

LEXICOGRAPHY, TYPES OF DICTIONARIES

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Abstract

The theory and practice of compiling dictionaries in the article, the fact that the original dictionaries were systematic in their knowledge of the language, was created even before it became a linguistics, the task of the lexicographer, "correct" to all common words it is given that there is a need to correct the language by giving meaning, spelling, and stress, and to add these words to the dictionary, for all useful things must be accepted.

Key words: Theory and practice of compiling dictionaries, lexicographer, spelling, encyclopedic and philological dictionary.

Lexicography is a branch of linguistics that studies and compiles lexicography. It is derived from the Greek word *lexikos* - "word, word", *graphos* - "write" represents meanings. According to the purpose and function of lexicography. It is divided into 2 types:

- a) scientific lexicography - deals with theoretical issues of lexicography;
- b) practical lexicography - is directly involved in compiling a dictionary.

Lexicography performs the following important social functions:

- 1) serves to teach the native language and other languages;
- 2) serves as a description and standardization of the native language;
- 3) provides interlingua relations;
- 4) scientifically examines and interprets language vocabulary.

Dictionaries are first of all divided into two according to their purpose and purpose:

- 1) general dictionaries;
- 2) special dictionaries

General dictionaries are intended for a wide range of students, and special dictionaries are for a narrow range of people - specialists in a particular field. Both types of dictionaries are further subdivided into two types:

- encyclopedic dictionaries;
- Philological dictionaries.

Therefore, it is expedient to study dictionaries into general encyclopedic dictionaries and special encyclopedic dictionaries, general philological dictionaries and special philological dictionaries. The history of lexicography requires the organization of the continuity of conditions, lexicographic traditions and customs in the process of compiling perfect and functional dictionaries. The time reflected in the words, the social processes, the life and way of life, the general views and currents of the representatives of the past and the present generation must all express their general reflection in dictionaries. Dictionaries can only cover stable aspects of words. Thus, consistent systematic research in the field of semiotics is an important basis for dictionary ranking, as it directly helps the lexicographer to organize, enter, and interpret infinite verbal meanings. The dictionary is not only a reference, but also an integral part of national culture. After all, in a word, most aspects of everyday life will be covered. All lexical nuances of the language are reflected in the dictionary. Creating a dictionary is hard and long-term work. Unfortunately, there are no dictionaries in a single dictionary that cover all areas of this or that field, compiling all the information about the language. That is why in all national lexicographies we can find dozens or even hundreds of dictionaries of different fields and directions. Creating a dictionary is a very hard job. In addition to the general linguistic role of the word, the

meanings of the word and their application, grammatical and phonetic features, it is necessary to know the methods and techniques of compiling a dictionary and to study the content of the dictionary.

Classification of dictionaries in Uzbek linguistics. Linguistics deals with all the important words in a language, such as their history, interpretation, and spelling. Well-structured dictionaries and dictionaries combine the richness of a language. Dictionaries have been created in Uzbek linguistics since ancient times. For example, "Devonu-lug'otit-turk" created by Mahmud Kashgari in the XI century is known. Dictionaries are divided into two groups, first of all, according to their purpose and purpose:

1. Encyclopedic dictionaries provide information about famous people, scientific, political, literary and industrial concepts, objects and events. Encyclopedic dictionaries reflect the world, provide concepts, biographical information about celebrities, countries and cities, information about interesting events. Dictionaries such as the Uzbek National Encyclopedia and the Encyclopedia of Health are among them.
2. Linguistic dictionaries are monolingual and multilingual. Spelling dictionary for monolingual dictionaries (helps to spell words correctly), chapped (reverse) dictionary (words are placed in alphabetical order by the last letter), orthoepic dictionary (so helps to pronounce words correctly), morpheme dictionary (helps to separate words into stems and suffixes), dictionary of assimilated words (for words from foreign languages) phrasebook (dictionary of phrases), terminological dictionary (explanations of terms in a particular field of science), frequency dictionaries (level of use of words in certain works) provides information about), a dictionary of paroxysms (provides information about pronunciation words available in the language). Philological dictionaries contain information about words. There are different types of philological dictionaries. Most people are familiar with bilingual dictionaries: we can use them when learning a foreign language while translating text from one language to another. Monolingual dictionaries are especially unique: if information on the correct spelling of a word is available in orthographic dictionaries, orthoepic dictionaries on the correct pronunciation of a word may not be available. provides information.

Classification of dictionaries in English. Due to the fact that English is an international language, special attention is paid to dictionaries and memorization. For this reason, the classification of dictionaries is interpreted differently by scholars. Below we give you a classification of the most universal and accepted dictionaries of English linguistics by most scholars:

I. According to the scope of dictionaries:

a) General - includes words (even names of places, people) that express all the concepts and events in the language;

b) Specialized - only the classification of words related to a particular field, direction is given;

II. According to both purpose and meaning:

a) Encyclopedic - represents almost all concepts and situations in the world;

b) Linguistic - describes words in a particular language.

