THE ROLE OF MODERN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN THE STUDY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES: THE USAGE OF ELECTRONIC DICTIONARIES

The article deals with the way of implementing the new information technologies in the process of teaching and studying in order to improve the quality of education. So, it is necessary to introduce ICT into the educational process, which will allow to spend the least amount of time for the preparation to the classes and make it easier for the students to study, facilitating to learn the materials. The effectiveness of learning English by students can be increased due to more efficient formation of lexical and translation skills when using a computer or electronic dictionary created on the basis of modern achievements of information technology. It should be taken into account that the use of the dictionary still remains one of the best opportunities to determine the meaning of a word. Especially, when the students deal with special texts where the meaning of the term is not always determined by the first of many translation options. It is required to take into account the specifics of the texts and the professional field of communication. Discussions in the field of
translation studies and methods of teaching languages are not always unequivocally inclined in favor of the need to recourse to professional dictionary. In the training of future specialists, the professional training is related to one of the organizing ways of the educational process and the creation of new technological approaches to the students' activities organization with a reliance on modern information and communication technologies. The use of the full range of technical training and information resources in foreign language teaching corresponds with the current educational paradigm and enhances students' cognitive activity. So the use of electronic lexicographic systems in the process of studying the discipline “Foreign language” in the high education institutions is an effective tool for the formation and development of competencies in the field of special texts translation.

**Key words**: computer or electronic dictionary; modern information technology; high education; lexical and translation skills; vocabulary.

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this article is to explore the role of modern information technology in the study of foreign languages. So the main task is to analyze the main forms of organization of work using information technology (especially electronic dictionaries). That is why our goal is to identify the positive aspects of computer growth in foreign language classes.

Today, great interest is shown in increasing the role of the foreign language in the activity graduates of higher education institutions. The use of modern information technology during foreign classes is extremely relevant and at the same time it is a problematic question for the foreign language teacher.

In teaching methodology foreign languages this problem is being developed since early 80's of the twentieth century. The analysis of the scientific, pedagogical and methodological literature suggests that works close to the topic under study are not systemic in nature and, as a rule, rely on traditional language teaching technologies that do not provide efficiency and the required level of training. Existing computer courses, programs, dictionaries for language learning solve particular learning problems, are not supported by adequate scientific and methodological support, which complicates their implementation in widespread teaching practice.

Vocabulary plays an important role in mastering a foreign language. The collection of words of any language makes up vocabulary. Vocabulary
as a leading component of communication appears in speech in interaction with grammar and phonetics. With the help of vocabulary, one can convey the whole great pregnancy of thoughts and feelings of a person. Vocabulary should be absorbed in the system, which is connected with the abilities of the human brain to remember logically organized material, analyze, synthesize and generalize it [1].

Unfortunately, it is estimated that approximately up to the middle of the language course the problem of increasing the effectiveness of teaching vocabulary arises. This is due to the fact that students accumulate a certain vocabulary, it becomes increasingly difficult for them to memorize new words and save them in memory. So, it is the beginning of the process of forgetting lexical units. In this regard, the quality of speech (both oral and written) suffers, since it directly depends on the formation of lexical and translation skills. In addition, an expanding range of communication situations requires a greater volume of lexical units and stronger lexical and translation skills. Thus, the need for increasing the vocabulary of students, better memorization and preservation of lexical units in the memory of each student and organizing more intensive training in their use to create independent speech works for high-quality translation is growing. It is impossible without changing not only the learning content, but also the very approach to teaching this subject. Completely new opportunities are opening up in connection with the advent of affordable computer hardware and software. The process of forming lexical and translation skills at all its stages requires the use of a dictionary that allows you to store lexical units, reproduce lexical units based on graphic symbols, ensure the performance of various lexical exercises, organize a quick search for the required lexical units, and perform a high-quality translation.

