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"LEXICOGRAPHY" AND DICTIONARY COMPILATION

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Abstract:

Background. This article examines lexicography - a separate science that includes theoretical lexicography with its own theory, and since there is a theory, then there is practice, that is, practical lexicography. Lexicographic research combines both theoretical and practical aspects. The creation of innovative models of theoretical linguistic conclusions for new practical lexicographic products is the main task of lexicographic research.

As a mirror reflecting the development of civilizations, the state and level of the people, relations in society, the development of scientifically progressive or orthodox thought, the dictionary covers a variety of fields of science and technology: from interpretation and semantic explanation of a word, to correct spelling and translation from one language to another.

Materials and methods. At this time, in all spheres of linguistics, in particular, actively developing lexicography, disputes are held on the topic of new and old methods of lexicographic "cultures". And this is natural. In the era of globalization and technological progress, new requirements are imposed on science and its industries, of course, when choosing a new method, approach, idea, it will be necessary to confirm its superiority and advantage over the previous ones, the practical result will be assessed in terms of efficiency and implementation in the linguistic society.

The above dictionaries are educational material or an object for studying theoretical lexicography as a science, and lexicography as a theory deals with theoretical issues of compiling a dictionary, the history of lexicography, a description of existing (created) dictionaries.

Results. The development of information and communication technologies of the XXI century, total globalization led to the creation of online dictionaries, which allowed the modern word to fully preserve its essence. Only online dictionaries keep up with the times and have the ability to track everything that happens in the language.

We all know that philology is inextricably linked with psychology, with such psychological categories as the perception of a word and its understanding. These categories also play an important role both in dictionaries and in the choice of words for dictionaries.

Conclusions. So, based on the above, it is necessary to distinguish between lexicography (theoretical lexicography) and dictionary compilation, (practical lexicography), and the lexicographer-scientist and compiler of the dictionary. In most cases, the lexicographer and dictionary compiler are rarely in the same person.

Introduction. In recent years, a large number of dictionaries of different structures and types have been created and published. Dictionaries are both the object of lexicography and the subject of its study. Various information can be found in the dictionary: from the scientific description of the language, its history, current state, explanation of borrowed, little-used and outdated words to systematization of knowledge, deep knowledge of reality, history and culture of the people speaking a particular language. Dictionaries that concentrate the lexical richness of the language in a relatively compact form accumulate the historical memory of the people - its bearer. [1]

Very often referring to dictionaries, the reader sets a specific goal for himself - whether the stress is correctly placed, whether the translation of a word is accurate, choose a synonym or antonym for a word, etc. Today, dictionaries and lexicography face great tasks that cover different areas of human activity: from translation and teaching of native and foreign languages, up to computer, information retrieval systems, without which it is difficult to imagine your life.

We all know and many lexicographers have dedicated their works to this, the first dictionaries appeared in the Sumerian civilization in the XXV century BC, in China in the XX century BC, in Ancient Egypt in the XVIII century BC, in the II-III centuries AD Yu. Pollux's "Onomasticon" and the Sanskrit dictionary "Amara-kosha" (which means "Amara's treasury") were created.

The word "lexicography" itself is not an ancient Greek word, although it consists of the ancient Greek roots lexico (adj. From lexis "word" and graph "to write"). In his work "Deux dialogues du nouveaux language François, Italianizé", 1578, Henri Estienne uses the French word lexicographie, which he meets for the first time in the Etymologicum Magnum - this is an unpublished work on lexicography of the XI-XII centuries AD in the form of lexikographos "writing a dictionary". [2]

The English word lexicography appeared in 1680, the German Lexikographie in 1698, and the French lexicographie in the world famous Encyclopédie in 1765. The word dictionary was first introduced by J. Garland Dictionarius in the XIII century. The first dictionary was published in 1538 by Sir Thomas Eliot - this is a Latin-English dictionary [3].

