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## DICTIONARY STRUCTURE THEORY AND STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT

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**Annotatsiya** – Maqolada lug'atlarni tuzish nazariyasi va amaliyoti, dastlabki lug'atlar til haqidagi bilimlar tizimli xarakterga ega bo'lganligi, til faniga aylanishidan oldin ham tuzilganligi, lug'atshunosning vazifasi, umumiy foydalanishdagi barcha so'zlarga "to'g'ri" ma'no, imlo va stressni berish orqali tilni tuzatish va ushbu so'zlarni lug'atga kiritish bo'lanligi, chunki barcha foydali narsalar qabul qilinishi kerakligi haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** lug'atlarni tuzish nazariyasi va amaliyoti, lug'atshunos, imlo, ensiklopedik va filologik lug'at.

**Аннотация** - Теория и практика составления словарей в статье, тот факт, что исходные словари были систематизированы в своем знании языка, была создана еще до того, как это стало лингвистикой, задача лексикографа, «правильного» ко всем общеупотребительным словам. сказано, что есть необходимость исправить язык, придавая смысл, написание и ударение, и добавить эти слова в словарь, поскольку все полезные вещи должны быть приняты.

**Ключевые слова:** теория и практика составления словарей, лексикограф, орфография, энциклопедический и филологический словарь.

**Abstract** - The theory and practice of compiling dictionaries in the article, the fact that the original dictionaries were systematic in their knowledge of the language, was created even before it became a linguistics, the task of the lexicographer, "correct" to all common words it is given that there is a need to correct the language by giving meaning, spelling, and stress, and to add these words to the dictionary, for all useful things must be accepted.

**Key words:** theory and practice of compiling dictionaries, lexicographer, spelling, encyclopedic and philological dictionary.

**Introduction.** The modern lexicographer sees his role in describing vocabulary and its use. The lexicographer knows that his task is to record the language he observes, that constant change is a feature of any living organism, and that the living language, in particular, incorporates forms that arise as a result of misconceptions and associations. There are two types of dictionaries: encyclopedic and philological (linguistic). The first explains the facts (objects, events), provides information about various events: the Great Soviet Encyclopedia, Literary Encyclopedia, Children's Encyclopedia, political dictionary, philosophical dictionary. Second, the words are explained, their meanings are explained. Linguistic dictionaries, in turn, are divided into two types: bilingual (less multilingual), i.e. the translations we use when reading

a foreign language, when working with a text in a foreign language (Russian-English dictionary) (Polish-Russian dictionary, etc.) and monolingual. (Applied lexicography performs important functions for social learning, provides language learning, language description and normalization, interlingual communication, scientific study of language. Lexicography acceptable and representative of all knowledge of the language.

**Literature review.** Explanatory Dictionary. The most important type of monolingual dictionary is the annotated dictionary, which includes these words with an explanation of their meanings, grammatical and methodological features. A valuable lexicographic manual was published in 1863-1866. V. I. Dal's four-volume "Explanatory Dictionary of the Living Great Russian Language" (8th edition - 1981-1982). Based on folk speech, including general, dialectal, biblical vocabulary, Dal sought to reflect all the lexical richness of the Russian language (200,000 words and 30,000 proverbs and sayings). The weakness of Dal's work is his desire to prove the uselessness of many words derived from a foreign language, his attempt to include non-existent words as his peers, and his tendency to explain the meaning of many socio-political words was. The most important role in the history of lexicography was played by the four-volume "Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian language" edited by D. N. Ushakov, published in the Soviet period 1934-1940. The dictionary, which consists of 85,289 words, solves many questions on the normalization of the Russian language, the use of words, the formation and simplification of pronunciation. The dictionary is based on the vocabulary of works of art, journalism, scientific literature. On the basis of a dictionary edited by D. N. Ushakov, in 1949 S. I. Ozhegov created a one-volume dictionary of the Russian language containing more than 52,000 words. The dictionary has been reprinted several times, starting from the 9th edition under the editorship of N. Y. Shvedova. In 1989, the 21st edition of the dictionary was published, supplemented and revised (70,000 words).

**Analysis.** Phraseological dictionaries. The desire to collect and systematize phraseological units in the Russian language was reflected in the publication of a number of phraseological collections. The most complete (more than 4,000 phraseological units) is the "Phraseological Dictionary of the Russian Language" (4th edition - in 1986), published in 1967 under the editorship of A. I. Molotkov. Phraseologisms are given with possible variants of the components, meaning interpretation is given, forms of use in speech are indicated. Each meaning is illustrated with quotations from fiction and nonfiction. Etymological information is given in a number of cases. The most complete collection of these materials is the collection "Proverbs of the Russian People" (reprinted in 1957 and 1984) by V. I. Dal in 1862.

