

# TERMINOLOGICAL DICTIONARY ON TYPOLOGY AND TERM EXPLANATION METHODS

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## Abstract

The article describes the types of terminological dictionaries and the methods of interpreting the terms in them based on the materials of the Uzbek language. Also, in the article, the main problems of modern terminology today, controversial approaches, classifications of terminological dictionaries, specific features of terminological dictionaries created in the Uzbek language, types of terminological dictionaries created to date, explanatory terminological dictionary and signs and characteristics typical of a field encyclopedia, a dictionary of pure scientific terms and a professional glossaries of terms, nominative, partitive, enumerative, and gender annotations are discussed as types of annotations.

**Keywords:** terminography, terminological dictionaries, field encyclopedia, scientific and professional terms, gender description.

## INTRODUCTION

In the period of globalization, integration of science and production, and education in the world, the role of terminological dictionaries is increasing more and more. In particular, the emergence of new realities and concepts, the formation of new sciences and professions, the emergence of new terms in the Uzbek language, due to the sharp changes in socio-political, economic life, science and technology, production, spiritual and educational spheres in the last thirty years. assimilation caused a number of lexemes to acquire new terminological meanings. In this process, the formation of new terminologies, revision and regulation of existing ones, created the need to create or update terminological dictionaries of many fields. During this period, terminological dictionaries of a number of types were created for science and fields. In the current period, it is worth noting that the importance is attached to the creation of narrow field dictionaries. In particular, so far dictionaries have been created for various fields of technology, medicine, agriculture, physics, chemistry, biology, geography, law and linguistics.

It is known that the creation of dictionaries based on terms and the set of created dictionaries are called "terminological lexicography" and "scientific-technical lexicography" by most linguists. S.V. Grinyov suggests using the term lexicography, which is compatible with the term lexicography, and defines it as the theory and practice of creating special or terminological dictionaries [1, c.5].

It is known that various controversial opinions have been expressed regarding terminology, its place and status. Some experts consider it as a branch of lexicography, while others agree that its theoretical basis is not lexicography, but terminology. It can be said that terminography is closely related to the theory and practice of dictionary construction as a field that studies the vocabulary containing terms and the characteristics of these vocabularies. It is impossible not to rely on lexicographical knowledge, from selecting a lexical unit to the dictionary to revealing its meaning. In this article, we intend to dwell on the specific features of terminological dictionaries of the Uzbek language, the right part of the dictionary article - the explanation given to the meaning of the term, and its main types.

## MAIN PART

Specialists consider a terminological or special dictionary to be a type of encyclopedic dictionary that includes some specialized terms - the names of concepts and objects in a particular field of knowledge and scientific and technical branches, explains and interprets them [1, c.5]. However, it is probably not correct to limit terminological dictionaries as a category of encyclopedic dictionary. In certain terminological dictionaries, the essence of the term is clearly and succinctly defined on the basis of logical-linguistic operation. The type of terminological dictionary is determined by the principle of interpretation of the vocabulary unit and the characteristic of the vocabulary selected for it. In terminological dictionaries, the comments in the articles compiled for the term are in the form of comment-explanation, explanation-definition, and explanation-reference. Accordingly, explanatory terminological dictionaries and field encyclopedias can be distinguished. The term is mainly interpreted in the field encyclopedias. The encyclopedic comment form is a short, compact article [2, c.175]. According to lexicographer A. Madvaliev, "Terms in explanatory terminological dictionaries are considered as representatives of concepts existing in a certain field, and they are often interpreted from the point of view of encyclopedism, that is, the act of showing all the main signs characteristic of the concept is observed in the definition of the term. One of the main reasons for this is that terminological dictionaries are usually compiled by experts in the relevant field, and these experts first of all try to reflect all the signs of the concept in the explanation of the term..." [3, C. 56-57]. In general, it is now customary to use the term terminological dictionary to refer to both types of dictionaries. The lack of unanimity in the opinions of specialists regarding the types and classification of terminological dictionaries is due to the extreme diversity of dictionaries of this type and their intermediate position between general literary dictionaries and encyclopedias.

