



Typological Features Of Dictionaries

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the study and analysis of typologies and classifications of dictionaries. The problem of typologies of dictionaries has been discussed for more than a dozen years. It can be argued that this area is becoming more and more interesting. A considerable amount of time is devoted to the classification of dictionaries. The typology of dictionaries is based on the concept of an ideal dictionary.

Keywords:

Dictionary, Typology, Trend, Classification, Aspect, Lexicography.

Although linguists in the past have dealt with the problem of interpreting the meanings of lexical units, this problem remains relevant today. It is well known that the type of explanatory dictionaries leads among the various dictionaries because their main component is the interpretation of words. To date, a great deal of scientific works and materials have been collected, including the study of the problem of interpreting the meanings of lexical units from different perspectives. However, a careful analysis of the literature on the problem of interpreting the meanings of lexical units shows that the problem of interpreting lexical units in certain aspects of the word (lexicon) and in the linguocentric aspect is not sufficiently covered. At the same time, the anthropocentric aspect of creating dictionaries that reflect a part of the language system and provide the necessary target-aimed quality of the description given to it has not yet been consistently studied. Given that dictionaries are intended for specific users, including those who do not know the language of the dictionary, one of the issues on the agenda is to make appropriate changes in the process of creating a dictionary, to give a

dictionary description in an anthropocentric direction.

It is well known that the field of lexicology and lexicography always operate in an interconnected way. However, the results of lexicological research and observations show that the field of lexicology is not always used in lexicography because it is focused on different purposes. The lexicology-oriented lexicography, which deals with the theoretical description of lexicological objects and categories, helps to solve this problem. "Lexicology-oriented lexicography" by V. V. Morkovkin refers to: words, phrases, metalinguistic concepts and categories specific to the lexical layer of dictionaries in general, and their maximum lexicographical application, depending on the need.

There are significant similarities between lexicology-oriented lexicography and pedagogical linguistics, which operate on the same principle. Lexicology undoubtedly requires scientific research in collaboration with linguocentric linguistics and the anthropocentric field in order to achieve certain lexicographic results. Because lexicographic research is based on the needs of users, it is not specific to lexicography to

change or reject lexicographic objects when necessary, based on a specific approach.

Lexical meaning is a category of perception, like a concept, in which non-linguistic reality is reflected in the external and internal world of a person. The lexical meaning of a word (hereinafter referred to as LM) is the denotation of an object, event, action, sign, relation in the reality reflected in the meaning. Hence, important features of the denotation are reflected in the LM, and the LM has a structure similar to the field structure.

In the sense, the denotation is not only a direct reflection, but also attached to it the characteristics of human thinking, comprehension, assimilation. What is expressed in a sense is called a denotation. Denotative meaning refers to the relationship of a lexical unit to what it actually calls. Denotative meaning refers to a specific thing, a specific event (denotation), and answers the question, "What does this word mean?". Objective reality (denotation) can be expressed in language not only by the lexical meaning of the word, but also by the phrase, sentence, and text. In a phrase, in a sentence, or even in a text, things are called denotations in the broadest sense. In a sense, denotations are expressed in a generalized way, not in the form of adohids. These, in turn, show that linguistic meaning is inextricably linked with understanding. Simply put, denotation becomes meaning through concept. The degree of binding as it moves away from the LM core. The nature of the information entered into it decreases and the measure of the variability of the properties that make up a meaningful part of the value increases.

Any lexical meaning is attached to a specific character (noun) and they form part of the word. In a word, meaning has a special place in the linguistic system.

Lexical meaning is not only a sign-concept relationship, but a separate linguistic phenomenon, a special linguistic perception of reality.