Dictionaries of synonyms, antonyms, homonyms, paronyms and new words. The first Russian dictionaries of synonyms were D.I. Fonvizin's (1783) "Experience of Russian States" containing 32 synonymous lines and P.F. Kalaidovich's (1818) "Experience of Russian Dictionary of Synonyms" containing 77 synonymous lines. In 1971, L. A. Vvedenskaya's first "Dictionary of Russian Antonyms" was published, which contains more than a thousand pairs of words (2nd edition, revised - in 1982) [1].

The "Dictionary of Russian Antonyms" was published in 1972 by N.P. Kolesnikov, edited by N.M. Shansky and consists of 1300 pairs of antonyms. In 1978, M. R. Lvov's "Dictionary of Russian Antonyms", edited by L. A. Novikov, was published, which contains about 2,000 antonymic pairs (4th edition, completed, - 1988). In 1981, the same author published the "Dictionary of School Russian Antonyms", which contains more than 500 dictionary entries. Akhmanova's "Dictionary of Russian homonyms" was published in our country (3rd edition - 1986). It provides a list of homonymous pairs in alphabetical order (groups of less than three or four words), grammatical information and stylistic notes, certificates of origin, if necessary. In 1976, N.P. Kolesnikov's "Dictionary of Russian homonyms" was published under the editorship of N.M. Shansky (the second revised edition in 1978, containing more than 3,500 cells) [2].

Colloquial dictionaries (lexical), grammatical dictionaries, and correctness dictionaries (difficulty). In 1978, N.P. Kolesnikov's non-decreasing dictionary containing about 1,800 non-decreasing names and other fixed words. A dictionary was published. In 1981, D. E. Rosenthal's dictionary-reference "Management in the Russian language" was published, which contains more than 2,100 entries (2nd edition - 1986). A "Dictionary of Grammar and Spelling" (1976) by A. V. Tekuchev and B. T. Panov was published specifically for school needs. The 2nd edition (revised and enlarged) under the title "School Grammar and Spelling Dictionary" was published in 1985. Several editions (6th edition - 1987) were published by D.E. Rosenthal and "Dictionary of Russian language difficulties". M.A. Telenkova contains about 30 thousand words related to normative and variable spelling, pronunciation, word usage, form formation, grammatical compatibility, methodological features [3].

Historical and etymological dictionaries. The main historical dictionary of the Russian language is Sreznevsky II (1890-1912), which contains many words and about 120 thousand copies from the monuments of Russian writing of the XI-XIV centuries. "Three-volume materials for the Old Russian Dictionary" created on the basis of written monuments. (last, reprinted, published in 1989). Currently, the "Dictionary of the Russian language of XI-XVII centuries" is being published. Issue 14 was issued in 1988 (before Persona). Beginning in 1984, the Dictionary of the 18th Century Russian began to be published. Edited by Y.S. Sorokin. To date, 5 issues have been prepared (1984, 1985, 1987, 1988 and 1989) [4].

**Discussion.** Derivatives, dialectal, frequency and inverse dictionaries. Two editions (1961 and 1964) include Z.A. Potikhi's "Dictionary of school word formation" (2nd edition edited by S. \ u200b \ u200bG. Barkhudarov). Containing 25,000 words. A variant of this type of dictionary is the reference of service morphemes of the same author "How words are made in Russian" (1974). He also compiled a textbook for students "School dictionary of word structure in Russian" (1987) [5]. In 1978, "Dictionary of school vocabulary of the Russian language" was published by A.N. Tikhonov. The words in it are placed in nests, preceded by the original (non-derivative) words of the various parts of speech. The words in the hive are arranged in the order determined by the step-by-step nature of Russian word formation (approximately 26,000 words). In 1985, the same author compiled the most

complete two-volume (approximately 145,000 words) "Dictionary of Word Formation." In 1986, "Dictionary of Russian Morphemes" by A. I. Kuznetsova and T. F. Efremova (about 52 thousand words) [6]. The first dialectal (regional) dictionaries of the Russian language began to be published in the mid-19th century. These are the "Regional Great Russian Dictionary Experience," which contains 18,011 words (1852), and "In addition to the experience of the great Russian dictionary of the region," 22,895 words (1858). Much work is being done to compile a "multi-volume dictionary of Russian folk dialects" containing about 150,000 unknown folk words in modern literary language (from 1965 to 1987 23 number of publications - to Ossetia) [7].

