Abstarct. *Structural-semantic organization of any sentence as the language sign forms the structure meaning, its functions and tasks. Composite sentences of representation (nominative) are formed according to this principle. Semantics of composite nominative sentences of functional scope of representation depends on the context, and in colloquial speech - on the situation. Context helps the reader / listener to more precisely and better understand said by the speaker.*

The carrier of the core semantic meaning in the nominative units is a main member of the sentence, with which people and realia of surrounding reality are named, marked, indicated and characterized. Lexical meanings of the words that are the key members of nominative units are extremely different. This is due to the specifics of these syntactic constructions designed to record and admit everything happening around.

In the article, according to the lexical meaning of the main member, there are singled out the following groups of sentences of the functional area of representation, with which are named: 1) nature phenomena, their laws, and various abstract concepts; 2) items, specific material objects of reality; 3) the person (s), its status, occupation, state (physical and moral) behavior of others. Each group is divided into smaller subgroups, in which more specifically are stated the mentioned above objects of reality. A significant number of nominative sentences, whose main member clearly reflects certain biblical images and events, are closely related to the three groups.

Significant expansion and enrichment of the semantic content of nominative units is influenced by the use of the main members in portable, metaphorical meanings, whereas direct meanings name only real phenomena and processes

Keywords: composite nominative sentences, composite sentences of representation, the main member of the sentence, semantic structure of the sentence, lexical-semantic content

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COMPUTER LEXICOGRAPHY: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

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Abstract. *The article deals with computer lexicography, its beginnings, development and role in modern society. Computer lexicography advantages in comparison with traditional lexicography have been substantiated. Special attention has been paid to the objectives given to an electronic dictionary compiler. Electronic dictionary classification has been proposed. The main purposes and problems of this lexicography branch have been found out.*

Keywords: *computer lexicography, traditional lexicography, electronic dictionary, database, classification, compiler*

Extreme revolution changes are being happened in the field of lexicography and Terminography today that are based on the computer technologies use for the language units' descriptions. This fact encourages the organization of hypertext space in the lexicographic practice and creation of the electronic dictionaries. Today lexicography is largely synonymous with computer lexicography or electronic lexicography and many

scientists predict that traditional dictionaries will disappear in the nearest future.

Nowadays dictionaries take up to all the changes in life and society demonstrating dynamic language processes. Lexicographic glut is remarked by many scholars as one of the key feature of modern language situation.

Relevance of the topic. Modern lexicography description is changed essentially because of computer technologies implementation: on the one hand, real opportunities of implementation lexicographic projects in short terms appear; on the other hand, compilers' activity space extends. Computer appearance and online dictionaries is explained by an aspiration to reflect all linguistic achievements in lemma and in external social and cultural causes: growing essence of informational resources and society mobility.

Electronic dictionary as an occurrence is relatively new and at the same time is quite dynamic. It is explored by many native and foreign scientists (V. Dubichynskyy, M. Peschak, V. Perebyynis, V. Sorokin, V. Shyrokov, Ye. Karpilovs'ka, V. Selegey, S. Granger and others). Linguists' attention is paid to the problem of its compilation, functional peculiarities and usage. However the question of the context of modern dictionary is still urgent.

The aim of the article is to show the essence of computer lexicography, to describe its advantages over traditional lexicography, its role in our modern world and to sketch some priorities for the future of computer lexicography.

Achieving the aim of the article causes solution of the following **tasks:**

1. Key definitions of computer lexicography.
2. Configurations of the main tasks and prospects of this branch.
3. Turning out some problems and suspicions in computer lexicography.
4. The strengths of computer lexicography determination.

Modern computer lexicography develops rapidly and becomes a very popular throughout the world as the numbers of people who study foreign language increase constantly and the numbers of electronic dictionaries' users grow. As we can see, modern lexicography is undergoing the new stage of its development. Rapid progress in computer, communicative and multimedia technologies enables the coming generation of lexicographic recourses. They are based on specific methods of language material computer processing (including corpus-based) with the widespread electronic format use involving multimedia presentations of lexicographical products [2, p. 154]. Computer lexicography is a branch of lexicography that uses computers in lexicographic practice. Computerization of lexicographic activity involves creating special database machines and the development of formation these database methods, supplying information in net base and its use.

Such as the computer lexicography came out of the traditional lexicography, it solves also the problems of dictionaries compiling but it uses other approaches and methods. That is why there are many common features in these two areas of focus but there are also many differences.

The common feature for these lexicographic branches is the problems of theoretical problematic of dictionaries' classification, stages of lexicographic activities, requirements for different types of dictionaries making. Particular task of the computer lexicography is development of computer algorithms, programs, systems and technologies for compiling and using dictionaries. Lexicographic systems give an opportunity for forming dictionary entry; saving text, visual and sound information; accomplishing information processing

(analyses, search, filtering, reconstruction etc.). As modern computer lexicography orientates toward users' needs there are different vectors in it.

