Classification of Principles of Lexicographic Monolingual and Bilingual Dictionaries using Modern Approach
(On the Example of English, French and Uzbek)

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Annotation: The importance and necessity of the dictionary in the modern world is obvious and indisputable. The dictionary has become an integral part of the life of a wide range of users. It remains the most important means of reflecting the world of the language and culture to which it belongs, and the task of the creator of the dictionary is to present the language as a reflection of culture.

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Taking into account the fact that English has firmly established itself as a language of international communication, a new approach to the creation of dictionaries is now taking shape, with an emphasis on the relationship between language and culture, on the example of several languages. Within the framework of modern lexicography, dictionaries combining the characteristics of different types of reference editions (elements of explanatory, country dictionaries) have already been developed and published [7].

Lexicography in terms of the practice of compiling dictionaries recognized as one of the oldest branches of philology. These concerns, first, the translated glossaries, the first translated dictionaries, which, based on mythology, could have begun to be created immediately after the so-called Babylonian pandemonium. Nevertheless, the oldest of the translated dictionaries date from well before our era.

V. V. Morkovkin in his article "On the scope and content of the concept of "theoretical lexicography" takes as a starting point the well-known interpretation of the concept "theory of lexicography", according to which it includes the typology of dictionaries and the teaching of the structure and elements of the dictionary" [2; 33]. At the same time, he emphasizes that the most important task of the theory is to establish the essence and boundaries of the phenomenon, the consideration of which constitutes its content because of several languages, while considering and identifying the identities, borrowed words and distinctions. Thus, in our article we will consider these functions based on lexicography of English, French and Uzbek languages.

M. A. Bobunova inclines to the traditional understanding of the theory of lexicography [1], reflected in the "Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary":

1) Development of a general typology of dictionaries and dictionaries of new types;

2) Development of the macrostructure of the dictionary (selection of the vocabulary, principle of arrangement of words and dictionary articles, selection of homonyms, inclusion of non-

lexicographic materials in the dictionary body and in appendices: grammatical articles, illustrations.);

3) Development of the microstructure of a dictionary, i.e. a separate dictionary entry (grammatical and phonetic commentary on the word, selection and classification of meanings, types of dictionary definitions, system of labels, types of language illustrations. Moreover, presentation of phraseology, additional information, such as etymology in the explanatory dictionary, and word meanings in the etymological dictionary, and other problems depending on the type of dictionary) [1]. The extraordinary intensity of information and communication activities of the late twentieth century determined the rapid development of different areas of applied linguistics, and, above all, lexicography. All authoritative domestic dictionaries define lexicography not as a science, but as the theory and practice of creating dictionaries. Lexicography has two sides – theoretical and applied, connected with the practice of dictionary making, in which at present there is a tendency to universalization of the reference edition, i.e. a dictionary can include both linguistic and encyclopedic information.

One of the components of the theory of lexicography is the typology of dictionaries. This issue has been discussed in Uzbek and foreign lexicographic literature for decades. The existing types of dictionaries of the English, French and Uzbek languages are varied in genres and types, as there is practically no way to give in one dictionary all the exhaustive information about the language. It should be noted that in the science of language there is not yet any generally accepted typology of dictionaries, although attempts have been made to create such a typology. L.V. Scherba's typology is rightly considered classical, as it has withstood the test of time and is present in all subsequent classifications, built on the oppositional principle without exception [3].

This typology described through six oppositions:

1. Academic type dictionary – reference dictionary;

2. Encyclopedic dictionary – general dictionary.

3. Thesaurus – a common dictionary: explanatory and translation dictionary;

4. Ordinary dictionary – ideological dictionary;

5. Explanatory dictionary – translational dictionary;

6. Non-historical dictionary – historical dictionary;

These oppositions name the main types of dictionaries. They are fundamental and attracted in one form or another in other classifications during the analysis.

According to the author's classification of O.M. Karpova all dictionaries are subdivided:

1) By language: monolingual, multilingual and bilingual;

2) By lexicographic form: indexes or frequency (where the number of cases in which a word is encountered is recorded), glossaries (obscure words), concordances (word indexes listing all or selective contexts), explanatory or lexicons (dictionaries giving a comprehensive philological characteristic of a word);

3) According to the addressee: into highly specialized (for a professional group of users) and public (for a wide range of users) [4].

