaries - a special portable device that acts as an electronic dictionary. These types of electronic dictionaries are mainly intended for tourists, translators, and other people who use foreign languages, and there are many devices that reflect this type of electronic dictionary to a lesser extent. They can be in the form of simple electronic dictionaries, tuning dictionaries, speech tuning dictionaries (synthesis of electronic dictionaries and speech recognition modules), scanner-translators.

Dictionary programs (for example, lingvo).

Online dictionaries are electronic dictionaries hosted on a website that require a computer connection to the Internet to be used on a regular basis.

Terminological databases are electronic dictionaries divided into highly specialized areas and designed for specific groups of users with different levels of interest, knowledge and education.

The structure of electronic dictionaries is less specific and consists mainly of the following elements (parts):

- a) the main window of the dictionary program;
- b) a glossary on the rules of use of the dictionary ("help", FAQ);
- c) input line - a line where words or phrases are entered for translation or search;
- d) The "search results" section is a separate window that displays search results [4]

Electronic dictionaries also have a useful feature, such as "query history (or search

history”), which allows the user to access a list of queries previously assigned to the dictionary. With the help of a hypertext device in electronic dictionaries, its components can be activated at any time and at any time. In addition, electronic dictionaries, unlike printed dictionaries, have the ability to display several versions of printed dictionaries electronically, as well as various auxiliary visual materials (graphics, audio, video) at the same time.

Result and discussion

Search results in electronic dictionaries are based on different principles. This includes:

- part of the cross (first noun, then verb, or vice versa);
- in the lexical sense (direct, general, special)
- words derived directly from dialed words, stable expressions, phrases;

When using the full-text search function by source of search results: a) search results by name of units; b) with translations; c) with search results by usage results, d) by comments [5].

The unique features of electronic dictionaries can overcome some of the limitations of the use of traditional "paper dictionaries". For example:

- the ability to display not the full content of dictionaries, but a partial screen on various criteria, various graphic tools that are not used in ordinary dictionaries;
- The electronic dictionary uses technologies in different languages (morphological and syntactic analysis, full-text search, sound recognition and synthesis, etc.);
- the possibility of further enrichment and easy use of lexical meanings with a large volume of dictionary articles with complete and reliable tariffs;
- Regular updating of dictionaries. This factor is even more important in today's era of fast technology.

Speaking directly of electronic dictionaries, in today's accelerated information age, we need to focus on the importance of electronic dictionaries in the educational process, their advantages over traditional printed dictionaries.

As far as we know, computer dictionaries are usually created on the basis of special programs that allow automatic processing in text mode and search for word combinations. These types of special programs include the ability to automatically create databases, computer files, dictionary entries, save and process dictionary data, as well as process text. The creation of electronic dictionaries involves the following steps:

- 1) to form a body of texts and create a dictionary in parallel;
- 2) automatic generation of samples;
- 3) preparation of word combinations;
- 4) entering dictionary articles into the database;
- 5) editing dictionary entries entered into the database;
- 6) edit the existing text in the database;
- 7) formation of the dictionary text and creation of the original [6].

It should be noted that the definition (stages) of the process of creating an electronic dictionary may differ from the form we mentioned above, depending on the type of dictionary, research principles and other factors. But in any case, the use of computers and ready-made corporate texts in computer lexicography helps to reduce the stages of dictionary preparation and save time in the process of creating an electronic dictionary

than printed dictionaries. In other words, instead of creating a word card, databases are used to create automatic electronic dictionaries. Database entries allow us to automatically sort the catalog we use by selected parameters, select the desired instances, and group them. While there is currently no specific software that specializes in lexicographic purposes, it is clear that modern databases such as ACCESS or PARADOX will keep us from creating electronic dictionaries. For example, we can use the DIALEX computer program extensively to search for the required examples. In addition, publishing systems such as Page-Maker or WinWord [7] are available to create a layout of dictionaries, which can be used to create indexes for dictionary entries. It should be noted that a special computer program for computer lexicography "Automated compilation and processing of dictionaries" is very actively used in philological research.

Conclusion

Electronic dictionaries have many positive aspects not only in the process of their creation, but also in the process of their use. In particular, we can list the following advantages of using electronic dictionaries:

- 1) use of multimedia tools - electronic dictionaries allow the use of various graphic and multimedia tools that are not used in ordinary dictionaries, including in the disclosure of the content of the dictionary content (different versions of the dictionary);
- 2) use of modern technologies - the calculation of information transmission reflects various technologies of linguistics, for example, morphological and syntactic analysis, sound recognition and synthesis, etc.;
- 3) convenient search - it is possible to immediately get the information included in the dictionary, and the user will respond directly to the request. In addition, there is no need to memorize the word completely, and the program offers alternatives with the introduction of fewer first letters;
- 4) compatibility and mobility (dynamism) - electronic dictionaries allow you to quickly respond to changes in linguistics and society, and it does not take much time and effort to release the next version or make changes to the online version;
- 5) multiplicity of words - in many electronic dictionaries the terminology base exceeds the base of printed dictionaries and allows easier access to information through the use of hypertext links;
- 6) variability in use - the ability to use dictionaries in local and global networks, ie online versions of dictionaries;
- 7) universality - as a rule, a special program allows you to work with multiple languages and translation directions at the same time [8]. Any language available in the dictionary can be used as a usage language.

From the above facts and the above-mentioned factors, it is clear that today the creation of automated electronic dictionaries, bringing them to science, as well as to every aspect of our lives, is one of the most urgent tasks of our time.

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