

Historical Formation, Typological Description And Classification Of Lexicography

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Abstract

This article describes the main goals and objectives of lexicography, analyzes the historical formation of bilingual and trilingual terminological dictionaries in the field of science, the views of lexicographers, and provides scientific and theoretical evidence. The history of lexicography covered several classifications of dictionaries, and it was scientifically substantiated that most of the dictionaries were not fully described, based on factors such as various differential criteria from different positions.

Keywords: *lexicography, classification of lexicography, historical formation of lexicography, typology of lexicography, terminological dictionaries*

Introduction

The influx of thousands of new terms and concepts from foreign languages after the 1990s has caused differences in the terminological system of the Uzbek language. That was the reason of a wide path to linguistic phenomena such as synonymy, polysemy, and homonymy, which are considered negative in linguistics. This situation occurs frequently in all terminological systems. Such a negative situation, as we know, improves data exchange, information communication processes. That is why we aim to discuss in detail in this article such topical issues of logistics terminology as regulation, standardization and prevention of clutter, development of lexical criteria.

The terms have all the characteristics of natural language lexical units. However, one of the important directions of lexicography is the work on defining the structure of terms related to a particular field of science, their regulation, and unification of terms and the creation of terms for new scientific and technical fields.¹

It is well known that the position of lexicography as a branch of science practice, art or some sciences is a process that is still debated among scholars. Undoubtedly, the lexicography is the science of creating, studying, and using dictionaries. As a shining proof of this idea, we can recognize the theoretical principles, laws, prostates developed by many theorists and practitioners. Lexicography can rightly be called the art of creating a dictionary. After all, lexical work violates all possible boundaries and requires direct artistic perception.

S. Landau, a member of the North American Lexicographic Society, noted, "Creating a dictionary does not require the brilliance and originality of ideas, this activity requires high intelligence, professionalism and dedication in complex work." [Landau, 1989, p.4].²

The logical-conceptual harmony of the science of lexicography requires imagery and artistic expressiveness. There can be no lexicographer without a poetic approach to speech.

L.V. Sherba admits, "In general, vocabulary works on the basis of semantics, it is necessary to combine a particularly subtle understanding of language, that is, a certain degree of real nature of writing talent." [Sherba, 1958, p. 76].³

V.V. Dubichinsky points out that the science of lexicography is based on a certain strict linguistic theory, its laws and principles. The practice of lexicography is a separate literary genre as an art in which the skill and talent of the dictionary author play an important role.⁴

¹ Мельников Г.П. Основы терминоведения. – М.: Изд-во ун-та дружбы народов, 1991. – С. 3.

² Landau S.I. Dictionaries: The Art and Craft of Lexicography - N.-Y., 1989.

³ Щерба Л.В. Избранные работы по языкознанию и фонетике - Л., 1958.

⁴ Дубичинский В.В. Лексикография русского языка: учеб.пособие [Текст] / Дубичинский В.В. – М.: Наука: Флинта, 2008. – 432 с.

Lexicography is like a theorist who deals not only with linguistic problems, solving them in terms of lexical description, but also with a practitioner who creates a work of art called a “dictionary”. **Lexicography** (lexicon and ... graphics) - 1) compiling dictionaries, expressing practical lexical meanings. The content of the concept of lexicography consists of both theoretical lexicography, which includes the theory and history of the creation of dictionaries. It is also a practical lexicography consisting of the creation of dictionaries or primary dictionary materials. It should be noted that lexicography as a science is a dialectical dual unit. On the one hand, it is manifested as a separate scientific feature among other linguistic sciences, on the other hand, as a universal methodological science. Today, lexicography solves not only practical, but also informational, cognitive, methodological problems. This discipline is in the field of information technology, i.e computer linguistics, applied scientific experiments, general and pedagogical linguistics, etc. appears in

Lexicography is closely related to the sciences of linguistics, grammar, and lexicology. Lexicology studies the vocabulary of a language, and the lexicologist and lexicographer directly describe, analyze, and systematize the vocabulary of the language in their work. The difference between them is that while lexicology describes the general features of a dictionary as a system, lexicography describes each lexical unit in its own individual way, and lexicology serves as the theoretical basis of lexicography.

