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DICTIONARY AS MEANS OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE TRAINING STUDENTS AT UKRAINIAN NON-LINGUISTIC TERTIARY SCHOOLS

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The article is devoted to problem of use of dictionaries in foreign language training of students at non-linguistic tertiary schools. Classification of dictionaries based on multiple criteria is presented.

Dictionaries, created on the basis of new information technologies have great didactic potential through the use of automatic search, polytouch presenting new vocabulary, the possibility of continuous updating of entries, examples of using a required word, check unit. Modern dictionaries are analyzed, highlighted the criteria for assessing the effectiveness of using dictionaries in foreign language training of students.

The method of creation of dictionary that allows creating dictionaries, considering the definition of the basic minimum educational thematic material is worked out. The advantage of the vocabulary-minimum is direct link with the educational process. It includes only those lexical units that must be mastered at a certain stage of training.

Keywords: *Foreign language training, vocabulary minimum, computer shell*

Statement of problem in a general view and its connection is with important scientific and practical tasks. At the present stage of studying foreign languages, vocabulary learning acts a main part. We use vocabulary in all types of speech activities: listening, speaking reading and writing. Domestic and foreign lexicographers indicate the presence of a training component in various dictionaries, intended for general and special purpose that is explained by expansion of cross-cultural and interlingual communications and increase of interest in learning foreign languages. The educational orientation of modern dictionaries is connected with their orientation to various groups of the users having the research and practical purposes [1; 2; 3]. The educational orientation of modern dictionaries deals with their orientation to various groups of the users having the research and practical purposes [4, 5].

The aim of the article is consideration of the dictionary as means of foreign language training of students at non-linguistic tertiary schools.

Analysis of the last researches and publications the decision of this problem is founded in which. Works in the field of the theory of the text (I.V. Arnold, N.S. Valgina, I.R. Galperin, G.V. Kolshansky, O.A. Kostrova, Z.Ya. Turayeva), cognitive linguistics (E.S. Kubryakova, T.M. Nikolaeva), a lexicography and computational linguistics (Yu.D. Apresyan, V.G. Gak, N.A. Lukyanova, G.M. Mandrikova, T.B. Nazarova, I.G. Olshansky, N.A. Sivakova, L.V. Shcherba), the theory of the modern hypertext (O. Baranov, O.V. Barst, E. Breydo, V. Bush, M. Vizel, K.V. Davydova, O.V. Dedova, E.V. Zykova, N.F. Kovalyova, I.R. Cooper, N.S. Larionova, O.A. Levonenko, A.V. Loriya, M.V. Masalova, R.K. Potapova, G. Ryabov, T.I. Ryazantseva, M.M. Subbotin, Ue. Hartung, N.A. Shekhtman, V.L. Epstein), typologies and classifications of dictionaries (A.S. Gerd, V.V. Dubichinsky, E.V. Kalambet, M.A. Kovyazina, Z.I. Komarova, I.S. Kulikova, V.M. Leychik, Yu.S. Maslov, L.V. Popova, V.F.Romenskaya, D.V. Salmina, V.D. Tabanakova) were formed methodological and theoretical base of research.

Exposition of basic material of research with the foundation of the got results. Depending on the used languages, dictionaries are divided into two big groups: monolinguals explanatory (for example, English-English) and bilingual (e.g. English-Ukrainian).

Advantages of the monolingual dictionaries: a student absorbed in language surrounding as native language isn't used; articles contain information not only about the word, but also examples of its use in different meanings, idioms, phrasal verbs; often used combinations of words; increases a lexicon due to use of the glossary; mastering explanation of concepts, a rephrase, a language guess.

There are two types of English explanatory dictionaries: educational dictionaries (Dictionaries for learners) and dictionaries for native speakers (Dictionaries for native speakers). Explanatory dictionaries are used by native speakers for search meanings of difficult words, such as Mac nazi, Christmas creep, stage-phoning. Authors of explanatory dictionaries use more difficult explanations of word meanings, but they use much less examples.

Students for whom English is the second or foreign language use educational dictionaries. They contain fewer numbers of words and more examples, than explanatory dictionaries for native speakers. The educational dictionary can be used as a teaching aid for the development of all types of

speech activity and formation of foreign language communicative competence.

Disadvantages of English explanatory dictionary: the dictionary is intended for users with a certain level of language proficiency; interpretation of some words are written is not always clear for understanding.