According to many scholars, English scientific lexicography began with Samuel Johnson's dictionary in 1755, French - with D. Diderot's Encyclopedia of 1765 and P. Larousse (Grand Dictionnaire universel du XlX -e siècle), German - from the German Dictionary of the Brothers Grimm 1852 (Grimm. Deutsches Wörterbuch).

Arabic lexicography originated long before the rise of Islam and is closely related to poetry. It can be conditionally divided into three periods:

1. the explanation of pre-Islamic poetry and interpretation of the suras of the Koran;

2. the emergence of small lexicographic essays, united by subject matter;

3. the creation of the dictionaries of general characteristics, starting with the dictionary of al-Khalil "Kitob al-'ayn" (VIII century).

Among the Eastern Slavic people, the first dictionaries were called lexicons, alphabets or interpretations - they were mainly collections of foreign and obsolete words. One of the first glossaries was the "Kormchey Book" (1282) - a translation dictionary, in which interpretations of 174 Old Russian, Greek and Old Slavonic words were given. In 1596, Lavrenty Zizaniy Tustanovsky compiled the first printed dictionary "Lexis, that is, the words are briefly collected from the Slovenian language", as an appendix to the "Slavic-Russian primer." Thus, we briefly defined the word dictionary and its origin. As indicated above is the object of study of lexicography.

Lexicography is a branch of linguistics, the science of creating, studying and using dictionaries (scientia lexico-graphica). The science that studies the semantic structure of a word, the features of words, their interpretation.

Since when did lexicography become "lexicography". In the "Encyclopedic Dictionary of Brockhaus and Efron" (1896), the article "lexicography" is not found, but we met the term "lexicology", as well as an article with the term "dictionary" in which the word lexicography occurs, as a synonym for the phrase "dictionary technique". In the "Dictionary of German language" by the Brothers Grimm, the very word dictionary is found. In the encyclopedic dictionary of the partnership "Brothers A. and I. Granat and Co" 1914 "Lexicography (Greek), scientific methods of processing the verbal material of the language for the compilation of the lexicon." [4] In the "Great Soviet Encyclopedia" (1938) in the article on the word "lexicography" is given: "Lexicography (Greek), work on compiling dictionaries." And only in 1953, in the second edition, we come across the article "Lexicography - a section of linguistics dealing with the practice and theory of compiling dictionaries"[5].

Lexicography is divided into theoretical and practical lexicography. Thus, in the first paragraph of chapter 1, we must clearly define such concepts as theoretical and practical lexicography, give them a precise definition and find out what is their difference.

Until the middle of the 20th century, lexicography was treated only as practical. X. Cazares in his book "Introduction to Modern Lexicography" (which has been translated into Russian) argues that lexicography is a technique and art of compiling dictionaries. [6] Compiling dictionaries is the oldest activity. These are, first of all, dictionaries, vocabulary, "Onomasticon" by Y. Pollux, Sanskrit dictionary "Amara-kosha" (which means "Amara's treasury"): one of the most ancient ideographic dictionaries of the II-III centuries AD translated glossaries, the first translation dictionaries - they all served as assistants in translating from one language into another and related to practical lexicography. For the first time, Academician L.V. Shcherba put forward a hypothesis about theoretical lexicography. In 1936, in the preface to the Russian-French dictionary, he wrote: "I consider it extremely wrong that the disdainful attitude of our qualified linguists to dictionary work, thanks to which almost none of them ever did it (in the old days, this was done for a paltry sum of money by casual amateurs who did not have absolutely no special training) and thanks to which she received such an absurd name "compilation" of dictionaries.

Indeed, our linguists, and even more so our "compilers" of dictionaries overlooked that this work should be of a scientific nature and in no way consist in a mechanical comparison of some ready-made elements" [7].

And only by the middle of the XX century. L.V. Shcherba's work "Experience of the General Theory of Lexicography" was published, which was "the only attempt to rise above the level of analytical commenting on already adopted or adopted specific lexicographic decisions and to look at lexicography as a separate scientific discipline" [8]. V.V. Morkovkin in the article "On the volume and content of the concept of" theoretical lexicography "as a starting point takes the well-known interpretation of the concept "theory of lexicography", "in accordance with which it includes the typology of dictionaries and the doctrine of the structure and elements of the dictionary "[9]. At the same time, he emphasizes that the most important task of the theory is to establish the essence and boundaries of the phenomenon, the consideration of which constitutes its content [10].