The main functions of lexicography are emphasized briefly and clearly by N.Z. Kotelova.

They include:

1. Scientific description of the direct history of the language, the scientific stability of the improvement of modern language; (“I think that lexicographers can not only record information, but also offer students potentially necessary lexemes”)
2. Systematization of linguistic knowledge;
3. Establish rules for standardizing, speaking and writing the native language;
4. Interpret incomprehensible, obscure or outdated words;
5. Ensuring interlingual communication and translation practice;
6. Deep knowledge of the history and culture of the speakers and teaching a foreign language.

The history of the development of applied lexicography in English dates back several thousand years, and it has always been observed that lexicographers in these periods had a need to give their works a certain name. In the titles of 20th-century English dictionaries, terms such as dictionary, thesaurus, glossary, encyclopaedia, and equivalents in various other languages can be found. The lexical units that sometimes occur in dictionary names also have

a metaphorical meaning because they are in a sense the basis of all lexicographic terminology.

It should be noted that practical lexicography performs many socially important functions in addition to compiling dictionaries. Dictionary work, in particular, the study of one's own and other languages, the description and standardization of the native language (ie, using explanatory spelling and other types of dictionaries), the provision of interlingual communication (bilingual and multilingual dictionaries), scientific study of a particular lexicon (etymological, historical dictionaries), etc. cause

According to encyclopedic dictionaries, lexicography arose in the early stages of the development of writing in different peoples as a result of the need to know the meaning of an obscure lexeme, ie an obsolete, dialectal, special or foreign language word. The first compiled dictionaries were generalized, universal in nature, and the various forms and appearances of dictionaries appeared in later periods.⁵ It is no exaggeration to say that the history of Uzbek lexicography began with Mahmud Kashgari's "Devonu lug'otit turk". This dictionary is not only a description of words and their meanings, but also a source of information on the history, customs, geographical location of the Turkic peoples, and is the first bilingual Turkish-Arabic dictionary.

Mahmud Zamakhshari's works "Asos ul baloga", "Muqaddimat ul-adab" are also of great theoretical and practical importance in Uzbek lexicography. Also, several dictionaries were created in the 15th-16th centuries. For example: "Abushqa" annotated dictionary, Tole Imoni Hiravi's "Ba'doye ul-luhath", Muhammad Riza Khokhsor's "Muntahab ul-lug'at", Mirzo Mahdiykhon's "Sangloh", Muhammad Yaqub Chingiy's "Kelurnoma", Suleiman Bukhari's "Lugati chigatay va turki usmoniy" ", Isakhan Ibrat's "Lugati sitta as-sina" (six-language dictionary) and so on.

In the 1st quarter of the 20th century, due to the need for various extralinguistic factors and the demands of the time, the development of lexicography in Turkestan was further improved, in particular, with the creation of bilingual dictionaries. V.M.Nalivkin and M. Nalivkins' in 1884-1912, the repeatedly published a "Russian-Sart, Sart-Russian dictionary", compiled by Ashurali Zahiri in 1927, and published a two-volume "Russian-Uzbek perfect dictionary", which later became the basis for bilingual dictionaries created in our country. To date, about 15 comparative dictionaries in foreign languages and Uzbek have been created,

⁵ <https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leksikografiya>

and hundreds of bilingual and trilingual terminological dictionaries in the field of science have been created.

The development of Uzbek lexicography in recent years is of particular importance. This is evidenced by the creation of the following various sectoral and translation dictionaries:

G.Ahmedov, H.Bektemirov's "Russian-Uzbek dictionary of law terms" published in 2002, MMAkhmedova's "English-Uzbek-Russian dictionary of botanical terms" published in 2003, A.Azamov's 2004 edition of " Russian - Uzbek dictionary of Atmospheric physics terms ", Sh.Bobojonov, I.Islamov's,

“ Dictionary of word graduation of the Uzbek language ” in 2009, S.S. Bulatov's “ Explanatory dictionary of terms of pottery, painting and wood carving ” in 1991, T. Ergashev's “Uzbek-English-Russian Dictionary of Economic Terms” published in 2001; The Terminology and Dictionary Service of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan has published a number of annotated dictionaries on information and communication technologies in cooperation with specialists in the field.