The bilingual dictionary should be used for students at the Beginner and Elementary levels. Students at the Pre-Intermediate level should use together bilingual and explanatory dictionaries.

A modern bilingual educational dictionary has three groups of functions – these functions associated with learning a foreign language (grade level, type of speech activity); cross-language communication; description and the normalization of the language (in connection with realization by English and native languages functions of language – an intermediary and penetration of one language to another).

Depending on what dictionaries describe, they are divided into two large groups: the encyclopedic and linguistic.

Encyclopedic dictionaries explain the objects, things, phenomena. They are dominated by nouns, terms, geographical names.

An object does not describe the language dictionaries or concept denoted the word but the word itself. Characteristics of the word as a unit of language: the value, style, grammar, spelling, orthoepy are given in linguistic dictionaries.

There are ways of construction dictionaries, which are used as tools for translation text from one language to another using an ordered list of words and phrases in one language and their translation into another language. The method of construction of the traditional English-Russian Dictionary for translation from English into Russian [5]. Such dictionary is built by the way of alphabetical order, when English words are arranged in alphabetical order and every word is associated with the Russian word, a few words or turns of alternative or similar meaning. The disadvantage of this method of organization is the difficulty of drawing up a dictionary with the help of grammatical correct, adequate within the meaning of phrases and sentences in the target language.

The method of construction of educational dictionary of foreign language [6], which provides the definition of the minimum basic vocabulary studied language, word frequency analysis, the distribution of basic lexical minimum group that is different formation base lexical minimum language is being studied on the basis of the aims and tasks of studying the educational thematic material.

The frequency analysis is conducted for determining number of words of the basic minimum of educational thematic material, which resulted in a histogram (polygon of probability distributions) of the frequency of the words of the basic minimum educational thematic material. The number of determines the number of significant highs group k, then the words of the basic minimum of foreign language learners are divided into groups k, taking into account the frequency of use. The list of words of the studied foreign language in each group k is ordered lexicographically (according to the alphabet). The dictionary contains the phonetic transcription, translation into the native language of the user. Groups of words of basic minimum of the studied foreign languages in a descending order.
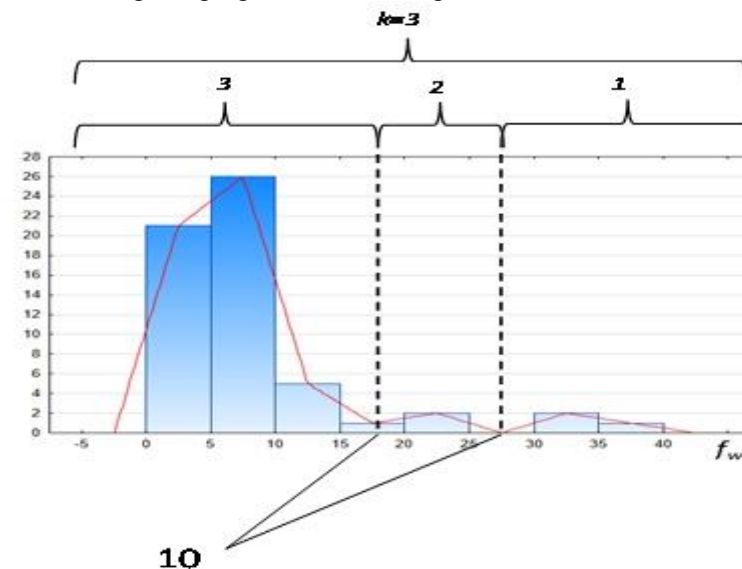

Fig. 1. Histogram of frequency of words basic minimum of educational thematic material

The training vocabulary program Wordstat (http://www.bestfree.ru/soft/obraz/word-count.php) is used for creation of a basic minimum of educational vocabulary.