Theoretical lexicography studies dictionary entries in the context of the history of a country, its culture, the influence of some dictionaries on others. For lexicography, patterns in the development of literature, art, culture and science are of great importance, the principle of historicism, the principle of development must be taken into account [11]. The types of the dictionary, its classification, the object of description, the submission of linguistic units, the way of submission of the dictionary entry is one of the most important components of the dictionary, which form a typology of dictionaries based on interconnection and opposition to each other.

The types of dictionaries are divided into four types: linguistic, psychological, sociological and semiotic.

The theory of lexicography includes:

- the consideration of the volume, content and structure of the concept of lexicography;
- the study about genres and types of dictionaries;
- the study about the elements and parameters;
- the study about the basics of lexicographic design and the possibility of computerization;
- the study about familiar vocabulary materials;
- the study about planning and organizing vocabulary work;
- the development and formation of the rules of lexicography [12, p.7].

The main functions of dictionaries: educational, systematizing, reference, normative.

Any lexicographic work should include 7 principles:
- the relativity and focus on the addressee;
- the standardization;
- the economy;
- the simplicity;
- the completeness of the material;
- the principle of efficiency;
- the principle of semantic step-by-step description [13].

The need for dictionaries contributed to the emergence of a new educational lexicography, the foundations of this type of lexicography were reflected in the textbooks "Essays on Russian Lexicology and Educational Lexicography" [9] and "Foundations of the Theory of Educational Lexicography" [15].

Another section of theoretical lexicography that has been of a practical nature for a long time is bilingual translated lexicography or contrasting lexicography. The issues of the theory of compiling multilingual dictionaries were considered mainly within the framework of articles in collections on the problems of translation, as well as in prefaces to large translation dictionaries. Thus, the foreword by L.V. Shcherba to the Comprehensive Russian-French Dictionary has always been considered a generalization of the basic principles of compiling bilingual dictionaries. The first monographic edition of this direction was the textbook by V.P. Berkov "Bilingual Lexicography" [2].

Unlike theoretical lexicography, practical lexicography performs a number of functions:

- the description of the language vocabulary;
- the determination of the norms of the literary language;
- the ensuring interethnic communication;
- the scientific assessment of language vocabulary;
- the promotion of special language education [16].

If etymological, explanatory, idiomatic, translation dictionaries serve to explain the origin, interpretation of words and fixed expressions, then spelling dictionaries, spelling dictionaries, orthoepic indicate the correct spelling, pronunciation of words and their forms. The first dictionaries were created to explain the content of sources. Explaining the content happens in two ways:

- to explain outdated language units to the addressee, that is, to the native speaker;
- to explain the expression of one language to another, that is, to a representative of a native speaker of another language.

The first approach is lexicographic transformation, the second is lexicographic translation.

The practice of explaining obsolete language units to the addressee occurs in two cases:

When a word is phonetically out of date;

With the development of language and writing.

Materials and methods. The first dictionaries were universal in terms of their use and were purely contextual in their content, in other words, they did not have any specific social or professional specifics, but served only for translation and understanding of texts.

Based on the above, we came to the conclusion that Uzbek dictionary studying in the sense of "lexicography" is a relatively young science and has a very recent history. And the denotation of dictionary compilation is much older than the seme "compiling dictionaries." In particular, "Divan lugoti-t-turk" by Mahmud Kashgari is the beginning of Uzbek dictionary compilation, practical lexicography, not theoretical. In addition, it has become a universal tradition of the oldest dictionaries

such as: the dictionary of Mahmud Zamakhshari "Asosu-l-baloga", "Mukaddimatu-l-adab, the explanatory dictionary "Abushka" by an unknown author, "Badoye ul-lugat" by Tole Iman Hirawiya, "Muntahab-ul-lugat" by Muhammad Riz Khoksor, "Sangloh" by Mirzo Mehdihan, "Kelurnoma" by Muhammad Yakub Chingiyinta, "Lugati chigatoy va turki usmoniy" (Chigotoi-turkish dictionary) by Suleiman Bukhari, "Lugati isittaa-s-sina" (Six language dictionary) by Iskhak Ibrat is considered to be the originators of the Uzbek theoretical lexicography, which is considered a mistake.

