SOME PROBLEMS OF MODERN ENGLISH LEXICOGRAPHY

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Abstract: The article examines the problems of modern English lexicography and new directions of lexicography: corpus lexicography and cyberlexicography. In addition, the article highlights the importance of electronic lexicographic products that allow you to get all the necessary information in a short time.

Keywords: Lexicography, modern English, modern person, social traditions, linguistic culture.

Introduction. In the era of globalization, not only in our country, but throughout the world, profound changes are taking place in the social, political and economic life of society. Global and regional integration has long gone beyond the level of bloc economic and military-political strategy and led to the formation of a fundamentally new multidimensional socio-cultural space, so every modern person should be ready for cultural, professional and personal communication with representatives of countries with different social traditions, social systems and linguistic culture.

Literary review and methodology. The scientific and technological revolution and the information "explosion", integration social processes and the expansion of contacts in various fields of knowledge are changing the status of a foreign language in modern society and the functions it performs in this society. It is generally accepted today that in connection with the changes that have taken place and are taking place in the world, interest in learning foreign languages has increased, especially in learning English, which has firmly established itself as one of the most important means of intercultural communication.

The current linguistic situation in the modern world is changing the status of English dictionaries: after all, they not only record the body of knowledge about English-speaking countries that society currently has, but also serve as a reliable tool for understanding these countries and a means of international communication, dissemination and transmission of information. The growth of the social significance of dictionaries leads to the fact that a lexicographic work becomes not so much a linguistic publication as a book aimed at providing the user with the necessary information about the world in general, and about the culture of the country in particular.

In response to the needs of modern times, a new section appeared in English lexicography - educational lexicography - which is currently one of the most fruitful and rapidly developing sections. Educational lexicography is an important area in which all significant trends in the development of language pedagogy and methods of teaching English as a foreign language are reflected.

Along with printed products, the UK produces electronic dictionaries for general and special purposes on compact discs, which allow you to get the necessary information in a matter of seconds and at the same time save your time. Examples of such dictionaries are: Collins COBUILD English Language Dictionary, Glasgow, 1998; Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary, Sixth Edition on CD-ROM, Oxford, 2000; "Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English on CD-ROM", Harlow, 2003, Macmillan English dictionary, 2010 and many more.

Modern electronic products "are distinguished by high information content, ultra-fast speed of obtaining any reference and authority, since they are based on machine language funds, which are the basis of any printed dictionary published by these publishing houses" [3, p. 70]. For example, the popular series of Collins dictionaries, which is published at the University of Birmingham, is based on the well-known language corpus The Bank of English, which includes more than 520 million words. The lexicographic works of the Oxford University Press series are based on the British National Corpus, which consists of 200 million words; dictionaries of the Longman series - on Longman Mini Concordances. Language data banks are of great value, since the hundreds of examples contained in them provide accurate data for understanding exactly how, in what connotation and with what usage restrictions, English words are used by their native speakers. In this way, they can contribute to getting as close as possible to the way of thinking of the British, as well as understanding the world of their language.

Discussion and results. Electronic lexicographic products are present in almost all leading publishing houses and, of course, are competitive, since each publishing house presents an electronic version of its most authoritative dictionaries. It should be noted the advantages of electronic dictionaries over printed editions. This is, first of all, volume, since information is stored either on CDs or on a hard disk; informative content; ease of use with the help of program interfaces, and most importantly, reduction of time spent on finding the necessary information. Thanks to computer technologies in vocabulary science, such areas as corpus lexicography (corpus lexicography) and cyberlexicography were formed and began to develop intensively, the resources and method of organizing which suggest a qualitatively new approach to information retrieval. Corpus lexicography is a field of language learning based on text or acoustic corpora with very frequent use of a computer in certain phases of data storage, retrieval or analysis [1]. Corpus lexicography is closely related to computer technology. The tasks of corpus lexicography include not only the analysis of the language, but also the identification of techniques and methods for analyzing texts using a computer.

Cyberlexicography, which is also a branch of modern lexicography, uses the Internet to create a dictionary and work with text. The advantages of the above sections of lexicography are, firstly, in the ability to correct, replenish and update electronic dictionaries in a very short time, secondly, in high data access speed and, thirdly, in the possibility of simultaneous connection to several sources.

Corpus in electronic format began to be created in the 60s of the XX century. As U.N. Francis, "having a carefully selected and prepared corpus available, you can save others from having to deal with the formation of corpus and enter them into a computer and provide scientists with a standard data set that would allow comparative studies" [4]. Currently, the problem of translating language material into electronic form is relevant. It lies in the need to process the ever-growing amount of information coming from the media, fiction and scientific literature, and documents.

The texts that make up the corpus can be in electronic form from the very beginning (these are the so-called electronic archives, the Internet, laser discs, actually electronic texts) or converted into electronic form by scanning and typing [2]. In recent years, electronic texts have been collected on large academic sites, the number of which is rapidly increasing. The main sites providing English

texts are Oxford Text Archive.ru, Project Gutenberg.ru, Lib.rin.ru, Franklang.ru, Homeenglish.ru, Englishhouse.ru, which have many texts that can be accessed on the Internet [2].

The importance of corpus linguistics for the development of linguistic science is enormous, since scientific descriptions of the grammatical structure of languages, as well as authoritative academic dictionaries, are compiled on the basis of the corpora of these languages [4]. Internet lexicography is becoming more and more widespread. English is the base language of the Internet, therefore, the vast majority of dictionaries are linguistic English-language reference books represented by monolingual, bilingual and multilingual dictionaries. Unfortunately, they can not always be considered reliable, since among them there are low-quality works compiled by non-specialists. At the same time, all Internet users have free access to many authoritative dictionaries, for example, the Oxford English Dictionary presented on-line [6].

It should be noted that among Internet dictionaries, researchers prioritize not general reference books, but special ones that register and process individual groups of vocabulary: dialect dictionaries (Dictionary of American Regional Terms); terminological or sublanguage dictionaries (Biotechnology Dictionary, Food-Lovers Glossary). Internet encyclopedias are represented by general (Encyclopedia Encarta, Britannica) and special types (Knowledge Adventure Reference Section, Financial Encyclopedia). There is also an open encyclopedia (Global Encyclopedia), which is compiled by the users themselves.

Recently, new encyclopedias have also become popular, in which you can find answers to frequently asked questions. These include the Encarta multimedia encyclopedia, which includes photographs, sounds and video clips, which, of course, increases the information content, accessibility of the reference book and significantly expands the range of its users. For example, in the Encarta text, you can quickly find material on any section of regional studies, literature, history and art; this encyclopedia has additional cultural significance and contributes to the understanding of the English language.

The main advantage of electronic forms of dictionaries is the possibility of their constant updating on the Internet, and the search strategies of the user working with electronic directories are more creative compared to the opportunities provided by printed products [6].

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