The program Wordstat allows calculating how many times a particular word uses in the selected text. The program allows to accumulate the sum of the results, combine similar words in a line or separately.
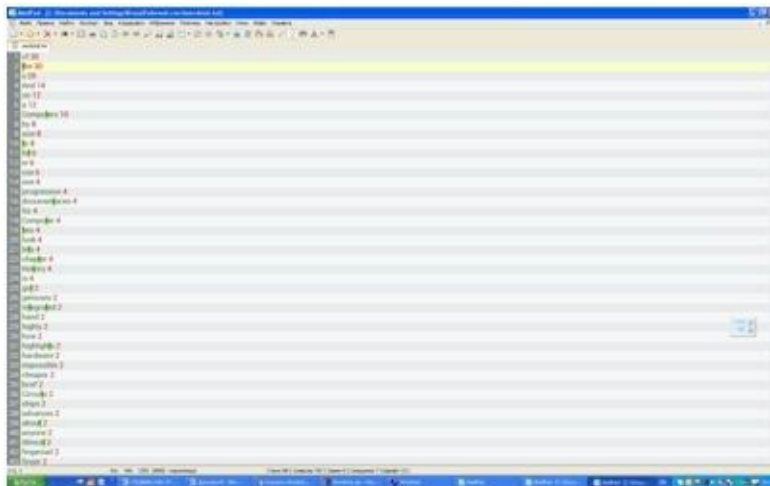

Fig. 2. The results of the statistical analysis of the text of "History of computers"

The computer program shell "Thematic Vocabulary" (developers Krasnopolskyi V. E., Mogilevska N. E.) and the Ukrainian-Russian-Crimean Tatar Dictionary (developers Krasnopolskiy V.E., Mogilevskaya N.E., Alexeenko R.V., etc.) were developed for training and control of mastering new vocabulary at the Department of Foreign Languages of the East Ukrainian National University named after Volodymyr Dahl.

Use of the dictionary allows to teach and control general vocabulary learning of the languages mentioned above. The program provides the following modes: simple mode of study; practicing; examination.

Simple training mode. Word pairs are displayed in foreign and native language from the dictionary. At the same time, attached images are displayed and sounds are played.

Practicing. This mode displays the word in native language (or in English) and several translations one of which is correct. User of this program should click the right answer of translation. Then the program gives the right translation.

In case of the wrong answer computer highlights (crosses out) the wrong answer with red color and provides the right translation.

After that the next word is displayed etc. If you re-press the left mouse button, you can go directly to the next question. If you make a mistake so the program will return to this word until it is well learnt.

This kind of work has the following modes: mixed; English-Ukrainian and Ukrainian-English; English-Russian; Russian-English; English-Crimean Tatar; Crimean Tatar-English; Russian-Crimean Tatar; Crimean Tatar-Russian; Ukrainian-Crimean Tatar; Crimean Tatar-Ukrainian; Ukrainian-Russian, Russian-Ukrainian. The computer records the following things: Correct answer; not Studied; Studied; Mistakes.

Examination. During the exam foreign (or native) words are sequentially displayed. They must be translated into native (or foreign) language.

There are such operating modes: choice of the right answer from the list of several words (prompter mode); input from the keyboard; matching equivalents.

In the dictionary entries images and sounds reproduced during the exam can be switched on instead of words output. Mistakes made during the exam are placed in a special dictionary which will be included into the next exam. On the cross-examination tasks are provided alternately in native and foreign languages.

Developed shell program based on the above dictionary can be used to work with another foreign language vocabulary.

The program shell "Thematic vocabulary" helps to create tasks with thematic vocabulary. The program consists of three parts: Teaching; Training; Examination.

The program provides possibility to create certain dictionaries; record pronunciation; drawings that illustrate their importance; control the subject vocabulary learning.

Vocabulary teaching is provided with the help of sensory presentation of new vocabulary. The studied material is practiced with the games "First Million", "TAROT".

Control of vocabulary learning is made in text mode. Once the checking is made, the following information is displayed: Name, Surname, Patronymic, Date, Working Hours, Test Name, Right/Wrong answers, Mark. The program marks all the mistakes made during the exam. The teacher can get a report about the progress of the whole group.

The modern level of development of information technology opens up new opportunities for development of electronic lexicography and the emergence of specialized dictionaries. New information technologies have facilitated the work as a lexicographer for the creation of dictionaries, and the user's work with the dictionaries.

The first electronic dictionary has been created by the publishing house Longman. Longman Interactive English Dictionary (LIED) includes the contents of the four paper dictionaries. Longman Interactive English Dictionary can be considered as a multimedia dictionary. It included pictures, sounds, videos. It also allows users to create personal files, which could include the words and illustrations from any part of the dictionary. In 1994, Oxford University Press: issued electronic dictionary Oxford Wordpower Dictionary (OWPD). Dictionary Oxford Wordpower was an electronic version of the same name paper dictionary. It does not contain multimedia effects.