2. RESEARCH RESULTS

The use of the dictionary up to this day remains one of the best opportunities to determine the meaning of a word. Especially when it comes to special texts, the meaning of the term is not always determined by the first of many translation options. Undoubtedly, it is required to take into account the specifics of the texts and the professional field of communication. Dis-
cussions in the field of translation studies and methods of teaching languages are not always unequivocally inclined in favor of the need to recourse to professional dictionary. Many methodologists believe that in the process of reading educational special literature in a foreign language, it is necessary to use primarily the mechanism of natural guesswork, anticipation of the meaning of a word or text as a whole. For example, according to the German methodologist W. Rug, it is better to use the following algorithm for reading and translating foreign texts: if an unfamiliar word is unimportant for a general understanding of the text, its meaning can be guessed by analogy, from context or using word formation, then you need to read further without resorting to help dictionary. In other cases, a dictionary is needed. The mechanism of anticipation should be used in the translation of foreign specialized literature. However, it is necessary to take into account the purpose of reading, whether it is a general or complete understanding of the text, partial extraction of the necessary information, or an accurate translation of the content. In the second case, the benefits of the dictionary for translation purposes should not be underestimated. If students do not have a sufficiently strong skill in using reference information sources, then the difficulties, postponement and irritability in finding a suitable translation can lead to a negative attitude towards dictionaries and, as a result, to translation activities in general. Today there are many ways to completely ignore the independent translation and use instead the technical capabilities of mobile applications. As a result, reading and understanding skills of foreign language literature do not develop, and therefore the basic educational goals are not fulfilled. The decisive factor when working with dictionaries is time. A long and unsuccessful search can become a demotivate factor. A frequent reason for high time expenditure of energy is an elementary ignorance of the order of letters in a foreign language alphabet, or an unformed ability to search words in alphabetical order. The ability to quickly and correctly use dictionaries is not the aim although it is an important, basic part of translation skills. The dictionary can also serve as a tool for the development of receptive and productive foreign language skills. As for the focused work of students on the texts translation in their specialty, mostly the students can neglect the translation process and the desire for quick results often
leads to the rejection of electronic dictionaries in favor of translation programs. Today, information technology occupies a significant place not only among people who are professionally engaged in computer technology, but also in the field of various professions, including linguists, translators, and specialists who need mobile translation of foreign-language information. Therefore, electronic linguistic dictionary is a modern, relevant and mobile means of optimizing the process of translation of foreign vocabulary. In the modern market are widely represented electronic translators which translate texts. Electronic dictionaries, unlike traditional ones, allow you to accelerate and mobilize the pace of teaching foreign languages, simplify the search for the necessary lexical units, and deepen and diversify the teaching of the English language. The developers of electronic dictionaries respond to a change in the language situation quite quickly. The user of the electronic dictionary has the opportunity to update the program already installed on the computer using the Internet.

Integration into the world and the international vector of educational development, the introduction of smart technologies is a result of the “Fourth Industrial Revolution” or “Industry 4.0” [3] which leads to the reform of the modern higher education system. One of the key directions in the training of future specialists is professional training related to the non-linear organization of the educational process and the creation of new technological approaches to the organization of students' activities with a reliance on modern information and communication technologies. The use of the full range of technical training and information resources in foreign language teaching corresponds with the current educational paradigm and enhances students' cognitive activity. So the use of electronic lexicographic systems in the process of studying the discipline “Foreign language” in the high education institutions is an effective tool for the formation and development of competencies in the field of special texts translation.

Due to the need to develop oral and written skills in a foreign language, the practical skills in translating texts from different fields of knowledge are necessary. According to M. A. Khlybova, “the task of presenting information in a foreign language is significantly more complicated than the task of perceiving a foreign language text” [4, p. 169]. Effective translation requires
knowledge of the subject area and proficiency in language skills. At the same time, the translation of the scientific and technical text must meet the basic universal requirements: accuracy, abstractness, logic and objectivity [5]. The equivalence and accuracy of the translation of a scientific and technical text depend on a large extent of the dictionary terminology. Not only is the volume of the dictionary but also the organization of the dictionary also very important. This is especially true for the electronic dictionaries, which can offer much wider vocabulary organization than classic paper one.

So creation of electronic dictionaries is a promising, actively developing field of practical lexicography. It should be taken into account, that the electronic dictionaries reduce search time, they include unlimited amount of information, provide simultaneous search not only by the name of the dictionary article, but also throughout the vast volume of dictionaries, they can supply with words sounds and vocabulary articles. Hence the electronic format greatly speeds up the search for the required vocabulary unit that is very important for the average user (from schoolboy to adult). Due to the functions of the searching engines, the misspelled words in the search bar can be provided with the correct or suggested spellings in the electronic version of the dictionary. Computer dictionary can give information that shows its functioning in the phraseological units. Computer dictionary greatly expands the description of the dictionary unit. It is a description of grammatical characteristics, word composition, peculiarities of pronunciation, origin, unlimited number of contexts, phraseology, conceptual and cultural components, etc. This variety of characteristics makes the dictionary versatile, allowing the users to trace the word's origin and functioning taking into account the specific features of its use in speech. Electronic format gives the opportunity to place additional illustrations, diagrams, pictures, use video clips or record sounds of live language in the dictionary article.

The features of the electronic dictionary should include: great ability to display the content of a dictionary article, including the ability to show them according to different criteria; the use of various graphical tools that are not used in conventional dictionaries. Also we have to pay attention to the Use to access content of various linguistic technologies, such as morphological and syntactic analysis, full-text search, recognition and synthesis of
sound. The user would like the dictionary to localize the relevant information as much as possible. The specificity of the vocabulary response is that it provides a wide variety of information about words or phrases, not just translational correspondence, which involves the active selection of several possible well-founded alternatives. So, in this context “Paper” dictionaries are inevitably obsolete.

