

A New Approach to the Creation of Linguistic Dictionaries

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Abstract: *The article is about the creation of electronic dictionaries based on the classification of parts of speech, which is a new approach in Uzbek lexicography, teaching both spelling and pronunciation, used in the educational process, as well as in philological research, office work and documentation.*

Key words: *computer linguistics, language corpus, educational corpus, parts of speech, types of dictionaries, transcription, linguistic research, office work, documentation.*

In world linguistics, the process of adaptation to modern information technologies is accelerating. Particularly, "Computer Linguistics" has achieved certain success in Western linguistics, Russian linguistics, and even in Turkish and Kazakh linguistics. In Uzbek linguistics some research in this field, in particular practical work, is now underway. It is known that the language is reflected in dictionaries, and today in Uzbek lexicography, there are a number of problems in the field of computer linguistics. For the creation of an electronic platform of the Uzbek language, the development of the language corpus, the educational corpus, special terminology, linguistic dictionaries, educational dictionaries should be created. In this regard, the works by the scientists such as K.D.Bak, J.Malkil, P.N.Denisov, V.G.Gak, L.A.Novikov, V.V.Morkovkin, S.G.Barkhudarov¹ should be used effectively as the world experience.

Some linguistic, educational dictionaries have been created In Uzbek lexicography, including A. Madvaliev², H. Nematov³, R. Sayfullaeva⁴, E. Kilihev⁵, claim that in Uzbek linguistics there appeared a network of educational lexicography. In the articles of B.Mengliev⁶, S.Karimov⁷, B.Yuldashev⁸, N.Uluqov⁹ B.Bahriddinova¹⁰ the theoretical and practical

Бархударов С.Г., Новиков Л.А. Актуальные проблемы и задачи учебной лексикографии//Русский язык за рубежом.- 1975.- № 6.- С. 54-58. [Электрон ресурс].

² Онлайн энциклопедия. Лексикография. А.Мадвалиев. <https://qomus.info/encyclopedia/>; Мадвалиев А. Ўзбек терминологияси ва лексикографияси масалалари. Тўплам. Тошкент: "Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси" Давлат илмий нашриёти, 2017. – 384 бет.

³ Неъматов Х., Бахриддинова Б. "Бешикдаги Алпомиш" - луғатлар гулдастаси. "Маърифат". Тошкент, 2007 й, №76

⁴ Сайфуллаева Р., Эрназаров Т. Ўқув луғатлари яратиш – долзарб вазифа // "Тил ва адабиёт таълими", 2007. № 4. – Б. 4-6;

⁵ Қиличев Э. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. Бухоро: 1999., 226 б. –Б.125-126

⁶ Менглиев Б.Р., Бахриддинова Б.М. Ўқувлуғатчилиги: талаб ва эҳтиёж. «Айюб Ғулом ва ўзбек тилшунослиги масалалари». Илмий тўплам. Т., 2009. –б.34-41; Менглиев Б.Р., Бахриддинова Б.М. Ўқув луғатлари. "Маърифат", 2013 й., № 82

⁷ Каримов С., Қаршиев А., Исроилова Г. Абдулла Қаҳҳор асарлари тилининг луғати. Частотали луғат. –Т: "Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси" Давлат илмий нашриёти, 2007. – 420 б.

⁸ Йўлдошев Б. Ўзбек лингводидактикаси тараққиётидаўқув лексикографиясининг ўрни масаласига доир // НавоийДПИ ахборотномаси, 2015, 1-сон. – Б. 66-72.; Йўлдошев Б. Ўзбек тилшунослигининг мустақиллик йилларидаги тараққиёти ҳақида. Хорижий филология. №3, 2016 йил. –Б. 9-15.

⁹ Uluqov N. Lingvistik kompetentlikni shakllantirish omillari. "Til va adabiyot ta'limi", 2018-yil, 6-son. –B.16-18.

¹⁰ Менглиев Б.Р., Бахриддинова Б.М. Ўқув луғатчилиги: талаб ва эҳтиёж / «Айюб Ғулом ва ўзбек тилшунослиги масалалари». Илмий тўплам. – Тошкент, 2009. – Б.34-41

¹Бархударов С.Г., Новиков Л.А. Каким должен быть учебный словарь? "Русский язык за рубежом". 1971, №3;

issues of creation of modern dictionaries, which are auxiliary information sources in mother tongue education, are highlighted. Especially, B. Bahrididnova is conducting extensive research on the theory and practice of creating linguistic dictionaries in the Uzbek language.

Today, there is a need for a new approach to the creation of linguistic dictionaries in order to improve the content of education as well as the creation of educational and language corps. In particular, it is advisable to create electronic dictionaries by categorizing linguistic dictionaries according to their level of importance. For example, the use of noun and verb phrases in speech is more active than other categories. The educational process is also in greater need of e-learning materials than printed information. In this case, first of all, it is necessary to create separate dictionaries on parts of speech, which will also speed up the search process and save time.

In addition, for researchers in the field of philology, linguistics, including lexicology, electronic dictionaries, which are divided into categories, create the conditions for increasing the efficiency of work, gaining an immediate idea of the general appearance.

In particular, the dictionary of "Proper nouns", related to the noun part of speech, can be worked out in different forms.

1. "Dictionary of proper nouns"
2. "Dictionary of borrowed proper nouns"
3. "Dictionary of place names"
4. "Dictionary of active specific terms"
5. "Dictionary of names of organizations"

The difference between these dictionaries and existing general and traditional dictionaries is that the words included in these classified dictionaries are primarily composed of the most active words according to their use, and each word is given a spelling and pronunciation form.

Besides that, , noun and verb phrases are mostly used to refer to formal activities according to the needs of the society. In order to avoid duplication of documents, texts of different styles, the preparation of dictionaries of "Synonymous nouns", "Synonymous verbs" facilitates the use of language and office work.

To ensure the widespread use of words related to the level of the Uzbek language in the communication process, it can be approached in the following way:

1. "Dictionary of Uzbek proper nouns"
2. "Dictionary of Uzbek names"
3. "Dictionary of Uzbek verbs"
4. "Dictionary of Uzbek place names"

Such dictionaries are, of course, created in electronic form. Each word in this dictionary also serves to study the rules of spelling and pronunciation.

In conclusion, it can be said that such dictionaries, first of all, in the system of continuing education, mainly in philological, linguistic research, as well as in the process of office work, document preparation, closely assist learners, researchers, professionals and specialists. These types of dictionaries can serve as a convenient electronic content that can serve both the development of computer linguistics and corpus linguistics.

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