

LEXICOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF LINGUISTIC TERMS (ON THE BASIS OF MATERIALS OF EXPLANATORY DICTIONARIES OF THE ENGLISH, RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES)

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***ABSTRACT**--This paper analyzes Lexicographic analysis of linguistic terms (on the basis of materials of explanatory dictionaries of the English, Russian and Uzbek languages). On this case, theoretical basis of the explanatory dictionaries of the English, Russian and Uzbek were discussed. It is concluded with major features of Lexicographic analysis of linguistic terms.*

***Keywords**--Lexicographic analysis, linguistic terms, materials, explanatory dictionaries, English, Russian, Uzbek, languages*

I. INTRODUCTION

The development of terminology as an independent direction in the last years of the twentieth and early twenty first centuries in the world linguistics, the creation of multilingual dictionaries, the development of national terminology and terminology has expanded the scope of comparative studies. At present, terminology is a source of information in the communication process, a means of accelerating scientific and technical development, mastering various specialties.

This in turn increases the need for scientific research in this area. Therefore, one of the most urgent tasks of today's science is the regulation and unification of terms, and scientific conclusions based on the analysis of English, Russian and Uzbek explanatory dictionaries.

Although the study of the role of terminology in modern world linguistics, the problems of general and private terminology, and the process of regulating linguistic terms are carried out to some extent within the same language, lexicographic interpretation of linguistic terms has not been studied in the cross section of multiple explanatory dictionaries. Currently, scientific research is carried out in such priority areas as sorting, unifying, classifying, coding, interpreting, explaining their functional, lexical-semantic properties of different systems of linguistics.

Increased information sharing in Uzbekistan during the reforms and the active integration of our country into the globalization process have further enhanced the focus on teaching and learning foreign languages and expanded the scope and application of languages. As the President of the country noted, "In recent years, a comprehensive system of teaching foreign languages, in particular English language, has been created and is being widely

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introduced to ensure the country's greater integration into the world community." Consequently, on the basis of comparative study and interpretation of the terms in different languages it is possible to determine the status and influence of the Uzbek language as a rich and delicate language.

II. CONCEPTUAL BASIS

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 N PD-4947 "On the Strategy of Action for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", dated April 20, 2017 N PD-2909 "On Measures for Further Development of Higher Education System", Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers dated August 11, 2017 № 610 "On measures to further improve the quality of teaching foreign languages in educational institutions" and other normative and legal documents related to this activity. This research work to some extent is the implementation of the above mentioned tasks.

The present research was carried out in the framework of the development of science and technology in the Republic of Uzbekistan as a priority area of "Formation and implementation of innovative ideas in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of the information society and a democratic state".

A number of studies on general and private terminology in English and other foreign languages, as well as Russian linguistics have been carried out recently.

On different problems of terminology in Uzbek linguistics M.Umarkhodjaev, H. Dadabaev, I.Kh. Sadykova, S.H. Nurmatova, O.Tursunova, P.P. Nishonov, O.S. Akhmedov, D.H. Kadirbekova, H.V. Mirzakhmedova and others conducted research.

Consequently, Muhammad Gayber studied the word-formation suffixes of linguistic terms in the English and Arabic languages, while V.V. Antimirova studied lexical-semantic and derivative features of Russian linguistic terms. In the Uzbek linguistics D.K.Kadirbekova presented the linguistic features of the terms of information and communication technologies in English and Uzbek languages; Mustafaeva scientifically substantiated the lexical-semantic features of Chinese linguistic terms; Mirzakhmedova investigated ways of creating Persian transport terms. At the same time, it should be noted that linguistic terms have not been specifically studied in comparative aspect of different systematic languages and comparative lexicography in Uzbek linguistics has not been reformed and is yet to be resolved.

Unlike other scholarly studies, the study of the issue of linguistic terms in explanatory dictionaries of different languages, in particular academic annotations, has been explored in terminological and comparative aspects.

The aim of the study is to highlight lexical terms in English, Russian and Uzbek in terms of comparative and contrastive aspects.

Research objectives are the followings:

definition, compilation and classification of linguistic terms in the English, Russian and Uzbek explanatory dictionaries; to identify thematic groups and subgroups of linguistic terms interpreted in English, Russian and Uzbek dictionaries; to describe linguistic terms that have been used as the object of the research in terms of terminology requirements; to summarize the strengths and weaknesses of the English, Russian and Uzbek explanatory dictionaries that have been analyzed; to develop theoretical and practical recommendations for further

editions of explanatory dictionaries; to substantiate the definitions of terms in scientific and didactic sources by comparing them with the dictionaries as research material.

