



VIEWS ON THE DESCRIPTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF TERMINOLOGICAL DICTIONARIES

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the description and classification of terminological dictionaries, and includes the principles and methods of compiling terminological dictionaries. In addition, the opinions of many lexicographers have been studied. Also, the current issues in the field of lexicography and their role in the field of lexicography are discussed.

KEYWORDS: - Lexicography, terminology, glossary, monolingual dictionaries, bilingual dictionaries, multilingual dictionaries, terminological elements, alphabet-cell dictionaries, ideographic dictionaries, alphabetical-relational dictionaries, hypertext dictionaries.

INTRODUCTION

1) The classification of terminological dictionaries depends on a wide range of parameters beyond the scope of their application. Dictionaries of this type can be in one or more languages. In addition, the terms may differ significantly in the principles of placement in the dictionary. For example:

- 1) in alphabetical order;
- 2) on the basis of thematic group;
- 3) depending on the frequency of use of the term.

In addition to the usual dictionaries for human use, computer dictionaries have also become popular.

A common trend in modern terminological dictionaries is a negative situation - the

widespread use of assimilation terms. This is often the case in areas such as economics and programming; other areas cannot be said to be free of this defect.

All of the features listed above that are specific to terminological dictionaries make the process of compiling them long, complex, and cumbersome. Dictionaries of this type are of great importance in their field: they allow to significantly speed up and facilitate the systematization of knowledge. In the process of compiling a terminological dictionary, a large number of lexicographers are engaged in the selection, search and verification of the terms included in it.

Given that many areas of science are at the peak of their development, it is not an easy task to control the current state and completeness of the material cited in terminological dictionaries. In many fields, not only new terms but also various



new sciences and directions are emerging. For example, a dictionary that fully covers modern linguistic terminology has not yet been published. Often, short dictionaries of terms containing the most common concepts are published and required.

Issues related to the basic rules of compiling professional terminological dictionaries are studied using scientific and technical lexicography or terminography.

Glossary (Lat. Glossarium "set of terms") - a highly specialized, glossary of terms that are interpreted in a narrow field, translated into another language, if necessary, with explanations and examples. In the text of the work is a set of words in a foreign language or incomprehensible, that is, the glossary is the ancestor of modern terminological dictionaries. According to the interpretation in the Brockhaus and Efron encyclopedic dictionary, a glossary is a glossary of terms that is less known, explaining the words used in some works, especially by Greek and Latin authors. The glossary may also include a list of frequently used phrases.

Before the publication of the book in the middle of the 15th century, manuscripts in ancient languages, especially in Greek and Latin classics, were compiled from manuscripts of foreign, obscure, and unusual words. Scholars or manuscript readers have identified the meaning of an unfamiliar word and written it down between lines or at the edge of the source. The earliest glosses have been known since ancient times (e.g., Sumerian glosses - XXV century BC). From a functional point of view, it clarifies the interlinguistic qualities of a particular language: that is, the language is interpreted without the intervention of the external world. There was a constant demand for handwritten glossaries. Usually copied from them, the first printed products after later book publishing

became cheaper were such dictionaries.

Today, a large number of terminological dictionaries have become an important part of national culture. They are responsible for the reflection, transmission, regulation of terminology, regulation of the use of terminology. There are different classifications of terminological dictionaries, which partially complement and intersect each other¹.

