

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CREATING TERMINOLOGICAL DICTIONARIES

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ABSTRACT

Learning a foreign language is not an easy matter, so creating dictionaries is vitally important. The purpose of the article is to research for some principals of creating terminological dictionaries and its importance.

Keywords: terminology, terminological dictionaries, functional phenomena, extralinguistic correspondences.

INTRODUCTION

The problem of creating a reliable typology of special lexicon dictionaries has priority over the general problem of developing a methodology for the dictionaries, because the identification and comprehensive analysis of existing types of dictionaries will determine the general principles of their creation, uniform approaches to the description of special lexicon in the preparation of separate types of dictionaries, it is necessary to take into account the specific features of the implementation of these principles.

Creating a typology of dictionaries involves the separation of certain lexicographic features, parameters that serve as a basis for classification, description, evaluation and design. The selection of such parameters allows to formalize and somewhat simplify the technology of creating dictionaries, as well as to unify their composition tools. Such unification makes it easier for users to switch from one dictionary to another, it is one of the conditions for automating the process of preparation and publication of dictionaries, allows the author - scientist, specialist to facilitate the process of dictionary preparation and increase its quality.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Most of the parameters of dictionaries are traditionally found in general lexicography. Thus, L.V.Shcherba classifies dictionaries according to the following parameters: normality, completeness of the description of the dictionary of the language, the principle of presentation of words (by alphabet or ideology), the purpose of the dictionary (explanatory or translation dictionary), chronological orientation (historical or notarial dictionary). The author of the textbook on lexicography L.Zgusta, these parameters include orientation to a certain layer of the lexicon (dialect dictionaries, professional and slang dictionaries), orientation to certain sources (dictionaries of quotations and concordances), selection of descriptive units and level of description (abbreviations, idioms, proverbs and added language dictionaries, orthographic and orthoepic dictionaries, dictionary size, etc. Later, thematic orientation (network, sectoral and narrow-field dictionaries), orientation to specific authors, reference to specific groups of users, criteria for selecting descriptive units, as well as various parameters based on the structure and content of the dictionary article can be added to these.

Recently, there is a tendency to identify lexicographic parameters based on the information provided by dictionaries and to compile a list of such parameters. At the same time, in the general form, lexicographic parameter is understood as a method of lexicographic interpretation of one or another structural element or functional phenomena of the language and their extralinguistic correspondences. As an example, the following list of parameters compiled by B.Yu.Gorodetsky can be given:

1. formal or semantic nature of information about descriptive units;
2. selection of the aspect of the semantic inventory of the language (lexical-semantic or morphological-syntactic; paradigmatic or syntagmatic);
3. normative or descriptive nature of information;
4. chronological period of description;
5. choosing to describe the language as a whole or as separate subtiles (by social or territorial characteristics);
6. lexical coverage level;
7. grammatical information;
8. set of stylistic symbols;
9. type of interpretation (definitions);
10. encyclopedic information is included;
11. explained the level of motivation of the described unit;
12. degree of consideration of semantic relations between description units;
13. availability of information about the context of the description unit;
14. availability of information about the origin of the descriptive unit (or development history);
15. Quantitative description of descriptive units and their meanings;
16. order of units in the dictionary (formal or semantic principle);
17. availability of auxiliary indicators;
18. genetic comparison of descriptive units and their meanings with analogues in related languages;
19. availability of metalinguistic information (history of studying denotation, different interpretations);
20. typological comparison with analogues in unrelated languages.

A more detailed and complete list of dictionary parameters was developed by Yu.N.Karaulov in connection with solving the issue of automation of lexicographic work. This list includes 68 parameters. But perhaps the longest list of lexicographic data elements /168 positions/ includes the lexical data formation project used for data banks on computers, designed for exchange with informational and terminological lexicons on FOLIT-magnetic tapes. Of course, it is difficult to implement such a large number of parameters in one dictionary. But in general, a more complete inventory of possible lexicographic parameters is needed to evaluate and describe different vocabularies.

It seems that the parameters of special dictionaries can be considered, first of all, their compositional properties and the set of elements of dictionary information. In this study, dictionary composition means choosing the composition and location of the main and auxiliary parts of the dictionary, determining the location order of descriptive units, completing and formalizing dictionary articles, allowing the author of the dictionary to organize various

information about the special lexicon on the subject of the selected field based on his own idea. For ease of evaluation and description of vocabulary elements, they can be divided into two groups of parameters - macrocomposition group and microcomposition group. This division is based on the fact that the macrostructure and microstructure of the vocabulary are distinguished by experts.

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

The macrostructure includes issues of the general structure of the dictionary and determining the nature of presentation of a number of lexical units in the dictionary. Microstructure includes problems with the format of dictionary articles and the nature of its completion. A comparative analysis of about 200 English and 100 Russian terminological dictionaries shows that the correct assessment of the composition of the dictionary cannot be ensured without taking into account the determining factors that constitute the author's goal of the dictionary creator and act as initial, external parameters in relation to the real compositional parameters. Among the main parameters related to the author's purpose of the dictionary compiler, it is necessary to determine the special lexical layer that needs to be described - the subject direction of the dictionary (thematic, regional, time-related, etc.), the scope of use that determines the purpose of the dictionary (translation, textbook, information, information dictionaries), it is necessary to include the scope of future users - readers, the aspect and level of lexical description - descriptive, the descriptive direction of the dictionary, its task (inventory or normalization of special lexicon), the size of the dictionary and, finally, the principles of choosing the words defined in the dictionary.

It is recommended to include the following characteristics of the dictionary in the parameters of the macro composition: the principle of presenting words in the dictionary, the composition of the main parts of the dictionary, the presentation of terminological phrases and polysemous lexicon. Microcomposition parameters include indicators of selection, arrangement and formalization of lexicographic information elements included in the dictionary article in this study.

It is convenient to summarize these parameters into the following groups: registration parameters (information about registration, conditions for recording information about a specific lexical unit), formal (information about the characteristics of the material form of this lexical unit), etymological (descriptions about the stages of the term's emergence and development), attributive (information about attribution, the fact that this special lexical unit is included in a certain stylistic, thematic, territorial and other field of activity), interpretative (various interpretations, ways of interpreting the meaning of the term), associative (indicators of the relationship of this term with other terms based on various formal or semantic associations), pragmatic (indicators of the status of the term and the pragmatic features of its use in speech), illustrative (verbal description of the features of the use of the term or graphic representation tools) and, finally, microstructural parameters (indicators describing the structure of a dictionary article, the location of its individual elements, formal means of determining individual structural elements of an article).

CONCLUSION

The study of the relationship between the selected parameters in this work showed that some of them can influence others, for example, the topic direction and student selection, determine the approximate size of the vocabulary and its macro content, and affect the selection of microcomposition elements; the selection of the principle of placement of words determines the ways of expressing polysemous (homonymic) terms, word combinations, etc. in the dictionary. Therefore, a sequence of parameters can be chosen such that the previous parameter selection indicates the most successful selection of the remaining parameters. Due to the presence of a developed and ordered system of parameters, when designing a dictionary, it is necessary to select certain parameters that are most suitable for the type of dictionary being created, and using the optimal sequence of parameter selection facilitates the work of authors and allows them to organize their work. In this, reliable methods of self-control appear and the possibility of making wrong decisions is reduced, improving the quality of prepared dictionaries and facilitating the use of dictionaries, describing and evaluating their most important and necessary features, creating conditions for the author's conscious choice.

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