Objects of the research are English, Russian and Uzbek linguistic terms.

The subject of the study is lexicographic analysis and classification of terms in English, Russian and Uzbek languages.

III. METHODS OF RESEARCH.

The study used the methods of morpho-semantic, statistical and comparative - contrastive analysis.

Scientific novelty of the research is: the use of linguistic terms in the English, Russian and Uzbek dictionaries has been studied in comparative and contrastive aspect, and their inter-linguistic meaningfulness and inconsistency are proved; analysis of linguistic terms have been done on the basis of terminology requirements: accuracy, logical consistency, systematic, literary language norms, popularity; analysis of the lexical-semantic peculiarities of linguistic terms, quantitative coding in annotated dictionaries; improved methodological approaches to unification, harmonization and development of new interpretations of terms in the Uzbek language on the basis of linguistic terminology;

The practical implications of this study are:

1897 linguistic terms from English, Russian and Uzbek explanatory dictionaries are compiled, classified, divided into thematic groups and subgroups, and are based on comparative - contrastive and statistical terms; new interpretations of some linguistic terms that are not included into explanatory dictionaries have been developed; improved methodological approaches, theoretical and practical recommendations on including linguistic terms in the next edition of annotated dictionaries have been proposed; definitions of over 160 linguistic terms have been developed to be included in the forthcoming edition of the Uzbek explanatory dictionary; reliability of the results of the research is explained by the fact that the theoretical data involved in the work is obtained from reliable sources, the methods used, the implementation of the analysis, conclusions, suggestions and recommendations, and the approval of the results by the competent authorities.

IV. SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RESEARCH

RESULTS

The scientific significance of the study is that its conclusions and recommendations provide a systematic picture of the structure and interpretation of linguistic terms in the English, Russian and Uzbek dictionaries, allowing them to determine their place among the other terminological systems.

The practical significance of the research results is that it can be used for special courses on terminology, terminography, lexicology, lexicography theory in higher education, as well as to create textbooks, manuals and methodological recommendations on these subjects. The conclusions and materials of the study can be used in English, Russian and Uzbek, as well as in writing course papers and qualification papers, and writing tutorials and master's theses.

V. MAIN PART

On the basis of scientific findings and conclusions obtained in the study of linguistic terms in different systematic languages:

The scientific results of lexicographic coding, unification and regulation of terms based on terminology and terminology were used in the innovative project I-2015-7-19 within the State scientific and technical program (FTA-02 dated November 29, 2017). Reference No. 11/1213). The use of scientific results was theoretical basis for the creation of the Uzbek-English Dictionary of Russian-English Metallurgical Terms;

The scientific and practical results obtained in terms of modern linguistics, their description, classification and lexicographic principles and approaches are used in the system of retraining and advanced training of pedagogical personnel in the system of higher education (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education, January 30, 2018 87-03-422 number directory). The proposed scientific conclusions have become the basis for the acquisition of lexical, phraseological and lexicographic knowledge of participants, the combination of terminology knowledge with modern linguistics;

The role and importance of terminology in the language system, in particular, the use of alternative terminologies in other languages, used in the development of national terminology, was used in a series of television programs prepared by the National Television and Radio Company Uzbekistan 24 (December 15, 2017) Reference No. 02-09-225). As a result, the content of the show was enriched with linguistic facts, and the audience was given valuable information about the importance of national terminology in the development of language.

The first chapter is devoted to the interpretation of scientific and educational literature on the subject area of linguistic terminology. First of all, reference was made to the role of terms in science, its history and functional properties, and based on the definitions given in several dictionaries, *term* refers to the understanding of a word or phrase used in science, technology, art, and various other fields.

1. A.S. Gerd's modern definitions have a definite scientific basis. According to the scientist, the *term* is a specific natural or artificial language (word or phrase) that has a specific terminological meaning that accurately and fully reflects the basic features of scientific understanding that exist at a certain level of scientific progress[5, 1-4]. This view is supported by O.S. Akhmanova: "Generally, terminology occurs only when it has reached the highest level of scientific progress, that is, the *term* is recognized after it has received a definite scientific expression. An important way to differentiate the *term* from a word is that it can be scientifically described, defined [1, 27].