Of course, such dictionaries indicate the development of the field of lexicography, but the different classification of dictionaries is always recognized as one of the most controversial issues among lexicographers.

According to E.V. Kuznetsova, “the type of any dictionary is determined by two different factors: the nature of the reflected lexical material and its practical meaning” [Kuznetsova, 1988, p. 3].⁶ According to the scholar, the history of lexicography includes several classifications of dictionaries, which are based on factors such as various differential criteria, especially from different positions, and most of the dictionaries are not fully described.

L.V.Sherba classified as follows⁷:

1. Academic dictionary (performs the normative function);
2. Dictionary - reference (dictionary-reference) - (definition of speech use);
3. Encyclopedic dictionaries (information about realities);
4. General dictionaries (covering the lexical richness of a particular language);
5. Thesaurus (giving a specialized vocabulary);
6. Simple dictionary (giving all the lexicon in one language);
7. Annotated dictionary (monolingual dictionaries) - translation dictionary (bilingual or multilingual);
8. Vocabulary is non-historical (synchronous reflection of vocabulary);
9. Historical dictionary (etymological dictionaries). [Shcherba, 1974, b. 265-304].

⁶ Кузнецова Э.В. Предисловие // Лексико-семантические группы русских глаголов Свердловск, 1988

⁷ Щерба Л.В. Языковая система и речевая деятельность - Л., 1974.

V. V. Morkovkin classified the typology of philological dictionaries on 3 grounds: "what is the basis", "what basis", "for whom basis" - lexical dictionaries, spelling, orthoepic, annotated, lexical translation, according to the morphemic structure of words, synonymic value of words, antonymic value of lexemes according to and so on;

- nominal and verb-controlled phrases;
- phraseological dictionaries;
- strong and weak phraseological units, proverbs and sayings, stable comparisons, clichés and speech formulas;
- dictionaries with simple units of the lexical system (synonyms, homonyms, ideographic dictionaries of all kinds, foreign words, neologisms, etc.);
- lingvocentric and anthropocentric dictionaries;
- aspect and polyaspect;
- according to the method of data identification; - explanatory and demonstrative;
- receptive (receptive) passive dictionaries, productive (effective) active dictionaries and receptive-productive dictionaries;
- diachronic and synchronous dictionaries;
- according to the location of the language material: formally arranged (in alphabetical order: forward and reverse) and arranged according to the content (ideographic and cellular (gnezdovye));
- according to the method of creating dictionaries: autonomous and educational dictionaries;
- independent and combined (joint) dictionaries;
- typographic and computer dictionaries⁸ [Morkovkin, 1994, p. 13-23].

The typology of phraseological dictionaries developed by Professor M.E Umarchodjaev is of great importance in oriental lexicography. The professor also agrees with V.V. Morkovkin. In his opinion, first of all, lexicographers should determine the purpose and addressee of the dictionary: "First of all, it should be noted that lexicographers first of all determine who and why the dictionary is created, and its size should be taken into account"⁹(p. 15).

Especially in the case of phraseological dictionary creation, it is no coincidence that in the creation of multilingual dictionaries, the first task of the scientist is to develop a typology of

⁸ Морковкин В.В. Типология филологических словарей // *Vocabulum et vocabularium* - Харьков, 1994 - Вып 1 - С. 13-23.

⁹ Умархўжаев М.Э. Лексикология лексикография фразеология фразеография. // Андижон 2010

phraseological dictionaries of these languages, because inductive method is natural ¹⁰(B.5, 17).

In our opinion, from the lexicographic and typological point of view of this type, classifications play an important role in the systematization and regulation of lexical norms. The systematic publication of each dictionary requires the study of even the smallest details of lexicographic strategy and tactics.

