

As we can see most new words are not as new as we tend to think. They are just readjustments within the same language, like additions to existing items or recombination of elements. This is where the field of action of conversion may be placed, and that is why this type of morphological studies reveals interesting aspects in the diachronic evolution of the English language.

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LINGUISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ENGLISH DICTIONARIES AND THEIR NEW WAYS OF COMPILING

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Annotation: The main trends in the development of English lexicography are described, British, American and Russian dictionaries are singled out, which are the most important in the history of English lexicography. Much attention is paid to the classification of dictionaries and the characteristics of the main types of dictionaries in the English language. The structure of dictionaries and dictionary entries is analyzed on the material of English dictionaries.

Key words: dictionary, lexicology, linguistic meanings of words, characteristics, classification, articles.

The present sorts of English dictionaries are very diverse. This diversity is explained, first of all, by means of the complexity of the item of the lexicographic description itself, this is, the language. In addition, the numerous desires of society obtaining the most numerous data about the language also complicate and amplify the repertoire of dictionaries. There is nearly no manner to offer in a single dictionary all, to a point, comprehensive records about the language, that is why in any country wide lexicography, we discover masses of dictionaries of various types. Depending on what the dictionaries describe, what's the situation in their description, they're divided into encyclopedic and linguistic. The primary, as you know, do now not explain words as such, but objects, matters, occasions, phenomena.

Encyclopedic dictionaries monitor the extent and content of principles about those gadgets, matters, activities, phenomena.

In linguistic dictionaries, in contrast to encyclopedic dictionaries, it isn't always the object or idea denoted via the given phrase this is defined, but the word itself, that is, the word is characterized as a unit of language, which means of the phrase, its grammatical, spelling, orthoepy features are given, its stylistic associations indicated. The linguistic dictionary offers the spelling and pronunciation of the phrase. Then he lists the primary grammatical varieties of the word, then offers a grammatical description of the phrase. That is followed by means of the disclosure of the semantic structure of the phrase, displaying what meanings it has and the way and when those meanings are found out in speech.

Encyclopedic dictionaries are compiled not via philologists, but by means of professionals in various fields of expertise. Most often, encyclopedias are the collective work of many scientists, specialists of their field of information.

Linguistic dictionaries are created by means of philologists or lexicographers, that is, linguists who're mainly engaged in compiling dictionaries.

The most effective department of dictionaries is carried out in step with the quantity of vocabulary supplied in them. Relying on the volume of the dictionary, it is normal to differentiate large, medium, small and very small dictionaries. L. Zgusta proposes to single out a brilliant-large dictionary and (over four hundred thousand phrases) [1; p. 65].

Probably, large dictionaries of lexicography encompass dictionaries containing over one hundred thousand words. Medium dictionaries encompass dictionaries containing from 40 to 100 thousand phrases. Dictionaries containing from 10 to 40 thousand phrases can be attributed to small ones. Very small dictionaries are dictionaries containing less than 10,000 phrases. There's no consensus among

lexicographers as to which class to encompass dictionaries with more than a hundred thousand phrases. As an example SV Grime adheres to the above-cited classification [2; p. 65]. L.P. Stupid believed that even a dictionary containing one hundred fifty thousand dictionary entries can hardly ever be labeled as large. He classifies them as dictionaries of the center kind [3; p. 65].

It's far typically standard that entire dictionaries of the English language comprise extra than four hundred thousand words. The trouble of dividing dictionaries into linguistic and encyclopedic ones is of first rate theoretical and realistic importance. A few linguists believe that terminological dictionaries also integrate the functions of encyclopedic and linguistic dictionaries. Due to the linguistic nature of the information about the lexical unit contained in them, from the factor of view of the general literary language, the information contained in them is rather extra linguistic.

High-quality Czech lexicographer L. Gusto divides all linguistic dictionaries into several corporations in step with unique criteria one of the maximum vital divisions into synchronous and diachronic.

Diachronic dictionaries recall the history of the improvement of lexical devices. Those consist of etymological and ancient dictionaries. Historic dictionaries describe the improvement of the vocabulary of the English language for a certain duration of development. Etymological dictionaries pursue the intention of explaining the origin of the phrase, organizing its authentic form and original which means.

Synchronous dictionaries replicate the lexical composition of the language handiest at this degree of its improvement. Similarly, Gusto distinguishes between trendy, explanatory and constrained special dictionaries [4; p. 200-204]. L.Zgusta brought cognizance on a positive layer of vocabulary [5; p. 218]. Inside the destiny, different orientations to sure authors, addressing to sure organizations of users had been delivered to these parameters, as outstanding by using S.V. such parameters [6; p. 16].

Professor I.V. Arnold proposed her original category of dictionaries, based at the precept of competition of the one of a kind of capabilities of the dictionary [7; p. 274].

As you already know, any national language is a kind of arch-gadget, due to the fact it's far composed of many systems, a popular literary language, a systematic and technical language, a language of territorial, professional and social dialects, and so on.

For this reason, dictionaries of the literary language are well known to every person, looking to most completely reflect the language of fiction, the click, radio, cinema, television, and so on.