The subject is divided into multidisciplinary, single-field and narrow-area dictionaries². A language according to the description of languages³, divided into bilingual and multilingual dictionaries. In terms of period, it is divided into historical terminological dictionaries, dictionaries of new terms and general terminological dictionaries. Depending

¹Bu aqda batafsil ma'umot uchun arang: Borkhvaldt O.V. Russian terminography in the historical aspect. –Krasnoyarsk, 1999. - 234 p. ; Grinev S.V. Introduction to terminography. – M., 1995. - 168 p. ; Gerd A.S. Terminological dictionary among other types of dictionaries. Modern Russian lexicography. –L., 1981. - 654 p. ; Donskoy Ya.L. Terminography: a parametric approach // Terms in scientific and educational literature. –Gorky, 1989. - 608 p. ; Komarova Z.I. Terminography: subject, tasks, problems // Humanitarian terms in special literature. –Gorky, 1990; Leichik V.M. Experience in constructing a classification of terminological dictionaries // Theory and practice of scientific and technical lexicography. –M., 1988. 462 p. ; Yu.N. Marchuk Fundamentals of terminography. –M., 1992. 488 p. ; Lovtsevich G.N. Cross-cultural terminological dictionary as a dictionary of a new type (based on English and Russian terms of linguodidactics): Avtoref. doc. dissertation. - M., 2010.28 p.

² Terminological dictionary on librarianship and related branches of knowledge. Ed. Z.B. Vysotskaya. - M., 1995. ; Partina A.S. Architectural terms: An Illustrated Dictionary. – M., 2001. 768 p. ; Sukhova S. Dictionary of horse orthopedics // www.lingvoda.ru/dictionaries/dictInfo_window.asp?dictId=47

³Dictionary of sociolinguistic terms. Ed. V.Yu. Mikhilchenko. –M., 2006.



on the size of the dictionary, there are different types of terminological dictionaries, such as large, full, medium, short dictionaries and terminological minimum. There are terminological dictionaries with explanatory, translation, translation-explanatory, regulatory (terminological standardization), information-searching (information thesauruses, classifiers and rubricators), systematizer (terminosystem dictionary), comparative terms, educational, scientific-popular, intercultural dictionaries.

Depending on the unit feature on the left side of the dictionary, there are also types of terminological dictionaries, terms, terminological elements, abbreviations. According to the order of the dictionary are divided into alphabetical (common), alphabetical-cellular, ideographic, alphabetical-relational, hypertext dictionaries.

Terminological dictionaries occupy an intermediate position between field encyclopedic dictionaries and linguistic dictionaries. They are combined with the first through the conceptual foundations of the subject of research - the spheres of material and spiritual culture, and with the second - the methods of linguistic characterization of terms. Terminological dictionaries are the most important tool for optimizing professional communication; they not only strengthen but also expand our understanding of the most important fragments of the world.

A glossary can include not only a translation of a particular word or phrase, but also their interpretation, notes, places of use, i.e. examples. Even perfect, highly specialized dictionaries cannot replace glossary. Glossary is a tool that improves translation quality by minimizing inaccuracies. Working with different texts requires a glossary. These can be texts on general and specific topics. Typically, a glossary contains

concepts and phrases that are not in ordinary dictionaries or have specific meanings. Often it is necessary to translate independently by analyzing, studying documents or literature on a particular topic. A glossary is needed for such a translation. The use of a glossary of terms is equally relevant for oral and written translation. It allows to avoid ambiguity and ambiguity in the interpretation of some terms in written translation. This type of dictionary simplifies and speeds up the work of the specialist, because all the words on a particular topic are already in the dictionary and do not need to be re-translated.

Translation Memory has a special program for the convenience of translators. This is a database that stores previously translated pieces of text. This allows for fast and efficient translation. A dictionary of terms must be entered into the database for this program to work.

Although glossaries appeared in the 25th century BC, they became popular in the 20th century after being used as a paper dictionary. Modern users prefer glossaries in electronic form. Although glossaries are generally said to be bilingual, other sources also suggest that they may be trilingual. The goal of delimiting two languages is not to cause confusion. For this reason, it is not recommended to write a translation of a term into different languages in glossaries.

Monolingual or multilingual terminological dictionaries are also available. Such dictionaries may contain different lexical units. There are several variants of terminological dictionaries:

- 1) industry (includes the terminology of a particular industry, for example, oil and gas, legal, etc.);
- 2) custom dictionary (includes special dictionaries / jargons specific to the company where the translator works);



3) project glossary (allows you to maintain the consistency of terminology when working on a large order).

