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*Определены особенности использования стилистических средств в аграрных текстах на немецком и английском языках и их перевода на украинский язык. Очерчен ряд стилистических средств, характерных как для обоих исследуемых языков, так и для каждого из них.*

**Научный стиль, перевод, термин, пассив, аббревиатура.**

*The article deals with the problem of stylistic means in agricultural texts in German and English and their translation into Ukrainian. Stylistic means typical of both target languages and each of them are defined. The features of translation of stylistic means and devices of foreign agrarian texts are considered. The research is based on the line of modern linguistic research on the study of specificity of agrarian texts and features of their translation.*

*The use of methods and techniques of linguistic observation and analysis, comparison and generalization in the research allows finding features of scientific and technical texts, mutual and distinctive stylistic features of scientific and technical text in English and German.*

*Results of the research help making a list of the fundamental stylistic means and devices of English and German agrarian texts, revealing features of their translation into Ukrainian. It is necessary to take into account stylistic aspects for adequacy of information transfer in the translation process.*

**Scientific style, translation, term, passive, abbreviation.**

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## PROBLEMS OF USING THE BILINGUAL DICTIONARIES IN TRANSLATION

*O. V. Ivanova, PhD in Pedagogy, Associate Professor*

*National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine, Kyiv*

*The main point of bilingual lexicography is considered, lexical and grammatical problems of bilingual lexicography are researched. The difference between monolingual, bilingual and multilingual dictionaries is described; the difficulties of finding equivalents in culturally embedded words are identified. The functions of bilingual dictionaries are analysed and special attention is concentrated on the filiations of lexeme.*

**Bilingual, monolingual, multilingual dictionaries, equivalent, translation, filiations.**

Translation plays a vital role in communication between different cultures and different communities. It is not easy to find the equivalent words in the target language does not mean necessarily that it is a successful translation, especially when students use the bilingual dictionary as a helpful tool in their translation. Although bilingual dictionaries give a great number of equivalents to source language words.

Bilingual lexicography is at present a well-established branch of lexicography, and we possess not only enormous numbers of bilingual and multilingual dictionaries of all kinds, but also comprehensive manuals on the subject. Yet it would be a mistake to believe that

all the problems of bilingual lexicography have already been satisfactorily solved. This is the reason why the bilingual dictionaries are always the centre of lexicographers' attention.

**Analysis of the latest research studies and publications.** The problems of bilingual dictionaries have been studied by F.-J. Hausmann, H. Wiegand, M. Snell-Hornby, L. Zgusta, L. Shcherba, L. Minaeva and many others. L. Shcherba introduced concept of the passive-active bilingual dictionaries, or the idea that for each language pair there should be two sets of dictionaries for the speakers of each

language. He also wrote on the constraints on equivalents and on the function of the bilingual dictionaries in foreign language learning and translation. Theoretical problems of bilingual lexicography have ever been extensively discussed in the USSR, and most of the relevant discussions until the early 1970's are summarized by V. Berkov in his two books [1].

In the English-speaking countries there was not too much interest in the theoretical aspects of bilingual lexicography, there was no attempt at a general theory of bilingual lexicography, though R. Steiner perhaps wrote the most comprehensively.

There are also available general surveys of lexicography. One, which summarizes the literature up till the start of the 1970's, is the classic monograph by L. Zgusta [6]. Another general survey can be found in the International Encyclopedia of Lexicography [5], which second volume deals with bilingual lexicography. Thus, bilingual lexicography can be seen as one of the basic modes in lexicography.

**The aim of the research** is to show the peculiarities of bilingual lexicography, to prove the difficulties in compiling bilingual dictionaries and creating new qualitative Ukrainian-bilingual dictionaries with account of different equivalents in both languages.

**Presentation of basic material of the research.** Bilingual dictionaries are dictionaries which entries are in one language and their definitions are in another. They are an essential tool for speakers and learners of foreign language. The basic purpose of a bilingual dictionary is to coordinate with the lexical units of another language which are equivalent in their meaning.

A bilingual dictionary helps the users to understand a foreign language quickly and easily. It is used to translate words from one language into another and understanding a foreign language text. Moreover, it plays an essential role in translation because it helps translators with the necessary information. According to R. Hartmann, bilingual dictionary is more advantageous. First, it brings a greater number of people into contact with the cultural patterns represented in the foreign language in question, and thus it increases the number of people for whose activities the development of a national standard form is necessary. Secondly, such a bilingual dictionary can more effectively to remove any gaps (in most cases caused by lacking terminology) [4, p.71-72].