The main actual topical computer lexicography questions have to be solved. Among them are the following:

1. Providing neutrality of lexical and terminological database with different linguistic theories.

2. Normalization and standardization of different computer dictionaries.

3. Adequacy of descriptive positions and also data presenting in the dictionary.

4. Free computer dictionaries' data expansion in science and education.

Electronic dictionaries (EDs), which are defined as primarily human-oriented collections of structured electronic data that give information about the form, meaning and use of words in one or more languages and are stored in a range of devices (PC, internet, mobile devices etc.) [5]. Electronic dictionaries creation causes, as S. Granger believes, appearance of six of the most significant innovations: corpus integration; more and better data; efficiency of access; customisation; hybridisation; and user input [5]. In what follows, that the use of computer technologies allows overcoming traditional lexicography inconsistencies: between corpus and its convenient use; between completeness of lexical meaning and illustration material correspondence to a current language and cultural situation; between lexicographical concepts latitude and vocabulary limited its lexical database.

The process of dictionary formation with the help of information technologies is very difficult and requires highly qualified professionals attachment in the field of linguistics and programming and usually brings up the following tasks:

1. qualified formation of lexicographic material that can be formed on the base of subsist paper variants after their addition and enhancing;

2. great amount of material transformation, including scan procedure, recognition, redaction and correction mistakes;

3. data model formation, which structure allows to reflect numerous structural and semantic connections between registered units. This stage is very responsible and complicated by the absence of formal device for the system of all possible semantic statuses. It is traditionally considered that precision above mentioned data model system could be complex of lexical and grammatical meanings [1, p. 72];

4. scarping procedure (the process of database creation);

5. lexicographic system formation based on the structural analysis of the existed traditional paper dictionaries and includes database models, formal grammars and formal systems;

6. virtual lexicographic system creation that is a result of the lexicographic system transformation into virtual object, is functioned with net usage and is based on multilevel architecture with the basic principle for building Web-services technology. In the result of user's interface and instrumental devices development virtual lexicographic system transforms into laboratory [1].

The electronic dictionaries have different tasks which determine their classification:

1) the dictionaries which accomplish only one function (definition dictionaries);

2) the dictionaries which accomplish several functions ("ABBYY Lingvo").

The advantages of computer dictionaries are visible:

- an opportunity to elaborate and save large amounts of information;

- compact – even large vocabularies can be placed on a portable data storage device;
- possibility to put on the local and global net;
- extremely rapid processing of large amount of information;
- easy access to the information, search capabilities, sampling, etc. [1].

Multiplicity of access is one of the main benefits of electronic dictionaries. Users now have the wide range of search options besides the traditional ones (fuzzy search, incremental search, all text search, etc.) Accessibility is not yet optimal, however, and users still often struggle to get to the right headword or phrase and to find the specific information they are looking for [5]. Also electronic lexicography broke down the barriers between different types of dictionaries: definition dictionaries, translation dictionaries, thesaurus, glossary, vocabulary learning tools and others. Now we receive a single product that combine one or more types of reference work.

But there are also some problems and suspicious moments in electronic dictionaries, among which are the following: the author of the paper dictionary is responsible for authenticity and actuality of the information; this information corresponds demands of the modern science; the author also is responsible before the reader who is non-linguist and who trusts this dictionary and searches for the necessary reliable information in it; and the last this person is responsible before himself or herself as a professional and the author of this work.

Unfortunately, in electronic dictionaries the author is unfamiliar to us and, thus, no responsibility for the quality of given information. Moreover, to my mind, giving an opportunity to a user to add some information is inadmissible, because we don't know the level of this person's knowledge, we can't check the resource where this information was taken that is why it is an omission and mistake of online dictionaries compilers. The dictionary compiling has to be conducted by a real professional and creator. But in spite of these problems the use of electronic dictionary is convenient and gives plenty of information for any question.

Therefore, computerization of lexicography essentially extends lexicographers' opportunities. The development of progressive computer technologies proves the necessity of complete computerization in lexicographic research: dictionary file creation on the database, building electronic entries, language units' computer interpretation and redaction, paper or electronic dictionaries formation based on the principles of corpus lexicography [2, p.165].

To conclude, we can prove that computer lexicography is a prospective science with extreme development and enhance that proves its efficiency and necessity in the use. This branch of lexicography is the future of lexicography. Through computed processing lexicographic database on new methodological basis continues its active development of lexicography and probably the XXI century will be called the Gold Age of Lexicography.

The next set of our study will be concentrated on the user input in the wiki technology which has brought about the most influential changes in lexicography.

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Анотація.У статті розглянуто умови виникнення комп'ютерної лексикографії, її роль у сучасному суспільстві та динаміку розвитку. Обґрунтовано переваги комп'ютерної лексикографії порівняно з традиційною лексикографією. Окрема увага зосереджується на задачах, що стоять перед укладачами електронного словника. Подана класифікація електронних словників. Визначено основні завдання й проблеми цієї лексикографічної галузі.

Ключові слова: комп'ютерна лексикографія, традиційна лексикографія, електронний словник, база даних, класифікація, укладач

Аннотация. В статье рассмотрены условия возникновения компьютерной лексикографии, её роль в современном обществе и динамика развития. Обоснованы преимущества компьютерной лексикографии в сравнении с традиционной лексикографией. Отдельное внимание сосредоточено на задачах, которые стоят перед составителями электронного словаря. Предоставлена классификация электронных словарей. Определены основные задачи и проблемы этой лексикографической отрасли.

Ключевые слова: компьютерная лексикография, традиционная лексикография, электронный словарь, база данных, классификация, составитель