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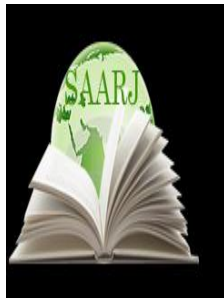


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DIFFERENT VIEWPOINTS ON LEXICOGRAPHY AND DICTIONARY TYPES

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with different approaches to defining dictionary types and lexicography. It also analyses the practice of using signs in dictionaries. As the first President has repeatedly said, learning foreign languages should not be at the expense of forgetting one's mother tongue. "As heirs of the priceless wealth passed down from our ancestors, we must constantly work to preserve, enrich and enhance the prestige of our native language. In the process of conducting research on dictionaries we observed two types of using signs. In the first type there is a sign indicating the general name of science, the names of its branches are not indicated.

KEYWORDS: Dictionary, Explanatory Dictionary, Glossary, Thesaurus, Definition, Lexicography, Terms, Terminology, Linguistic Dictionary, Normative Function, Informative Function.

INTRODUCTION

It is known that a society develops only when it is independent not only politically and economically, but also spiritually. Among them, spiritual independence occupies a leading position, as it lays a solid foundation for the emergence of political and economic independence. On the one hand the clear proof of this is the adoption of the Law on the State Language was one of the first among the former Soviet Union republics, on the other hand, it shows the high role of language in ensuring spiritual independence. "Spirituality," writes the first President of the country, "is an incomparable force that calls a person to spiritual purification, to the growth of the soul, to the inner world of man, to the strength of his will, to the integrity of his faith, to the awakening of his conscience" [1, 19].

Thanks to the great independence, languages in Uzbekistan have reached a new stage of development, gained a dynamic character, and expanded the scope of application. We can see

this in the fact that our native language is facing the world, the world is facing our mother tongue, and the scope of linguistic research is expanding. As the first President has repeatedly said, learning foreign languages should not be at the expense of forgetting one's mother tongue. "As heirs of the priceless wealth passed down from our ancestors, we must constantly work to preserve, enrich and enhance the prestige of our native language. The expansion of the use of our native language, the creation of etymological and comparative dictionaries, the development of necessary terms and phrases, concepts and categories in such important areas as fundamental sciences, modern communication and information technologies, banking and financial system undoubtedly will serve the noble goals of understanding the national identity and the sense of homeland" [1, 87]. The study and interpretation of languages, especially, terms belonging to different languages is of particular importance.

The role of dictionaries in language learning, especially their level and scientific-practical value plays an important role. Therefore, if we look at the history of linguistics, we can be sure that in most cases it consists of the history of dictionaries. Therefore, the creation of dictionaries is one of the priorities of the state and specialists. It is known that a dictionary plays an important role in the spiritual and cultural life of people, because it reflects the knowledge and experience accumulated by mankind. Dictionaries also serve an informative, communicative and normative function. While its informative function informs people about the accumulated knowledge and experience, its communicative function informs students about a native language and foreign languages. Its normative (normative) function records the meaning and use of language units of language as a means of communication and helps to improve them.

There are different types of dictionaries. Its main type is a monolingual dictionary in which the meaning, usage, phonetic, grammatical, stylistic meanings of words are expressed. It is necessary to distinguish types of dictionaries. According to prof. O.S. Ahmanova, dictionaries are formed on the basis of the following features: 1) encyclopedic dictionaries according to the content; 2) a thesaurus according to the method of lexical selection (it reflects the whole lexicon of the language) and a dictionary reflecting specific, some thematic and stylistic elements. The latter includes dictionaries such as terminological, dialectal dictionary, slang, writer's language, neologism, archaism, acronym, nickname, and dictionary of foreign words; 3) a special dictionary that explains some aspects of words and the relationship between them according to the method of description. These include a dictionary of etymological, grammatical, orthographic, orthoepic, synonymous, antonymic, homonymous, paronymic phrases, a dictionary reflecting frequency, rhyme, and other units; 4) dictionary of units smaller than words (dictionary of stems and morphemes) and dictionaries of units larger than words according to the unit of lexicographic description (vocabulary, phraseology, quotation); 5) according to the placement of the vocabulary dictionaries are divided into idiographic, analogical (in which words are arranged not in alphabetical order, but according to the semantic relationship), inverse dictionaries. In the last type of dictionary (inverse) words are placed according to the last letters of the words; 6) a historical dictionary is compiled according to the period of use of words; 7) the dictionary, depending on the intended recipient, is divided into a dictionary of errors, a dictionary of difficulties, a dictionary of learning, etc.; 8) according to the number of languages (such dictionaries are also called educational dictionaries) are divided into multilingual and bilingual dictionaries. It should also be borne in mind that the later types of dictionary are divided into active vocabulary and passive vocabulary. In the active dictionary, the words of the

native language are given on the left, and in the passive dictionary on the right. The Uzbek-English dictionary is active, and the English-Uzbek dictionary is passive.

The practice of using signs in dictionaries is of great importance. In the process of conducting research on dictionaries we observed two types of using signs. In the first type there is a sign indicating the general name of science, the names of its branches are not indicated. For example, in Macmillan (Macmillan English Dictionary for advanced learners, 2006) only the sign **ling.** is given and no areas of linguistics are indicated. This situation definitely makes it difficult to use, so it is not easy to find the right term from it. In Oxford (Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary, New 7 th edition, 2006) the signs indicating both general science and its spheres are given separately. This is also impractical, because it gives rise to the notion that linguistics and its branches are synonymous. Therefore, in our opinion, the sign **ling.** Is not necessary. We observed the same case in Uzbek and Russian explanatory dictionaries.

The role of examples in explaining the essence of a dictionary is very important, since they substantiate the existence of a word or its meaning in a language, explain the meaning of a word in a text, show cases of the transition of a word from language to speech, from speech to language, determine methodological stylistics or neutrality. Examples can be in the form of a sentence, a phrase or a whole paragraph. Examples in dictionaries can be taken from a specific text, compiled by a lexicographer and in the form of a quotation [5, 463].

Prof. V.G.Gak also provided basic and additional valuable information about vocabulary in dictionaries, its etymology, grammatical description and compliance with the norms of speech. In his opinion, the solution of the following three tasks is important in the compilation of explanatory and partial translation dictionaries: a) the compatibility of synchrony and diachrony; b) compliance with language and speech requirements; c) adherence to the ratio of linguistic and extra linguistic information [5, 463]. This allows a dictionary to be perfect, to meet the requirements of the time, to be ideologically stable.

We will now try to address the issues of linguistic terminological dictionary and its structure. This type of dictionaries are divided into explanatory dictionaries which are a specific type of terminological dictionaries (Linguistic Terminological Dictionary) - dictionaries arranged in alphabetical or thematic order of terms, and thesaurus which records the semantic relationship between terms. Such a dictionary, according to N.V.Vasileva, is divided into general and private dictionaries. The General Terminology Dictionary covers as fully as possible all the terms of linguistics. This is an extensive type of dictionary. Special Linguistic Terminological Dictionaries are formed on the basis of a particular linguistics school or part of the science of language, and they occupy a leading position in linguistic lexicography. According to the level of information Linguistic Terminological Dictionaries are divided into interpretive, nomenclature dictionaries and glossary. The terms are not defined in nomenclature dictionaries.

Glossary dictionaries are also divided into two types: encyclopedic dictionaries and explanatory dictionaries [4, 461-462].

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