Although bilingual dictionaries are useful and helpful for users, lexicographers may face problems while writing them because lexemes may have more than one meaning as is the case with polysemy. Also, these multiple meanings can have more than one equivalent in the target language. Consequently, we could find a word of the source language that corresponds to more than word in the target language.

As a result, bilingual dictionaries offer limited information because we have already analyzed that one word as a rule has various equivalents in the target language without any

explanation; hence, the bilingual dictionary does not give the context to each equivalent, this leads to a lot of difficulties in selecting the appropriate one.

If we look at bilingual dictionaries from the user's perspective the first thing to be mentioned is: bilingual dictionaries are for general purpose, like monolingual ones, are for natives and foreign learners. The difference is in a more generous treatment of the part which represents the user's foreign learners. The difference is in a more generous treatment of the part which represents the user's foreign language.

The translator usually checks if the translation he has found in one part of the bilingual dictionary is also in the other part. As a result, a question is bound to arise if it is at all possible to expect regular reversibility in bilingual lexicography.

Of course, even today the making of bilingual dictionaries remains difficult and unrewarding task, the reason is in the following: there is never time enough for people to do the work properly. For this extralinguistic reason reversibility has never been aimed at.

But also we come to a conclusion that it's not possible to compile a twin bilingual dictionary in which one part would be the mirror of the other. As an example we can analyze colour terms and their thematic groups (table 1).

Table 1

|                         |         |                  |
|-------------------------|---------|------------------|
| білий                   | white   | білий            |
| чорний                  | black   | чорний           |
| жовтий                  | yellow  | жовтий           |
| зелений                 | green   | зелений          |
| бузковий                | lilac   | бузковий         |
| фіолетовий              | violet  | фіолетовий       |
| яскраво червоний (алий) | scarlet | яскраво червоний |

As we can see from the above table that there aren't any problems with the translation of basic colours, but if *фіолетовий* is correctly translated as *violet* and *бузковий* is *lilac*, then what is the English for *пурпурний* which in a monolingual Ukrainian dictionary is defined as the colour of lilac or violet?

Besides, even if we take such colour terms which at first sight seem to be reversible it transpires that the corresponding collocations are incompatible. Such as *brown* and *коричневий* at first sight seem absolute equivalents because in both languages there is this notion and there is a separate word for it. But in various uses of the words we can observe that in actual fact they have little in common. In order to describe the colour of eyes, for instance, the English use *brown* or *hazel*, whereas in Ukrainian the word-combination *коричневі очі* does not exist. There is only *карі очі*. Moreover, the Ukrainian adjective *коричневий* is never used to describe the human or horse's hair. We use *каштановий* for the human hair, and *буланний, гнідий* for the horse's hair. In English *chestnut* describes the colour of both human and horse's hair while the use of bay and sorrel is confined only to the description of the horse's hair [2, p.136-137].

It should be emphasized that in this connection the word combinations *brown eyes* and *hazel eyes* are cliché and idiomatic. The colour terms *brown* and *hazel* do not function here as separate full-fledged words but are engulfed by the word-combination as a whole. It follows that not every word may be granted the entry status.

Culturally embedded words (for example, *смородина, дача, сіновал, макітра* in Ukrainian, and *darts, pub, sheriff* in English) are generally transliterated and provided with an explanation in the foreign language entry. These words are unique and for this reason reversibility is impossible.

When translators do not understand a word or an expression, or do not know it at all, they will face problems in finding the appropriate equivalent. Hence, the main lexical problems that may face translators are:

a) synonymy: translators may not differentiate between words that have similar meanings but they are not the same;

b) polysemy and monosemy: translators do not distinguish between the two and they give one meaning in all cases.

Other problems may occur in the translation of collocations, idioms, proverbs, metaphors and technical translation. In addition, translators can face problems in translating proper names, titles, political establishments, geographical terms and acronyms.

In the case of more abstract words the situation is no less difficult. The main function of scientific prose is to prove certain points or assumptions; define and explain this or that phenomenon; pass on or sum up information; arrive at certain conclusions. Otherwise stated, the process of scientific research finds its reflection in the general scientific vocabulary.

Within the general scientific vocabulary there are a considerable number of rather long set phrases which are important for the construction of discourse, for example, *it is a well known fact that..., it should be noted that..., it should be added that..., as has been mentioned above...* These phrases are complex equivalents of the word and are not considered in terms of reversibility.

