

studying]: Zbirnyk naukovykh prats. Literaturne misto. 2009. Retrieved from: <http://litmisto.org.ua/?p=8479>

17. Структура і мова реклами [Електронний ресурс]. Режим доступу: <https://ukrbukva.net/page,8,120793-Struktura-i-yazyk-reklamy.html>

Struktura i mova reklamy [Structure and language of advertising]. Retrieved from: <https://ukrbukva.net/page,8,120793-Struktura-i-yazyk-reklamy.html>

Anastasiia Voloshyna

Vasyl' Stus Donetsk National University

Vinnytsia

Research Supervisor: Zh. V. Krasnobaieva-Chorna, Doctor of Philology, Prof.

Language Advisor: V.I. Kalinichenko, PhD in Philology, Ass. Prof.

IDIOMS OF PRESENCE / LACK OF MONEY IN UKRAINIAN AND ENGLISH: A DATABASE

Introduction. This linguistic study is based on the analysis of the language data. The result largely depends on the volume of the material under consideration: the more information we can cover, the more informative and correct the result is. Automated ways of collecting and processing information allow to maximize the volume of investigated corpus and reduce the research time significantly. Specialized computer complex of units plays an important role in the automation of the linguistic study. This set should be considered in connection with such a concept as a linguistic database (LD).

First, we refer to a concept of a “database” to reveal the specific features of LD. According to the classical definition, the database is “a set of interrelated data stored together, with a minimum redundancy that allows them to be used optimally for one or more applications” [4]. In general, the database contains schemes, tables, views, stored procedures, and other objects. The data within the database is organized according to the data organization model. Therefore, the modern database, in addition to the data itself, contains their description and may include means for their processing.

Review of recent publications. Linguistic databases, processes of their creation, benefits and other aspects have been described by scientists before. We should mention examples of works by G. E. Kedrova “Linguistic database as the basis of the learning environment”; E. A. Karpilovska described the LD in the textbook “Introduction to Applied Linguistics” in 2006; I. V. Harbera “Phraseme-ideographic model of concept *Man* in the Ukrainian eastern-steppe dialects as the basis of the linguistic database”, 2017; I. V. Harbera “Infological stage of the linguistic database model *Concept “Man”* in the phraseology of the Eastern steppe Ukrainian dialects”, 2017; Zh. V. Krasnobaieva-Chorna “Features of the design and functional assignment of linguistic databases in phraseology and phraseological

terminology”, 2018; N. Matveieva “Phraseological units on the designation of health, love and beauty in Ukrainian and English: a database”, etc.

There are the different definitions of the term “database” in the scientific literature, e.g.:

1. Database is a structured and formalized array of information about a particular subject area [4].

2. Database is a set of data organized according to a conceptual structure that describes the characteristics of this data and the relationships between them, which support one or more areas of application [5].

3. Database is organized in accordance with certain rules and supported in the memory of the computer set of data, characterizing the actual state of a certain domain and used to meet the information needs of users [6].

4. Database is a set of permanent (permanently stored) data used by application software systems of any enterprise [7].

5. Database is a shared set of logically related data (and a description of these data), designed to meet the information needs of the user [8].

Objectives of the paper. The purpose of the paper is to elaborate the database of “idioms with the meaning of presence / absence of money in Ukrainian and English”.

The following tasks are expected to be dealt with for achieving the aim:

- to present different viewpoints within the scientific literature about the topic;
- to create project tables of the linguistic databases of idioms to indicate presence / absence of money in Ukrainian and English;
- to arrange the received information in the appropriate language of presentation at the datalogical stage of designing LD “Money” in the Ukrainian and English phraseology.

Results of the research. The article describes the concept of the *linguistic database*, the author has worked out the infological and datalogical stages of modelling the linguistic database of idioms to indicate presence / absence of money in Ukrainian and English.

Conclusion. The process of modelling linguistic databases, on the one hand, uses the general principles of constructing databases, on the other hand, it has certain features that are related to the tasks of the automatic processing of a text. It is necessary to apply both computer and linguistic knowledge in this process in order to build the most consistent, complete and effective database for the practical application, which will optimally solve the tasks assigned to it.

The database of idioms denoting presence / absence of money in Ukrainian and English is based on Microsoft software products – Microsoft Excel and Microsoft Access and contains 7 tables for Ukrainian and 6 tables – for English.

LD “Money” in the Ukrainian phraseology contains 70 pure code indices and 8 code complexes; there are 39 pure code indices and 11 code complexes in the English phraseology.

The phraseological units with the meaning of presence / absence of money in the Ukrainian phraseology are represented by the following codes of culture: objective

(38 code indicators), somatic (11 code indicators), gastronomic (9 code indicators), anthropomorphic (8 code indicators), zoomorphic (7 code indicators), quantitative (2 code indicators) and phytomorphic (2 code indicators); in English phraseology: objective (29 code indicators), gastronomic (5 code indicators), somatic (5 code indicators), anthropomorphic (4 code indicators), zoomorphic (2 code indicators), spiritual (2 code indicators) and phytomorphic (1 code indicator).

