



LEXICOGRAPHIC GLOSSARY OF LINGUISTIC TERMS IN ISOCHLI DICTIONARIES OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

A dictionary is a collection of terms that has been compiled and organized for a specific purpose. Lexicography (Greek lexicon - dictionary and grapho - write) is the study of the theoretical and practical concepts of lexicography. Lexicographers are professionals who create dictionaries. Lexicography's responsibilities include organizing lexicographers' work, creating card files that serve as the foundation for dictionary compilation, systematizing and maintaining them, and developing the principles and methods of dictionary compilation. In this article, thoughts and comments are made about the lexicographic analysis of linguistic terms in English and Uzbek annotated dictionaries.

KEY WORDS

lexicography, English language, Uzbek language, dictionary, linguistics, terms, annotated dictionaries, formation, development, words, word units, semantic structure, lexicographer.

INTRODUCTION

A dictionary is a treasure trove of words, and using it properly and for the right reasons is crucial to developing one's vocabulary, learning new words, and being able to communicate ideas clearly and fluently. The three areas we have chosen to solve difficulties in represent the ways to acquiring Uzbek and English vocabulary from the second half of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century. If the dictionaries are somewhat conservative, they define their own merits and demerits. Because, as Galperin writes, "lexicography must include everything that lives in a language that has not lost its power, value and ability to be used in speech, as well as a recently born, vital and stable lib can reflect all the new things that come out".

A field of linguistics called lexicography, which also investigates the semantics of words, their qualities, and their interpretation, deals with the creation and study of dictionaries. The study and practice of making dictionaries is known as lexicography. Before the knowledge of language took on a systematic nature and developed into a science of language, the earliest dictionaries were created. Thus, the first lexicographers were not scholars, but practitioners of a type of art or craft based on meager materials, guesswork, and intuition in formulating definitions and developing etymology. Their regulation was legislation, a judgment had to be made once and for all on each fact of use: whether such use was right or wrong.

The lexicographer's role was to "correct" the language by giving all commonly used terms the "correct" definition, spelling, and accent, and to add these words to the dictionary as all useful things ought to be. The dictionary is the most significant tool for scientific study since lexicography is the sum of all a word's constituent parts, making it more than just a special and essential linguistic tool.

Functions of lexicography:

1. Graphic fixation of the vocabulary of the language,
2. Description and normalization of language,
3. Interlingual communication,
4. Learning vocabulary scientifically.

Applied lexicography is the oldest human activity. If we turn to the Sumerian culture, we see that at that time people tried to explain incomprehensible words and compiled dictionaries, which they called lexicons or lexicons. The appearance of dictionaries in the form we are used to seeing, that is, the period called "the first dictionary period" corresponds to the 16th century. Since then, many different dictionaries have been created. Practical lexicography fulfills socially important tasks that provide language teaching, language description and standardization, interlingual communication, scientific study of language. Lexicography seeks to find the most appropriate and perceptually acceptable ways of expressing the entire body of knowledge about the language in the dictionary.

Practical lexicography has amassed a plethora of knowledge regarding the lexicographic description of the language by the turn of the 20th century. Since the middle of our century, this experience has been described and generalized, and these generalizations have led to the development of the theory of lexicology, which is defined as the creation of dictionaries and other dictionary-type works and "gives a holistic view of all matters related to knowledge organized according to a purpose" today.

Theoretical lexicography is related to the development of the macrostructure of the dictionary (choice of vocabulary content, selection of vocabulary size and nature, principles of material placement) and vocabulary microstructure (vocabulary content, types of dictionary definitions, correlation). Covers a complex of problems. information about various types of words, types of illustrations in the language, etc.), creating a typology of dictionaries, with the history of lexicography. The theory of lexicography includes:

- ★ review the scope, content and structure of the concept of lexicography;
- ★ the doctrine of genres and types of dictionaries;
- ★ the doctrine of elements and parameters; teaching about the basics of lexicographic construction and the possibilities of computerization;
- ★ teaching about familiar vocabulary material;
- ★ teaching about planning and organization of vocabulary work;
- ★ development and formulation of lexicographical rules.

