



SCIENTIFIC BASIS OF COMPILING A DICTIONARY OF GRAMMATICAL TERMS

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses working on a dictionary, systematizing linguistic information, studying aspects related to grammatical terminology, and semantic orientation in morphology and syntax. The influence of the macrostructure of the dictionary on the composition, size and nature of the dictionary is also considered. Suggestions and recommendations for the formation of an electronic database of grammatical terms will be developed in the educational building.

KEYWORDS: - Linguistic information, dictionary structure, terminology, fragment, semantic direction, language, problem, solution, abstract thinking, conceptual landscape.

INTRODUCTION

The information field of modern linguistics, which includes the interpretation of all fragments of the linguistic landscape of the world, is distinguished by the presence in the theoretical and methodological paradigm of many directions. Each of them, together with the general linguistic terminology, includes a specific conceptual and terminological apparatus that reflects the specific features of a particular direction.

The diversity of system and aspect theories raises an inherently invisible problem: 1) How can a dictionary, on the one hand, in a relevant

scientific paradigm, and on the other, integrate it within the general theory of language, give a systematic, holistic description of the term? 2) What is the role of modern linguistics in the global information world? and 3) finally, where is the line between the term and the nomenclature between linguistic terminology and nomenclature? These questions are by no means empty, given that modern man lives in a global information universe characterized by heterogeneity and inconsistency. On the one hand, the information world, and therefore the information society itself, serve as the basis for the development of language and its science. Words continue to play a major role in language communication, learning and transmission. A



new language style of the period was formed, characterized by the expansion of the social functions of special, professional, terminological word groups, the specialization of knowledge. On the other hand, the continuous collection of information immerses a person in a continuous stream of information, thus contributing to the avoidance of insomnia, continuous communication, intermediate “dispersion” of information meanings, information acting and violence, before realizing all its meanings and “nonsense” There is a great need today for a single concept that includes By working on the dictionary, an attempt was made to systematize linguistic information, to show how the type of science has changed as a result of the development of the information society, and in particular, linguistics has become one of the main sources of production and dissemination of scientific knowledge.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Today, linguistic terminology is becoming more and more relevant not only to relate but also to very distant disciplines. Its resources are inexhaustible. The fifth edition of the dictionary contains more than five thousand dictionary entries. Work on the dictionary will continue. The author accepts suggestions and suggestions from linguists and other researchers interested in linguistic problems.

The deepest and most interesting secrets of nature are the secrets of the human soul. And with it, despite numerous studies and multidimensional models of artificial intelligence, it is still almost impossible to open the seven seals, the “black box” remains a mystery, in fact, the human brain is made up of mysteries. But in this hopeless situation, language learners benefit in a sense because they can identify at least two things: 1) things at the

entrance and 2) things at the exit. Both are materialized through the perfect means of cognition and the language of thought. But language is not just a tool; it is the secret of the human soul and the object of infinite knowledge. In the world of linguistics, many works have been written about different languages [12]. In line with the purpose of the Dictionary of Linguistic Terms, it includes large-scale terminological units that reflect different areas of linguistics. Basic concepts of phonetics and phonology, morphemes and word formation, traditional linguistic terms representing word combination, morphology and syntax play an important role. Thus, the dictionary contains more than 280 terms of phonetics and phonology: background, phoneme, phonology, phonetics, phonetic processes, acoustics, sound and others.

