ХОРАЗМ МАЪМУН АКАДЕМИЯСИ АХБОРОТНОМАСИ

ПЕДАГОГИКА ФАНЛАРИ

PROBLEMS OF COMPILING TERMINOLOGICAL AND LEXICOGRAPHIC DICTIONARIES

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Annotasiya. ushbu maqola leksikografik va terminologik lug'atlarni tuzish muammolariga bag'ishlangan. Lug'atlarni tuzishning tarixiy va zamonaviy muammolari o'rganilib, ushbu lug'atlarni tuzish misollari va muammolari keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: leksikografiya, terminologiya, tamoyillar, lug'at, tizim, terminalexema, tizimlashtirish, tasnif.

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются проблемы составления лексикографических и терминологических словарей. Исследуются исторические и современные проблемы составления словарей, приводятся примеры и проблемы составления этих словарей.

Ключевые слова: лексикография, терминология, принципы, словарь, система, терминалэхема, систематизация, классификация.

Abstract. This article deals with the problems of compiling lexicographic and terminological dictionaries. Historical and modern problems of compiling dictionaries are investigated, examples and problems of compiling these dictionaries are given.

Key words: lexicography, terminology, principles, vocabulary, system, terminalexema, systematization, classification.

With the accelerated pace of modern life due to open and expand the borders and influence of scientific and technological revolution in all spheres of our society among researchers increasingly began to show interest in language of professional communication, has considerably increased the inflow of new terms, including lexicographic, which should be systematized and described. Language for special purposes is the object of research of domestic (Averbukh, 1977-2003; Alekseev, 1975; Alekseeva, 1998-2003; Vinokur, 1939; Gerd, 1968-2003; Golovin, 1972; Grinev, 1986-1995; Danilenko, 1973 - 1993; Kandelaki, 1987; Karpova, 1992, 2002; Komarova, 1991 - 2002; - 1982; Reformatsky, 1961; Khayutin, 1972; Shelov, 1984 -2003) and foreign (Budin, 1990 - 1996; Bergenholtz, Kaufmann, 1997; Felber, 1984 - 1996; Humbley, 1997; Mayer, 2001; Rey, 1995; Sager, 1990 - 1996; Bergenholtz, Tarp, 1995; Nielsen, 1994; nistrup Madsen, 1997 - 2001; Picht, draskau, 1985; Svensen, 1992; Toft, 1993 - 1999) of terminologists and terminographers, i.e. representatives of LSP lexicography.

Theoretical research is reflected in various types of terminological dictionaries that existed initially in printed form, and later appeared on electronic media and on the Internet (a Dictionary of Military Architecture by Stephen Wyley, 2002; Computer Buyer's Glossary by Roedy Green, 1992-2003; A glossary of Parliamentary Procedure, 2001; Atmospheric Chemistry Glossary, by Chemistry Department of Sam Houston State University; Glossary of healthcare terminology by Dr. Sue Bailey, 1999). The latest terminological developments were carried out in the international research centers ISO (International Standard Organization), Info term 4 (Information Terminology), IITF (International Institute for Terminology Research), ELRA (the European Language Resources Association).

In recent years, lexicographers from different countries have increasingly devoted their works to the description of lexicographic terminology. Among domestic " researchers, it is worth noting the works of V. G. GAK, A. S. Gerd, B. Yu. Gorodetsky, S. V. Grinev, V. M. Leychik, O. M. Karpova, Yu. N. Marchuk, L. P. Stun and V. V. Dubichinsky (GAK, 1981-1990; Gorodetsky, 1982-1989; Grinev, 1986 - 1995; Marchuk, 1992 - 2003; Leychik, 1971-2002; Karpov, 1978 -2003; Stupin, 1973 - 1985; Dubichinsky, 1994 - 2003). The most significant among foreign studies works of X. Casares, X. Bejua, R. R. K. Hartmann, X. Jackson, S. I. Landau, T. MacArthur, B. Swanson, and P. van Sterkenbuurg (Casares, 1958; Bejont, 1995; Hartmann, 1983-1997; Jackson, 2002; Landau, 1996; McArthur, 1986; Svensen, 1993; Van Sterkenbuurg, 2003). One of the most popular areas of the theory and practice of lexicography at the present stage is terminological lexicography.

The subject of this study is lexicographic terminological dictionaries of various types, and the object is the lexicographic terms themselves and the ways of their description for the purpose of classification, systematization, interpretation and registration in the terminological data Bank.