Classifications of terminological dictionaries in lexicography also have their own characteristics and play an important role in linguistics. Based on the objectives of our research, we observe the classification of terminological dictionaries and give examples.

V.M. Leichik classified dictionaries according to differential criteria (DC is used in the following places in the following form) as follows:

- Thematic coverage DC: multidisciplinary, sectoral (thematic), narrow sector (private sector);
- according to the DC content of the left part of the dictionary entry (title word): term dictionaries, term element births;
- according to the DC content of the right part of the dictionary entry: dictionaries consisting of translations (equivalent dictionaries), annotated, informative dictionaries, lists of terms (glossaries, ideographic, descriptive dictionaries);
- according to the DC method of arranging dictionaries: alphabetically and non-alphabetically (cellular, alphabet-cell), statistical (alphabetical and non-alphabetic);
- According to the DC of the goals and objectives of dictionaries: uzus dictionaries (registration, inventory), regulatory (normative and non-normative), popular science, educational, informative (information-seeking thesauruses, classifiers, rubricators), systematizer (terminological dictionaries) , frequency, reverse dictionaries);
- according to DC covering languages: monolingual, bilingual, multilingual dictionaries;
- According to DC novelty: dictionaries of new terms¹¹ [Leychik, 1988, p. 45].

According to Z.I. Komarova, they are classified as follows:

- According to the number of languages given: monolingual-bilingual-multilingual;
- According to the main purposes: explanatory-translational-systematic dictionaries;
- According to the given industries and industries: multi-industry-industry-low-industry;
- By purpose: conceptual-frequency-reverse-order-dictionaries;

¹⁰ Умарходжаев М.Э. Проблема типологии и вопросы фразеологии. Во всесоюзном семинаре по вопросам преподавания новых дисциплин, Ташкент, 1973

¹¹ Лейчик В.М. Опыт построения классификации терминологических словарей // Теория и практика научно-технической лексикографии - М., 1988.

- According to the ownership and principles of semantization: encyclopedic-explanatory - does not contain definitions;
- According to the structure of the dictionary: full-medium-short; dictionaries, dictionaries for people, computer-based dictionaries;
- According to the purposes: various educational specialists, qualification-researchers-practitioners-students-vocational schools-students of technical universities, etc .;
- By location of terms: alphabetical-cellular, cellular-alphabetical, interchangeable-ideographic-hierarchical, etc .;
- According to the level of normalization of the uzus: normative-standardized;
- According to the level of modernity of terms: new-historical¹² [Komarova, 1990, p. 108-109]

Similar interesting classifications can be observed in the works of foreign lexicographers. For example: Malkiel, Quemada, Guilbert, Ray, Wiegand, Kuhn, Geeraerts, Hausmann¹³, and others are classified.

By creating such a comprehensive system and classification of dictionaries, it solves lexicographic problems, expands knowledge about language, knowledge about the scope of vocabulary, and more accurately expresses the typological features of lexicography.

In our research work, we have tried to rework the typology of existing dictionaries by analyzing the known classifications and generalizing the typology of dictionaries. According to him, it provides an opportunity to analyze and classify lexicographic works for educational and other practical purposes. It is proved that dictionaries are constructed on the basis of a multifaceted plan and that diversity creates many differential bases.

1. Monolingual dictionaries, depending on the direct amount of languages described in the dictionary:

- a) descriptive or explanatory dictionaries (encyclopedic, annotated terminological, etymological, onomastic, educational, linguistic, foreign words dictionary and so on);

¹² Комарова З.И. Научно-техническая лексикография как наука: проблематика и методы // *Vocabulum et vocabularium* - Харьков, 1994- Вып. I - С. 181-191.

¹³ Malkiel Y. A Typological Classification of Dictionaries on the Basis of Distinctive Features // *Problems in Lexicography* / Ed. by F.Householder and S.Sapporta - Bloomington, 1962 - P. 3-24.

Quemada B. *Les dictionnaires du français moderne 1539-1863* - P., 1967.

