

## The Role Of Terminography In Lexicographic Practice: A Study Of Principles And Typological Challenges

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### Abstract

The article discusses the issues of terminography as a science, which are undoubtedly closely related to terminology, since it is terminology that deals with problems without the solution of which it is impossible to create a terminological dictionary: classification of terminological units and issues of including each of them in the dictionary; morphological, grammatical characteristics of the term, its combinatory properties, word-formation nests of the term, rules for the formation of new terms on the basis of existing ones, etc.

**Keywords:** terminography, science, lexicography, principles of typology, dictionaries, theory, methods, research, lexicon, problems.

### 1. Introduction

The terminological lexicography or terminography, is a branch of lexicography. Usually the term is defined as the science and practice of building vocabulary. Accordingly, terminology can be called the science of creating special and terminological dictionaries. The subject of the lexicographic theory is the development of principles and methods of creating dictionaries. The basis of the theory of lexicography is the doctrine of the type of dictionaries, the content of the dictionary and its structure. Analogous to this, the subject of terminography should be considered to be the development of specific methods and methodologies for creating special dictionaries, and the most important tasks are to develop the principles of typology and classification of terminological dictionaries, to create principles of scientifically based selection of special dictionaries for certain types of terminological dictionaries, as well as from special dictionaries is to establish the principles of uniform presentation and description (explanation, translation, attribution, etc.) of terminological units in them to create optimal conditions for use.

It is known that lexicography is closely related to lexicology, which is mainly manifested in the use of the results of lexicological research and, in turn, in providing materials for studying and solving lexicological problems. A similar close relationship exists between terminography and terminology - the science that studies special lexical units of the language. Many of the problems studied by terminologists have arisen in the practice of developing terminological dictionaries, and the solution of these problems affects the methods of compiling dictionaries. At the same time, the study of the special lexicon of any field is always related to terminology, because the results of work on defining, researching and organizing terminology are usually issued in the form of a dictionary. Terminography, which arose as a branch of lexicography, has always been devoted to terminology, because problems such as establishing synonymy, homonymy and polysemy of terms, defining the meanings of terms and choosing their foreign language equivalents are traditionally solved within the framework of terminology. Therefore, many terminologists consider terminology to be the theoretical base of terminography.

## **2. Materials and methods**

The range of actual problems of the theory of terminography was determined, which allowed to accept it as an independent field of knowledge located at the junction of lexicography and terminology.

Selection of the concept of lexicographic parameter in the course of scientific research related to the development of the typology of dictionaries as the necessary conditions for the formation of the problems of the theory of terminology; the need to generalize the work experience of creating different types of terminological dictionaries (explanatory, translation, informational, etc.); considering the terminological dictionary as a special genre of business prose, and finally, the problems associated with the automation of terminographic work and the creation of data banks of automatic dictionaries are taken into account. In accordance with this, creating a reliable classification and typology of special dictionaries, inventorying terminographic parameters, analyzing the effect of the methodological device of the dictionary and the quality and characteristics of the implementation of some of its factors, studying the features of the theory of the composition of the special lexicon dictionary, studying the methods of selecting and organizing terminological information within the dictionary, also, the methods of machine expression of lexicographic and terminological data are the main directions of the development of the theory of modern terminography. Dictionaries play an important role in people's lives - they allow people who speak different languages to communicate with each other, serve as a means of learning the mother tongue and foreign languages, strengthen the existing level of knowledge, help to expand the scope of knowledge. Especially in our era of rapid development of science and technology, terminological dictionaries play an important role.

## **3. Discussion**

New fields of knowledge and new areas of application of dictionaries will appear - information systems, control systems, regulatory and legal regulation of production, etc., and as a result, new types of special dictionaries will appear. It is the practical need for the construction of terminological dictionaries that requires the theoretical development of rules on which certain methods of terminographic work can be based. Currently, year by year, the number of many different terminological dictionaries, compiled by specialists in the field of lexicography, is increasing. At the same time, existing methodological materials can only be applied to dictionaries of certain specific types and are not sufficiently interconnected. General preparation and design rules for some types of special dictionaries have not yet been adopted. Therefore, dictionary compilers are working in a difficult situation, having to make difficult decisions themselves, based only on their own experience and ideas about the needs of future users. This leads to a lack of uniformity in the way dictionaries are designed and compiled, complicates the work of compilers, increases the duration of work, and reduces the quality of dictionaries. The reason for this is the insufficient development of the relevant theoretical rules, the incomplete research of the typology of terminological dictionaries, the lack of generally accepted evaluation and justification of the dictionary structure and the lack of criteria for the selection of special lexicon for inclusion in the dictionary, as well as the lack of principles for the selection and formalization of information in the dictionary about special lexicon. The existence of such principles would have allowed dictionary authors to make the right decisions in difficult situations, would have given them a more complete understanding of the features of a special dictionary, which is a genre of scientific speech, and ways of their effective use.