No single dictionary can be characterized by only one attribute. Thus, for example, explanatory dictionaries can be monolingual, bilingual, multilingual by the first attribute, highly specialized, or generally accessible by the third.

Differentiating grounds as a principle of typological description, make classifications more complete, clear and more effective, but not universal. The limitation of classification to a pre-organized number of features manifests itself when fundamentally new types of vocabulary with features not included in the classification appear. The number of classifications

will grow as new dictionaries appear. The analysis of the existing classifications of dictionaries leads to the idea that in the modern theory of lexicography the development of the typology of dictionaries consists not so much in the construction of a universal classification, as in the accumulation of a systematic description of existing dictionaries [3].

One of the leading positions in the modern world of dictionaries is occupy by Great Britain, which has a stable, historically established lexicographic tradition. Now there are traditional linguistic and encyclopedic dictionaries, as well as qualitatively new reference books for both general-purpose and special-purpose dictionaries. The majority of the new varieties published at the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the XXI century described. – The object of description of the majority of new varieties of dictionaries published at the end of the XX century and at the beginning of the XXI century is certain groups of vocabulary: terminological, language of writers, neologisms, slang, synonyms, and onomastics [4]. Anglophone and French lexicography has undergone a long path of development, which has seen the emergence of directions represented by various types of lexicographic works. Its origins go back to the 6th and 8th centuries, the era of the spread of Christianity in England, then in France, when Latin was the international language of all Western Europe. Throughout the middle Ages, Latin remained a means of inter-ethnic communication, a means of writing, and one of the main academic disciplines in schools, which were entirely in the hands of the church. [7]. In an effort to make biblical texts easier to read, the monks wrote Anglo-Saxon (French) equivalents over obscure Latin words. This is how glosses were created. The purpose of such explanations was to reveal the meanings of words that were poorly understood or difficult to remember. Over time, lists of glosses that called glossaries, that is, lists of Latin words with Anglo-Saxon (French) equivalents – translations or simpler Latin words – began to be created. The creation of such glossaries

became a necessity. They made both religious tracts and scholarly literature in Latin available to the wider clergy.

Early thematic glossaries do not yet claim to be thematic dictionaries (thesauruses), but they are prototypes, grouping vocabulary according to an extra linguistic principle and being intended for mastering thematic groups of foreign (Latin) words. It was the instructional purposes – to explain and help learn difficult foreign-language words and to teach them a certain thematic set – that guided and developed English and French thesaurus lexicography at the time of its birth [1]. During the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries translated (bilingual and multilingual) dictionaries published, which were originally close to bilingual glossaries.

They were widely used in schools as reference books on the vocabulary of English, Fern John Palsgrave's Anglo-French Dictionary, published in 1530, was one of the first of its kind. It is a supplement to a French textbook, indicating its instructional orientation. Then a series of other dictionaries published: J. Baret "Alvearic or Triple Dictionary, English, Latin, French" (1573), R. Percyvall "Bibliotheca Hispanica" (1591), C Hollyband "A Dictionary of the French and English Tongues" (1593). Thus, in the 16th century the English lexicographic tradition of compiling bilingual and multilingual dictionaries aimed at helping the reader to master a foreign language [6].

In John Bullock's An English Expositor (1612) an attempt is made for the first time to define the scope of the term. As for the principles of word selection, here the author cites, in addition to borrowings from other languages, obsolete words H. Cockerham's Dictionary "The English Dictionarie or An Enterpreter of Hard Words" (1626) was the first to be called "Dictionary", and that would be the name of most English and French dictionaries in the future. Its distinctive feature was that it consisted of three parts: the first contained difficult words with a definition of their meanings in "simple" language;

the second part contained at first "simple", everyday words, which the author explained with "difficult", less everyday words. This part of the dictionary, according to the plan of the compiler, intended to teach the uninitiated a scientific language. The author seeks to teach the reader to use only "the most refined words" in speech. All the "simple", "vulgar" words of the second part are explained-synonyms in the form of "elegant", "beautiful" or "refined" words [2]. Modern vocabulary works are presented in lexicographic forms of thesaurus, frequency dictionary, and explanatory dictionary, are based on electronic language corpora, and are aimed at teaching live English speech. The effective communication-oriented illustrative examples from the electronic corpora are registered in the vocabulary entries and promote fast and effective vocabulary learning.

