

Theoretical and Practical Basics of Creating Modern Electronic Dictionaries

Sadikova Sevinch Aliyevna

PhD, Senior teacher at the department foreign language and literature of the faculty of Foreign
philology of National university of Uzbekistan

Dictionary reviewing is an integral part of the lexicographic universe. However, lexicographers have called for generally applicable principles embracing both printed and electronic dictionaries. I propose that scholarly reviews contain information that is useful to their intended audiences and a set of principles that are generally applicable to achieve this goal. I suggest that reviewers may write useful reviews by treating the dictionary as an object of analysis and examination. I further propose that the lexicographic, factual and linguistic approaches should be combined with the three significant features of dictionaries: lexicographic functions, data and structures. Finally, I argue that a review should give a true and fair view of the dictionary, and this will strengthen the role of dictionary reviews in the scholarly discourse community.

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from the scientific description of the language, its history, current state, explanation of borrowed, little-used and outdated words to systematization of knowledge, deep knowledge of reality, history and culture of the people speaking a particular language.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 "Amarakosha" (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 LatinEnglish 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 XIX -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 "Amarakosha" (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.

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.

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 same "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-ladab, the explanatory dictionary "Abushka" by an unknown author, "Badoye ullugat" by Toile Iman Hirawiya, "Muntahab-ul-lugat" by Muhammad Riz Khoksor, "Sangloh" by Mirzo Mehdiyan, "Kelurnoma" by Muhammad Yakub Chingiyinta, "Lugati chigatoy va turki usmoniy" (Chigotai-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].

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].

REFERENCES

1. Martinyuk A.Ya. Russkaya leksikografiya: traditsii i perspektivi / Martinyuk A.Ya. // Kultura narodov Prichernomorya. - 2004. - № 49, T.1. - S. 180-182.
2. Dubichinskiy V.V. Teoriticheskaya i prakticheskaya leksikografiya. Wiener slawistischer almanach sonderband 45. Wien - Charkov., 1998. S. 14.
3. Singh R.A. An Introduction to Lexicography Î Mysore, 1982. 1982, s. 4.
4. Entsiklopedicheskiy slovar tovarishstva «Bratov A. i I. Granat i K0. - M.: Izd. tov. A. Granat i K°, 1914. T.-26- 338 c. // <<https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki>>.
5. BSE, 3e izd. 1973, t. 14.

6. Kasares X. Vvedenie v sovremennuyu leksikografiyu. (perevod s isp. N.D. Arutyunovoy red, predislovie i prim. G.V. Stepanova). - M.: Izd-vo inostrannoy lit-ri, 1958.- S. 354.
7. Sherba L.V. Predislovie k Bolshomu russko-frantsuzskomu slovaryu // Yazikovaya sistema i rechevaya deyatelnost. - M.: Nauka, 1974. - S. 304-312
8. Morkovkin V.V. Uchebnaya leksikografiya kak osobaya lingvometodicheskaya distsiplina. 1987, S. 30.
9. Morkovkin V.V. Ob ob'eme i sodержanii ponyatiya «teoreticheskaya leksikografiya» . Voprosi yazykoznaniya, 1987, Tom 6. - S.33.
10. Morkovkin V.V. Ob ob'eme i sodержanii ponyatiya «teoreticheskaya leksikografiya» . Voprosi yazykoznaniya, 1987, Tom 6. - S.34.
11. Problemi uchebnoy leksikografii i obucheniya leksike: Sbornik statey / Pod red. Denisova P.N. i Morkovkina V.V. - M.: Russkiy yazyk, 1978.
12. Morkovkin V.V. Osnovi teorii uchebnoy leksikografii: Dissertatsiya na soiskanie uchenoy stepeni doktora filologicheskix nauk. - M., 1990.
13. Denisov P.N. Leksika russkogo yazyka i printsipi yee opisaniya. - M.: Russkiy yazyk, 1980.
14. Denisov P.N. Ocherki po russkoy leksikologii v uchebnoy leksikografii. - M.: MGU, 1974.
15. Morkovkin V.V. Osnovi teorii uchebnoy leksikografii: Dissertatsiya na soiskanie uchenoy stepeni doktora filologicheskix nauk. - M., 1990.
16. Sherba L.V. Opit obshey teorii leksikografii // V yego kn.: Yazikovaya sistema i rechevaya deyatelnost. -L., 1974
17. O'zME
18. Yuldashev A.A. Printsipi sostavleniya tyurksko-russkix slovarey. - M., 1972.
19. Ojegov S.I. Leksikologiya, Leksikografiya. Kultura rechi. - M., 1974.
20. Borovkov A.K. Nazvaniya rasteniy po Buxarskomu spisku —Mukaddimat-al-adab // Tyurkskaya leksikologiya i leksikografiya. - M.: Nauka, 1971. - S. 96.