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THE MAIN PROVISIONS TECHNICAL TEXTS SUMMARIZATION AND ANNOTATION

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Scientific information is extracted and sent in the space and time from scientific documents, which include books, magazines, articles, etc. They can be primary and secondary. The terms "primary" and "secondary" text appeared in the text applied linguistics from the theory of scientific and technical information - informatics. The primary documents include monographs, proceedings of scientific congresses, conferences, symposia, etc., textbooks and manuals, journals, articles, newspapers.

1. The essence of abstracting and annotating. The summary and the abstract are secondary sources of scientific information containing information about the source documents. The essence of the annotating and abstracting is to maximize the reduced amount of information source with significant preservation of its core content. The principal basis for this information compression is language redundancy and lack of the monosemantic correspondence between the thought content and speech work form that expresses this idea.

2. Mechanism of compression. When compressing the primary sources the summary and the abstract make it fundamentally differently. The summary enumerates those matters which are dealt with in the primary source, without revealing the content of those questions. It follows that the summary is just a pointer to the selection of primary sources, and can not replace them. The abstract not only lists all of these issues, but also reveals the significant content of each of them.

It follows that the summary is just a pointer to the selection of primary sources, and can not replace them, while the abstract can completely replace the original source itself, as it reveals all of the essential content of the material.

3. Sub-categories of summaries. According to the content and the purpose summaries can be divided into reference and recommendation ones. Reference summaries reveal the document topic and report any information about it, but do not give a critical appraisal. Recommendation summaries contain an assessment of the document in terms of its suitability for a certain category of readers.

4. Objectives of abstracting. The abstract describes the primary document and informs about the release and availability of relevant primary documents, and it is a source for reference data and independent means of scientific information. The ability to express the same idea in different words forms is the basis of the material compression during abstracting. Abstracting always meets two goals: the selection of the main and principal, a brief formulation of this principal.

The reduction of the starting material goes in two ways: through secondary screening of the non-essential and through paraphrasing the main line of thought into the short form of speech text.

5. Conclusion. Summary and abstract are secondary documentary sources of scientific information. These are documents that inform us about the source documents, data conversion consists of the process of each original document study or their certain corpus, for example, a collection of articles, and the preparation of information reflecting the most significant elements of these documents. On the basis of the secondary documents informative publications are completed such as abstract journals, reference books, scientific translations and others. Summaries and annotations make up the content of abstract journals.