A distinctive feature of this dictionary was the inclusion of language games. In 1995, the publishing house HarperCollins has published an electronic dictionary COBUILD. As LIED COBUILD electronic dictionary includes the contents of three paper dictionaries. A distinctive feature of the COBUILD dictionary is a database of examples was approximately 5 000 000 words. The program also registers frequency of use of words and word-combinations.

Multimedia and online versions of the Oxford English Dictionary contain a generator of appearance of new English words. The search system allows entering a word into a search engine and finding the beginning of the year of use of the word. Student can also get a list of words that appeared in any year.

The above dictionaries were worked out under the Windows shell and work with all applications.

Currently, the educational market of Ukraine submitted the following dictionaries: Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (3rd edition, 2008); Collins COBUILD Advanced Learner's English Dictionary (5th edition, 2006); Collins COBUILD Advanced Dictionary (6th edition, 2009); Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (5th edition, 2009); Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (7th edition, 2005); Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners (2nd edition, 2007), Oxford Business English Dictionary (2008).

Modern dictionaries should have the following functions:

Quick search. Electronic dictionaries allow to find the words very quickly. The user can enter new words using the keyboard. It is much faster than finding them in a multi-page book.

Quick copying. If the user wants to create own dictionary, he/she can copy a word with an explanation, sentence and place it in own e-book.

Audio recording. There is a possibility of listening a recording of word pronunciation in the electronic dictionaries. Audio must be in good quality (no technical defects) and accompanied by a transcription. The latest versions of electronic dictionaries have audio recording and transcription of British and American lingvovariants.

Speech recognition. This functions allows the user to record own pronunciation and compare it with the announcer's standard version. Differences and errors in pronunciation can be determined only after listening recorded own voice. The system of speech recognition provides possibility of frequent record and listening. Through numerous trainings, the user can obtain maximal approaching to the standard pronunciation.

Large amount of information. Paper dictionaries have limit volume, so the text is printed in small type and with a minimum interval. Electronic dictionaries may include unlimited amount of information (for instance, examples) or provide information in more comfortable kind (larger font, spacing, etc.).

Simple definition. The definition must be clear for understanding. As an example, we will consider interpretation of the word *ear* in the dictionary *Random House Webster's Electronic Dictionary:*

ear = the organ of hearing and equilibrium in vertebrates, in mammals consisting of an external ear (...), a middle ear (...), and a liquid-filled inner ear, with sensory nerve endings for hearing and balance.

This interpretation is very intricate. Collins COBUILD English Dictionary gives a simple definition: Your *ears* are the two parts of your body, one on each side of your head, with which you hear sounds.

Useful definitions. Many dictionaries give the interpretation of the words with the options of their use. For example, Longman Dictionary of Phrasal Verbs meaning of *get off* stand for *get out of a vehicle*. This definition is correct, but quite common, because it does not consider that get off is not used with the word car (the word vehicle includes the words, a train and a car). Dictionary Collins COBUILD on CD-ROM gives a more specific meaning use get off (if you get off a bus, train, etc, you leave it).

Available options for British and American English. Variants of British and American pronunciations and background information about the

differences between British and American English spelling, grammar should be presented in dictionary.

Phrasal verbs and idioms. Despite the fact that there are special dictionaries (e.g. Oxford Dictionary of Phrasal Verbs), every electronic dictionary should contain the most common phrasal verbs and idioms.

Graphic illustrations. Printed information is supported by illustration is mastered much faster.

Sentences are illustrating examples of the use of the studied words. User must find answers to the following questions: What does this word mean? In which situations, the native speakers use this word? Which words and grammatical constructions used the word? Phrases from examples a user can use for building their own proposals.

Negative material (interesting from a typological and didactic point of view samples of the contexts in which it is impossible to use this equivalent), including: homonyms and paronyms.

Multimedia applications (exercises for training to the international certification exams, thesaurus, exercises for development of listening skills, grammar and vocabulary exercises, video clips, language games, Internet links, crossword and etc).

User-friendly software. The program should provide all various types of work with a vocabulary (new words search, playing of the audio recordings, etc.) perform common commands easily and without additional clicks (copy, paste), support of operation of input (standard keys, drag-and-drop, scrolling with a mouse).

Operational update of dictionaries. Dictionary will prompt about the emergence of the latest version, download and install it.

Cross translation. Don't need to re-type in the search bar for finding desired word from the dictionary entry opened. After clicking on it, the program will find the appropriate translation.

Customs' dictionaries. Possibility to add new full-fledged dictionary entries, containing heading, transcription, translation, examples of use and special marks must been provided in the program.