V.G. Gak offers a new definition of the *term*, reveals the essence of the term, and defines the role of the term in the linguistic system of languages. He objected that the term is used as a particular kind of dictionary unit in the scientific literature, stating that "terminology is a function of the use of a dictionary unit". He wrote that any dictionary unit that represents something and can play a particular role in terms of concepts can be a *term*. The study also explored the relationship between non-terminological and terminological vocabulary in terms of the expression plan [3, 68-71].

VI. LITERATURE REVIEW

On the basis of analysis of different viewpoints of scholars we found the following features of terms: Terms: 1) should be systematic; 2) should have scientific definition; 3) should be monosemantic within the given terminological area; 4) should be modally neutral. Each term must contain these features.

At present in terminology there are several independent directions of scientific research. These are theoretical terminology that studies the regularities of the development and application of special vocabulary; Practical terminology that develops principles and recommendations for eliminating errors and deficiencies in terminology and terminography, describing, evaluating, editing, creating, applying and interpreting terminology and terminography.

It is well-known that the main type of dictionaries in different languages is an explanatory dictionary. In such dictionaries the meaning, use, phonetic, grammatical, stylistic meanings of the words are reflected.

Explanatory dictionaries explain not only the common language units in the languages, but also different terms used in these languages for specific science and technology. It is important to note that linguistic terms are given special attention in linguistic dictionaries. Illustrative examples are also widely used to reveal their meaning. V.G. Gak notes that the dictionary also contains valuable information about basic and additional vocabulary information, its etymology, grammatical features, and language norms. In his view, the following three principles are important in compiling explanatory and partial translation dictionaries: a) mutual coordination of synchrony and diachrony; b) compliance with the language and speech requirements; c) to pay attention to the ratio of linguistic and extralinguistic information. The implementation of these principles contributes to the improvement of dictionaries [2, 464-467].

VII. ANALYSES

The following explanatory dictionaries were selected as material of research: Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionary (further Oxford Dictionary); S.I. Ojegov's Russian Explanatory Dictionary (further S. Ojegov); In order to compare English-Russian linguistic terms with Uzbek linguistic terms and to improve subsequent editions of the dictionary, we used the first edition of Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary of 1981, the second edition of Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary of 2006-2008 (hereinafter referred to as "UED-1"). We use "UED-2").

While comparing phonetic terms from these dictionaries, we found out that these sources include the following phonetic and phonological terms:

Table 1: Distribution of phonetic and phonological terms in dictionaries

The total number of phonetic and phonological terms	Oxford Dictionary	S.Ojegov	«UED-1»	«UED-2»
348 – 100%	122 – 35%	54 – 15,5%	79 – 22,7%	93 – 26,7%

The Oxford Dictionary appears to have more phonetic and phonological terms than the other dictionaries, and this proves the completeness of the dictionary.

Some definitions of dictionaries are exactly the same, and some are different. For example, when we look at the term *accent*, the dictionaries explain the term: The Oxford Dictionary: «Accent noun, verb *noun* [ˈæksent;-sənt] 1. [c,u] a way of pronouncing the words of a language that shows which country, area or social class a person comes from: a northern/Dublin/Indian/Scottish accent ° a strong/broad accent (=one that is very noticeable) ° She spoke English with an accent. – compare DIALECT» [7, 7]. С.Ожегов: «Акцент, -а,м. 1. Ударение в слове, а также знак ударения (спец.). Поставить акцент. 3. Особенности выговора, свойственные говорящему не на своём родном языке. *Говорить с южным, белорусским акцентом*» [8, 21] UED-1: «Акцент [р<лат] лингв. 1. Урғу, сўз урғуси. Урғу белгиси. 2. Она тилидан бошқа тилда сўзлагандаги ўзгалик хусусиятлари. *Рус тилида ўзбекча акцент билан гапирмоқ*» [10, 37]. UED-2: «Акцент [лот. accentus – оханг; урғу] тли. Она тилидан бошқа тилда сўзлашганда, товушларни ўша тилдагидан бошқача ҳолда, ўз тили товушлари каби ёки унга яқин талаффуз этиш. *Ўзбекча акцент билан гапирмоқ*» [11, 65]. As you can see, the definitions for the term *accent* differ both in volume and in meaning. While in Oxford its connection with verb and noun was determined, in other dictionaries there are no such interpretations. Secondly, in the English definition more attention is paid to the socio-ethnic essence, it is close to the interpretation given in UED-2. The definitions in S.Ojegov and in UED-1 are almost the same. The only difference is that the information in S.Ojegov refers to both phonetics and sociolinguistics, while in UED-1 only linguistic meaning prevails. From this point of view, the interpretation given in the Russian-Uzbek dictionary (hereinafter referred to as “RUD”) has a wide semantic scope. Compare: “Accent m 1. stress, accent; accent mark; 2. emphasis (particularities of the reprimand peculiar to the speaker not in his native language.); speak with an accent - *accent bilan gapirmoқ*; 3. musical rhythmic stress; amplification of a chord or some kind of sound; focus on something - *biror narsani alohida ta’kidlamoқ, ta’kidlab ko’rsatmoқ, unga alohida urg’u, etibor bermoқ*; to emphasize - *tegishli joylarni ta’kidlab (yoki chizib) ko’rsatmoқ* [9].