A sema in the aspect of lexicology of a dictionary is a semantic (informational) unit that, along with other similar units, is part of the LM and reflects a particular property (or

some set of properties) of an object denoted by a word. But not all words have lexical meaning either. For example, auxiliary words such as **and, with, as soon as** do not have a lexical meaning and they cannot be a lexical-semantic unit in themselves. In Uzbek linguistics, the term lexeme is used to refer to words that have a lexical meaning in order to distinguish between words that have a lexical meaning and those that do not, and to distinguish the names of language and speech events. Hence, the basic unit of the lexical-semantic system of language is a lexically meaningful word or lexeme.

The history of the study of meaning dates back to ancient times. In those times, meaning was approached from a philosophical point of view. It is well known that in order to compile a dictionary, the meaning of a word must be disclosed.

In lexicography, semantics are both an object of research and a research tool because they are components of word meaning on the one hand, and on the other hand, using semantics i.e. semantizing the meanings of words based on their instructions and distinguishing their meanings. The main features of this sema are its simplicity of lexical meaning (this feature does not require explanation), its one-sided nature (sema is a mental object), and it is not materially expressed. (None of the sema in the word "fil" – "elephant" is materially expressed, but the sema "filcha" meaning "baby elephant" may have a material meaning due to the suffix –"cha"). The hierarchical study of semantics makes it possible to distinguish between integral and differential depending on their importance.

In associative polysemy, the semantic structure and content of meanings are different and much longer. These meanings can only be linked on the basis of associative relationships. For example, "nozik" – "thin" (1. nozik odam - respected man; 2. nozik did – delicate taste); "ko`z" – "eye" (1. odamning ko`zi – human eye; 2. yog`ochning ko`zi – wooden peephole); etc.

Associative polysemy is common in our language. Hence, it represents meanings that are far from each other with a single lexeme.

Concept is one of the main forms of

thinking, the generalized reflection in the human mind of the imaginations and symbols inherent in the phenomena of reality. The basis of the concept is the reality of things. The signs of events are generalized in the human mind. Lexical meaning is formed on the basis of this concept (generalized perception). In the process of lexical meaning formation, the notion of an object-event in reality is made compact, understandable to all linguists, and attached to a name (symbol).

Depending on the degree of homogeneity of the content, semantics is divided into elementary (reflecting a single property), non-elementary (reflecting several properties as a set) and conditional elementary (containing several properties, but accepted as one within this framework).

Depending on the nature of the intended attribute, semantics are divided into real attribute and associative. In the 1960s and 1970s, non-basic components of lexical meaning began to be distinguished from basic semantic (integral and differential) features. Such components began to be called associative signs (D.N. Shmelev). These characters were referred to by V.G. Gak as potential characters. These include: social conditional (subway - smoking is prohibited), traditional conditional (bear - rude), idealist (paratrooper - brave; student - cheerful).

Polysemy is grouped according to 2 characteristics: 1) according to the relationship of derivative meanings with the main meaning; 2) according to the opposition of meanings.

There are 3 types of polysemy in linguistics according to the relationship of derivative meanings with the main meaning: radial, chain, radial-chain. In radial polysemy, all derivative meanings are directly related to the primary meaning. Its scheme is called radial polysemy because of its resemblance to the radius of a circle. Depending on the level of clarity, semaphores are fixed, that is, they are always present and unstable in their sense and can mean many things at once: "o`chirmoq" – "turn off" (sound, fire, radio, etc.) – "weaken the action, the manifestation of something or stop".

In conclusion, even depending on the structural, correct linguistic features of the

word, the tasks and parameters of the created dictionary work can include: (1) reviewing the meaning of words in existing dictionaries, computer developments; (2) to determine the semantic content of the meaning of the words under consideration, to separate the contexts within the semantic set, which retain semantic originality; (3) to determine the semantic properties of semantics in dictionaries structured for a particular field, to distinguish the interpreted unit from other units belonging to the same concept; (4) search for adequate lexical expression of defined semantic (conceptual) elements; (5) select the type of interpretation and construct the appropriate semantic text segment. The pre-configured semantic text is then tested for accuracy.

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