The semantic-grammatical classification is presented in the LD "Money" by 37 verbal, 17 adjectival, 10 substantive, 9 adverbial, 5 nominal units in the Ukrainian phraseology; 30 verbal, 8 nominal, 7 substantive, 4 adjectival and 1 adverbial units in English.

References

1. Білоноженко В. М. Словник фразеологізмів української мови / В. М. Білоноженко. Київ. Наукова думка. 2003. 788 с.

Bilonozhenko V. M. Slovnyk fraseolohismiv ukrayins'koyi movy [Phraseology dictionary of the Ukrainian language] / V. M. Bilonozhenko. Kyiv. Naukova dumka. 2003. 788 s. [in Ukrainian].

2. Ужченко В. Д., Ужченко Д. В. Фразеологічний словник української мови / В. Д. Ужченко, Д. В. Ужченко. Київ. Освіта. 1998. 204 с.

Uzhchenko V. D., Uzhchenko D. V. Fraseolohichnyi slovnyk ukrayins'koyi movy [Phraseology dictionary of the Ukrainian language] / V. D. Uzhchenko, D. V. Uzhchenko. Kyiv. Osvita. 1998. 204 s. [in Ukrainian].

3. Кунин А.В. Большой англо-русский фразеологический словарь // А. В. Кунин. Москва. Русский язык. 1984. 945 с.

Kunin A. V. Bolshoy anglo-russkiy fraseologicheskiy slovar [The Big English-Russian Phraseological Dictionary] / A. V. Kunin. Moskva. Russkiy yazyk. 1984. 954 s. [in Russian].

4. Карпіловська Є. А. Вступ до прикладної лінгвістики / Є. А. Карпіловська. Донецьк: ТОВ "Юго Восток", 2006. 188с.

Karpilovs'ka Ye. A. Vstup do prykladnoyi lnhvistyky [Introduction to Applied Linguistics] / Ye. A. Karpilovs'ka. Donets'k: TOV "Yuho Vostok", 2006. 188 s. [in Ukrainian].

5. ISO/IEC. Information technology. Vocabulary. [Електронний ресурс]. Режим доступу: [www HYPERLINK "http://www.iso.org/". HYPERLINK "http://www.iso.org/"iso HYPERLINK "http://www.iso.org/". HYPERLINK "http://www.iso.org/"org](http://www.iso.org/)

ISO/IEC. Information technology. Vocabulary. Retrieved from: www.iso.org

6. Когаловский М. Р. Энциклопедия технологий баз данных / М. Р. Когаловский. М.: Финансы и статистика, 2002. 800 с.

Kogalovskiy M. R. Entsiklopediya tekhnologiy baz dannykh [Encyclopedia of Database Technologies] / M. R. Kogalovskiy. M.: Finansy i statistika, 2002. 800 s. [in Russian].

7. Дейт К. Дж. Введение в системы баз данных / К. Дж. Дейт. М.: Вильямс, 2005. 1328 с.

Deyt K. Dzh. Vvedeniye v sistemy baz dannykh [Introduction to Database Systems] / K. Dzh. Deyt. M.: Vil'yams, 2005. 1328 s. [in Russian].

8. Коннолли Т., Бегг К. Базы данных. Проектирование, реализация и сопровождение. Теория и практика / Т. Коннолли, К. Бегг. М.: Вильямс, 2003. 1436 с.

Konnolli T., Begg K. Bazy dannykh. Proyektirovaniye, realizatsiya i soprovozhdeniye. Teoriya i praktika [Database Systems: A Practical Approach to Design, Implementation, and Management] / T. Konnolli, K. Begg. M.: Vil'yams, 2003. 1436 s. [in Russian].

Oksana Yasinska

Lesya Ukrainka East European National University

Lutsk

PhD in Philology, Ass. Prof.

SEMANTICS FOR TRANSLATION OF MODERN ENGLISH

Introduction. Translation is a gigantic linguistic experiment in which languages and their elements are matched, equated, replaced by each other in the process of communication.

Review of recent publication. Problems of semantics of translation are apart of the linguistic perspective associated with the study of the content of the language, as well as their solution to a degree depends on the level of development of general linguistic aspects of semantics. At the same time, the consideration of semantics translation problems allows a more complete description of the structure and functioning of the semantic language system.

Objectives of the paper. This research is devoted to the description of semantic relations between the original and the translation, the disclosure of the concept of translation matching.

Results of the research. The first level of equivalence is characterized by the following features: a) non-equivalence of lexical composition and syntactic organization; b) the impossibility of linking the vocabulary and the structure of the original relationship of semantic and syntactic transformation; c) the absence of real or direct logical connections between the messages of the original and the translation; d) the least accurate translation of the original content. In the first type of equivalence, the transfer of the purpose of communication is often associated with an indication of another situation, that is, with the replacement of the situation during the translation.

For the second level of equivalence, identification in the original and translation of the same situation is characteristic when changing the way of its description. The relationship between the originals and translations of this type is