Compiling a glossary dictionary is usually done at the beginning of the terminological dictionary compilation process, to avoid other mistakes / inaccuracies, in order to select the appropriate terms related to the field. But vocabulary can also change in the process of work. In this case, the dictionary is updated throughout the translation process. Dictionaries of this type are required when working with large projects (especially when working with multiple translators at the same time) or when working with large volumes of text. As a result, the human factor is significantly reduced, resulting in a uniformity of field terminology in the text. Glossary or terminological dictionaries can be compiled manually or collected electronically (automatically). There are special programs used to separate terms: Word Tabulator, MonoConc Pro, Lingvo.Pro, Concordancer and others. Lexical units can be sorted both alphabetically and in the order in which they are placed in the text.

It is not enough to follow the definition given by an industry expert when looking for the meaning of a term intended for a narrow specialty. This is because a single expert may interpret the term in a specific way or even misinterpret it. This affects the translation and its acceptance by the user. The first step in creating a dictionary is to determine the frequency of the terms. The easiest way is to write the terms in excel, because then the dictionary can be quickly and easily transferred to the Trados program. The latter program automatically translates all repetitive terms in the text.

Experts suggest a few rules for creating a glossary:

1) if the lexical unit begins with a number, place

it in the alphabetical order of the lexical unit;

2) capitalize only the words denoting the name of the patented product (for example, Ethernet);

1) avoid double entry of terms;

2) do not add frequently repeated words to the dictionary (only the words necessary for a particular topic are required to be selected);

3) it is expedient to indicate the context of use of the term (special programs usually have fields such as "Comments", "Context", which should not be left blank);

4) abbreviations, acronyms, etc. should not be written in the commentary / description, it is enough to expand them and refer to the appropriate term;

5) When the process of compiling a dictionary is completed, it should be tested (this is done by an expert).

In world linguistics, terminology is a broad and in-depth field of study. In particular, the semantics of general terms, the system of secondary terms and their properties, modeling and cognitive substantiation of the system of terms, linguistic terminology problems in French and German, linguistic analysis of terms, morpho-semantic specificity of Russian linguistic terms, the lexicon of chemistry, comparative study of joint and double linguistic terms in English and Russian, problems of study of English and Russian linguodidactical terms in linguistic and extralinguistic aspects are studied in a monographic plan. There are also textbooks and pamphlets analyzing traditional and special terminology, terminology, problems of terminology research, new terminological dictionaries, basics of terminology, ideographic description of scientific terminology, comparative typological issues of grammatical terms in Russian, English, German, French.



World terminography has made great strides in creating terminological dictionaries for a very narrow field. For example, special dictionaries have been published for the fields of ceramics and ceramics, architecture, construction, applied arts, historical art history, art history.

In addition, syntactic methods of term formation, logical-cognitive modeling of the system of terms, theoretical and practical aspects of compiling a dictionary of multilingual terms, semantic characteristics of terms in dictionaries, the essence of terms, linguistic process in defining scientific terms, application of a systematic approach to term analysis and many other issues. found a solution. We rely on the relevant materials above in interpreting some of the issues in our study.

In a comparative analysis of terminological dictionaries, EL Khokhlova emphasizes the following issues:

- 1) how the system of terms in a particular field of science is structured;
- 2) what are the main tools, methods and trends in the lexicographic description of the terminology of the industry;
- 3) the degree of development of meta-dictionaries of dictionaries within the defined system of terms;
- 4) the main shortcomings of the lexicographic description of the term.

When comparing terminological dictionaries, it became clear that in order to draw conclusions about their capabilities, it is necessary to evaluate them on the basis of the following parameters:

1. General features of the dictionary:
 - 1) number of records;
 - 2) languages listed in the dictionary (for

translation dictionaries);

- 3) main language (for translation dictionaries);
- 4) introductory part (justification of the dictionary, parameters, purpose of the dictionary, scope of users).

