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THE ROLE OF TERMINOLOGICAL DICTIONARIES IN LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES BY STUDENTS OF TECHNICAL COLLEGES

The article analyzes theoretical bases and experience of developing learner's terminological dictionaries.

The article points out that the process of formation of terminological dictionaries for students, especially at technical educational institutions, is marked by the following contradictions: inaccuracy during the selection of included terms, the variability of the translation and insufficient terms description, insufficient number of examples for the use of terms in the appropriate context, low language skills of students.

The morphological structure of terms was considered. The role of context in the compiling of terminological dictionary was identified.

The article highlights the main methods of terms translation.

Key words: *terminology, term, dictionary, technical, students.*

Today, in our rapidly developing world, much attention is paid to foreign languages. Mastering them is necessary in almost all fields of life, including international communication in the scope of a specific specialty as a foreign language now is an integral part of any profession. Without foreign language a highly skilled specialist is limited in his work: the lack of international contacts often hampers the work in many branches of industry, science and technology. The specialist must be able to speak competently, to battle for his view point and to dialogue with foreign partners.

Problem statement. Foreign language teachers of technical higher establishments traditionally paid much attention to the compilation of various educational vocabularies. In the second half of the twentieth century, the core of school vocabulary was determined; the most frequent lexical units necessary for reading popular science and scientific literature were sorted out [2]. For senior students who, because of the lack of specially designed learning materials, were translating the separate journal articles on the specialty (the so-called «thousands») for a long time, the teachers of foreign languages compiled lists of terms for learning. The issue of compiling vocabularies has always been a topical theme. Therefore, there is a considerable experience in their development nowadays.

Today more attention of methodologists and teachers is aimed at introduction of competence approach, development of innovative learning technologies, introduction of modular training, modern information and communication technologies and so on.

Innovative approaches can be effective only when they are organically implemented in the already existing educational system. Specialists in the field of higher education noted [7], that it is important to combine properly a new approach to those which have already proved their necessity and effectiveness. Only in this case, the innovative technologies can enable students to master the necessary volume of educational information.

The purpose of this article is a theoretical consideration of modern problems of compiling terminological dictionaries

of scientific and technical terms, and practical advice on methodological training of students' organization of English terminology is majoring in a technical college.

Basic material statement. Teachers of foreign languages at technical universities often face a number of difficulties. So, a teacher should select educational material according to the principle provided the studied content to be of the professional orientation. Exercises to activate lexical and grammatical material, tasks for testing reading skills, speaking, annotation and abstracting should be based on the needs of students studying a foreign language, dictated by the specifics of future profession.

Another feature of professional-oriented training is training of teachers. They should not only be proficient of a foreign language and use relevant methods and techniques of teaching, but also they should be aware of scientific and technical texts' peculiarities on the given specialty: special terminology, particular general scientific and specific official vocabulary, complex grammatical structures, typical for scientific speech [6, p.2].

In modern linguistics there is no consensus among scientists about how to define the concept of «term». In this paper, the subject of our study is the teaching of foreign languages at technical colleges, namely English. So, we explain the concept of the term as follows. Technical terms in the English language are single words or combinations of words that express technical concepts. The study of terms in the development of any specialty is an integral part of the educational process, and mastering the terminological culture of the partner country leads to the understanding on a professional level, which in turn leads to successful cooperation in any field of activity. Thus, when studying a foreign language with engineering students a great place is given to the introduction of lexical material forming the professional concepts, serving as nominations for subjects, objects, events and actions, actual in major field of science and technology.

However, there are often some difficulties. In different countries the events and subjects are given concepts within the national culture and language. The hardest thing is to

find such corresponding concepts equivalents in other languages. This concerns particularly the translation of scientific and technical terms.

The most important means to assist in understanding of the foreign terminological semantics are bi- or multilingual terminological dictionaries. They play an important role in professional interlingual communication, because in fact terminological dictionaries are guides in the concepts and terminology world of specialties with its socio-cultural appearance, they are catalysts for adequate understanding of foreign language terminology, which ultimately has a positive effect on the effectiveness of professional communication in a foreign language.

The importance of bi- and multilingual terminological dictionaries elaboration is caused by the presence of two trends in the development of scientific and technical terminology, that exist in dialectical unity. On the one hand, it is the trend towards internationalization, caused by the need for standardization and unification, and therefore, the researchers isolated a crucial feature of the terminology – «international recognition». On the other hand, there is a trend to preserve the specific features of national identity research sublanguages, by virtue of objective reasons, associated with the peculiarities of the scientific thought development [8].

Specialists P.M. Oleksiyov, V.P. Berkov, S.V. Grynyov, V.P. Danylenko, R.Y. Kobrin, Z.I. Komarov, V.V. Morkovkin, V.P. Petushkov and others looked through a large number of existing terminological dictionaries to study their system and adaptability, and identified several shortcomings.