Studying stylistics aims to achieve both theoretical and practical goals. If its practical purpose is the formation of the culture of speech of the individual and society, the theoretical significance is that it forms the pinnacle of language study, the theoretical basis for the development of national speech culture. The selection, use and codification of stylistic terms requires the adherence to scientifically sound principles. Observations show that stylistic terms are given in the studied dictionaries in the following amounts:

Table 2: Distribution of stylistic terms in dictionaries

The total number of stylistic terms	Oxford Dictionary	S.Ojegov	«UED-1»	«UED-2»
131 – 100%	39 – 29,8%	32 – 24,4%	21 – 16%	39 – 29,8%

Only 18 of these terms are given in each of the four dictionaries, and some of them will be interpreted.

Oxford Dictionary's definition of the term *allegory* is more detailed: «Allegory [ˈæləgəri; NAmE -go:ri] *noun* [C,U] (pl. -ies) a story, play, picture, etc. in which each character or event is a symbol representing an idea or a quality, such as truth, evil, death, etc.; the use of such symbols: a political allegory ◊ the poet’s use of allegory. See also FABLE ► *allegorical* [ˌæləˈgərɪkl; NAmE – go:ri] *adj.* an allegorical figure, novel. *allegorically adv.*» [37].

Compiling a dictionary is a laborious process because lexis is a dynamic level of language construction that is difficult to systematize. Moreover, sometimes the content of polyfunctional words is updated. This prevents them from deciding which words to place, which are the primary and the secondary. We analyze this problem with the example of our dictionaries, selected as our research material.

Table 3: Distribution of lexicological terms in dictionaries

Total number of lexicological terms	Oxford Dictionary	S.Ojegov	«UED-1»	«UED-2»
272 – 100%	72 – 26,4%	63 – 23,1%	59 – 21,6%	78 – 28,6%

Among the terms in this category, the views regarding the term *affix* are of particular interest. At Oxford Dictionary: «Affix *noun* [ˈæfiks] (*grammar*) a letter or group of letters added to the beginning or end of a word to change its meaning. The prefix *un-* in *unhappy* and the suffix *-less* in *careless* are both affixes» [25];

The concept of grammar is usually understood as a linguistic structure, a section of linguistics studying this structure and literature devoted to some categories of grammar.

Phonetics, morphology, and syntax have been the object of grammar books published from Lomonosov's "Russian Grammar" (1757) to the 50s of the last century. N.Y. Shvedova also includes the sections of morphology, syntax and word formation in grammar. Some sources give an overview of the components of the grammar, rather than its definition. The question of the main object of grammar is also debatable.

According to F.F. Fortunatov's school, the main unit of grammar is word combination. It is interpreted as an extended phrase. In the former Soviet Union and modern-day grammar, sentence is considered as the main unit. How to understand the basic object of lexicology, if the following is true: "...the word is the smallest unit capable of syntactic functioning, and the largest unit of morphology" [6, 4]. V.G. Gak argues that there are more than 70 criteria for describing the word, and there is still no consensus. In his view, word is the basic structural-semantic unit of language [2, 464-467.]. If V.G. Gak here understands grammar as language, then it is necessary to understand the word as the main object of this science. We think V.G. Gak's definition of grammar seems to be a full description: "Grammar is a section of linguistics that studies the regularities of word-formation and word-change making up a sentence" [4, 8]. Grammar generally refers to language construction, the linguistic branch of linguistics, and a book devoted to certain grammatical categories.

