

In Exercise 1, students are asked to translate the text, correctly interpreting the meaning of the idioms included in it, by searching for analogs in Russian. By performing the exercise below, students are introduced to a new list of idiomatic expressions for the first time, so it is important to make sure that the idioms are translated correctly. After the assignment is completed and verified, it is rational to instruct students to give several oral examples using new idioms to consolidate the material.

Exercise 1

Translate the text and find Russian equivalents.

In the lap of the gods

After the accident, James looked as white as a sheet. Everybody was totally in the dark about what was going on. He was nearly hit by the bicycle. He thanked his lucky stars that, in the twinkling of an eye, the driver hit the brakes. The man appeared to be a big noise for whom James worked. Mr. James always seemed to land on his feet, so he promised to promote him to a higher position. When James came to his senses, he pulled himself together, saying that in his heart of hearts he had been dreaming of this position for all his life and promised to work by sweat of his brow.

The complex also provides other exercises (for example, composing dialogues and situations and commenting on statements using specific idioms). Such exercises show high results in students mastering idiomatic expressions with their regular use, as well as the periodic return and revision of already learned idioms.

Programs in the discipline "Foreign (English) language" should, in the part where the study of lexical minima is prescribed, provide for both the selection and the study of this lexical material. This approach is especially effective if idioms in all aspects are studied systematically and their minimum is also highlighted, followed by mandatory assimilation in the specified course.

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TYPES OF ENGLISH DICTIONARIES

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Dictionaries are limited in their purpose and scope. The first relevant distinction is between a general and a special (specialized) dictionary. The general dictionary comes closer to the ideal dictionary (the one that represents the whole lexicon). The data that it is based on commonly take the form of a general purpose - corpus. Its most general functions are the following:

- The dictionary provides information on parts and aspects of the lexicon of one language.

This is a monolingual dictionary.

- The dictionary provides help in translating between languages. This is a bilingual dictionary.

•The dictionary deals with translating more than two languages. This is a multilingual dictionary.

General dictionaries contain multi-aspect word description (e.g. explanatory dictionaries), represent the vocabulary as a whole with a degree of completeness depending upon the scope and

bulk of the dictionary, frequency dictionaries, i.e. lists of words, each of which is followed by a record of its frequency of occurrence in one or several sets of reading matter (M. West's General Service List), a rhyming dictionary is also a general dictionary (McGill English Dictionary of Rhyme with Verse Perfect).

Special dictionaries reveal only some aspects of words or relations between them (e.g. etymological, word-building, orthographical etc.), cover only a certain specific part of the vocabulary, for example, terminological dictionaries, phraseological dictionaries, dictionaries of slang, dictionaries of synonyms, antonyms, homonyms, etc. Special dictionaries may be further subdivided depending on whether:

- the words are chosen according to the sphere of human activity in which they are used (**technical** dictionaries),

- the type of the units themselves (e. g. **phraseological** dictionaries)
- the relationships existing between them (e. g. dictionaries of **synonyms**)
- the words are chosen according to the sphere of human activity in which

they are used highly specialized dictionaries of limited scope which may appeal to a particular kind of reader. They register and explain technical terms for various branches of knowledge, art and trade (linguistic, medical, technical, economical terms, etc.)

- the type of the units themselves (e. g. **phraseological** dictionaries). The second subgroup deals with specific language units, i.e. with phraseology, abbreviations, neologisms, borrowings, surnames, toponyms, proverbs and sayings, etc.

- the relationships existing between them. The third subgroup contains a formidable array of synonymic dictionaries, dictionaries of antonyms etc. [1:120]. According to time, dictionary is divided into two: diachronic and synchronic (descriptive). The diachronic dictionaries reflect the development of the English vocabulary by recording the history of form and meaning for every word registered [2:53].

OED "The Oxford English Dictionary". NED "The New English Dictionary on Historical Principles". SOD "The Shorter Oxford Dictionary on Historical Principles". The synchronic or descriptive dictionaries of current English concerned with present day meaning and usage of words. For example: COD (the Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English); Webster dictionaries;

Collins COBUILD English Language Dictionary.

Both monolingual and bilingual dictionaries may be specifically designed for language learners, serving in first and second language learning and teaching; or they may be non-specific as to such goals. Like a grammar, a dictionary may try to represent the norm of a language. It may then fulfill a function in language

standardization and language policy. It may also help consolidate the cultural unity of a community.

Encyclopaedic and Linguistic Dictionaries. We start with the degree of the inclusion of lexical (i.e. linguistic) and non-lexical (i.e. encyclopaedic) information in the dictionary as also the treatment of each individual item in it. The lexical or linguistic information pertains to linguistic characteristics of the lexical unit viz., pronunciation, definition, etymology, grammatical category, etc. The encyclopaedic information has the following features:

1. the inclusion of names of persons, places and literary works;
2. coverage of all branches of human knowledge;
3. extensive treatment of facts.