Firstly, there is often a conflict between the information about words presented in the dictionary and the dictionary purpose, or in other words, the inaccuracy in the selection of included terms. Also there is a variation of translation and insufficient description of terms. The disadvantage is also insufficient number of examples of the terms use in context, making difficult to understand terms and leads to the incorrect use of different words in sentences [5, s.10-11].

Learning new lexical items, terms by students of non-language high schools is also complicated by the fact that, as a rule, these students do not have sufficient language skills using current vocabulary, but they are vital, as the main source of terms formation – is the vocabulary of the studied language. So, terms mostly arise in the existing language material. In this case, the absorption of terms is faster, if introducing new lexemes, the teacher informs about those concepts that formed the basis of the considered units, and tells the story of their appearance. It is also important to carry out structural and semantic analysis of the studied lexical units.

The next difficulty in learning the terminology is a translation of abbreviations, which are very common in terms systems of all areas of science and technology. As with any other abbreviations translation, in this case the translation process includes decoding. Knowing the context of the analyzed text and possessing a sufficient lexical material of the studied language, it is possible to make it.

When dealing with scientific, technical and professional literature, it should be noted that although the text language is a part of national language, using its vocabulary and grammatical structure, it is characterized by a certain style,

as well as a number of features, both in the field of terminology and grammar [4].

In order to identify the correct concepts expressed by the terms, it is necessary to know the field of science and technology, to which the terminology applies. According to R.F. Pronina, «any term should be considered not as a separate semantic unit without any connection with the surrounding words and context as a whole, but as a word, for which a specific technical meaning is fixed, but that can change its content depending on the industry in which it is used in this particular case» [3].

It should be noted that it is also necessary to know the morphological structure of the terms for the correct understanding and translation of terms (simple – *circuit*; complex – *teamwork*; terms-word combinations – *circuit breaker*).

Exploring the terms we should consider the fact that a characteristic feature of the term is its clear link to a specific concept, phenomenon or process, accuracy and desire for uniqueness, which contributes to its relative independence from the context [1].

Many English terms in any context corresponds to certain Russian terms. For example: the voltage, oxygen, flow.

However, the role of context is very important, because a substantial number of terms have a special meaning.

Besides, there are basic techniques for translation terms-word combinations:

1. The translation by the Russian words and phrases, word-for-word translation (the so-called «tracing»):

– air-cooled engine – двигатель с воздушным охлаждением;

– rotary drilling – роторное бурение;

2. The translation through the use of the Genitive case:

– air-conditioning system – система воздушного охлаждения;

– cable laying – прокладка кабеля;

3. The translation by using various prepositions:

– vulcan chain pipe wrench – клещи для труб с цепью;

– high altitude space station – космическая станция на высокой околоземной орбите

– data processing manager – менеджер по обработке данных;

4. The translation of one member of word combination by the group of explanatory words:

– high alumina cement – цемент с большим содержанием глинозема;

– chess computer – компьютер для игры в шахматы;

5. The translation by the change in the components order of attribute group (adjectives):

– battery-charging motor generators – мотор-генераторы, подзаряжающие батареи;

– automobile repair plant construction project – проект строительства авторемонтного завода.

Conclusions. Thus, when teaching students professional language, we should pay attention to the consistency of the scientific and technical literature, subject specifics, correct understanding and translation of terms, the relationship of the term and the context and the sequence of its translation, memorization of terms for further their use in practice.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the training terminological dictionaries are in demand with students of schools and graduates of universities. The development process of terminological dictionaries involves the use of modern information technologies and collaboration of the (sub)department of foreign languages and special (sub)departments. The use of a project method allows attracting learners themselves in compiling dictionaries, and they gain the experience of collective research work. Qualitatively compiled dictionaries will enhance the effectiveness of foreign language teaching in terms of technical colleges, in the professional training of their graduates.

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РОЛЬ ТЕРМІНОЛОГІЧНИХ СЛОВНИКІВ У ВИВЧЕННІ ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ У ТЕХНІЧНИХ ВНЗ

У статті аналізуються теоретичні основи і досвід складання термінологічних словників для студентів технічних вузів.

У роботі наголошується, що процес формування термінологічних словників для студентів, особливо в технічних навчальних закладах, характеризується наступними протиріччями: неточність під час вибору включених термінів, варіативність перекладу і недостатній опис термінів, недостатня кількість прикладів для використання термінів у відповідному контексті, низькі мовні навички студентів.

Стаття розглядає морфологічну структуру термінів та визначає роль контексту в складанні термінологічного словника.

Висвітлено основні методи перекладу термінів.

Ключові слова: термінологія, термін, словник, технічний, студенти.