Massive software products, such as electronic dictionaries, are characterized by frequent version changes and constant feedback from thousands of users. Therefore, electronic lexicography is an up-to-date lexicography: volume (information is stored on flat, small media – CDs, floppy disks or hard disk); informative content; a significant reduction in time spent on finding the required data; ease of use, provided through a dialog method of interaction with the computer, convenient and clear application interfaces (tips, “menu”, “help”), etc. Thanks to electronic databases of linguistic data, modern dictionaries include rich material. The electronic format allows to contain a large amount of information. The web dictionaries have the ability to keep up-to-date, and the search strategies of users who work with electronic directories are more creative than the capabilities of print products [6]. Electronic dictionaries can be classified by the type of task performed (for example, dictionaries for formal gender and case of the nouns), by the nature of lexical items included in the dictionary (this includes dictionaries of word forms consisting of a list of all sublanguage words), according to the method of organizing dictionaries (alphabetical, thesaurus) [7].

It is interesting to note that many researchers distinguish among the Internet’s priority special vocabularies that register and process individual vocabulary groups: Dictionary of American Regional Terms; terminological or glossary dictionaries e.g. Tropical Medicine Glossary, Management and Technology Dictionary [8]. Online encyclopedias are presented as general (e.g. Encyclopedia Britannica) and special types (e.g. Financial Encyclopedia), as well as the project of the Global Encyclopedia, which is built by the users of the system. In addition, the encyclopedias have recently become popular because there the users can find answers to the most common questions (first of all, this is the Encarta encyclopedia). Thus, it is obvious that electronic lexicographic products are actively and successfully winning positions [7].
3. CONCLUSIONS AND PROSPECTS FOR FURTHER RESEARCHES

The main goal of applying new information technologies in the process of teaching and studying is to improve the quality of education. Living in the age of scientific and technological progress, it is necessary to actively introduce ICT into the educational process, which will allow to spend the least amount of time for the preparation to the lesson and make it easier for the students to study, facilitating to learn the materials by the learners.

The effectiveness of learning English by students can be increased due to more efficient formation of lexical and translation skills when using a computer dictionary created on the basis of modern achievements of information technology.

The task of electronic dictionaries is to satisfy the needs of a wide audience; therefore their main quality is usefulness and accessibility. They should respond to user requests with different (with any) language experience. This is achieved by structuring a vocabulary article that is competent, user-friendly processing of the interface (joint work of the designer and programmer).

Therefore, the development of learning tools causes the development of new learning methods, the revival of methods that could not be implemented without their usage. It should be mentioned the methods that gave new life to new generation learning tools, e.g. the methods of “interactive learning”, which essentially differ from methods that commonly use: quickly changing the pace of presentation of training material, forms of presentation, modification of its contents, etc., depending on the learning outcomes. The possibility of operational monitoring of the education implementation of each student and the group as a whole provides erasure the differences between individual and group training, as an additional factor, ensuring the humanization of education. It is impossible to implement without the use of computer-aided learning. Therefore the use of electronic dictionaries in the educational process is a promising, irreversible and purposeful process of adapting modern education to the increasing flow of information in the educational process.
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Лариса Цвяк, Дар’я Кононова. Значення сучасних інформаційних технолодій для вивчення іноземних мов: використання електронних словників

У статті розглянуто спосіб упровадження нових інформаційних технологій у процесі викладання та навчання з метою підвищення якості освіти. Отже, необхідність введення ІКТ у навчальний процес дозволить витрачати малу кількість часу на підготовку до заняття та полегшить навчання студентам, полегшивши засвоєння матеріалів. Ефективність вивчення англійської мови студентами може бути підвищена за рахунок більш ефективного формування лексичних та перекладацьких навичок при використанні комп’ю-
терного чи електронного словника, створеного на основі сучасних досягнень інформаційних технологій. Слід враховувати, що застосування словника все ще залишається однією з найкращих можливостей для знаходження визначення слова. Особливо, коли студентам доводиться мати справу зі спеціалізованими текстами, де значення терміна не завжди визначається першим із багатьох наданих варіантів перекладу. Потрібно враховувати специфіку текстів та професійну сферу спілкування. Дискусії у галузі перекладознавства та методів навчання мов не завжди однозначно схиляються на користь необхідності звернення до професійного словника. Під час підготовки майбутніх фахівців професійна підготовка пов'язана з одним із організуючих способів навчального процесу та створенням нових технологічних підходів до організації діяльності студентів із опорою на сучасні інформаційно-комунікаційні технології. Використання повного спектру технічної підготовки та інформаційних ресурсів у навчанні іноземних мов відповідає сучасній навчальній парадигмі та підвищує пізнавальну діяльність учнів. Тож використання електронних лексикографічних систем у процесі вивчення дисципліни “Іноземна мова” у ЗВО є ефективним інструментом формування та розвитку компетенцій у галузі перекладу спеціальних текстів.

Ключові слова: комп'ютерний чи електронний словник; сучасні інформаційні технології; вища освіта; лексичні та перекладацькі навички; словниковий запас.