In Eastern lexicography, dictionaries have been performing the function of grammatical manuals, but now a new form of lexicographic products - terminological dictionary - educational manuals is developing. That is, it should be noted that terminological dictionaries serve educational purposes today. In particular, most dictionaries are designed for students and created by expert teachers of various universities. Some dictionaries that serve as educational dictionaries are created in order of thematization and contain concepts intended to be mastered by subject. For example, in the "Annotated dictionary of the main concepts of the science of modern concepts of natural science" [4] "Basic concepts of the science of modern natural science concepts", "History of natural science", "Methodology", "Physics and cosmology", "Chemistry and geology", "Biology and human physiology", "Natural and anthropogenic threats" sub-topics are defined and explained.

It is known that terminologists divide terms into scientific and professional terms (vocational terms) according to their nature. The first includes a word or phrase used in a field or branch of science and technology, and the second includes words related to certain professions and trades. Professional terms are close to literary words and have been an integral part of people's life since ancient times. For example, in the Uzbek language, words such as tarash, volash (mud cleaning), josh (a red cut from the mountain), shoemaking bigiz, shopchop, sozi, beshlik, embroidery piltakach, tarhkash, zehdozlik have been preserved only in certain regions or passed to the historical layer. It differs from scientific terms with the sign of modernity by being in the stage.

There are also certain terminological layers, which are between both types of terms in terms of their antiquity, use, and scientific and familiarity. Terms related to the socio-political sphere belong to this layer. H. Dadaboev, who studied this terminological layer, showed that they have been used since ancient times. In particular, it is barghu "prey", karghu "guard, watchman", tamga "seal", korug "spy", echi "ambassador; ruler", chi-g'ai "poor, poor", qishlag' "winter camp of the army", ayguchi "state adviser", cherik "troop, army", khatun/qatun "queen", kent "village; mentions such terms as shahar", khan "hokim", tegin "prince".

So, according to the nature of the term included in the dictionary, it can be divided into dictionaries of purely scientific terms and dictionaries of professional terms. The history of the creation of scientific terminological dictionaries dates back to the beginning of the last century, while professional terms have been used since ancient times.

Many dictionaries of professional terms have not yet been created. Universal sectoral dictionaries have been compiled for some professional terms. For example, "Brief Dictionary of Applied Arts" [5] for the main terms of painting, coppersmithing, pottery, embroidery, goldsmithing, knifemaking, carving, stone carving, wood carving, and "World of Architects" [6] with the terms architecture, carving, and painting were created. Obsolete terms are also given a wide place in these special lexicon dictionaries.

It can be observed that the terminological dictionaries created in the Uzbek language have been created in the following forms:

terms according to the number of languages: monolingual, bilingual, multilingual;

according to the availability of term meanings (semanticization): with explanation, without explanation;

according to the placement of terms: alphabetical, mixed (alphabetic-cellular), ideographic, permutational, frequency;

according to the presented field or fields of science: field, narrow field, multi-field;

according to the purpose and function: normative, educational, informative, inventory, illustrative;

according to the description method: annotated, encyclopedic, mixed (short description and encyclopedic description), annotated translation;

according to vocabulary size: perfect, average, short;

according to the nature of the selected units: term dictionaries, term element dictionaries, nomenclature unit dictionaries;

form of dictionary: paper dictionaries, electronic dictionaries;

according to the normativity of the term: normative (normative), recommendatory;

according to the modernity of the term: in use, new, historical.

Based on the need to form, expand and enrich the terminology by showing the equivalent of national terms in another language, and to study the alternative of the Uzbek term in another language, the largest ratio of terminological dictionaries created in the Uzbek language corresponds to the contribution of translation dictionaries. The next majority of field dictionaries of the Uzbek language is occupied by field encyclopedias. In particular, it was observed that the creation of such encyclopedias became more active in recent times.

A purely terminological explanatory dictionary is in some respects close to a philological dictionary. In this dictionary, only an explanation of the terms is given, without an alternative or translation in another language, and the main signs and essence of the term are revealed on the basis of a concise, brief definition. An illustration is used to explain the essence of a scientific phenomenon in the dictionaries of the field of linguistics. For example,

Shipping agreement. It is an agreement that indicates the point of action and expresses meanings such as place, time, cause. This conjugation form is made using the affix -ga (-ka, -qa): like a house, a butterfly, yogurt: Tashmamat was restless while sitting on a chair and looked at the ceiling [7].

