

## THE PRIORITY LEXICOGRAPHIC REQUIREMENTS FOR TERMINOGRAPHY

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### ABSTRACT

The objective of this article is to analyze the peculiarities of informative tasks of the educational dictionary which content consists of theoretical and practical aspects of describing the dictionary for educational purposes. In particular, we identify the main functions and top requirements for terminological dictionaries formulated by lexicographers and terminological minimum which are crucial for content to form a high-qualified specialists in their field of knowledge.

**Keywords:** Lexicography, terminography, educational dictionary, standardization, terminological minimums

### INTRODUCTION

The large-scale reforms, laws and decisions have been taken on the development of each area in our world which enhance their importance. These kinds of approaches have led to the rise of scientific research in the field of linguistics to a new level, showing that they are directly related to lexicographic research. Since the spirit of the times is more reflected in the lexis of linguistics, this situation in itself affects the creation of lexicographic resources. The contributions of our past and present famous linguists to lexicography are incomparable. On matters of lexicography the scientific works were explored by Abu Raikhan Beruni, Mahmoud Kashgari, Alisher Navoi, Robert Codery, John Ballokar, Henry Cockram, Edward Phillips, Noah Webster, Peter Mark Roje, Theo J.D. Bothma, Sven Tarp, M.W. Moiseyev, V. V. Dubichinsky, S.E. Normamatov, A. Nurmonov, Z. Teshaboeva, O. Akhmedov, Sh. N. Abdullaeva, Y. Hamrayeva and by many other scientists. The first stage of the formation and development of every modern field of science requires the formation of the lexicography of that field. This determines that the issues of lexicography of the period will be systematically covered and will be the object of research. The dictionary is a symbol of socio-political, spiritual-ethical, cultural and economic development of any country. The emergence of dictionary is associated with the emergence of the environment that defines it. More precisely, the development of lexicography shows the level of development in a certain period. Today, the main tasks facing lexicography include translation related to human practice, teaching native and foreign languages, and obtaining deep knowledge in all areas.

### MATERIAL AND METHODS

According to V. V. Dubichinsky, the main tasks of lexicographic works are: 1) scientific study and description of the language, understanding of its history, current state and development, 2) systematization of language knowledge, 3) standardization of the native language, setting the rules of oral and written speech, 4) explanation of learned, incomprehensible and obsolete words, 5) ensuring interlingual communication and translation practice, 6) teaching a foreign

language, deep knowledge of the history and culture of the target language. (Dubichinsky 1998:18) According to the theories of Theo J.D. Bothma and Sven Tarp, the main tasks are determined based on certain situations in which there is a need for information related to lexicography: 1) communicative situations in which the task of solving a communicative task may arise, 2) cognitive situations, in which there may be a need for knowledge, 3) operational situations, when instructions may be required to perform a physical or mental action, 4) interpretive situations, when it may be necessary to interpret and understand signs, signals, etc. (J.D. Bothma and Sven Tarp 2012)

## RESULTS

If we think about what makes users buy a dictionary edition, then you need to know that the priority requirements for a dictionary as a product are: a) the accuracy of the number of lexical units, the presence of definitions, illustrations; b) the amount and type of information contained in the dictionary (explanation, etymology of words, normative and other features, word formation possibilities, examples, diagrams, graphs, etc.); c) encyclopedic (availability of information); d) the appearance of the dictionary (design, size, that is, from a pocket version to a multi-volume academic edition). Scientists make the following requirements to the informative tasks of the educational dictionary: “1) homogeneity of lexical content; 2) completeness (from the point of view of informativeness certain lexemes should express the meaning of words); 3) uniformity of description (lexemes must be lexicographically detailed and uniformly prepared); 4) differentiation of semantic information; 5) reliability of information; 6) the benefits of fast and convenient word search. (Timofeyeva 2004) In recent years, educational lexicography has developed widely, its content consists of theoretical and practical aspects of describing the dictionary for educational purposes. Accordingly, country studies dictionaries, phraseological, ideographic, illustrative dictionaries are educational dictionaries. Terminography is one of the educational dictionary which is the science of the theory and practice of creating special terminological dictionaries. This discipline is complex, uniting terminology as a science of terms, and lexicography as the art of creating dictionaries.

## DISCUSSION

Terminography is one of the most important human activity in the field of terminology, whose tasks are systematization, arrangement and unification of scientific terminology. It should be distinguished:

- descriptive terminography, whose task is to develop precise, concise and simple interpretations of terms;
- prescriptive terminography, the purpose of which is an indication of which term should be used in a given situation of written and oral scientific communication.

Terminography is designed to perform three main functions: a) systematizing; b) referential; c) educational. Based on the stratification model of vocabulary, functionally related texts usually distinguish five layers differing in functional connection: a) commonly used vocabulary; b) general specialized non-terminological vocabulary; c) general specialized terminology; d) wide sphere terminology; e) terminology of particular areas (Morkovkin 1988:181). The most general requirements for terminological dictionaries formulated by S.V.

Grinev (Grinev1986:50): 1) adequate coverage of the special vocabulary of the chosen subject areas; 2) the availability of the necessary information about special lexicounits; 3) elimination of unnecessary information that increases the volume of the dictionary and making it difficult to find the right information; 4) unification of the composition and referential apparatus of the same type dictionaries to make it easier for users to move from one dictionary into another. The important problem for educational terminography is also the development of terminological minimums - functionally related lexical minimums that meaningfully reflect a certain fragment of the vocabulary associated with a particular sublanguage. According to V. V. Dubichinsky, the criteria for including a term in the terminological minimum are, first of all: 1) the frequency of use of this term in texts in the specialty; 2) its value for this terminological system; 3) the relevance of the term in certain contexts of a given sublanguage. The terminological minimum, in a certain sense, sets not only the language (terminological) material of education, but also the content of education in terms of a complete (within minimal limits) set of speech means necessary to form a potential vocabulary of a specialist in the analyzed field of knowledge.

### CONCLUSION

The main tasks and priority requirements of designing terminography and teaching the scientific style of speech involves the inclusion of vocabulary materials with a specific professional orientation in the program. When teaching the language of any specialty, it is necessary, first of all, to comply with the requirements of strict standardization, unification and minimization of terminological vocabulary. Mastering the terminological minimum is necessary for the student as a comprehension of the systemic foundations of the terminology of the specialty being studied.

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