In defining lexical terms, all the main directions in the field of lexicology are taken into account, and therefore, based on a broad classification scheme, the dictionary includes: a) terms and concepts that reflect the metalangy of lexical semantics: word, lexical meaning of the word general relations between, “internal form of the word”, sema, direct and semantic, semantic, semantic, semantic enantiosema, onomastics, anthroponymy, toponymy; b) terms expressing the concepts of lexicology: native language, foreign language word, debt, old Slavic, trace paper, active and passive word, historical, archaisms, neologisms, national word, dialectism, professionalism, slang, slang; c) terms describing lexicographic phenomena: dictionary, dictionary type, dictionary access, etc. Lexicography Morphemics and word formation terms; we have paid special attention to system units: word-forming type, word-forming affixes. The type of word formation is interpreted not only as one of the basic concepts of academic grammar, but also as a scheme that meets the



basic requirements of the theory of invariant-variable structure of language¹. That is: the functional-stylistic invariance of the word-formation system and its modifications are determined. Information models of word formation types, including which words, which form words are semantically similar, have typical stylistic colors, a specific list of words used in similar communication situations and words that belong to the same schemes of sentences, and so on.

Morphological terms are generally interpreted as traditional, but the dictionary introduced a number of terms that reflect the specific features of the semantic direction in morphology and syntax: 1) Agent (agent, actor, actor, actor, action producer, action subject) a participant who has consciousness, who spends his energy in the process of activity writes: the student writes; 2) 3) a beneficial participant whose interests are affected in a particular situation, but they are neither the agent of the situation nor the patient: a suit is made for him. The dictionary of syntactic meta-dialect is characterized by units of terms in three directions: 1) the traditional doctrine of syntax, associated with the formal organization of the sentence and the development of its structural schemes; 2) communicative syntax; 3) Semantic syntax of terms in the course "Fundamentals of Linguistics" (Introduction to Linguistics). The dictionary is intended for students of the Faculty of Philology, including freshmen.

It therefore includes the various subject areas of the "Fundamentals of Linguistics", its subject, sections and methods (terminological groups

describing linguistics, descriptive linguistics, private linguistics, integration of disciplines, etc.); terms naming the functions of language (communicative function, informational, emotional, pragmatic, meta-language, etc. functions); termino-lexemes expressing the relationship of language and thinking (practical thinking, visual-sensory, abstract thinking, conceptual view of the world); language system and structure (language system, sign, duality of sign, universality of sign system); term lexemes naming types of writing (pictography, ideography, phonography); terms and concepts representing the kinship of languages (proto-language, genetic identification, language differentiation, language integration, Kornoslov society); units of terms included in the group of terms "language integration" (borrowing, bilingualism, translation, language integration); terms naming the concepts of the linguistic status of the developed language (advanced language, literary language, literary norm, codification, purism, usage, localism, dialect, manner)².

Terms related to the theory of linguistics. The dictionary contains about three hundred terms naming the basic concepts of linguistic theory. Ten metalinguistic blocks were identified, around which the relevant terms were grouped, identified, and then distributed in alphabetical order. These blocks include: 1) terms those express the essence of the language; 2) names of forms of language existence: language, speech, speech activity; 3) the names of concepts related

¹ International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science . ISSN: p 2304-4944(print) . ISSN: e 2409-0085(online) Year:2020 Issue: 3 Volume:83 Published 30.03.2020. <http://T-Science.org>

² Л.Раупова. Диалогик дискурс таркибида учровчи тенг таркибли қўшма гапларнинг синтактик-семантик хусусиятлари. // Андижон давлат университети ахбортномаси, 2011. – №1. – Б. 65-68.



to the units of terminology that describe language as a special type of character system.

There are so many terms to describe a language, and new linguistic trends are constantly emerging with their own specific term systems. Special theoretical training is needed to understand them. The recommended reference contains a large number of terms that reflect language theory, but this is a basic terminological fund, in which case it is not possible to start a serious study of any language that interests you³. The dictionary includes terms and concepts of general and specific linguistics, linguistics and speech culture.

A. Bunin “professional speech culture is not only unexplored, but its relevance has long been clear, but it is a clearly unformed problem” [13, p. 74] conducted serious research on Ojegov's dictionary in the 1950s, but it did not change the culture of professional speech due to the fact that the theoretical and practical base of languages for special purposes was not sufficiently developed during this period. Today, the problem of professional speech culture can again be raised not only in terms of its scientific research, but also in terms of education and professional communication. The professional speech culture of a philology student, along with the development of different types and genres of professional speech, the clarity of the term of use is very clear. In the process of studying professional literature, students are constantly acquainted not only with completely new information, but also with new meanings of linguistic terms, sound patterns familiar from

childhood, school.