The creation of explanatory terminological dictionaries has been of great importance in all periods. In the terminological explanatory dictionary, the terms of the field should not be described encyclopedically, but should be briefly defined. It is known that the description explaining the meaning of the term in the dictionary article is called "definition", "definition" or "explanation". In Uzbek lexicography, the term "explanation" is used more in this sense. A definition is an explanation in a concise form that reveals the main, most important and distinctive features of a field concept [8, c. 92].

Explanation of the meaning of a word, including a term, in an explanatory dictionary is carried out in ways such as definition and description. "Description (or definition) is a logical operation that reveals the content of the concept [9, B.21]. In the works devoted to the regulation of terminology, an explanation is understood as the result of the interpretation process of a concept. In this case, the term is defined, and the explanation (definition) is considered as a determinant [10, C. 143].

In modern logic, the annotation is divided into dozens of types depending on the sign. In the field of lexicography, a number of studies on term definition and classification of its types have been carried out. In these works, two or more ways of interpreting a vocabulary unit are shown. For example, E.N. Tolikina is linguistic and logical; Arbatsky synonymous, listing (perechislitelnyy), descriptive, negation; Z.I. Komarova distinguishes analytical (descriptive-logical), relative and mixed types of comments and several other types of them. Some researchers noted that it is necessary to rely on the logical and linguistic explanation classified by E.N. Tolikina.

Linguistic description is built to express paradigmatic relations between language units - synonyms, antonyms. Of these two types of explanation, it is recognized that logical explanation is the more widely used, and linguistic explanation acts as an auxiliary to it. An annotation widely used in practice is a descriptive and referential annotation of a vocabulary item. Descriptive

explanation is to interpret the meaning of a word by way of definition, explanation, that is, to explain the meaning, while referential explanation is to refer the meaning of a word to the meaning of another word [9, B.23].

Nominative comment is a type of comment based on the expression of the name of terms according to their content: Additive. The name of the affixal morpheme as a speech unit [7, B. 143]. Ethnonym. People, tribal names [7, B.136]. Non-independent word groups. Generalized name of word groups other than independent word groups - auxiliary words, interjections, imitation words and modal words [7, B.68]. Functional words. General term of auxiliary words and modal words [7, B. 126].

The (partative) explanation based on the whole-part relationship is used to reveal the content of the concepts that are part of the "whole" or "set of parts": The subordinate (governor) part of the compound [7, B. 141]. The explanation of the concepts listed as a part of the whole consists of a common sign with other concepts and parts of the important sign of this part, and in the defined part of the explanation it is expressed by the words part, part, section, type, form, appearance: Basis. The part of the word that expresses the main meaning and has the characteristics of independent use [11, B.18]. The type symbol of the relations "whole", "set of parts" is represented by a combination of nouns with the meaning of totality (sum, set of words): Semantic field. A set of words and phrases united on the basis of a certain archiseme [7, B.87].

Another type of term annotation is enumerative (perechislitelnyy) annotation. The essence of this explanation is that the meaning of a word or phrase is determined by listing the things referred to by this word [12, P.100]. However, in Uzbek lexicography, this method of annotation is considered as a negative annotation type, it can be found in mixed annotations: Speech apparatus. A set of speech organs (lips, teeth, tongue, palate, small tongue, oral cavity, nasal cavity, epiglottis, lungs, bronchi, diaphragm, larynx, respiratory tract) [7, B.71].

Lexicographers distinguish the meaning and its components mainly based on logical analysis [13, P.23]. Accordingly, in the semantic definition of the term, the genus-type explanation, which is a type of logical explanation, is widely used.

