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LEXICOGRAPHIC PRINCIPLES OF CREATING EDUCATIONAL DICTIONARIES

Abstract: This scientific article aims to study the principles of creating modern educational dictionaries and develop practical proposals and recommendations for their improvement.

Key words: Dictionary, Uzbek lexicography, title, educational dictionaries, modern lexicographic principles, lexical units dictionary, phraseology dictionary, a glossary of Proverbs.

Language: English

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Introduction

Dictionary-a treasure trove of words, the appropriate and purposeful use of it is an important factor in the expansion of human knowledge, increase of vocabulary, and correct and fluent expression of thought. Dictionaries are formed for different purposes and play an important role in their study, full possession of the possibilities of their language, increasing literacy, raising the culture of speech. The importance of learning dictionaries is that dictionaries are our vocabulary. With rich experience in dictionary science, his theory is also being formed as a science. The diversity of the requirements set before the dictionaries indicates that the variety of dictionary types is the future existence of this sphere. To meet the growing demands of the people, it is natural that new types of dictionaries are created. In the current dictionary science, modern types of dictionaries are being developed. We can give an example of this, an ideological dictionary. Dictionaries are working on these dictionaries on this day. The ideographic dictionary covers all words whose meanings are associated with a given word. Modern dictionaries of this type have produced good results, especially in schools. The lack of scientific articles and Qualification Work, master's dissertations devoted to this topic became the motivation for us to study the educational qualification work on this subject. There

are works dedicated to the creation of modern educational dictionaries for schools in German, Russian, but we are far behind the American, European dictionaries in this area. Creating dictionaries the creation of dictionaries, especially those that can compete with modern foreign dictionaries, remains one of the painful points of Uzbek linguistics. The dictionary composition of each language is also referred to as lexical, a set of words in the language. Accordingly, lexical questions are used both in the sense of the dictionary composition of a literary language, and in the sense of the dictionary composition of a dialect or dialect, and the sense of the dictionary composition of such an area as a particular profession, and even in the sense of a set of words of some writer's work. Lexicology studies lexicon, and lexicon, in turn, consists of words or a set of words. When it comes to words, most often, it is given a tariff in the form of one of the most important elements of language and speech, "the smallest unit of language". But the word has a complex feature. A word can not be given a full tariff with three to four syllables, and even with three to four sentences. Each language is a bright reflection that reflects the material and spiritual world of the people belonging to this language as a whole and is inextricably linked with the labor and social activity of man. Therefore, any reality or change that occurs in society, first of all, manifests

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itself in the language. Throughout historical socio-economic development, the dictionary composition of the language progressively constantly develops and enriches. This enrichment occurs on account of the emergence of new word names, representing new concepts that appeared as a result of the development of society. Dictionary composition of languages its lexical-semantic system is constantly changing, at the same time, as an archaic word of words that have become unnecessary to society, expressing the names of concepts or subjects, leaving consumption and replacing it with new words. But out of consumption, new words take their place. But the number of words that come out of consumption will be much less than the words that have just appeared. But in some cases, this can also happen. Of course, the depletion of dictionary units occurs based on linguistic and extralinguistic factors, the nature of the language, the laws of language development. In the bun, two main phenomena are observed:

1. With the loss of something-phenomena in society and nature, there will also be words that represent them. It comes out of the current language structure and turns into historical words.

2. In the process of language improvement, the thing is that the lexical units that can not accurately and accurately express the essence of the phenomenon come out of consumption, and their place is occupied by lexical units that accurately, accurately, and completely express the phenomenon.

The word phenomenon is studied in linguistics in almost all fields, in linguistic departments. In particular, also in lexicography. The unique national wealth of each nation is its own words and stable expressions. Under the influence of time and space, the dictionary wealth of the language is constantly developing. Life, lifestyle, progress, and Discovery are new words, bringing concepts to the world, while some words come out of outdated consumption. Such a dynamic development can only be achieved by preserving the invaluable wealth in time to the jewelers of history, filling the golden pages of the language with, only a textual, hard-working, self-sacrificing. The name of such great men will be in eternal respect. "Dictionary is a lexical collection of words that exist in a certain language, in its territorial or social dialect, which he or she encounters in the works of this writer; words (or morphemes, combinations of words, phrases and placed in a certain order (alphabetical, cellular, thematic), descriptive units, their origin, meanings, writing, pronunciation, stylistic affiliation, translation into other languages, are concentrated in the book". The task of lexicography is quite extensive, which includes, what kind of dictionary it is necessary to meet the requirements. It should be noted that no matter how strong the ability of people to keep in mind, it is incredibly difficult and impossible to remember all the words in one language, their different meanings.