Linguistic dictionaries are divided into 3 main types according to their function:

1. Explanatory - a linguistic dictionary that explains the meaning of words;

2. Translational - a dictionary in which the meaning of words is translated from one language to another;

3. Special - a dictionary that gives an explanation of words, concepts and terms related to a particular area of linguistics. For example, Phraseological Dictionary, Dictionary of Homonyms, etc.

III. According to the languages of explanations:

a) Monolingual;

b) Two languages (Bilingual);

c) Multilingual.

IV. According to the order:

a) Alphabetical - words are given in alphabetical order in sequence; The French writer Anatole Franz described the dictionary as "an alphabetically structured entity."

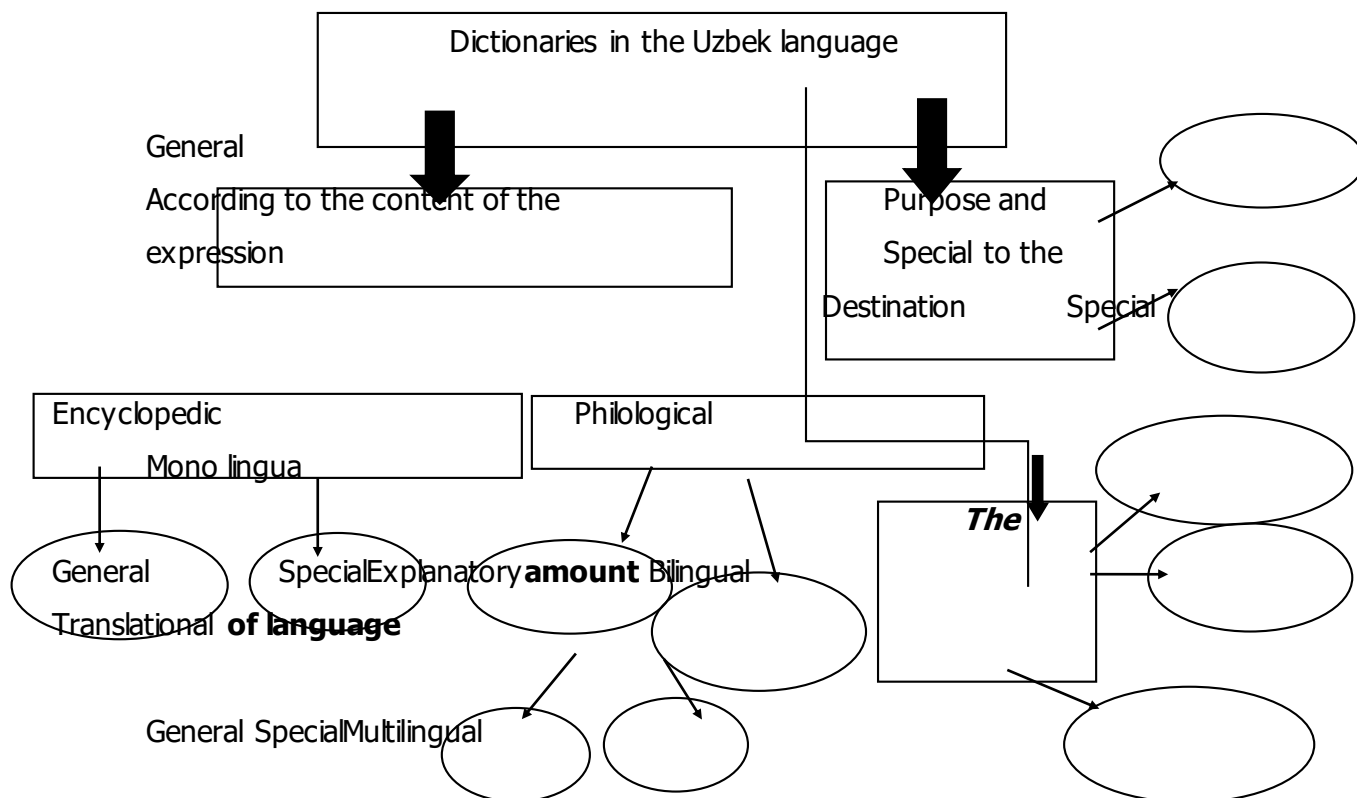
b) Thematic - a dictionary based on the content (theme) of the sequence of words.

V. Period / According to the Time:

a) Diachronic - a dictionary of historical words;

b) Synchronic / Descriptive - a description and interpretation of modern words.

In conclusion, lexicography is a field of linguistics that is important for all languages. This is because it is in this area of language that there is more development and change than in others, because in the lexical layer of the language over time, changes in quantity and quality, meaning and content are rapidly manifested. Dictionaries also serve as one of the main sources of language spread and development around the world. If we pay attention to the classification of dictionaries in Uzbek and English, we can see the similarities and similarities in most places. Only some types of dictionaries have different terms and internal differences. However, dictionaries in both languages are almost identically classified according to their main purpose, content and quantity.



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