Of fantastic significance within the look at overseas language are translation dictionaries, this is, such reference books in which the means of words is revealed thru some other language or numerous overseas languages. Depending in this, bilingual and multilingual dictionaries are distinguished. The scope of multilingual dictionaries is pretty restricted. While analyzing or operating with a foreign language, we are able to maximum in all likelihood flip to a bilingual dictionary. The information in it miles extra entire, less difficult to apply, facts about several languages u200bu200bis given at once.

A massive range of bilingual (English-Russian and Russian-English) dictionaries are posted yearly in our u. s. Galleria's dictionaries are contemporary in terms of material. The huge English-Russian Dictionary in volumes, 1972, containing a hundred and fifty thousand words, and A.I. Smolinsky 's dictionaries, Russian-English Dictionary, 1948, containing 50 thousand phrases. All different translation dictionaries are fairly outdated and inferior in volume. As an example: Muller Okay and Bayan's Suk. English-Russian Dictionary forty thousand words, Muller Okay. 1943 60 thousand words, E.Wilson seventy-five thousand phrases and expressions, English-Russian instructional dictionary for English audio system 1982 Folomkina S., Weiser G.M. English-Russian academic dictionary. Five thousand words, Lepidus B.A., Shevtsova S.V. Russian-English instructional dictionary thirteen thousand words, Valsalva Z.N. English-Russian dictionary with illustrations 3400 words. Such dictionaries are the maximum not unusual and maximum useful reference books for overseas language inexperienced persons. however, no less crucial are bilingual dictionaries for various specialties: engineering, economics, agriculture, etc. For example: A.E. Chernukhin 's English-Russian polytechnic dictionary eighty thousand phrases, Russian-English polytechnic dictionary 90 thousand phrases , R.S. dictionary of 25 thousand phrases.

Multilingual dictionaries are not continually devoted to handiest one location of knowledge. As an example: A dictionary of 26 languages has been published within the United Kingdom, which lists the one hundred most common words in 26 languages. Bergman P.M. The Concise dictionary of 26 languages in Simultaneous Translations of Signet (1968).

The most commonplace phrases also are accrued in another multilingual dictionary: Ousted H. _ L21Language _ Dictionary, Oven 1962.

Monolingual dictionaries are explanatory dictionaries, they provide all of the facts approximately the word, provide characteristics of all its sides (spelling, orthopedics, grammatical, semantic, stylistic, etymological). In English there is no time period "explanatory" in region of this dictionaries of this kind

are known as "trendy" (trendy dictionaries) or "monolingual" (monolingual) or "explanatory" (explanatory).

There are also dialect and local dictionaries; those dictionaries describe the vocabulary of one dialect or a collection of associated dialects. For example: dictionary of Wright J. "The English dialect dictionary" (Oxford 1898-1905) is taken into consideration the maximum whole dictionary of dialectal phrases in use for the final two hundred years. The dictionary consists of dialectisms of England, Scotland and Wales.

Compilers of dictionaries use the achievements of lexicology of their works, and lexicologists very often talk to the data of dictionaries in their research.

The first English dictionaries had been Anglo-Latin and Latin-English. The authors of the first English dictionaries have been more often than not teachers. In 1570 the English schoolteacher Peter Levies posted the Mani ulus dictionary. Vocabularum of about 9 thousand phrases, ordered not by means of preliminary letters, however by means of ultimate syllables, was a dictionary of rhymes.

Like Levies, instructors had been John Barret, creator of the Averie dictionary in 1573, and Robert Audrey, who posted a dictionary to explain difficult English phrases. Chaudhry's dictionary become published in London in 1604 and is referred to as A Desk Alphabetical The listing is alphabetical. His dictionary described the alphabetical order of words from Hebrew, Greek and other languages. In 1623 _ released vocabulary Henry Korean the English Dictionary or a new Interpreter of difficult English phrases. The primary explanatory dictionary of the English language in which the word dictionary became used.

Many of the dictionaries of tough phrases referring to this period is the 1656 Glossography by using Thomas Blount. He became the primary English lexicographer to systematically suggest the etymologies of the phrases included in his dictionary. Edward Philips compiler dictionary the brand new global of English phrases in 1658. Elisha Cole launched 1676 An English Dictionary explaining the tough phrases which are used in divinity, husbandry, physis, philosophy, law, navigation arithmetic and different arts and sciences. An exclusive feature of her vocabulary is the content of words from the jargons of the underworld and their definitions. The dictionary offers an interpretation of over 414 thousand lexical units, which are illustrated by using nearly 1827306 quotations selected from 6 million quotations gathered over many years of work on the dictionary.

The dictionary ambitions to present all the phrases of the English language from 1150 till recently, to describe the exchange inside the meanings and styles of these phrases, to the quantity viable, to provide an in depth etymology, to indicate the ideal pronunciation of phrases and to demonstrate all this with examples inside the shape of quotations from texts of various man or woman.

Whilst choosing a dictionary, one has to take note of the illustration of derivative words, compound phrases and homonyms in it. a few dictionaries include compound phrases inside the dictionary access, others take them out of the dictionary access. Some dictionaries combine homonyms into one entry, but maximum gift them in separate entries.

The ability to analyze dictionaries, verify the adequacy of the composition of a dictionary and a dictionary access, independently determine their first-class will increase the efficiency of the use of a dictionary of one kind or another for solving professional problems.

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