2. Scope of terminology (chronological scale of the described period, thematic scale).

3. Macrocomposition parameters of the dictionary (selection of the principles of expression of the dictionary, definition of the main parts of the dictionary).

4. Principles of presentation and regulation of terminology: (traditional - mixed alphabet and alphabet-cell; thematic - thesaurus).

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1. Methods of interpretation (various definitions, commentary, encyclopedic description).

2. Illustrative material (drawing, diagram, the presence of pictures - additional means of revealing the semantic feature of the term).



3. The structure of the dictionary article.

Among the dictionaries reviewed, it was found that there was no exact dictionary that fully met all the parameters described. Our analysis showed that both the macrostructure of the dictionary and the introductory part of the dictionary and the methods of lexicographic description of the term are different. This suggests that there is no glossary of linguistic terms or a stable terminographic tradition of describing general philological terms. Each of the compared dictionaries should address the practical issues of a particular field, that is, the terms of the field should be specifically described. E. Khokhlova divides them into:

- 1) determine the boundaries of the topic (term) described in the dictionary;
- 2) definition of the dictionary function;
- 3) definition of principles and criteria of vocabulary selection;
- 4) choose the general structure of the dictionary;
- 5) determine the content of information elements and the structure of the dictionary article.

Dictionaries describing linguistic terms have in common with the introduction and the presence of main parts (dictionary articles). But the methodological basis of dictionaries, as well as the descriptive language, style, and level of simplicity / complexity of the description in the dictionary article, vary drastically. The ratio of input and main parts, as well as the macrostructure analysis of dictionaries, showed the uncertainty of dictionary types: dictionary types and their types are mixed, i.e., an increase in the number of dictionaries of mixed, synthetic type is clearly visible.

- 1) In monolingual dictionaries of linguistic terms, the main way of describing a term is

explanation, definition, reference, and generalized interpretation. General definitions and comments are routine. Additional means of interpreting a term include an illustrative example, a translation equivalent, a thematic attribute, and a linguistic commentary.

- 2) Among the main shortcomings that reduce the practical significance of terminological dictionaries and narrow the scope of application are:

- 3) insufficient use of the thematic attribute as an additional means of interpretation;

- 4) the fact that the linguistic information about the term in monolingual dictionaries is almost incomplete, it is not sufficiently expressed in translation. (it is advisable to provide all the information about the term in the translation dictionary complete enough to use the term in context);

- 5) insufficient expression of the lexical environment of the term, lack of examples;

EM Zaytseva, Yu.V. Smirnov in the article "Modern edition of terminological dictionaries on the System of standards for information, bibliotechnomu and izdatelskomudelu: printed and electronic versions" shows the features of the multilingual electronic dictionary as follows:

- 1) the presence in the dictionary of all the terms related to the field;

- 2) the dictionary reflects not only terminological but also bibliographic character;

- 3) each term in the dictionary article contains only synonyms, abbreviations, translations, annotations and notes;

- 4) if the term belongs to several industry standards, it is assigned a separate pomot;

- 7) the data is the same for all terms: number, keyword, keyword translation, UDC indexes, etc



;

8) the ability to select terms according to the selected standard in online terminological dictionaries;

9) the ability to indicate the history of viewing in online terminological dictionaries;

10) the ability to move the buttons pointing to the link, such as "see" in the dictionary hypertext, or then search for the specified link;

11) support the simultaneous operation of dictionaries with multiple databases, including searching all the terms from the entered databases.

A key part of the job in developing and developing an interlingual search is compiling dictionaries. Electronic dictionaries are designed for automated use in the search for information in traditional book databases, document collections, and more. As a result, the vocabulary of dictionaries should be as close as possible to the lexical content of the texts being searched. This goal can be achieved by creating dictionaries based on texts.

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