The issue of creating a typology of special lexical dictionaries is considered more important than the problem of the methodology for developing dictionaries, since it is necessary to identify and comprehensively analyze the existing types of dictionaries, set the principles of their general creation, prepare separate types of dictionaries and take into account the peculiarities of the implementation of these principles when considering.

The creation of a typology of dictionaries provides for the separation of certain lexicographic features, parameters, which serve as the basis for classification, description, assessment and design. Choosing such parameters, formalizing the technology of creating dictionaries, slightly simplifying it allows you to unify their compositional tools. Such a unification makes it easier for users to switch from one dictionary to another, and is one of the conditions for automating the process of preparing dictionaries, publishing, relieves the author - scientist, specialist of the process of preparing a dictionary and allows you to improve its quality.

A large part of the parameters of dictionaries, in general, are found in lexicography. Distinguished linguist L.V.Scherba emphasizes norms such as normality, description of a language dictionary, the principle of providing words (by Alphabet or ideology), the purpose of the dictionary (explanatory or translation dictionary), chronological orientation (historical or non-historical dictionary) [1,265-304]. The author of the textbook lexicography I.Zgusta added to these parameters the ability to adapt to a certain layer of the lexicon (when it

comes to vocabulary of words specific to the dialect, vocabulary of professional and non-literary words), to base on certain sources (dictionaries of quotations and concordances), to choose descriptive units and level of description (abbreviations idioms, dictionaries of Proverbs and Next, in addition to the above parameters, thematic orienteering (searchable, field and narrow-field dictionaries), orienteering to specific authors, reference to specific groups of users, selection criteria for description units, as well as various parameters based on the structure and content of the dictionary article can be added.

In recent times, there has been a tendency to identify lexicographic parameters based on data provided by dictionaries and to compile lists of such parameters. At the same time, in general form, a lexicographic parameter is understood as a method of lexicographic interpretation of one or another structural element, or the functional phenomena of a language and their extralinguistic coordinates. As an example, the following list of parameters compiled by B.Y.Gorodetsky can be given:

- Formal or semantic nature of information about descriptive units;
- selection of the semantic inventory aspect of the language (lexical-semantic or morphological-syntactic; paradigmatic or syntagmatic);
- regulatory or descriptive nature of information;
- chronological period of description;
- the choice to describe language as integral or separate language components (by social or territorial nature);
- the level of coverage of the vocabulary content of the language;
- grammar-based information;
- stylistic character set;
- type of interpretation (definitions);
- encyclopedic data entry;
- explanation of the degree of significance of the described unit;
- the degree of consideration of semantic relations between descriptive units;
- the existence of information that the unit of description is given in context;
- the presence (or history of development) of information about the origin of the descriptive unit;
- the amount of descriptive units and the participation of their meanings;
- order of units in the dictionary (formal or semantic principle);
- presence of auxiliary indicators;
- genetic comparison of descriptive units and their meanings with their counterparts in sister languages;
- the existence of metalinguistic information (history of the study of denotation, various interpretations);
- typological inference with analogs in non-sister languages [2, 231].

A more detailed and complete list of dictionary parameters, the issue of automating lexicographic work Y.N.Developed by Karaulov[3, 96]. This list includes 68 parts. But, the longest list of lexicographic information elements (168 positions) covers projects that form lexical data, which are used for data banking on computers, designed for exchange with informative and terminological lexicon on FOLIT-magnetic tapes. Of course, the implementation of such many parameters within a dictionary makes it difficult to sort Language units. In general, a complete inventory of possible lexicographic parameters is necessary to evaluate and characterize various dictionaries. It turns out that as parameters of special dictionaries, first of all, it is necessary to consider their compositional features and a set of elements of dictionary information. Dictionary composition is understood as the choice of the composition and place of the main and auxiliary parts of the dictionary, determining the arrangement of descriptive units, filling and formalizing dictionary articles, making it possible to enrich various information about a special lexicon on the subject of the chosen field based on the dictionary author's own idea. To make it easier to evaluate and describe the elements of the composition of the dictionary, they can be divided into two groups of parameters - the macrocomposition group and the microcomposition group. This division is based on the fact that the dictionary is differentiated by experts according to the differential signs of its macrostructure and microstructure. Issues of the general structure of the dictionary and features of the assignment of a number of lexical units in the dictionary are included in the macro-analysis. Microstructure contains problems of the format of dictionary articles and the nature of its filling.

A comparative analysis of many terminological dictionaries of the English and Russian language shows that the correct assessment of the composition of the dictionary is one of the pressing issues when determining the purpose of the dictionary author and taking into account certain factors when performing the task of the initial

external parameters in relation to the compositional parameters.