It should be noted that lexicography, having a rich selection of dictionaries for special purposes (dictionaries of medicine, construction, business, marketing, Economics, chemistry, biology, banking, computer science, etc.), however, offers a rather meager range of dictionaries of lexicographic terms. Since the choice of such dictionaries is limited and in most cases they are inaccessible to the Russian-speaking user, it is advisable to get acquainted with authoritative dictionaries of lexicographic terms and identify their advantages and disadvantages within the framework of the theory of lexicographic analysis developed by domestic scientists (L. p. Stupin, O. M. Karpova).

The question of the difficulties of using and systematizing lexicographic terms became particularly relevant in the late 70s of the XX century and was reflected in the works of R. Kucherek, D. Gould, R. R. K. Hartmann and W. Rigs. Since 1984, with the first attempt to create a dictionary of lexicographic terms B. Kipfer (Wordbook on Lexicography. A Course for Dictionary Users with a Glossary of English Lexicographical Terms. Exeter Linguistic Studies), new reference publications of various types began to appear, also registering lexicographic terminology.

In 1989-1991, a three-volume encyclopedic work (a collection of theoretical articles on the main problems of lexicography) by F. J. Hausman (Worterbiicher/ Dictionaries/ Dictionnaires. Ein internationales Handbuch zur Leksikographie) in German, English and French; in 1997-multilingual dictionary of X. Bergenholtz, I. Kantel, R. V. Fjeld (Nordisk Leksikografisk Ordbok); in 1998 - monolingual dictionaries of R. K. K. Hartmann, G. James (Dictionary of Lexicography) and I. Burkhanov (a Dictionary of Basic Terminology). In 2002, a bilingual Glossary of O. M. was published. Karpov (English-Russian Glossary of lexicographic terms), which is an addition to the multilingual dictionary of X. Bergenholtz, I. Kantel, R. V. Fjeld (Nordisk Leksikografisk Ordbok).

In the 80s of the XX century, two points of view were formed regarding terminological lexicography. According to the first one, which is mainly followed by foreign researchers (Picht, 1895; Wtister, 1985; Roald, 1987; Riggs, 1989; Felber, Budin, 1989; Svensen, 1992; Rey, 1995), the concepts of "LSP lexicography" and "terminography" are understood as two different disciplines. The second, more characteristic of the Russian theory of lexicography (Grinev, 1986; Golovin, Kobrin, 1987; Averbukh, 1988; Karpova, 1998, Bergerholtz, Trap, 1995; Humbley, 1997; Bergenholtz, Kaufmann, 1997), accepts the statement that " terminography "and" LSP lexicography " are interdependent and mutually dependent. This once again proves that the links between domestic and foreign lexicography and the use of lexicographic terminological apparatus have not been definitively established to this day. Taking into account the above, the dissertation attempts to create an author's model of lexicographic terms, which can contribute to the optimal solution of the above problems.

The relevance of the question of methods, selection criteria and methods of lexicographic description of the subject area "lexicography" (base word, concordance, cross-reference, dictionary, definition, entry, equivalent, etymology) in specialized dictionaries is obvious, because, despite the presence of various reference books ("a Dictionary of Linguistics & Phonetics"; "Lexicon of Linguistics";

"Glossary of linguistic terms"; "Lexicography. A Dictionary of Basic Terminology"; "Dictionary of lexicography"; "English-Russian dictionary of linguistics and semiotics"; " Dictionary of linguistic terms»; "Linguistic encyclopedic dictionary", (more detailed list of dictionaries), lexicographic terminology, in our opinion, does not find sufficient adequate reflection in them. These dictionaries do not always register lexicographic terms in full. In this regard, there is a legitimate question of creating a qualitatively new dictionary that allows you to describe in detail the term system "lexicography". The purpose of such studies is to propose an author's model of a multilingual lexicographic reference book based on the results of lexicographic analysis of specialized dictionaries and a survey of users. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to determine the range of specific tasks in the course of the study:

1. Determine the boundaries and relationships of the General literary language and the language for special purposes.

2. to Consider the points of view of modern Western and domestic linguists on the relationship between the concepts of "lexicography" and "terminography" and to determine the status of terminological lexicography.

3. to Propose the author's classification of terminological dictionaries based on the following principles: lexicographic form, language, completeness / differences of the dictionary, completeness / differences of lexicographic development of the vocabulary, addressee.