Guilbert L. *Dictionnaires et linguistique: Essai de typologie des dictionnaires monolingues français contemporains* // *Langue française* 2 - 1969 - P. 4-29.

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Wiegand H.E. *Nachdenken über Wörterbücher: Aktuelle Probleme* // G.Drosdowski, H.Henne,

H.E.Wiegand. *Nachdenken über Wörterbücher* - Mannheim, 1977-S. 51-102, Kuhn P. *La Lexicographie* // *Language* -1970 - п. 19., Geeraerts D. *Dictionary Classification and the Foundations of Lexicography* // *I.T.L.Review* 63 -1984-P. 37-63. Hausmann F.J. *Wörterbuchtypologie* // *W.D.D.* - 1989 - V. 1 - P. 968-980.

- b) words that are expressed in dictionaries without explanation (spelling, frequency, inverse, ideographic, etc.);
- c) Bilingual and multilingual, translated dictionaries

On the Lexical Structure of Dictionaries

- a) Dictionaries, including "unlimited" dictionaries (encyclopedic, annotated, orthographic (spelling), orthoepic, thesaurus, etc.);
- b) Dictionaries describing a particular selected or selected lexical layer:
 - 1) chronological (etymological, historical, dictionaries of new words - neologisms, etc.);
 - 2) according to the "methodological" layers of phrases (dictionaries of literary, oral, local languages, jargon, dialectics, etc.);
 - 3) according to the author's vocabulary (dictionaries of writers, poets, philosophers and other languages);
 - 4) features of vocabulary from a territorial point of view (on dialectics, regionalism, Americanism and other dictionaries);
 - 5) According to the internal gradient of words (synonymous dictionaries, antonyms, paronyms, homonyms, phraseological dictionaries, etc.);
 - 6) according to the addressee (school, foreigners, dictionaries for business, etc.);
 - 7) according to the professional choice of phrases: (terminology, branching, classifiers, terminological theurus, terminological munitions, etc.).

According to the Size:

- large or "complete";
- "short";
- lexical minima (minums).

Data Processing and Details:

Computerized;

Printed book dictionaries:

- a) multi-volume, single-volume dictionaries;
- b) wallet dictionaries (small dictionaries);
- c) illustrative (pictorial, illustrative dictionaries, sign and mimetic dictionaries);

Mixed or complex dictionaries (explanatory translation dictionaries, translation - synonymous dictionaries, etymological-phraseological dictionaries, etc.).

It is understood from our classifications that system of dictionaries are complex. However, it should be noted that it is primarily a system of dictionaries that is understood as the only concept of dictionary typology aimed at theoretical and methodological word enrichment.

We provide the following working definition of the system of dictionaries, supporting and supporting various definitions and comments of lexicographers.

A dictionary system is a collection of dictionaries that give a description of a particular (including the same) language unit in different genres, with different aspects. For example, explanatory, ideographic, grammatical and other types of dictionaries are based on the lexical core of English or Uzbek languages.

Although the creation of such systems today is complex, we believe that the systematic publication of each dictionary plays an important role in serving to improve even the smallest details of lexicographic strategy and tactics.

Conclusion: The processes of development of any language, the changes that take place in it, are reflected in its dictionaries. Also, certain achievements in the field of lexicography require attention to new theoretical problems of lexicography.

It is proved that a comprehensive system of dictionaries, the creation of classifications, solutions to lexicographic problems, knowledge of language, lexical richness, more accurate expression of the typological features of lexicography. By analyzing the various classifications, generalizing the typology of dictionaries, a revision of the typology of existing dictionaries has been done, and a working definition of the concept of a dictionary system has been developed.

Annotated dictionaries are intended for the general public, and the linguistic terms derived from them are popular terms. Consequently, the period of publication of dictionaries is also interdependent, as the terms analyzed are an important factor in determining the level of development of English and Uzbek terminology in a given period. Besides in dictionaries are given the following information about a lexeme - a) etymological, i.e. information about its formation and development; b) information about a language; c) applicable field names; g) synonyms or antonyms.

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