For example, the National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan in the article "Lexicography" gives the following interpretation "… today there are many translation dictionaries comparing Uzbek with about 10 foreign languages, more than 100 terminological dictionaries in one, two and three languages have been created. For the first time in the history of the Uzbek people, in 1981, the dictionary "Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language" was created and published". The development of Uzbek lexicography of the 20th century was made by such scientists as: A. Zakhiry, A. Kadiry, E.D. Polivanov, A.K. Borovkov, V.V. Reshetov, S. Ibrohimov, Olim Usmon, Z. Marufov, Sh. Rakhmatullaev, N. Mamatov, A. Khozhiev, T. Alikulov and many others. After the republic gained independence, the Uzbek lexicography was given the task of creating encyclopedic and linguistic dictionaries that would meet the requirements of the new era, and this task is being fulfilled. [17] These tasks were most likely aimed at the development of practical lexicography-dictionary compilation, but not lexicography. In particular, the Uzbek lexicographers have the following tasks that can be performed directly in the process of creating dictionaries:

- the general typology of dictionaries and the development of new dictionaries;

- the creation of a general structure of dictionaries (selection of words, arrangement of words and dictionary entries, definition of homonymous, synonymous, polyfunctional and polysemantic units, inclusion of reference materials in the dictionary);

- creation of a special structure of dictionaries (i.e. development of each dictionary entry, grammatical and phonetic interpretation of a word, separation and classification of word meanings, types of illustrations as evidence, types of descriptions, sign systems, information on the etymology of a word).

The results of lexicographic research are used in practical lexicography. Accordingly, if lexicography is a research and descriptive theoretical stage, then dictionary compilation is a practical stage of applied content [18].

Lexicography and dictionary compilation are closely related to all branches of linguistics, especially lexicology. In this sense, these three sections represent three stages in the structure of the sciences:

- the fundamental area;

- the innovation sphere;

- the applied field.

Lexicology is a fundamental field that studies the nature and richness of the vocabulary of a language and serves as the basis for lexicographic research in this area [18]. Lexicographic research combines both theoretical and practical aspects.

The creation of innovative models of theoretical linguistic conclusions for new practical lexicographic products is the main task of lexicographic research.

So, based on the above, it is necessary to distinguish between lexicography (theoretical lexicography) and dictionary compilation, (practical lexicography), and the lexicographer-scientist and compiler of the dictionary. In most cases, the lexicographer and dictionary compiler are rarely in the same person. For example, the linguist A.K. Borovkov notes that he did not create a single dictionary, but is engaged in lexicography [20]. Moreover, if today we call the innumerable dictionaries on the bookshelves "dictionaries", then we can only call their "creators" the compilers of dictionaries. Currently, the main task of lexicographic research is the creation of innovative models of dictionaries for both lexicography and dictionary compilation.

In dictionary compilation and dictionaries, linguistic conclusions materialize and become reality. Abstract linguistic abstractions find a clear application for themselves.

Just as the dictionary compilation combines the consolidation of disciplines, so the true lexicographer will be professionally integrated. Indeed, in order to compile a simple terminological dictionary, he will have to combine and synthesize both linguistic and specialized knowledge in a particular field. In philology, many sections are interconnected, theory cannot coexist without practice, and lexicography absolutely cannot be separated from practice, even if there is a complete confusion of theory and practice, theory, passing through practice, crystallizes, finding new possibilities. The lexicographer, being in close proximity to his studied object than other linguists, cannot be far from theory [21].