4. Develop a logical and conceptual scheme of the subject area "lexicography" as the basis of a new type of reference book.

5. Determine the principles of forming a dictionary and methods of lexicographic description of the term system "lexicography" in existing terminological dictionaries.

This approach of research makes it possible to create a new model of a multilingual dictionary of lexicographic terms presented in the terminological data Bank as a qualitatively new dictionary form in lexicography. Theoretically and practically, an attempt can be made to generalize and use the entire historical experience of the terminological description of the term system "lexicography", taking into account the current trends of lexicography in General and terminography in particular.

The construction of a logical-conceptual scheme is one of the main stages of creating a terminological dictionary. The logical-conceptual scheme is the basis of the thematic structure of the terminological dictionary, based on which the lexicographer can fill the dictionary with terms and emphasize their generic relations.

The analysis of mega-and macrostructures of terminological data banks TermPlus, MultiTerm, Eurodicautom showed that multilingual databases allow users to obtain data from various subject areas, including lexicography, in the usual alphabetical order. The construction features make it possible to perform a comprehensive information search. The main search strategies are: alphabetical search, direct search, and letter combination search.

The presence of several ways to search for information distinguishes the microstructure of a data Bank from the microstructure of a specialized lexicographic dictionary. In addition, along with the definition, the dictionary entry may contain translated, independent descriptions of terms, verbal/non-verbal illustrative examples, grammatical information and links to the source. Thus, the experience of work and analysis of various and terminological dictionaries made it possible to construct the author's database of the subject area "lexicography" and then place it on the Internet.

The study of the perspective of the Russian-speaking user showed the need to:

* allocate lexicographic terms in a separate dictionary, taking into account the addition of terms of related subject areas-lexicology, terminology and translation;

* creation of a multilingual electronic dictionary of lexicographic terms, which allows you to simultaneously solve a number of linguistic problems.

The planned model of the terminological database of lexicographic terms is a multilingual reference book of lexicographic terms published on the Internet. The author's model is focused primarily on the Russian-speaking user and, in accordance with their requests, can be either monolingual or multilingual. The information is presented in an accessible and convenient form.

The model of the terminological data Bank developed in the dissertation favorably distinguishes the designed system, due to the following features:

* the ability to search for terminological units in four different ways: using alphabetical, direct search, search by capital letter and by capital word;

* possibility to compare the description of lexicographic terms in Russian and other lexicographic traditions;

• the likelihood of ongoing updates and additions to the Glossary with the emergence of a new dictionary of terms and scientific discoveries;

* presence of orthoepic markings and sound design of input units;

* free access to information about lexicographic terms on the Internet;

The mega structure of the dictionary assumes the presence of two elements: an introduction (introduction), a short reference "how to use the dictionary" (User's guide), a list of abbreviations, symbols accepted in the term description system) and the actual dictionary.

The macrostructure is represented by a set of information fields: the search field, which allows you to choose the base language, the translation language and the subject area; the actual information field, which contains the dictionary entry. The selection of input units was carried out by analyzing lexicographic sources, taking into account generic relations within the logical-conceptual scheme of the subject area "lexicography".

The microstructure of the projected dictionary of lexicographic terms consists of the following components: input unit, grammatical and orthoepic marks, interpretation, context, synonyms, cross-references. The resulting model is aimed at a wide range of users, designed to improve their lexicographic competence.

Conclusion

The lexicographic description of the terminology, as the language of professional communication, followed by the solution of a number of problems ratio of common language and of language for specific purposes, with the definition of the status of lexicography, the analysis of specialized dictionaries lexicographical terms, the construction of the logical-conceptual scheme of the subject area "lexicography" and the user survey.

The General literary language and the language of professional communication interpenetrate each other and form, at the same time, an area of intersection that contains terminolexics - terms that have passed into the rank of common vocabulary. As shown by the analysis of specialized dictionaries of lexicographic terms (V. Kipfer, "Wordbook on Lexicography: A Course for Dictionary Users with a Glossary of English Lexicographic Terms"; R. R. K. Hartmann, G. James. «Dictionary of Lexicography»; I. Burkhanov, «Lexicography. A Dictionary of Basic Terminology»; H. Bergenholtz, I. Cantel, R. Vatvedt Fjeld, D. Gundersen, J. Hilmar Jonson, B. Svensen. "Nordisk Leksikografisk Ordbok") and the authoritative academic dictionary (HarperCollins Publishers." Collins English Dictionary " - CED) term lexicon is equally registered in both dictionaries and reference books, accounting for 24% of the total volume of terminological units. Based on the analysis of the works of foreign and domestic researchers, it seems reasonable to assume that terminography, lexicography and terminological lexicography are different names of the same concept - a variety of applied lexicography.