The dictionary includes different groups of terms: 1) traditional linguistic terminology, morphemics and word formation, word combination, morphology, syntax, representing the basic concepts of phonetics and phonology; 2) terms related to the theory of linguistics; 3) philosophical terms activated in modern linguistic research; 4) termino-lexemes naming research methods in linguistics; 5) linguo-stylistic terminology; 6) literary terms used in the linguistic process; 8) speech culture; ; 9) terms reflecting the cognitive-pragmatic paradigm.

Dubichinsky refers to the electronic dictionary as part of an automated system of intellectual purpose with collected and ordered names of concepts in the field in which this automated system operates or relies. According to the scientist, electronic dictionaries usually include a set of terms and terminological phrases, structured and presented in the form of tables, semantic networks or semantic trees [6, p. 368].

An electronic dictionary is an analogue of a paper dictionary equipped with a convenient search system. An electronic dictionary is defined as a source of electronic information that corresponds to a traditional “paper” dictionary. In the electronic version, the information can be invoked by pointing to a word or group of words from any specially defined program, which results in the visualization of the desired fragment of the relevant dictionary. Unlike traditional dictionaries, an electronic dictionary can include video and animation fragments, sound, music, etc., along with text and graphic images; it can be implemented on the basis of hypertext or hypermedia [7, p. 62; 8, p.81].

Another case of V. Selegey believes that the electronic dictionary is a lexicographic object that can implement many productive ideas that

³ International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science . ISSN: p 2304-4944(print) . ISSN: e 2409-0085(online) Year:2020 Issue: 3 Volume:83 Published 30.03.2020. <http://T-Science.org>



are not required in paper dictionaries for various reasons. The researcher calls such antinomies of traditional paper dictionaries:

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

Due to the more advanced features of the computer implementation of the dictionary, the use of various graphical tools, various linguistic technologies, such as morphological and syntactic analysis, full text search, sound recognition and synthesis (for example, with partial display by different criteria), allows you to fix some of these problems [9].

Most researchers consider the potentially unlimited volumes and the ability to search full text to be the main positive differences of electronic dictionaries and papers.

To understand other differences between electronic and paper dictionaries at the structural level, it is necessary to refer to their macrostructure (lexicography is understood as the general structure, content and relationship of parts of a dictionary) and microstructure (format of separate dictionary entries and the nature of their filling).

The macrostructure of the dictionary determines the content of the dictionary, the size and nature of the dictionary, and the principles of material regulation. According to researchers (V.Berkov, N.Sivakova [5], A.Chepik), the macrostructure of the electronic dictionary in a linear sequence mainly repeats the macrostructure of a

traditional dictionary, and its components include: preface, rules of use, list of abbreviations, corpus, grammar plan, various lists (e.g. list of sources). But if in the paper dictionary it is intended to order these blocks in such a sequence, due to the hypertext structure in the electronic dictionary, each of them can be activated in any sequence at the request of the user.

Electronic dictionaries are a relatively new phenomenon in the market of local publishing products, which is rapidly developing and gaining popularity among the widest range of users. Including A.Baranov, V.Berkov, T.Bukreev, I.Zavaruev, A.Kovalchuk, M.Lapteva, M.Kovyazina, L.R.Misak, M.Peshchak, E.Rumyantseva, N.Sivakov, V. Selegey, A.Chepik, G.Cherednichenko, G.Chumarin have conducted a number of scientific studies on the problems of theory and practice of development of traditional and electronic dictionaries.

In the scientific literature, the terms electronic, computer, and automatic dictionaries are often used synonymously. According to R. Misak, the terms automatic and electronic dictionaries can be considered general and equivalent, while computer dictionaries can be considered as one of their subtypes [1, p. 52]. As for the definition of the concept expressed by these terms, there is not a single point of view among scholars. Here are just the most popular of them.