It emphasized that in recent years, practical lexicography greatly influenced by the advances in computer technology, which provide many opportunities both in the field of dictionary design and in the field of teaching foreign language students. Nowadays, new sections, such as corpus lexicography and cyber lexicography, have formed and begun to develop intensively in vocabulary science. This direction is widely spread in the countries of the Western Europe, the USA, Russia and the Central Asia. First, it is an opportunity to correct, replenish, and update electronic dictionaries in less time than printed products; high speed of access to data; possibility of simultaneous connection to several sources. Thanks to electronic language databanks, the vocabularies of modern dictionaries include a wealth of authentic material. The electronic format allows more information to be contained in a corpus. Internet dictionaries have the ability constantly updated, and the search strategies of the user working with electronic dictionaries are more creative than those provided will be by printed products. Because English is the base language of the Internet, the predominant majority of directories are linguistic English-language dictionaries, represented

by monolingual, bilingual, and multilingual directories. Sources can be found in electronic dictionary directories at many addresses, among which the following are considered some of the most reliable:

http://software.uz/ru/software/cat?id=35.;

http://www.lugat.uz/;

http ://www. dictionary. Com;

http://www.councillsales.com/lists/dictionaries.html

https://micros.uz/soft/catalog/programmnoe_obespe

henie/Electron-slovari-translate/electronnie-slovari/;

http://www.brown.edu/Department/Cog/Ling/Sci/lin gdir/dictionary.html;

Thus, it is obvious that electronic lexicographic products actively and successfully gaining ground. The impressive achievements of cyber lexicography allow us to predict its further expansion. The opposition of electronic/print dictionary now joins the generally accepted division of dictionaries into encyclopedic and linguistic ones. At the turn of the century, researchers are striving for lexicographic representation of the accumulated lingo-country knowledge, consolidating the results in the form of reference books, designed to be assistants in studying the culture of the country of the language being studied. Due to new trends and developments in the theory of lexicography and cultural studies, dictionary compilers faced with the question that the user of the new generation needs information about the world in all its diversity. Therefore, there is a need to improve the vocabulary articles of existing educational dictionaries, which allows increasing the linguistic competence of readers and expanding the educational value of lexicographic works.

Analyzing the above, we would like to note that the first company in Uzbekistan, which provided e-mail services, was established in 1992. Already in 1994, the first Internet service providers appeared in Uzbekistan, which already provided a full range of Internet services, including the World Wide Web,

and citizens of this country had the opportunity not only to visit foreign sites, but also to create their own Internet resources. April 29, 1995 has been registered national domain "uz" and on the map of Internet appeared domain, which directly refers to this independent state. Over the last decades, the "computer lag", characteristic of the CIS countries, has been rapidly overcome. Borrowings from English and French have played a big role in replenishing the Internet terminology of the Uzbek language as a way to enrich the vocabulary. In turn, the Uzbek language is characterized by its own indigenous word formation. Here are examples of the specific transfer of Internet terms in the Uzbek language: WWW (literally: "web stretched around the world") – World Wide Web, or Web, denoting the main information resource of the Internet. This term in the Uzbek language is referred to as WWW. The term Internet, it in Uzbek terminology has many designations: *tur, urghimchak turi, umumzhakhon, butun zhakhon bujicha tarkalgan va telephone hamda optik tolali liyalar, modemlar va boshka bilan uzaro bohlangan, har kandai ahborotni uzaro diamondsha oladigan katta microdogi computerlar majmui* [4]. As the examples show, the Uzbek Internet terminology characterized by variability. Also, note that it is not ordered. There are no special dictionaries where one can find out the exact meaning of a special word or expression, to clarify its reflection in the Uzbek language. Therefore, there is an urgent need to create a dictionary of Internet terms on the material of the Uzbek language, preferably it should be translated, English-French-Uzbek and, conversely, Uzbek-English-French. Thus, the role of the dictionary is changing in the modern world. A lexicographic work is becoming less of a linguistic publication, more of a book aimed at providing the user with information about the world in general, and different cultures in particular. The role of the dictionary is enormous in comprehending the culture of every nation and humanity.

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