Lexicography was formed as the science of creating dictionaries, initially being an applied field of linguistics. In the process of its formation, its theoretical base emerged and strengthened, as well as the terminological apparatus of lexicography was formed, thanks to which lexicography acquired the status of an independent science.

In modern lexicographic practice, there are four authoritative specialized dictionaries that record and describe lexicographic terms. Depending on the type, addressee, sources and volume of the dictionary, the quantitative and qualitative component of lexicographic terminology and terminology of related fields varies.

There are dictionaries that differ by language: based on one language or a set of languages (nine languages), depending on the purpose. Despite the differences, they show General trends (including terms from related fields in the dictionary, using descriptive and referential definitions, dictionary structure, metalanguage of the dictionary entry, etc.) that are important for the description of lexicographic terms, which allow us to develop our own model of a specialized dictionary. The logical-conceptual scheme of the specialty is also the basis for creating a terminological dictionary of any type.

According to the classification developed in the dissertation research, based on five features:

• language;

* lexicographic form of the dictionary;

* completeness/differentiation of the dictionary;

* completeness/differentiation of lexicographic development of vocabulary;

* addressee; the author's model of the dictionary is a highly specialized multilingual reference book, complete on the dictionary and lexicographic development of vocabulary, available on the Internet. The principles of inclusion and description of input units identified in the dissertation formed the basis for lexicographic development of terms in the author's model of TBD lexicographic terms. So, by the method

of continuous sampling from specialized dictionaries and texts in English, with a volume of eight hundred pages, three thousand terminological units were selected, which were included in the dictionary of the author's model. The experimental dictionary articles developed in the dissertation from the section "dictionary structure" in English and Russian are devoted to the lexicographic development of terms.

The terminology included in the dictionary of the author's dictionary was divided by purpose and purpose into three groups

• * narrow-industry terms (terminological units that are reflected in one of the dictionaries considered or in a scientific study);

* industry terms (included in two or more dictionaries or specialized texts, but not registered in the academic dictionary);

* terminolexics (terms that have become part of the General literary vocabulary and are described in the academic dictionary).

The main selection criterion was the frequency of use of terminological units in the studied dictionaries and specialized texts. Rare terms were classified as highly specialized, and frequently encountered terms were classified as industry — specific (see Appendix 1, table 4). According to the comparative analysis of dictionaries, the majority of lexicographic terms are narrowly related terms-63%.

The author's model is developed on the basis of specialized dictionaries and terminological data banks and is an electronic multilingual system of lexicographic terms, built on the following principles •

* sources of development and filling of the database;

• destination;

* criteria for the selection of terminological units in the dictionary;

* megastructure;

* microstructure of the directory.

The terminological database of lexicographic terms is designed to provide the lexicographic competence of beginning researchers (students of Philology), as well as to provide translators and lexicographers with comprehensive information about lexicographic terms. The electronic form of the directory and its location on the Internet allow you to accommodate a larger number of information categories, thereby increasing the information content and attractiveness of the dictionary, contributing to a wide range of users in solving various lexicographic problems.

The planned megastructure of the dictionary is an introduction part (consisting of a brief greeting addressed to the user, the capabilities of the database, the objectives of its creation and the destination information search strategies, selecting language-base and language, the Chapter "How to use the dictionary") and the actual dictionary.

The microstructure of the planned terminological data Bank of lexicographic terms includes an input unit (provided with a descriptive, synonymic or reference definition); an illustrative example (given in the form of context, indicating the source of information); synonyms or related terms; an additional semantic and functional characteristic (containing a grammatical mark indicating a part of speech and an orthoepic mark presented in the form of transcription and sound form).

The terminological data Bank developed in the study differs from previous attempts to describe lexicographic terms. It contains four optimal strategies for searching for terminological units, allows you to compare the terminological apparatus of lexicography in two or more languages, provides the ability to update and Supplement the database with new terminological units, and allows free access to lexicographic information on the Internet (through cross-references).

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