If a new approach or a new method consists only of theory that is not applicable in practice, then the timely rejection of the innovation may serve more progress than the introduction of an inert new approach. The novelty of innovations and their application in science only because they are new indicates a lack of understanding of the essence of the true spiritual development of the nation. In a literal sense, true "innovation" is characterized by efficiency, convenience and validity. Proven scientific or practical novelty is compelling and reflects genuine attention and respect for the realities of the past [22].

These methodological foundations are directly related to the development and current state of Uzbek theoretical and practical lexicography, as well as the terms lexicography (dictionary compilation) and lexicography (lexicography) and lexicographer [23].

Results. Since development, change in language is an irrefutable fact, the dictionary is also a "temporary" phenomenon. It always fixes a language at a certain period of its development, be it a modern or a historical (etymological) dictionary.

The dictionary is usually created taking into account new needs, a new addressee, and current linguistic views. Thus, the lexicographical work is always relatively new. At the same time, the modernity of a dictionary work is in its own way anachronistic. Lexicographic fixation of linguistic innovations, as a rule, is late for the development of the language as a whole, for the movement of life, which is objective and logical from a philosophical point of view. "A dictionary is a snapshot of an eternally renewing and moving language" [24], "a dictionary is obliged to guess

behind a snapshot the constant movement of a living language" [25], "a dictionary is a continuous cycle of acquired and lost words"[26].

When creating any modern dictionary (reflecting the period being created), the concept of "modern" requires a definition. After all, there is no other level of language that would be as changeable as the lexical level of the language, reflecting the contradictions of stability and instability. In the dictionary of D.N. Ushakov, we read this interpretation:

СОВРЕМЕННЫЙ, современная, современное; современен, современна, современно и (простореч.) СОВРЕМЁННЫЙ, современная, современное; современён, современна, современно.

1. to someone. Pertaining to the same time, to the same era with someone else. Современные Пушнику поэты. Современная Гоголю критика.

2. only full forms. Pertaining to the time of existence of the one about whom the speech is concerned (book). Портрет Ломоносова, сделанный по современной гравюре.

3. Relating to the present time, to the present moment, to the present era, the present. Современная литература. Современная жизнь. (Романы), в которых отразился век и современный человек изображен довольно верно. Пушкин. Я постараюсь, дядюшка, приноровиться к современным понятиям. Гончаров. || Characterizing the present, current reality, characteristic of the present era. Записки современные решился я писать. Некрасов. Современный тип женщины. Современный быт.

4. Standing at the level of his century, not backward, meeting material needs, social, cultural needs of the present time [27].

In the dictionary Ozhegov S.I.

СОВРЕМЕННЫЙ, ая, ое; енен, енна.

1. full f., to whom. Belonging to the same time, to the same era with someone else. Современные Пушкину поэты.

2. full f. Present, present. Современная русская литература. Современное состояние науки.

3. Standing at the level of his age, not backward. Современная техника. Вполне с. человек. | сущ. современность, и, ж. (к 3 знач.) [28].

In the Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language Kuznetsov

СОВРЕМЕННЫЙ -ая, -ое; -менен, -менна, -менно.

1. Full only to whom; to what. Pertaining to the same time, to the same era with smb. С-ые мемуаристу события.

2. only full pertaining to the present time, to the present era. С-ая эпоха. С-ое общество. С-ая молодёжь. С-ые писатели, художники. С-ые нравы. С-ое состояние науки. С-ые методы лечения чего-л. С-ое производство, предприятие.

3. Standing at the level of his age, meeting the requirements of his time. С-ое оборудование. С-ое вооружение. Самая с-ая модель автомобиля. Тема доклада очень современна. Кто-л. старался казаться вполне современным. ◁ Современно, нареч. (3 зн.). Кто-л. мыслит вполне с. Она одевается очень с. Слова эти и сейчас звучат так же с., как и сто лет назад [29].

And let us turn to the dictionary edited by T.F. Efremova.

Stress: совреме́нный adj.

1) being in the same time, era as smb. Or anything

2) relating to the present time, to the present era.

transfer 1. Standing at the level of his age, meeting the requirements of his time.