Online dictionary catalog. The program automatically starts the search of translation and/or determination of word in the connected on-line dictionaries.

Electronic Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English has great didactic facilities for training for international certification exams. DVD-ROM contains a dictionary with an alphabetical index (over 1,000,000 words), vocabulary word combinations (80 000 values), a dictionary of

synonyms and antonyms (48,000 words), a component for training and learning of new words, 88,000 examples of pronunciation of the British and American pronunciation, the ability to compare the pronunciation of the student with the standards articulated by native speakers.

The main menu contains the following sections: TOEIC, TOEFL, IELTS, CAE, FCE, General Exam Practice, Grammar Handbook, Writing Handbook.

Longman Vocabulary Trainer is designed for study new vocabulary, as well as checking studied: their meanings, writing and use in word combinations. Repetition of words in various combinations with varying frequency leads to effective mastering.

One of the best electronic bilingual dictionaries is ABBYY Lingvo X5. Lingvo Tutor application is based on the method of memorizing the words "on the cards". The main mode of studying - checking based on given translation and prompts.

ABBYY Lingvo Tutor x5 timetable can be made up as follows:

• during a day. The lesson will be run several times a day. Set the interval between classes.

• daily. The lesson will be run once a day at the time you set.

• weekly. The lesson will be run on certain days of the week at a specified time. User can select a day and time classes start.

If necessary, the program can show the first letter of the correct answer, an example of the pronunciation.

ABBYY Lingvo Tutor x5 program contains audio and video lessons.

Audiolessons are grouped according to Units, lessons and exercises of the textbook. Audio lessons can be run automatically.

Video lesson – is playing a video specially prepared by company EnglishClub. Some clips can be united by one topic. There is a dictionary of words and phrases from the movie to each clips in the part "Learn the words".

Teachers and students use the handout downloaded from the www.macmillandictionary.com site. and use other resources (blogs, microblogs, a thesaurus, an open dictionary, new words search engine) placed there at the lessons in the classroom or during of self-instruction. Subscribe heading "Word of the Week" gives the opportunity to receive information about new words that appear in the language daily.

It is necessary to form and develop the following skills for effective work with existing dictionaries [7]:

1) Selection of the lexical unit that requires help in a dictionary.

2) Finding the lexical unit in the dictionary: a) search of lexical units in alphabetical order; b) search the correct header words; c) search the right words for the header polysyllabic lexical units; d) choosing the right word among the header homonyms; e) selection of the correct meaning of the unknown lexical unit.

3) Finding information in a dictionary entry: a) searching information about spelling words; b) searching information about pronunciation of the word; c) searching information about the use of the word; d) searching information about meaning of the word; e) searching grammatical information; f) searching information about etymology of the word.

4) Choosing the right dictionary for reference according to the type of lexical unit, and required information.

Modern printing and electronic dictionaries have online versions http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/, http://dictionary.cambridge.org/, http://www.macmillandictionary.com/. In a worldwide network also presented slang dictionaries (http://onlineslangdictionary.com), dictionaries of idioms (http://www.correctenglish.ru/reference), dictionary of phrasal verbs (http://www.usingenglish.com/reference/phrasal -verbs), dictionaries of proverbs (http://www.quotations.link, http://www.native-english.ru/idioms), illustrated dictionaries (visual.merriam-webster.com). The development of the Internet and wireless communication, increase the quantity of users of smartphones and tablets cause the growing interest in online dictionaries.

Conclusions and prospects of further researches. Thus, dictionaries can be divided into printing, electronic, online forms, mobile applications on the format.

Dictionaries, created on the basis of new information technologies have great didactic potential through the use of automatic search, polytouch presenting new vocabulary, the possibility of continuous updating of entries, examples of using a required word.

Careful selection of vocabulary minimum, required to master, serves an important prerequisite for increasing students' foreign language training.

The method of creation of dictionary that allows creating dictionaries, considering the definition of the basic minimum educational thematic material is worked out. The advantage of the dictionary-minimum is direct link with the educational process. It includes only those lexical units that must be mastered at a certain stage of training.

Moreover, the grouping of words in a particular subject may subsequently become part of the thematic dictionary, created in the process

of learning through joint efforts of student and teacher, what must also discern the formation of communicative and cognitive activity of the trainee.

Independent or collaborative work of teachers and students in compiling the dictionary in studying of any topic, optimize the process of using the dictionary in the classroom and promotes the assimilation of new vocabulary.