The dictionaries, giving information of the former type, are called linguistic or general dictionaries and those giving information of the latter type, the encyclopaedic dictionaries.

The encyclopaedic dictionary is a combination of an encyclopaedia and a linguistic dictionary. It also includes items that are generally characteristic of an encyclopaedia in addition to the items of a linguistic dictionary. In the amount of the information and the manner of its presentation, again, it combines the features of both. As a matter of fact, there can be no division like a linguistic dictionary and non-linguistic dictionary equating the latter with encyclopaedic dictionary. As already stated any

dictionary combines the features of both. The bigger dictionaries like The Century Dictionary and The Oxford English Dictionary are encyclopaedic but all of them are linguistic dictionaries.

The linguistic dictionary deals with only the lexical stock i.e. words as speech material and may be roughly called 'word book'. The linguistic dictionary usually attains the status of the encyclopaedic dictionary in different ways, given below:

1. When a linguistic definition becomes inadequate to describe the lexical item, especially when it is a culture bound word, the lexicographer has to include encyclopaedic information.

2. In the definition of a certain words the encyclopaedic definition determines the underlying concept.

3. When we give different meanings of a polysemous word and mark them with labels, we give a hint that the meaning belongs to a particular branch of human knowledge like botany, astronomy, medicine etc., impliedly indicating the encyclopaedic information there.

The diachronic or historical dictionary has a special class in it which can be called etymological. Although its focus is also to present the history of a lexical unit, its form and purpose are totally different from historical dictionary and it has a limited readership. Its word list is different from the general dictionaries, even from the historical dictionary and in this regard it comes under special type of dictionaries, described later.

The historical dictionary is concerned with a systematic study of changes affecting a lexical unit during its life i.e. within a period from which there is evidence, e.g. in OED from the days of King Alfred to the present time [3:109].

For selecting words for the dictionary, two considerations govern the decision of the lexicographer: 1) time and 2) the subject or theme. First, certain broad classifications can be made of the entire period. This classification is based on some criterion like some landmark in the history of the development of the language e.g. some outstanding author or some notable literary or other event.

The etymological dictionary, as stated earlier, traces the present word to its oldest form and gives the parent form. The origin of the words of this language is

traced back to the proto language. In this process cognate forms from related languages are cited. Since the help of comparative method is taken by giving cognate words such dictionaries develop into comparative dictionaries.

In the dictionary which has many languages as its focus the entry word is given in the proto language. The developed forms in different languages are given in the description part of the entry.

For borrowings in the language, the etymological dictionary gives the immediate source of the borrowing, its original meaning and forms in cognate languages. If the borrowing is through some other language, the name of the intermediate language and the form therein are also given [2:60].

The dictionary of borrowed or foreign word in a language can be included in the class of etymological dictionary, because by giving the origin of these words the dictionary provides clue to the etymology of these words.

The synchronic dictionaries are generally grouped into two classes, general and special. General dictionaries contain those words of the language which are of general use representing various spheres of life and presenting a complete picture of the general language. They are meant for the general user of the language. Special dictionaries either cover a specific part of the vocabulary or are prepared with some definite purpose.

The special dictionaries may be classed into the following groups on the basis of the nature of their word lists [4; 88]:

1. Their covering special geographical regions, social dialects or special spheres of human activity,

2. Their formal shape,

3. Their semantic aspect and their relational value in the lexical stock of the language,

4. Their collocational value,

5. Special language units and others.

The first group includes the dictionaries of the following:

- a) Dialects,

b) Technical terms – glossaries, c) Special professions, arts and crafts etc., d) Slangs, jargons and argot etc.

Dialect dictionaries: dialect dictionaries present all the characteristic of a general dictionary in their description of the lexical units. But they deal with the word stock of a particular geographical region or social group.

The dictionary of technical terms deals with technical terms in a language. Terminology is a major and vital part of the vocabulary of any language. These dictionaries are generally prepared by special bodies and commissions formed specially for the purpose. They contain either terms peculiar to a particular subject field or general words with special meanings for special fields.

Special linguistic dictionaries classified on the basis of the formal aspects of the lexical units are of the following types [5:29]:

- a) Spelling or orthographical dictionaries,
- b) Pronouncing dictionaries,
- c) Word formation dictionaries (including dictionaries of roots, verbs etc.),
- d) Dictionaries of homonyms,
- e) Dictionaries of paronyms,
- f) Grammatical dictionaries,
- g) Reverse dictionaries,
- h) Dictionaries of abbreviations, acronyms etc.