2. Important for the present moment; topical, current [30].

Thus, based on the dictionaries, we conclude that the word "современный" itself in different periods had some discrepancies. Let's dwell on the dictionary of Efremova - important for the present moment; actual, topical, thus the word "современный" also means "the last point" and "the last cut". Although they are combined on the one hand, they are also contradictory on the other. For example, the word "современный" can refer to the present day, the present century and the present era, as we saw in the dictionaries of Ushakov and Ozhegov. In particular, to what extent does this relate to lexicography and how are dictionaries assessed from a modern point of view? The language is constantly replenished with new words, borrowing them, introducing them into everyday life, in the form of cripples.

In the dictionary of neologisms, we find the words *акциз, андеграунд*, *апгрейд*, *брифинг, визажист.* Until recently, we were not familiar with the words *вендинг, грумер, лешмейкер, коуч* [31], but with the development of science and technology, our language is enriched with new words, terms, and published dictionaries have limited capabilities based on a certain period of time. This means that the dictionary, the printed version, never exists without publication, at the same time, the publication itself makes the dictionary obsolete, since collecting information, translating it and typing it takes a certain amount of time, which leads to the "obsolescence" of the dictionary. Thus, the term "*современный*" applied to traditional printed dictionaries is usually relative. This quality is applied in accordance with its full essence before the publication of the dictionary and begins to depart from its essence after the completion of the publication process. After all, if new words and terms are constantly being introduced into the language, and the published dictionary has limited opportunities to "pursue" them! This means that just as a non-published dictionary never exists, publishing itself renders the dictionary obsolete. This suggests that the term "*современный*" as applied to traditional printed dictionaries is generally relative. This quality is applied in accordance with its full essence before the publication of the dictionary and begins to depart from its essence after the completion of the publication process. Therefore, E. Couceiro proposes to remove the word "*современный*" from the name of any newly published dictionary. The basis of E. Couceiro's concept was the following: language does not develop as a technique, an industry, not to mention literature, therefore it is wrong to use the word "*современный*" in modern literary combinations in relation to the linguistic dictionary. New words are based on old ones, there is continuity between them, a similar situation is not found either in technology or in literature [32]. Couceiro points out that when entering a new word into the dictionary, the linguist cuts it out of the language, from the flow of language, and as a result it loses the language and remains abstract, out of context, having its own definite meaning and connotation.

Are the new annotated translation dictionaries of the Uzbek-Russian and Russian-Uzbek languages up-to-date? To what extent do they reflect the concept of "современность"?

Applying the term "современность" to dictionaries, we mean the last segment at the moment and at this time, but by no means the last point in the development of the language. Consequently, returning to the very last moment in time, a time interval for the development of the language is formed. "The specificity of such concepts as modern and modern, in relation to the language as a whole, and especially in relation to lexicography, lies in the fact that such concepts are based both on the given time ("now") and on the close past time ("classics") [33].

We also gave one more phrase in the definition of "современность" - this is "the last cut".

Changes in language between "today" and "recent past" should not be understood only as the introduction of new words and the disappearance of old ones. Because this is due to the fact that in the "cross section" of this period, new semantic and stylistic colors appear in many words, and although the semantics of the word does not undergo qualitative changes, quantitatively significant changes can occur. According to V.V. Vinogradov: "... from Pushkin to the present day, several (at least three) lexical-stylistic systems and corresponding literary-linguistic norms have changed" [34]. Therefore, when defining the modernity of languages or showing the boundaries of "современность", it is also necessary to study the properties of words for the formation of compounds. So, one of the principles of "современность" is the grammatical principle. The grammatical principle is associated with updating the semantic and methodological capabilities of words. Renewal or obsolescence of the semantic and stylistic coloration of a word also changes the valency of the word.

As Jan Parandowski, Polish historian, scholar writer, author of the books "Alchemy of the Word", "Olympic Disc" points out: "Polish writers of the Romantic era distinguished the language of the 19th century, the beginning, middle, first, second half, as well as the end of the 19th century. Writers of the later period did not use the language of the early 19th century until the end of the century." [35].