Therefore, to meet such a need of people, various dictionaries have been compiled and are now being compiled. Currently, bilingual translation dictionary, multilingual translation dictionary, Explanatory Dictionary, bilingual differential dictionary, terminology dictionary, Historical Dictionary, Etymological Dictionary, phraseological dictionary, idiomatic words dictionary, orthographic dictionary, and encyclopedic dictionaries serve for the cultural satisfaction of people. Making dictionaries of different types is of general importance. The dictionary is compiled in alphabetical order, as a convenient guide it provides knowledge to the people's masses, performs a cultural function. Dictionaries occupy an important place in the field of spiritual culture, they reflect the knowledge that society has acquired in a certain period. Dictionaries help each of us to work correctly and accurately in the scientific process, to think and imagine real and objective. Lexicography is told to the part that deals with the theory and practice of compiling dictionaries of lexicology. In general, in modern times the term "lexicography" is used in 4 different meanings:

- 1) the science that covers the principles of making Dictionaries, the theory of making dictionaries.

- 2) Make A Dictionary.

- 3) This is a collection of language dictionaries.

- 4) a set of dictionaries compiled in this state.

Above, we also dealt with the dictionary theory of lexicography, that is, referring to theoretical lexicography. This area is also called dictionary science. Theoretical lexicography is the study of the development of general principles and typology of dictionaries, as well as the creation of new types of dictionaries, the creation or modification of dictionary structure (for example, the order of articles and links, illustrations, annotation or linguistic classification of words and concepts, etc.), is engaged in such urgent tasks as. The sum of the words collected for some purpose and arranged is called a dictionary. In the dictionary, words are placed in a certain order, descriptive units, information about their origin, meanings, writing, pronunciation, stylistic affiliation, translation into other languages is a concentrated book. Dictionaries occupy an important place in the field of spiritual culture, they reflect the knowledge that society has acquired in a certain period. The dictionary performs several social functions: - provides the reader with information about a particular phenomenon; - introduces him to words in his own and other languages; it helps to improve and regulate its dictionary composition: the sphere about the theoretical and practical principles of making A Dictionary is called lexicography. This word is derived from the Greek language lexicon - dictionary, graph - I write, which means. Dictionary-building specialists are called lexicographers. The task of lexicography is to develop the principles and

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methodology of making dictionaries, organize the work of lexicographers, make dictionaries, systematize, and store them. The application of words and phrases in dictionaries is of great importance in the theoretical study as well as in the practical teaching of the language. The dictionary composition of the language has its possibilities and unlimited features according to the degree of its cognition.

The dictionary suffix of the language is inextricably enriched. Old words are replaced by new words, words pass through other languages, become their own, new words are formed, new meanings are formed. Dictionaries are formed for different purposes and play an important role in their study, full possession of the capabilities of their language, increasing literacy, raising the culture of speech. The importance of learning dictionaries is that dictionaries are our vocabulary. His theory is also being formed as a science as he gets rich experience in lexicography. The diversity of the requirements to be met by dictionaries the variety of dictionary types is evident from the brilliance of the future of this industry. Dictionaries are formed for different purposes. The same stable is also more of its kind. Dictionaries are books that include words in the language in the order of phrases, proverbs and metals, and different names in the order of information. Such dictionaries were also in the form of a handshake in the past. The scope of the task of lexicography includes:

- a) to develop the principles and methodology of making Dictionaries;
- b) to determine Dictionary types and types;
- c) to organize the work of dictionary Science
- d) to create a Fund, which will be the basis for making a dictionary
- e) to study the history of vocabulary
- f) to deal with the compilation of Dictionaries.

Lexicography is told to the part that deals with the theory and practice of compiling dictionaries of lexicology. In general, in modern times the term "lexicography" is used in 4 different meanings:

1. The science that studies the principles of making dictionaries, the theory of making dictionaries.
2. Drawing up a dictionary.
3. This is a collection of language dictionaries.
4. A set of dictionaries compiled in this state.