As far as the Ukrainian-English section of the dictionary under discussion is concerned it is more consistent in the lexicographic treatment of etymologically identical words. In many cases the Ukrainian word is translated into English with the help of its etymon but this does not lead to the reversibility. On the contrary there is an obvious discrepancy between English-Ukrainian and Ukrainian-English sections in presenting etymons, for example:

English-Ukrainian section:

Argument – спір; дискусія; доказ;

Figurative – образний; переносний.

Ukrainian-English section:

Аргумент – argument; фігуральний – figurative.

It follows from what has been expounded above that reversibility presents many problems because there are words and words. The greater part of the vocabulary does not lend itself to reversibility because there are words and words. The greater part of the vocabulary does not lend itself to reversibility because of the collision of two cultures and differences in language structures [2, p.140-141].

Because of differences between languages, grammar is also different in compared languages which are formed the bilingual dictionary. This causes many problems for translators, as in translating tenses because most English tenses do not exist in Ukrainian

grammar. For example, the present perfect or future-in-the-past tenses do not have exact equivalents in Ukrainian.

There are three points of view to the study of translation dictionaries:

*The aspect of recipient:* what is the purpose of dictionary, who is its user, what is the situation of its use;

*The linguistic aspect:* what are the demands to the equivalent relations between units of different languages;

*The empirical aspect:* perception of the situation of transferable communication.

Considering translation dictionaries from these positions, L. Stupin offers three main functions of bilingual dictionary:

a) interpretational function (depending on the proficiency of a language one can understand the content of a foreign text);

b) function of reproduction (through the translation of a text is transmitted to interlocutor);

c) function of translation (the most difficult and the most important stage is the creative rendering of foreign text, where detailed semantization dominates) [3, p.21-23].

Interpreters consider the benefits of a bilingual dictionary that comprise not only detailed semantization, but also direct approach to the translated equivalents, orientation in specification of language pair, prompt entry into the dictionary of text of corrections and clarifications, the frameworks of adequate meta-language of lexicography, absence of excessive number of material relating to etymology, definitions, encyclopedic information etc.

A major concern of the translated lexicography is the filiations of lexeme (the partition of words on meanings). Each word in each language has its own semantic structure, no matter how many equivalents in other language may render its meaning.

Author's experience and current trends in translated lexicography show that the determining factor in the selection of meanings is not the semantic structure of the source language, but the focus on the semantic specification of the target language.

But the objective criteria of filiations do not exist. There are no clearly defined rules, methods or techniques upon which an accurate split of word into meaning could be performed.

Translators usually consider more detailed semantization of headwords, direct interconnection and interdependence of translated equivalents one from another, national-cultural orientation in specification of language pairs, possibility of quick entry of corrections and clarifications into the text of dictionary, absence of excessive (unnecessary) information as the immediate benefit of a bilingual dictionary.

The primary function of translation dictionaries being to serve as a helper in practical translational activity, the fundamental difference of bilingual and multilingual dictionaries lies in the fact that three-, four-, five-language dictionaries in practice serve mostly only a passive role and are usually used only as reference manuals.

**Conclusions and recommendations for further research.** The main value of the bilingual dictionary is to help translators find the most adequate equivalent in the text by indicating the range of possible equivalents. The task of the translator is not limited to borrowing equivalents based on translation dictionaries, but to come to the optimistic decisions based on general semantic interpretation, taking into account national and cultural specificities of the lexico-semantic system of language and mark of all text as

a whole. Challenging directions of further scientific research can be as follows: searching perfect methods of describing the lexicon in one or two languages and determining the parameters appropriate for the bilingual and multilingual dictionaries.

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*Розкрито основні питання двомовної лексикографії, досліджено її лексичні й граматичні проблеми. Висвітлено різницю між одно-, дво- і багатомовними словниками; ідентифіковано складнощі підбору еквівалентів слів, притаманних певній культурі. Визначено основні функції двомовних словників, належна увага приділяється філіації лексем.*

**Двомовні, одномовні, багатомовні словники, еквівалент, переклад, філіація.**

*Раскрыты основные вопросы двухязычной лексикографии, исследованы её лексические и грамматические проблемы. Описана разница между одно-, дву-, многоязычными словарями; идентифицированы трудности подбора эквивалентов слов, характерных для определенной культуры. Определены основные функции двухязычных словарей, должное внимание уделено филиации лексем.*

**Двухязычные, одноязычные, многоязычные словари, эквивалент, перевод, филиация.**