To the secret of the main parameters associated with the author's goal of the dictionary developer, to determine the specific layer of lexicon that needs to be described – thematic, territorial, time-related and other subject areas of the dictionary, such a scope of use as translation, textbook, reference, information dictionaries that determine the purpose of the dictionary, the circle of future users of – it is necessary to include the descriptive direction of the dictionary, its task of inventorying or normalizing a special lexicon, the volume of the dictionary and the principles of choosing the words to be described in the dictionary. It is recommended to include the following features of the dictionary in the macrocomposition parameters:

- the principle of presenting words in the dictionary;
- composition of the main parts of the dictionary;
- presentation of terminological vocabulary and ambiguous lexicon.

Microcomposition parameters include indicators for the selection, placement and formalization of lexicographic reference elements included in the dictionary article [4,14-24].

It will be convenient to generalize these parameters to the following groups: registration parameters (registration information, conditions for recording information about a particular lexical unit), formal (information about the features of the material form of this lexical unit), etymological (descriptions of the stages of the emergence and development of the term), attributive (information about attribution, inclusion of this special lexical unit in a certain, methods for interpreting the meaning of the term), associative (indicators of the connection of this term with other terms based on various formal or semantic associations), pragmatic (indicators of the state of the term and its application in speech pragmatic properties), illustrative (means of verbal or graphic representation of the features of the use of the term), vanihotational, microtusilmic parameters (indicators describing the structure).

In this article, the study of the relationships between the selected parameters showed that they can affect others, for example, subject orientation and reader selection determine the approximate size of the dictionary and its macrotarky, and influence the selection of microcomposition elements; the choice of the principle of word placement determines the methods of expressing a ambiguous term, word combinations, etc.in the dictionary.

Due to the presence of a system of developed and ordered parameters in the design of dictionaries, it will be necessary to select systems that correspond to the type of dictionary being created, and using the optimal sequence of parameter Selection will facilitate the work of the authors and allow them to organize their work. In this, effective methods of self-control appear, and incorrect decision-making is reduced, improving the quality of prepared dictionaries and facilitating the use of vocabulary, describing and evaluating their most important and necessary features create opportunities for the author to freely choose.

#### **4. Results**

It should be noted that despite the fact that the theory of terminography is developing very quickly, it is still far from complete. However, the experience of the creation of special dictionaries, currently collected, allows us to draw general conclusions about the existing shortcomings in dictionary work and, first of all, the lack of uniform principles for the preparation and formalization of dictionaries,

S.G.Barkhudarov said that "each author-compiler acts as he wants and, unfortunately, there are no rules that can be followed." The lack of unity in the preparation of dictionaries is evident in the unreasonable variety of terminological dictionaries, the lack of connection between the purpose and composition of dictionaries, and randomness in the selection of compositional tools. A typical example of the inconsistency between purpose and composition is the alphabetical arrangement of words in a number of normative and educational terminological dictionaries, under the influence of ingrained tradition. Experts in the field of terminology have identified the following among the most common shortcomings of existing terminological dictionaries:

- an attempt to combine several functions in one dictionary, which creates serious difficulties for the author and causes inconvenience in using such dictionaries;
- subjectivity and randomness in the selection of terms for the dictionary. As a result, many necessary and important terms within the chosen topic are not included in the dictionary, while the dictionary is filled with "ballast" material - non-term units, random terms from other fields of knowledge, etc.;
- inconsistency between the content and organization of dictionary information and the purpose of the dictionary;
- lack of unity in structure and information content in special dictionaries of one type;

## **5. Conclusion**

Placement of common words based on the principle of alphabetical appearance is not suitable for determining existing relationships between concepts in the dictionary, searching for the right word according to its semantic characteristics, checking the correctness of word selection, creating a systematic view of concepts and terms, and a number of other purposes;

- lack of a number of necessary indicators in dictionaries;
- lack of consistency in the description of terms in dictionaries. This is manifested in the incomplete or complete absence of references in interrelated terms, in the loss and dispersion of information in the inversion of word combinations, in the lack of information about hierarchical relationships between concepts in the definitions of terms;
- unsatisfactory presentation methods currently used in the morphological and word formation description of terms;
- inadequacy and inconsistency of semantic description of terms in modern special dictionaries, especially in polysemantics;
- that the problem of presentation in dictionaries of terminological combinations has not been developed;
- unsatisfactory definitions of the meanings of terms in many terminological dictionaries - their non-compliance with the most important logical requirements, inconsistency between the definitions of related terms in the same dictionary, inconsistency between the definitions and meanings of the terms, inconsistency of the definitions of the same terms given in different types of special dictionaries;

In conclusion, many types of special dictionaries - dictionaries of international terminoelements, dictionaries with the frequency of use of terms, terminological dictionaries related to word formation, etc. do not exist at the moment. The listed shortcomings determined the development of a unified approach to the description of lexis in scientific and technical dictionaries as an extremely urgent issue for terminography.

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