According to their purpose and functions, the lexicography is divided into two:

- a) if scientific lexicography deals with theoretical issues of dictionary;
- b) practical lexicography is directly engaged in the creation of a dictionary. Lexicography performs important social functions. These are noticeable in the following:

- 1) serves to teach mother tongue and other languages;
- 2) it serves as a description and normalization of the native language;

3) provides relationships;

4) examines and interprets the language lexicon scientifically;

Although world lexicography has a thousand-year history, its main variant dates back to the next two to three centuries. The dictionaries, which first began with the use of only their number of words and phrases, contain hundreds of thousands of words of languages and are now published in thousands of pieces. In the following years, not only the practical side of lexicography but also the theoretical direction, objects, subjects were formed. The theory, practice of making Dictionaries has become a special field of linguistics. Since linguistics is such an extremely difficult, highly responsible field of linguistics, mature, selfless, nationalist scientists are engaged in this rewarding direction. The more difficult the work of making a dictionary, the more difficult it is for the developers to be virtuous, patient, more meticulous in any trifle elements. It is in this place that the well-known medieval philologist Yustus Skaliger knows from following Egypt how exhausting it is to make a dictionary: "if someone hard labor-he, doomed to suffering, blacksmith to him, without seeing the toil of the miners in sheep Kal, order him to make a dictionary, the essence of this work is the labor of all the This is in addition to the Egyptians L.V. It would be appropriate to cite Sherba's words, "I do not know any more serious field in linguistics than in dictionary science," taking into account the importance and difficulties of dictionary science. Indeed, the practical lexicography of Western languages rose to a new level in the single century. It is enough to mention here such dictionaries of Oxford, Webster of the English language, Larus of the French language, Duden of the German language, Langenscheidt of the Russian publishing house, fruitful and qualitative. Bunda is theoretically based, from the practical side, the creation and printing of dictionaries aimed at a specific goal are consistently established. So, in our view, the period of publication of dictionaries, which are not directed towards a specific goal, the number of mediative aspects of the words being taken and given is not scientifically justified, is limited only to the "persecution" of the developer and passed the Uzbek lexicography has a long history. Mahmud Koshg`ariy's work "Devonu lug`atit turk" became an example of general lexicography in the, since the XIII-XIV centuries Uzbek lexicography began to develop independently with its nutrition. Mahmud Koshgari occupies a significant place in the history of linguistics. He tossed a pencil in many areas of the language. Father of comparative linguistics, phonetist-phonologist, lexicologist, lexicographer, linguographer, Turkic languages are considered the founder of the science of surfing and nav. As noted by Mutalliboyev, the work "Devoni lu`gotit Turk" created by Mahmud Koshg`ariy not only for that period but also for today's science of theology remains a great

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event. He is rightly considered the founder of the science of theology. Unfortunately, from the scientific heritage of such a great linguist until the beginning of our century, the world scientific community was unaware, since before this time there was no information about Mahmud Koshg`ari's life and his "Devon". Even in bibliographic and biographical works, which caused the spread of the fame of the science of the Arabic language, none other than the Khoja Khalf lug can give information about this scientist. Only in 1914-the language was discovered by Ali Amiri, a resident of the Turkish city of Diyorbakir, by Chance the work of Mahmud Koshg`ariy "Devoni luğotit Türk", a miracle occurred in the history of linguistics. Because this work was an encyclopedic work that covered many areas of linguistics. The work "Devoni luğotit Türk" was written in 468-the year of Hijri (sind 1076-1077). Abulgasim Binni Muhammed Muqtado, a descendant of the khoshimid dynasty and the Abbasids, was made ptarmigan. The history of the writing of the work is described in the dictionary so "pear year is one of the 12-year names of the Turks. The year of the writing of this book was the year of the pear. Given that the author is old age when writing a dictionary, it can be considered that he was born at the beginning of the XI century. There is no exact information on where, when, and when Mahmud Koshg`ariy was studying. The great nobleman, who created an encyclopedic work, like the work " Devon luğotit Türk", was one of the mature scientists of his time without words. In particular, he was a scientist who looked at linguistics with great enthusiasm. Therefore, all the lands inhabited by Turkic seeds and tribes one by one kezib determines the similar and different aspects of their languages. In addition to Mahmud Koshgari's work "Devon luğatit Türk", he also gives information about his work "Cevahirun nahv til leğatit Türk" (name (syntax) jewels of Turkic languages) on the syntax of Turkic languages. Unfortunately, such a rare work has not reached us yet or has not yet been found. According to the tradition of that time, Mahmud Koshgari had only one hand before us of all works, including "Devoni luğotit Türk". The manual is stored in the hotel. According to the secretary who carried him, Muhammad binni Abu Bakr, Damascus, was copied from the copy of Mahmud Koshgari written with his own hands. This work was published in 1915-1917 in the 3-drop bookcase on the Istanbul. It was translated into German by the German Orientalist Brokkelman in 1929-the year, printed in Leibsig. Basim Atalay translated into Turkish and published in Ankara in 1939. It was translated into Uzbek by the famous Orientalist scientist Salih Mutallibayev and published in Tashkent in 1969/1963. We are aware that Uzbek linguistics has a great history in the field of lexicography. But in medieval lexicography, more and more are focused on explanatory and translated

dictionaries. Since the 40-is of the XX century, the direction of lexicography has also expanded.