Spelling and orthoepic dictionaries. The first spelling dictionary was attached to the "Russian Spelling" by Y.K. Grot and was a "Reference Index" (1885) containing about 3,000 words. The main textbook is the academic "Russian Spelling Dictionary" edited by S. G. Barkhudarov, I. F. Protchenko, and L. I. Skvortsova (1st edition, edited by S. I. Ozhegov and A. B. Shapiro, containing 106,000 words, published in 1956. This year by simplifying the Russian spelling). The last 29th edition (1991) using electronic computers was revised and supplemented, and among the first editions of the orthoepic dictionary we have the pamphlet-dictionary "Helping the announcer" published in 1951 by K.I.Bylinsky [8]. Based on it, a "Dictionary of Stresses for Radio and Television Employees" was created (1960; compilers - F. L. Ageenko and M. V. Zarva). The last, 6th edition, containing nearly 75,000 words, was published in 1985 under the editorship of D.E. Rosenthal. In addition to common names in the dictionary, specific names (personal names and surnames, geographical names, names of media outlets, literary and musical works, etc.) are widely used. In 1955, the reference dictionary "Russian literary pronunciation and stress" R. Edited by I. Avanesov and S. I. Ozhegov, containing about 50,000 words, the second edition (1959) included about 52,000 words. "Pronunciation and stress information" is attached to the dictionary. In 1983, the "Orthoepic Dictionary of the Russian Language. Pronunciation, stress, grammatical forms" was published, edited by S.N. Borunova, V.L. Vorontsova, N.A. Eskova, R.I. Avanesov (5th edition - 1989). There are two additions to the dictionary: "Information on pronunciation and stress" and "Information on grammatical forms". The dictionary contains detailed systems of normative instructions, as well as prohibition labels [9].

Onomastic dictionaries (dictionaries of proper names). In 1966, N. A. Petrovsky's "Dictionary of Personal Names" was published, which contains about 2600 male and female names (3rd edition, 1984) - anthroponymic dictionary. In 1966, V.A. Nikonov's "Short toponymic dictionary" was published, which contains about 4,000 names of the largest geographical objects in the USSR and abroad. The dictionary gives the origin and history of toponyms. A specific combination of toponymic and word-formation dictionaries are the following publications: 1) Dictionary of names of residents of the RSFSR, containing about 6 thousand titles, edited by A.M. Babkin (1964), 2) about 10 thousand titles Dictionary of names of USSR residents, including titles, edited by A.M.Babkin and E.A.Levashov (1975) [10].

Dictionaries of Foreign Words. The first dictionary of foreign words was the handwritten "New Dictionary Vocabulary in Alphabetical Order" compiled in the early 18th century. All in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. published a number of dictionaries of foreign words and related terminological dictionaries. The most complete today is the "Dictionary of Foreign Words" edited by I.V. Lexin, F.N. Petrov (1941, 18th edition – 1989) and others. The dictionary gives a brief explanation of words and terms of foreign origin that occur in different styles, the origin of the word and, if necessary, ways of borrowing[11].

Dictionaries of the language of writers and dictionaries of epithets. The largest dictionary of the language of writers is the four-volume "Dictionary of the Pushkin language" (1956-1961, with additions to it), containing more than 21 thousand words. "New Materials for A. Pushkin's Dictionary" - 1982). Dictionaries of one work "Dictionary-reference" Bed of Igor's regiment "compiled by V. L. Vinogradova (No. 1, 1965, No. 6 - 1984);" Dictionary of M. Gorky's autobiographical trilogy "(compiled by AV Fedorov) and OI Fonyakova, 1974, 1986). The last dictionary contains specific names (personal names, geographical names, titles of literary works). The complete dictionary is "Dictionary of epithets of Russian literary language" by K.S. Gorbachyovich and E. P. Khablo (1979) The dictionary includes various epithets (common language, folk poetry, individual authorship) and there are terminological definitions[12].

Dictionaries of abbreviations and dictionaries of linguistic terms. The most complete dictionary of abbreviations in Russian, published in 4 editions. The second, edited by D. I. Alekseev (1984), contains about 17,700 abbreviations (abbreviations) of various types. As a guide for teachers, three editions of the School Glossary of Linguistic Terms have been published by D. E. Rosenthal and M. A. Telenkova (last, 1985, containing nearly 2,000 terms)[13].

**Conclusion.** Early dictionaries were systematic in their knowledge of language and were compiled even before it became a science of language. Thus, early lexicographers were not very many scholars, but assumptions and intuitions based on little information in the formation of definitions and the development of etymologies. Their installation was legal because a judgment had to be made once for each fact of use: such use was right or wrong.

The task of the lexicographer was to correct the language by giving all words in common use a "correct" meaning, spelling, and stress, and to include these words in the dictionary, for all useful things must be accepted. Even the most prominent of the ancient English lexicographers, Dr. Samuel Johnson, suggested "fixing" the English spelling (thereby correcting and approving it) and associating the following words with the following: shift "sheepskin", fun "fun", coaks "placenta" (words "low" or "obscene"), vibration "wiggle" ("low wild word"); risk "risk" ("unusual"). In the preface to the dictionary, Johnson states: "... every language has its own obscenities and absurdities, which must be corrected or assigned by a lexicographer" ( ).

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