The universal principles and tasks of dictionaries have been formulated today. The main tasks of dictionaries are:

- ★ educational;
- ★ systematization;
- ★ reference;
- ★ normative.

An informational tool that directs and clarifies the translator's work is a dictionary. It is a dictionary with words (or morphemes, phrases, idioms.) listed in a specific order. Varied kinds of dictionaries

provide varied information regarding the units described, their translation into other languages, or the meaning of the terms defined by them.

The typology of dictionaries is not limited to general and specific dictionaries. Unlike annotated dictionaries, where dictionary entries are arranged alphabetically by head word, in thesaurus dictionaries (otherwise known as ideographic dictionaries), the dictionary is organized according to thematic principle. The term "thesaurus" has two more meanings. One of them is a very complete, most complete dictionary; the latter does not apply to lexicography, but to general linguistics, as well as to the theory of cognition and the theory of communication: the thesaurus is the entire set of knowledge available to a person.

The terms in theme dictionaries are organized according to how broadly they describe the phenomena of reality on particular subjects. The thematic approach to dictionary construction makes it possible to quickly locate a word and rapidly expand your knowledge a brief period. A unique method for creating dictionaries is the ideographic principle. Based on this theory, dictionaries organize the lexical-semantic data in a specific, logical-systematic manner rather than merely absorbing the language's synonymous sources. In an ideographic dictionary, words are divided into certain groups and arranged according to the nature of the subject. In a broad sense, they can be interpreted as a description of the system of knowledge about reality possessed by an individual information carrier or a group of carriers.

The new annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language, published in a new edition by the Institute of Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" is 5 volumes and contains more than 80,000 words. and contains the phrase. This explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language aims to collect and describe not the entire vocabulary of the Uzbek language in a broad chronological framework, but the vocabulary of the modern Uzbek language that is widely used. ate. Because in the second half of the 20th century, especially in the following year, the Uzbek language was enriched with new words, word forms and means of expression, and at the same time, it changed a lot in terms of quality.

The dictionary's primary responsibility is to compile and characterize the vocabulary used in the contemporary Uzbek literary language, as well as to establish and maintain its rules. Additionally, it promotes the growth of speech culture. Any hard dictionary is built on a database of examples, enabling lexicographers to ascertain the usage, spelling, and meaning of any word, particularly new terms and new meanings that are incorporated into well-known words. allows. Such a card file is an updated collection of cards collected by a specially trained team of readers who regularly review current newspapers, magazines, scientific and technical periodicals, modern books of any genre, catalogs and other printed materials.

A useful dictionary is the Lexicon-dictionary. Lexicography, often known as lexicography, is currently the most popular linguistics field. This is due to the creation of a little "Explanatory dictionary" for each nation, which explains every word used and in use inside its borders. We specifically require "monolingual, bilingual, and multilingual dictionaries" when learning new languages.

In conclusion, the "Annotated dictionary of linguistic terms" by Orjogef states that it is a compilation of words in dictionary-alphabetical order, their definitions, and their translations into other languages. Ideographic dictionaries for any language reflect that language's nationality, distinctiveness, and

cultural qualities. Ideographic vocabularies are collections of linguistic symbols that represent concrete or abstract ideas. Semantic closeness is the foundation for Uzbek ideographic dictionaries. At Brown University in Pennsylvania, the United States, the corpus was created and developed. And in the science of lexicography, this is very important, that is, in lexicography, it is the same term for large vocabularies. Mahmud Koshgari, who created lexicography, "Devonu Lug'ati-at Turk" is based on lexicology. The science of Uzbek linguistics begins with Mahmud Koshgari's work "Devonu lug'ati-at Turk".

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