According to the science of logic, the description by indicating the close gender and species sign consists of two stages. At the first stage, a close genus of the defined concept is found; in the second stage, the difference of the identified concept from other types of concepts belonging to the same genus is determined, that is, its type symbol is indicated [14, B.81-82]. For example, when it is required to explain the term loading, its close gender concept is "auxiliary word", and the difference from other concepts that incorporate the concept of auxiliary word is that the symbol "expressing an additional meaning to a part of a sentence or a sentence as a whole" is a type symbol, that is, an individual symbol. will be known.

The term definition text is also a kind of microtext, and it is important to determine the grammatical structure of this microtext. S.D. Shelov divides the text of the term explanation into the part of the text that represents the concept of close gender and the part of the text that represents the species symbol of this concept. The scientist called the first part the gender part of the comment, and the second part the species part of the comment [15, P.75]. It seems that the text of the genus-species description is made up of the interaction of the genus and species parts, more precisely, the ruler-subordinate relationship. "In the gender-species explanation, the gender part of the defining expression is represented by a noun phrase, syntactically dominant, and the species part is subordinate to some part of the gender part" [15, P.75]. In general, the text of this type of annotation is expressed through a non-predicative device, different from other types of texts.

On the example of a linguistic term, we will look at the manifestation of the feature of gender-species explanation in lexicographical sources. A lexicographical note representing gender in Uzbek comes at the end of the microtext. For example: Case - a second-level clause that indicates how the action is performed, the reason for its performance, its purpose, place, time, and similar features [7, B. 146].

The gender part of the explained case term is a second-order clause combination, and the type part is the remainder of it (gender part).

In Uzbek, the part denoting gender is represented by a nominative word (term) or a compound in the head agreement consisting of a single word, and the part denoting type is mainly represented by an adjective device (-gan, -vchi/-uvchi with affixes). In some comments, a word or a combination is used between the species expressed by the adjective and the gender part.

It is possible to imagine the semantics of its explanation through the external form of the compound term. The governing part of the term in this structure refers to the concept of gender and is repeated in the comment: Independent complement. A complement that does not come in the function of a participle, connected with the verb it is connected with [11, 77].

The correct use of the term when expressing the concept of gender in the annotation, the development of one type of annotation templates, avoids lexicographical defects such as not giving the concept of gender correctly, and the presence of redundant words/adverbs.

## CONCLUSION

Terminography deals with both theoretical and practical aspects of creating terminological dictionaries. Creation of terminological dictionaries, that is, terminology, is an integral part of general lexicography, most of the processes in them are similar to each other, while relying on the achievements of terminology. Common and different aspects related to the interpretation of words and terms were the basis for the formation of general literary explanatory and terminological dictionaries as separate types of dictionaries.

It should be noted that terminological dictionaries occupy an important place in the development and popularization of science and perform scientific, social, pedagogical tasks: they provide information to the student, expand the scope of knowledge in the field of science; in dictionaries, knowledge of science is collected, organized, and becomes normative. Because of this, as in all languages, many terminological dictionaries have been published in the Uzbek language. In the history of Uzbek terminology, more than 250 terminological dictionaries have been created in more than 50 different fields and sectors of science and technology. However, the issue of creating sectoral terminological dictionaries, which should serve the needs of more than five hundred production, scientific and technical fields in our country, is currently pending. Today, at a time when the influence and prestige of our republic in the international arena is increasing, along with the need for information exchange in the socio-political, diplomatic, economic, scientific and technical fields, there are various ways in which young people acquire the secrets of modern science and become mature specialists who meet the requirements of the time. The creation of terminological dictionaries, especially electronic terminological dictionaries, is of urgent importance.

Today, the development of the terminology of the Uzbek language has advanced beyond the achievements of terminography. This situation is partly due to the fact that terminological dictionaries are usually compiled by specialists in fields with insufficient linguistic training. Accordingly, today's important task of terminography is to focus on unifying the efforts of experts and linguists in creating a terminological dictionary, it is permissible to reduce this gap as soon as possible by promoting the scientific principles of practical work on terminological dictionaries. The more perfect the vocabulary, the easier it is to master this subject, because the vocabulary is the key to its own subject. At the same time, the perfection of terminological systems and terminological dictionaries of these systems depends to a large extent on the scientific cooperation of experts in various fields with linguists.

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