Automatic dictionary is a computer program for processing a dictionary or text in a special machine format designed for use by a user on a computer [2, p. 95]. Computer Dictionary - a computer-generated dictionary of summary procedures [3, p. 54].

As for the microstructure of the electronic dictionary, it should be noted that the relationships between the parts of the dictionary record are not linear and the structuring is based



on hypertext. Dictionary writing has a clear logical structure with hierarchical relationships between elements. Each information category occupies a strictly defined place or zone here. The user can request a specific parameter and access individual fragments of the article. In other words, the Electronic Dictionary is responsible for extracting the necessary information and converting it into the most convenient form. This means that electronic dictionary compilers can provide a sufficiently large number of dictionary entries, which allows the user to easily and quickly obtain any information they need [5, p. 20].

Thus, computer technology provides technical capabilities for effective optimization of macro and microstructural parameters: the ability to expand the size and content of dictionary entries due to a combination of different forms of information presentation (text, sound, graphics, and animation), the ability to populate and customize databases, using hypertext technology zoning⁴.

A single classification of electronic dictionaries does not yet exist. R. Misak proposes to classify electronic dictionaries by media and means of reproduction and defines dictionaries: 1) computer (stationary, mobile, Internet dictionaries); 2) chon; 3) portable [14, pp. 52-56].

Electronic databases are also classified according to specific technical criteria: minimum hardware requirements, development environment, software, installation need, execution method,

boot method, number of dictionary databases, ability to expand the dictionary database, availability of multimedia objects, convert dictionary databases in text format, and others. However, according to A. Baranov, the same classification parameters can be traditionally applied to electronic (automatic) dictionaries [2]. Thus, electronic dictionaries can be divided into encyclopedic, linguistic, terminological, translational, annotated, thesaurus, educational and others.

Electronic dictionaries are created as a finite discrete open structure with automatic capabilities to understand output signals, organize work, and format and deliver results to the user [6, p. 368]. They consist of a database, a database creation program, and a dialog interpreter for queries to it.

Electronic dictionaries, as well as other information and reference systems based on databases (Electronic thesauruses, encyclopedias, and reference books) are not fully realized in modern education, but are very promising software tools for language teaching [11, p. 247]. In particular, it should be noted that there is a great need for special research on the adaptation of grammatical terminology to the national language corps, the creation of electronic dictionaries.

There is probably no need to prove that electronic dictionaries are preferable to traditional dictionaries, because in today's information age, all areas of social life are becoming more numbered. In particular, the Uzbek language will soon begin to work in the form of a corpus. At a time when electronic formats of terms in all fields, mobile application forms are being developed, it is not a positive thing for a researcher to spend his time on fertile pages. Therefore, there is a need to create an electronic dictionary of grammatical terms of the

1. ⁴ Л.Раупова. Диалогик дискурса миллий ментал омилларнинг намоён бўлиши. // Амударё. – ҚҚАР, 2010. – № 5. – Б. 125-128.



Uzbek language, and this should not stop at one study.

It is possible to have modern digital dictionaries by studying the world experience in depth and applying new approaches in the field of electronic dictionary creation. In particular, the placement of grammatical terms in a complex-thematic way will also be effective in this regard. That is, the researcher, the reader, the learner needs to develop a mechanism to get more information about the metaphor at once.

CONCLUSION

It is desirable that the electronic dictionary has a platform that can present national and mastered terminology at the same time, showing its translation in at least five languages. The electronic dictionary of these grammatical terms should have a database that can show learners the place of use of Uzbek terms belonging to their layer, to the exact source.

An electronic dictionary of grammatical terms should also be created in the form of a mobile application, in particular, its pronunciation and spelling (in at least five active languages) should be developed. Then there will be no problems in reading, writing and pronouncing grammatical terms. It is advisable to create an audio version to make the electronic dictionary modern and convenient for various social spheres.

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