Thus, there is no consensus on the definition of grammar, its object, its basic units and sections, which affects the principles of their designation and interpretation in dictionaries. However, grammatical terms were studied on the basis of the traditional classification - morphology and syntax. In dictionaries, grammatical terms are given in the following quantities:

Table 4: Distribution of grammatical terms in dictionaries

The total number of grammatical terms	Oxford Dictionary	S.Ojegov	«UED-1»	«UED-2»
726 – 100%	219 – 30,2%	140 – 19,3%	188 – 25,8%	179 – 24,6%

We followed the traditional approach to investigating grammatical terms and divided morphological terms into terms related to independent and dependent parts of speech.

Terms related to independent parts of speech: part of speech, independent part of speech, noun, proper name, common noun, cases, gender, adjective, degree of comparison of adjectives, numeral, cardinal number, ordinal number, pronoun and its types, adverb, verb and all terms associated with it (mood and its types, voice, tense, affirmative and negative verb, auxiliary verb, infinitive, gerund, participle and others).

VIII. CONCLUSION

As a result of the rapid development of world science and technology in the last years of the twentieth century, we have witnessed the emergence of unprecedented new terms and concepts in all fields of science. In this regard, the development of world linguistics deserves special mention. As you know, any science is based on scientific concepts, and concepts are expressed through scientific terms. An analysis of the presentation of linguistic terms in the explanatory dictionaries of English, Russian and Uzbek languages showed the following:

1. It is proved that linguistic terms in all languages differ from other linguistic units in the following properties: these terms are one-systemic; have a scientific interpretation (definition); most of them are monosemantic; have a neutral stylistic application.

2. It is noted that it is advisable to give separate interpretations of commonly used terms in Uzbek linguistics, based on the content and essence of these terms.

3. Terms are the product of thinking of various scientific ideas and in absolute order represent a scientific expression. And on the material of three languages it was scientifically proven that this feature, which distinguishes the term from non-term, is universal.

4. As a result of a comparative analysis of linguistic terms presented in the explanatory dictionaries of English, Russian and Uzbek languages (total number 1897), in particular, related to phonetics and phonology (348 terms), spelling and orthoepy (155), the scope of interpretations of these terms in dictionaries, the proportionality and mismatch of their number have undergone scientific studies.

5. Based on a comparative analysis of phraseological (38), lexicological (272) and stylistic (131) terms presented in dictionaries, the following was revealed: some terms are missing in one or another dictionary we are studying, there are differences in the interpretation of the terms, these dissimilarities indicate various stages in the development of research areas in these languages.

6. Based on a comparative analysis of grammatical terms given in the explanatory dictionaries of English, Russian and Uzbek languages (726), the following was revealed: most grammatical terms are universal in nature and are given in all four dictionaries; in their interpretations there is a commonality and they are more broadly interpreted in the Oxford dictionary.

7. Morphological terms, terms related to parts of speech, phrases, punctuation, syntactic terms, terms of general linguistics were analyzed in comparative aspect on the material of the dictionaries under consideration. Along with the general features of dictionaries, some of their shortcomings were indicated. Interpretations of some terms have been proposed.

8. It was revealed that in all the dictionaries studied by us there are no modern terms such as *pragmalinguistics*, *gender linguistics*, *cognitive linguistics*, which indicates that terminography lags far behind the development of general linguistics. Interpretations of many terms of this kind have been proposed.

9. Linguistic terminology is a kind of metalanguage, and its study at a theoretical level fulfills the task of a standard for all other terms in Uzbek, Russian and English. This situation places great responsibility on linguistic terminologists.

10. Everyone knows that signs in dictionaries are important, as well as the presence of transcription of words. Some morphological characters and their belonging to certain parts of speech in Oxford Dictionary is advisable. At Oxford Dictionary, the sign system is consistent. This dictionary indicates the area of linguistics in which linguistic terms are studied. The same can be said about the dictionary of S.Ojegov. In the UED publications there is no similarity, continuity and consistency.

11. Unlike “UED-1”, in “UED-2” there is a tendency to transfer some terms borrowed from the Russian language with equivalents in the Uzbek language and it is advisable to use this method more often.

12. It should be emphasized that, since the dictionaries we are considering are intended for a wide range of users, they have a certain freedom in choosing terms based on their tasks. Therefore, the terms given in the dictionaries differ from each other in quantity and in some interpretations. Academic explanatory dictionaries are not aimed at deep interpretation and presentation of scientific terms, this task is assigned to special terminological dictionaries.

13. The first comparative lexicographic analysis conducted within the framework of this study will not only help in the process of creating explanatory dictionaries of different languages, but will also serve as a scientific and practical basis for compiling dictionaries of linguistic terms in English, Russian and Uzbek, as well as for scientific observations, conducted in this area.

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