New types of dictionaries: encyclopedic, spelling, of epic, morpheme, frequency, inverted, phraseological, dialectal, etymological dictionaries appeared. Some authors more than previously created annotated dictionaries, in particular, A.Y.Yunusov's "Explanatory Dictionary of physiological terms" (1984), A.Hajiyev's " Explanatory Dictionary of synonyms of the Uzbek language "(1974), Sh.Rakhmatullaev's explanatory phraseological Dictionary of the Uzbek language (1978), Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language homonyms (1984).R of the same author. Prepared in cooperation with Shukur "Explanatory Dictionary of antonyms of the Uzbek language", X.Y.Such dictionaries as Bekmuhammedov's "Explanatory Dictionary of historical terms" are considered private explanatory dictionaries. The dictionary dedicated to the interpretation of all lexemes of the Uzbek language is a general Explanatory Dictionary. 2 volumes "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" containing 60000 words (1981) Uzbek lexicography is the first Explanatory Dictionary in history aimed at interpreting all lexemes of the Uzbek language. This dictionary is a dictionary that came into the world of great Labor evasion and is based on many illusory materials in covering the meanings of lexemes, along with being a dictionary based on a thorough lexical principle, fully reflecting the Soviet reality and Soviet language politics. Therefore, about 40% of the words that are reflected in it are lexemes that come from the Russian language. Taking into account this, as soon as Independence was obtained, they began to create the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language". The publication of the "Explanatory Dictionary of the active Words of the Uzbek language", which contains 16000 words (2000), was also a debacle of actions on this path. In 70-is, the creation of the Uzbek encyclopedia was a great achievement of Uzbek lexicography. This dictionary is significant because it was the first encyclopedic dictionary in the history of Uzbek lexicography. Despite the work of such a division, our history, our national traditions, our spiritual ritual are distorted because it reflects the Soviet reality, the policy of the Soviets. Therefore, in the period of independence, the creation of the National Encyclopedia was made the most important task. The development of Uzbek dictionaries in the 20th-century A.Apparent, A.Kadiri, Ye.D.Polivanov, A.K.Borovkov, V.V.Reshetov, S.Ibrahimov, scientist Osman, Z. Ma ' rufav, Sh.T. Rakhmatullaev, N.Mamatov, A.Zire " Lost In Test MatchAlikulov and others have added a worthy hişa. Thanks to the independence of the Republic, the task of creating encyclopedic and linguistic dictionaries that meet the requirements of a new era has been set before the Uzbek lexicography, and this task is being carried out in its place. It deals with the development

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of the field of linguistics related to the theory of dictionaries, dictionary - types of dictionaries, and the scientific basis for their compilation. Theoretical dictionaries cover several problems: the development of the general typology of dictionaries and dictionaries of a new type; development of dictionary macrostructure (selection of words, the layout of Word and dictionary articles, designation of homonyms, inclusion of reference materials in the composition of the dictionary); development of dictionary microstructure, that is, each dictionary article (giving the grammatical and phonetic interpretation, parsing and classifying word meanings, types of illustrations in the quality of evidence, types of description, character system, information on word etymology) and so on. dictionaries are interrelated with all sections of linguistics, especially lexicology. Dictionaries work both as a practical and theoretical field, relying on lexicology, Stylistics, phonetics, as well as on the history of the language, the doctrine of the grammatic construction of the language. Modern dictionaries separately note the important social function of dictionaries, which reflects the set of knowledge in the Society of a certain period. Dictionary science develops a typology of dictionaries. In this respect, single-lingual dictionaries (annotated and b. dictionaries), bilingual dictionaries (translation dictionaries), educational lexicography (dictionaries specialized for language learning), scientific and technical dictionaries (terminology dictionaries) are mutually distinguished.

The teaching lexicon is the basis of teaching. Without perfect possession of the lexicon, one can not teach the types of speech activity to speak, hear, and read, to understand, to make a written statement of thought. If the reader hears the words and does not recognize them by reading, does not know, the meaning of the Heard and read speech remains abstract. When working on the lexical side of listening comprehension, the ability to perceive it, the exercises of cognition are used, since listening to and receiving lexical, recognition also has its characteristics, difficulty. There is a characteristic feature of the lexical side of speech. The reader can not speak if he does not know it, he must also be able to put it in place when he knows it. The lexical side of the reading is also a special difficulty. The reader receives a review of the reading. Therefore it is necessary to have learned the words to understand, to get the information read on the basis. It is also necessary to work separately on the lexical side of written speech. For the reader to be able to give meaningful, correct information through it, he must be able to write, pronounce, read the word. As can be seen from the above, you need a lexicon for all. For this reason, the role of Lexicon in teaching speech activities to students is important. Teaching lexical material in teaching speech activities on foreign language programs is a goal and a tool. The program shows the

minimum number of lexical for each class. It contains 300 lexical units for the 5th grade, 200 units for the 6th grade, 200 units for the 7th grade, 200 units for the 8th grade, 100 units for the 9th grade. In total, students who have completed the secondary school on the program should be able to freely use 1000 lexical units in their speech, activities. This lexical minimum is selected based on the following principles:

1. according to the degree of application of the word quot;
2. according to the use of the word on a particular subject;
3. according to the possibility of obtaining unity with other words of the word quot;
4. according to the possibility of making a new word through the suffixes in the word quot;
5. according to the possibility of being able to participate in the sentence formation of the word quot;
6. according to the plural meaning of the word quot;
7. according to the use of the word quot; in speech styles;
8. the synonym is based on the choice of one of the words. The chosen lexical form the secondary school lexical-minimum, as well as the lexical minimum, is allocated for each class. The lexical unit is taught by the instruction of the student himself, by analogy with the instruction, in part by giving the signs of reading, by writing in the same way as the teacher's writing on the blackboard. Bunda basically before a good mastering the reader reads or pronounces the rest of the pupils repeat it as a jour (in 5-6 classes), then again those who did not read, those who did not pronounce are taught alone, they are pronounced. It is more interesting to write down the new words that are read on the card with colorful colors, the teaching will be more interesting. Uzbek lexicography has a long and rich history. However, from the current day, there are also some problems in our dictionary. Especially the noble tasks of our state, science, and culture, which are developing day by day, show the need to solve the dictionary problem and dictionary culture sharply. The spiritual and educational rise of the Uzbek people, which gained independence, the "national program of training of Personnel" and the fulfillment of the tasks set before it, in particular, the preparation of the owner of creative thinking, the upbringing of a reader who can use dictionaries widely, purposefully, consistently and with a logical word bank from the first parts of education, are also inextricably linked The most urgent problem today in our vocabulary is the lack of educational dictionaries. Unfortunately, the sphere is far behind in this regard. educational dictionaries are a lexical work designed to teach vocabulary in any type and size, exactly in any language. Although much progress has been achieved in the creation of dictionaries in Uzbek lexicography, the educational dictionary is coming. Currently, our readers come up

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with the following dictionaries: 1. "Spelling dictionary of the Uzbek language": (Rakhmatullaev Sh. Hajiyev A. T., 1995. Circulation: 15000 copies). 2. "Spelling dictionary" (Hajiyev A., Abdullaev Y., Zafarova S. T. 1st edition, 1964. 4-edition 1981. Circulation: 100000). 3. "Orepepic Dictionary of the Uzbek language" (Hajiyev A. drive. under T., 1977. Circulation: 13000). One of the vivid evidence of the formation of the level of the culture of using dictionaries is that "spelling dictionary of the Uzbek language", published only in 1995 in 150000 copies, can now be found in bookstores. However, if we assume that the annual amount of schoolchildren's dues is about 6000000, then from this spelling dictionary 400 to 1 pupil will fit the dictionary. There is also the need to use this spelling dictionary, which is based on Latin script and is now a, not only for students but also for students, teachers and cultural workers, state and organizational bodies. So in this case, it turns out that only 1 Dictionary corresponds to 1500 - 2000 people. Given the fact that the provision of the spelling dictionary corresponds to 15-20 applicants in developed countries, the provision of the practical spelling dictionary in Uzbekistan is almost

70-100 times less. There is also a "spelling and pronunciation dictionary", issued in a new entry for schoolchildren's lari, issued in numbered copies. This dictionary is also not available to the general public. It is a pity that if in Uzbek there are 1 dictionary for 2000 people in general, then in Russian there are 4 - 5 dictionaries for one family. In this case, the rise of the cultural level, the mention of the development of science itself is useless. Well, taking into account such serious problems, the current Uzbek lexicography educational dictionaries, in particular, the dictionary of shy words, the dictionary of synonyms for students, the dictionary of synonyms for students, the Explanatory Dictionary for students (based on animal names (Jumaeva Saodat, Murodova Zulkhumor. MB. Buxoro -2004) has made issues such as making ideological dictionaries an actual task for itself. One of the most important tasks that we have now set before the lexicographers is to create modern dictionaries for the education of schoolchildren by integrating their foreign languages, constantly being in search of solutions to issues aimed at improving the level and quality of their knowledge.

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