



## Comparative analysis between electronic dictionaries and traditional dictionaries

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### ABSTRACT

This article will discuss in detail the differences between electronic dictionaries and traditional dictionaries. At the same time, the role of electronic dictionaries in the computerized society, convenience, development stages are also covered. The stages of creating an electronic dictionary are covered in detail. Integrating the electronic dictionary into artificial intelligence creates a basis for easy and convenient learning of Uzbek language terms by different peoples at the international level. Also, reflecting the words characteristic of our national terminology in the dictionary can have a positive effect on the terminology of the neighboring nations, and can be a resource for use.

### Keywords:

electronic dictionary, traditional dictionary, lexicography, lemma, lexicographic practice

### Introduction.

It is known that in the period of current socio-economic and scientific-technical changes, new sciences and concepts are emerging in direct connection with the development of society. New terms are appearing in the Uzbek language, and a number of lexemes that have been used before are acquiring new meanings. Therefore, it is important and serious to study the system of our native language more deeply, to study various issues and fields of terminology.

Paper has been a carrier of information since ancient times, and if it were not for paper books and dictionaries that conveyed the secrets of our predecessors, gave us their wisdom and experience, it would be difficult for us to enjoy the fruits of modern thinking. Until recently, electronic lexicography was considered one of the least developed areas of linguistics in terms

of sophistication. The main reason for this is that it took a lot of time and labor to collect dictionary articles, collect index cards, and extract the necessary linguistic materials from written sources to create traditional paper dictionaries. Unlike traditional lexicography, modern lexicography is becoming one of the more developed and promising fields in terms of creating active electronic dictionaries that allow collecting, storing and processing the necessary information in a reliable, compact volume. It is known that traditional dictionaries cannot continuously and consistently reflect the changes occurring in the living language, in particular, new words, terms, obsolete terms, the scope of use or expansion of a particular term. But electronic dictionaries allow you to enter new information on a daily basis and improve the database of electronic dictionaries.

Also, electronic dictionaries provide great convenience to the user as they have a fast and efficient search system. To add a new element to the base, each word is compared with the words in the base.

Another case is considered by V. Selegei as a lexicographic object that can implement many productive ideas that are not required in paper dictionaries for various reasons [Selegey V.P. 2015, 16]. The researcher calls such antinomies of traditional paper dictionaries:

- 1) the larger the size of the dictionary, the more complete the description of lexical meanings, the more difficult it is to use;
- 2) the more complete and deep the description of lexical meanings, the less appropriate the dictionary is to the current linguistic and cultural situation;
- 3) the more interesting the lexicographic concept of the dictionary, the narrower its lexical base.

### **Object of study.**

The main differences between electronic dictionaries and traditional dictionaries are:

1. The ability to work in fragmentary and linear methods (fragmentary representation is a search for a word only by name (nomenclature); linear representation is a search for a word through the nomenclature or all texts).
2. The ability to include a large volume of information and related reference materials in a dictionary article.
3. Visualization of various types of information (multimedia capabilities, methods of organizing material, etc.).
4. Hyperlink (Russian: hyperlink).
5. Different ways to search for information.
6. Constant updating of information.
7. The ability to use the dictionary effectively (note, compiler and user review).
8. Optimizing the size of the publication (electronic dictionaries take up less space than paper versions and it is not so difficult to work with them).
9. Does not require publishing costs, etc.

In order to save space in traditional dictionaries, the problem of adding words to the book was one of the main ones. Because the book should be convenient, small in size, but of good quality

and full of examples. Since this does not cause any problems in electronic dictionaries, it has become popular and more widespread than paper dictionaries.

The main achievements of educational dictionaries during the period of independence are related to the expansion of the scope of educational dictionaries, that is, the creation of electronic and paper dictionaries intended for all levels of education, and the emergence of several series of educational dictionaries. Due to the fact that the theoretical foundations of educational lexicography in the Uzbek language have not been developed, the system of financial support related to the preparation and printing of dictionaries has not been created, and other factors, educational lexicography in the current period is not free of shortcomings. Most of the created dictionaries have a compilation character. The choice of vocabulary, the interpretation of the meaning of the word in the annotation type dictionaries does not feel the national spirit.

### **Results and discussion.**

It should be noted that the electronic dictionary is not just an electronic (scanned, digitized) version of already created paper dictionaries, it is a completely independent product, its existing form logically continues, complements the content component. Computer lexicography is considered a special direction of applied lexicography and has its own approaches not only to the formal structure, but also to the representation of the content of the dictionary [Selegey V.P. 2015, 16]. In the following years, electronic dictionaries themselves became an object of research. According to O. S. Rubleva, the appeal of linguists to dictionaries of this type is explained by the recent creation of a large number of electronic dictionaries, the development of the Internet, the popularization of the process of storing information in electronic form, but the lack of a complete linguistic description of the possibilities of using electronic dictionaries for various purposes by users.

Initially, in terms of defining the boundaries of lexicography and terminology, A. Gerd defines "the theory and practice of developing and

creating dictionaries of various types" as lexicography. In fact, "lexicography is the theory and practice of developing and creating dictionaries of various types" [Gerd A.S. 1976, 101]. He admits that the term lexicography, along with spelling, orthography, the basics of speech culture, and the methodology of language teaching, is recorded mainly in places where the main practical aspects of linguistics are reflected.

More specifically, lexicography is a branch of linguistics. "The object of scientific and technical lexicography is the theory and practice of creating special (terminological) dictionaries. Special dictionaries interpret and determine the terminology and nomenclature of specific subjects and fields of knowledge, which are presented in the production documents of factories, factories, technical, economic associations, computer programs, as well as in the working documents of ministries, agencies, and higher educational institutions.

**Summary.** To create an electronic dictionary of Uzbek language grammar terms, to create a database of grammatical terms that have been assimilated into Uzbek language grammar; to determine the method by which the base of grammatical terms was mastered, to determine the last recommended grammatical form of the new term by means of it; determine the position of the acquired grammatical term according to the form and meaning; create an explanation or translation of the acquired grammatical term taking into account etymology, semantics and phonology; pass through stages of sorting, lemmatization, parsing, tagging of the acquired grammatical term; determining the appropriate valence of the acquired grammatical terms; ensure that the acquired grammatical term is reflected in the electronic dictionary in a reliable, concise and suitable form for the search system of the electronic dictionary; it is recommended to implement the basic steps of creating the intended software of the database of the own grammatical terms and its reflection in the corresponding corpus.

The scholars of the detective direction usually proceed from certain artistic and social criteria when determining the place and role of each

hero or character in a work. The active use of figurative language units, phrases, unfinished sentences, socially limited words, linguistic finds and speech phrases in detective works testifies to the artistic and poetic skill of the artist, as well as to the reader's ability to correctly interpret the logical sequence and pragmatic analysis in the work, text reading process. In this regard, a pragmatic analysis of the linguistic features of detective works is important.

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