According to B. Ananyev, the novelty of words in the dictionary should be determined by their understanding, not their perception. In psychology, perception is a partial knowledge of an object, understanding means its full coverage of its true meaning. [36] In order that words do not fall into the category of obsolete words or historicisms, they must be fully understood by a person. If once it was in a state of "full consciousness", today it may be in a state of complete misunderstanding, or it may be perceived without the sign of "modernity."

For example, the word *позор*

In Ushakov's dictionary.

Позор is a shameful, humiliating position that causes contempt. Не вынесла душа поэта // Позора мелочных обид. M.Yu. Lermontov, "Death of a Poet", 1837 Это было огромным ударом и величайшим позором для революционного правительства… N.N. Sukhanov, "Notes on the Revolution", Book 6, 1918-1921 (quotation from the National corpus of the Russian language).

outdated. view, spectacle Благодарю, что вновь чудес, красот позор //Открыл мне в жизни толь блаженной. G.R. Derzhavin, "Eugene", "Zvanskaya Life", 1807 (quotation from the National Corpus of the Russian Language, see References Величествен и грустен был позор // Пустынных вод, лесов, долин и гор. E.A Baratynsky, "The Last Death", 1827 (quotation from the National Corpus of the Russian Language) [37].

In his "Lexicological Notes" Vinogradov gives the following interpretation of the word *позор*.

Позор. [...] the understanding of a literary text also depends on a good knowledge of the vocabulary of the given writer himself. For example, in the language of Pushkin's early poems, the word *позор* is used in its old, Church Slavonic meaning: ` spectacle. " So, in the ode "Liberty" (1817):

Везде бичи, везде железы,

Законов гибельный **позор.**

(т. е. зрелище гибели, разорения законов).

В стихотворении «Деревня»(1819):

Друг человечества печально замечает

Везде невежества убийственный **позор.**

В поэме «Руслан и Людмила»:

Но между тем какой позор

Являет Киев осажденный?

Since the beginning of the 1920s, this archaic meaning of the word *позор* has died out in the Pushkin language. And from that time on, Pushkin uses the word *позор* in the modern sense: `` dishonor, shameful, despicable position. " For example, in the poem "Dagger" (1821):

Свободы тайный страж, карающий кинжал,

Последний судия **позора** и обиды.

In the poem «Наполеон» (1821):

И Франция, добыча славы,

Плененный устремила взор,

Забыв надежды величавы,

На свой блистательный **позор.**

In the poem «Недвижный страж дремал» (1823):

Таков он был, когда с победным договором

И с миром и с **позором**

Пред юным он царем в Тильзите предстоял.

In the poem «Цыганы»:

Что бросил я? Измен волненье,

Предрассуждений приговор,

Толпы безумное гоненье

Или блистательный **позор.**

In the poem «Дружба» (1825):

Что дружба? Легкий пыл похмелья,

Обиды вольный разговор,

Обмен тщеславия, безделья

Иль покровительства **позор**?
Ср. также:
И наконец на свой **позор**
Вперил он равнодушный взор.
(Из Ариостова «Orlando furioso», 1826)
Она забыла стыд и честь,
Она в объятиях злодея!
Какой позор! [38]

Thus, the study of the individual vocabulary of the Pushkin language establishes a chronological line beyond which the archaic, Slavic use of the word "*позор*", as a synonym for "позорище" (display), in the language of Pushkin does not cross. (Only in "An excerpt from literary chronicles" Pushkin uses the word - *позор* somewhat ambiguously: "all ingenuous slips of the tongue are brought to *позор*"). ... But in the broad mainstream of the history of the Russian language, this individual fact acquires deep interest and expressive force only against the background of the general picture of semantic changes in the word - a *позор* in Russian literary speech. Consequently, here, too, the true historical comprehension of the fact rests against the question of the historical dictionary of the Russian literary language. To create it, a semantic examination of literary sources is necessary; research is needed on the semantic history of individual words and expressions.