Developed electronic dictionaries shells allow to create thematic dictionaries, organize training of new vocabulary, and check up its mastering.

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СЛОВНИК ЯК ЗАСІБ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ ПІДГОТОВКИ СТУДЕНТІВ НЕМОВНОГО ПРОФІЛЮ НАВЧАННЯ

В.Е. Краснопольський

Стаття присвячена проблемі використання словників для іншомовної підготовки студентів немовного профілю навчання. У статті наведена класифікація словників на основі деяких критеріїв. Словники створені на основі нових інформаційних технологій, володіють великим дидактичним потенціалом за рахунок використання автоматичного пошуку, полісенсорного надання нової лексики, можливості постійного поновлення словникових статей, прикладом використання пошукового матеріалу, наявності блоку контролю засвоєння. Проаналізовані сучасні словники, виділені критерії оцінки ефективності використання при іншомовній підготовці студентів.

Розроблений спосіб створення словника, який дозволяє створювати словники із врахуванням базисного мінімуму навчального тематичного матеріалу. Перевагою словника-мінімуму є його безпосередній зв'язок із навчальним процесом. Він включає в себе тільки ті лексичні одиниці, які необхідно засвоїти студентам на визначеному етапі навчання.

Ключові слова: іншомовна підготовка, словник-мінімум, комп'ютерна оболонка.

СЛОВАРЬ КАК СРЕДСТВО ИНОЯЗЫЧНОЙ ПОДГОТОВКИ СТУДЕНТОВ НЕЯЗЫКОВОГО ПРОФИЛЯ ОБУЧЕНИЯ

В.Э. Краснопольский

Статья посвящена проблеме использования словарей в иноязычной подготовке студентов. В статье приведена классификация словарей на основе нескольких критериев. Словари, созданные на основе новых информационных технологий, обладают большим дидактическим потенциалом за счет использования автоматического поиска, полисенсорного предъявления новой лексики, возможности постоянного обновления словарных статей, примеров использования искомого слова, наличия блока контроля усвоения. Проанализированы современные словари, выделены критерии оценки эффективности их использования в иноязычной подготовке студентов.

Разработан способ создания словаря, который позволяет создавать словари, с учетом определения базисного минимума учебного тематического материала. Достоинством словаря-минимума является его непосредственная связь с учебным процессом. В него включены только те лексические единицы, которые необходимо усвоить на определенном этапе обучения.

Ключевые слова: иноязычная подготовка, словарь-минимум, компьютерная оболочка.

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EDUCATION OF TEACHERS FOR LANGUAGE ETHNIC MINORITY STUDENTS IN THE USA

O.Ye. Krsek

The article investigates the system of training teachers for language minority students in the USA. Particular attention is paid to teachers and tutors prepared to implement a bilingual program. The article focuses on the data of American researchers.

Key words: *ethno-cultural education, ethnic minorities, language minority, the language barrier, teachers for language minority students.*

Statement of the problem in general aspect. The U.S. Census Bureau predicts that by 2020, the U.S. people of color will make up 39% of the total U.S. population. There are compelling reasons for diversifying the education workforce to better reflect the students being served. Educators of color serve as cultural brokers, not only helping students navigate their school environment and culture, but also increasing involvement of families and communities of color which in turn impacts student attendance, achievement, graduation rates and postsecondary aspirations. Teachers are social and moral agents. Teachers are either part of the problem, by maintaining the status quo, or part of the solution, in taking active role toward advocacy. Hones D. classifies teachers of language minority students as border guards or border crossers. The border guards expect all students to fit into one mold, the mythological American melting pot. Their teaching is one size fits all. They believe minority students must assimilate into mainstream America and leave their cultural and linguistic roots behind to succeed. The burden of fitting in and succeeding rests with the student. The border crossers are cultural mediators whose practices assist minority students into adjusting to the American school culture and developing social identities without sacrificing identity and connection with the home language and culture [20].

The analysis of recent research and publications. The problem of educating teachers for language ethnic minority students in the USA were studied by Boser U., Clewell B. C., Dee T. S., Easton-Brooks S., Gay G., Ingersoll Y., Lewis C. W., Lucas T., McKay S. A., Milner H., Nieto S., Porter S., Puma M. J., Strom, K., Umbach P. D., Villegas A.M., Zhang Y., Lucas T. offered two key reasons supporting the urgency of intentional