Spelling or orthographical dictionaries give spelling of words with their phonetic variants.

Pronouncing dictionaries record contemporary pronunciation. They are also normative and are referred to for correct pronunciation.

Word formation or derivational dictionaries give different word forming elements viz., prefixes, suffixes etc. some of the learner's dictionaries attain the nature of word formation dictionaries is so far as they give lists of prefixes and suffixes.

Dictionaries of homonyms present the homonyms of a language. Some of them give illustrative examples.

Dictionaries of paronyms give paronyms in the language.

Grammatical dictionaries are prepared to serve as guide or help book for the understanding of (correct) grammatical system of the language.

In Reverse dictionaries the entry words are arranged in the alphabetical order of their final letters.

Dictionaries of abbreviations and acronyms: they present the abbreviations and acronyms commonly used in a language. Many dictionaries give list of common abbreviations as appendices.

The dictionaries classified on the basis of their semantic aspect and their relational value in the lexical stock of the language are the following [6; 109]:

- a) Dictionary of synonyms, b) Dictionary of antonyms, c) Ideographical or ideological dictionary, d) Dictionary of frequency counts.

The Ideographical or ideological also called systematic dictionaries present words which are semantically related. They are grouped according to concept words or content words. "Lexical items in Ideographical Dictionaries are grouped into families where each one of them stands for one particular psychological dimension". [7; 155] Dictionaries of synonyms are in one sense one of the subtypes of Ideographical Dictionaries.

Special dictionaries classified on the basis of their collocational value are the following: [8; 98]

- a) Dictionaries of collocations: these dictionaries give usual collocations of the lexical units. They give list of all the words that can be collocated with the head word. But such dictionaries are usually limited in their scope and present only words of a few grammatical categories viz. nouns, verbs and adjectives etc. They are useful for language teaching.

- b) Dictionaries of Usages: these dictionaries generally aim at providing guidelines for the correct and standard use of words and are normative in character. Dictionaries of special lexical units are generally the following:

- 1) Dictionaries of phrases or phraseological dictionaries: these dictionaries present the phraseological units of the language and are usually accompanied with illustrative examples.
- 2) Dictionaries of proverbs and idioms: they deal with proverbs and idioms of a language.
- 3) Dictionaries of neologism: such dictionaries present new words introduced in the language and the new meanings acquired by the existing words. They provide good material for the revision of the dictionaries. The addenda given in some dictionaries is very much nearer to this type of dictionaries.
- 4) Dictionaries of borrowed words: these dictionaries deal with words which are borrowed in the language from time to time. These dictionaries, in a limited sense, come under the class of etymological dictionaries.

Translation dictionaries or parallel are word-books containing vocabulary items in one language and their equivalents in another language. For example: Russian-English Dictionary under the edition of prof. A. I. Smirnitsky; The English - Russian Dictionary by Muller; New English - Russian Dictionary by I. R. Galperin; The Pocket English - Russian Dictionary by Benton; English – Uzbek Dictionary by J. Buranov and K. R. Rahmanberdiev (2000), English - Karakalpak Dictionary and Karakalpak – English Dictionary by L. Kurbanazarov (1970) etc.

The translation dictionaries are based on the comparative study of the languages. Among the general dictionaries we find Learner's Dictionary which is compiled for foreign language learners at different stages of advancement.

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AUTHENTICATING INFORMATION IN USING ONLINE SOURCES IN RESEARCH WRITING

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Scientific research is the process of developing new knowledge, one of the types of cognitive activity. It is characterized by objectivity, reliability, accuracy. A scientific research should always give the same result when it is repeated following all the conditions and prove the issue under discussion. Scientific research consists of two interrelated clothes - experiment and theory. The main components of scientific research: definition of the topic, preliminary analysis of available information, conditions and methods in the field of research, scientific hypotheses, conducting experiments, analyzing and summarizing the obtained results, checking the hypotheses based on the obtained evidence, expressing new facts and laws, scientific forecasting. It is common to divide scientific research into fundamental and applied, quantitative and qualitative, unique and complex research. The methods and experiences of scientific research are widely used not only in science itself, but also in solving many economic and social issues. Data authentication is an important aspect of research writing, especially when using online sources. As the digital age continues to evolve, researchers are increasingly turning to online platforms to access and collect data. "Modular technology is an effort to fill class hours with fascinating material which enable learners to eventually become independent of classrooms-that is, to become autonomous learners." [5; 136] Although the Internet offers a wealth of information and resources, ensuring the credibility and trustworthiness of online sources is essential to maintaining the integrity of research projects. In this article, we explore