Or, let us take, for example, the Uzbek word оҳанрабо, which translates as a magnet, trans. - attraction. At this time, the word attraction has supplanted the semantic meaning of the word magnet, thus the perception of the word has become higher than its semantic meaning. For example, оҳанрабо наволар - no one will translate it as music - a magnet, but will translate it into attractive music. This indicates that the meaning of the word "оҳанрабо" in the meaning of "magnet" is outdated, and the meaning of "attraction" is modern.

Let us dwell on the semantic characteristics and features of the use of the word *наинки* (not only) in the Uzbek language:

НАИНКИ (not only, maybe it can't be, etc.)

1. Indicates suspicion, surprise, distrust, etc.; **нахотки** (not really possible). *Наинки фашист фақат душмангина бўлса, наинки унинг бутун қилиш-қилмишларини минг йиллардан бери одам боласига маълум бўлган "душман" калимаси ифода қила олса (Неужели фашист является врагом,неужели все его деяния на протяжении веков обозначено одним словом "Враг")(*А. Қаҳҳор, Олтин юлдуз). *Бу ёруғ дунёга нима учун келдик? Наинки муҳаббат, дўстлик, мурувват, одамгарчилик деган улуғ гапларни бозорга олиб чиқсалар, пучак пулга сотсалар!(Зачем мы живём на белом свете? Неужели мы продадим за грош такие чувства как любовь, доброта, милосердие, сострадание и всего, что ценно для людей!) (*Ҳамза, Бой ила хизматчи

2. **нафакат** - not only, and not only, etc. *Умиданинг ўзига ором олиш қачон насиб бўларкин? У ўша француздан ҳам аянчроқ ҳис қилади ўзини. Наинки вужуди, бутун ҳаёти, руҳи қийноқда (Когда же удастся отдохнуть Умиде? Чувствует себя намного хуже того француза. Не только её совесть, но и вся ее душа, и сердце страдает) (*А. Мухтор, Чинор). *Жимжитлик, кимсасизлик,*

*ярим ўлик табиат наинки инсон, жониворлар юрагига ҳам ваҳима соларди. (Тишина, одиночество и полумертвая природа пугали **не только** сердца людей и животных.) (Мирмуҳсин, Меъмор.)*

In the explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language, the words наинки (really) "нахотки" (not only) in the course of research are most often found in the works of Abdullah Kakhhor. Words meaning "нафақат" (and not only) are found in sources of a later period. *Наинки битта шу қизи деб умрини ўтказса, кўзимнинг оқу қораси деб авайласа.. ўстирса-ю, у юзига тик қараса.* **(Неужели он прожив ради своей дочери всю свою жизнь, оберегая её как зеницу ока ... воспитав ее , а она сможет нагло смотреть ему прямо в глаза)** *(Ў. Ҳошимов, Қалбингга қулоқ сол).*

Based on the analysis, we came to the conclusion that the word позор - dishonor, shameful, humiliating position and наинки - in the meaning of нахотки - are "современными".

Conclusions. 1. Lexicography is a separate science, which includes theoretical lexicography with its own theory, and since there is a theory, then there is practice, that is, practical lexicography. Lexicographic research combines both theoretical and practical aspects. The creation of innovative models of theoretical linguistic conclusions for new practical lexicographic products is the main task of lexicographic research.

2. The theory of lexicography includes: - consideration of the volume, content and structure of the concept of lexicography; teaching about genres and types of dictionaries; practical lexicography performs a number of functions: - description of language vocabulary; - ensuring interethnic communication; - scientific assessment of language vocabulary.

3. The explanation and demonstration - the basic principles of lexicography. Explanatory, etymological and translation dictionaries serve as explanations, and spelling and ideographic dictionaries are demonstrative.

4. The first dictionaries were created to explain the content of sources. Explaining the content happens in two ways:

- to explain outdated language units to the addressee, that is, to the native speaker;

- to explain the expression of one language to another, that is, to a representative of a native speaker of another language.

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