



**INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARI IZOHLI LUG'ATLARIDA  
TILSHUNOSLIK TERMINLARINING LEKSIKOGRAFIK TAHLILI**

**ЛЕКСИКОГРАФИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИХ  
ТЕРМИНОВ В ТОЛКОВЫХ СЛОВАРЯХ АНГЛИЙСКОГО И  
УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ**

**LEXICOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF LINGUISTIC TERMS IN  
EXPLANATORY DICTIONARIES OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK**

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqola ingliz va o'zbek tillarining izohli lug'atlarini o'rganish hamda lingvistik atamalari va umuman izohli lug'atlarga oid asosiy tushuncha va xulosalarni ajratishga asoslangan. Bundan tashqari ushbu maqolada leksikografik tahlil tushunchasi va uning tarkibiy qismlari va xususiyatlari aniqlangan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** leksikologiya, semasiologiya, leksikografiya, lug'at, izohli lug'at, til, qiyosiytahlil, leksikografiktahlil, atama, tahlil.

**Аннотация:** Данная статья основывается на изучении толковых словарей английского и узбекского языков и выделении основных понятий и выводов, связанных с лингвистическими терминами и толковыми словарями в целом. Кроме того, данная статья определяет понятие лексикографического анализа и его составных частей и особенностей.

**Ключевые слова:** лингвистика, семасиология, лексикография, словарь, толковый словарь, язык, сопоставительный анализ, лексикографический анализ, термин, анализ



**ANNOTATION:** *This article is based on the study of explanatory dictionaries of the English and Uzbek languages and the allocation of basic concepts and conclusions related to linguistic terms and explanatory dictionaries in general. In addition, this article defines the concept of lexicographic analysis and its components and features.*

**Keywords:** *linguistics, semasiology, lexicography, dictionary, explanatory dictionary, language, comparative analysis, lexicographic analysis, term, analysis*

The focus on linguistic units such as terms, lexicographic rules, and their translation, which evolved as a result of scientific progress in global linguistics and has its own communicative-functional nature in many field contexts, has broadened the scope of terminology study. The need for a scientific interpretation of the linguistic status, intertextual, and interdisciplinary functionality of literary terms, which make up a significant half of the science of English philology, has resulted from the need for an adequate understanding of the theoretical concepts of modern Western linguistics and literature. Indeed, by observing terminological processes in both linguistic and extralinguistic latitudes and determining their textual dynamic features using a differential and integrated method, it is theoretically possible to examine the internal dynamics of these processes.

At this stage of national development, our country's integration into the global community has necessitated significant reforms in Uzbek linguistics, which has strengthened the focus on the study of the concept of English literature, which occupies a prominent position in the world philological platform. A primary strategic task specified by the Program of Measures for the Translation of the Best World Literature into Uzbek and the Best Works of Uzbek Literature into Foreign Languages is to improve the quality and scope of scientific research in the fields of linguistics and literature. In this view, the inclusion of the linguocultural character of categories such as English literary terminology, terminographic principles, and



translation processes gives up a wide range of possibilities for enriching our national literature.

Terminology, like other branches of linguistics, is a branch of science concerned with the most serious issues in language and strives to address them from many perspectives in order to produce solutions. In all works on terminology, words are believed to be compounds with specific meanings of a certain area, a definition, and primarily a nominative function.

Terms are unique names that are often used in science, technology, art, and other fields of human endeavor. Protermins, primary terms, and terminoids are subdivided further. The terms term and nomenclature are frequently used interchangeably. As a result, it's important to make some observations about the terminology along the route. The naming of connected scientific items is known as nomenclature (Latin *nomenclatura* "list"). The nomenclature indicates a specific notion if the word represents a wide concept. Nomenclature includes things like the names of different sorts of educational institutions, educational didactic equipment, and so on.

Due to the work of the scientist who made a significant contribution to the development of modern terminology, the name of the Austrian linguist Eugene Worster is associated with the development of the field of terminology. Worster was considered the father of the Austrian linguist scholar terminology.

"The German scholar Alfred Scholman was the first scholar to consider the systematic nature of special terms; the Swiss linguist Ferdinand de Saussure was the first scholar to focus on the systematic nature of language; Ernest Drezen of Russia was one of the first to discover the importance of standardization; the British scientist E., who is a UNESCO representative," he says. Holmstorm has played a key role in presenting terminology to a global audience.



A variety of conceptions regarding words have been established as a consequence of the work of a number of experts. It's best to work with the following three assumptions in mind when determining the link between the meaning of an item and the meaning of a concept:

1) the term has a lexical meaning that is not limited to the concept being expressed (D.P. Gorsky, K.A. Levkovskaya, A.S. Gerd);

2) the term has a lexical meaning that is a concept (E.M. Galkina-Fedoruk, P.S. Popov);

3) the term has no lexical meaning but corresponds to a concept (D.P. Gorsky, K.A. Lev (A.A. Reformatsky, L.A. Kapanadze). D.S. Lotte, this particular field's creator, was the first to create the term's most fundamental parameters. Structure, non-contextuality, brevity, unambiguity, clarity, simplicity, and comprehensibility were mentioned among them.

Literary words, like any scientific terminology, are a semiological system, which means that they represent a specific system of concepts while also reflecting a distinct scientific perspective. As a result, the terminological system reflects the laws that govern natural language. Literary vocabulary, like linguistic terminology, hasn't evolved in a logical manner. As a result, it is necessary to control it on a regular basis.

Metataxonomization issues, or the scientific systematization of language words and terminology, are handled by terminology (including terminography), which has its own study methodologies. It should be noted that work on compiling educational dictionaries of linguistic terms and terminology, as well as small dictionaries representing the conceptual apparatus of new and applied branches of linguistics - cognitive linguistics, ontolinguistics, pedagogical speech science, rhetoric, and practical stylistics - has increased in recent years. However, due to



purely linguistic issues, the work of lexicographic description of linguistic terms is still far from being completed.

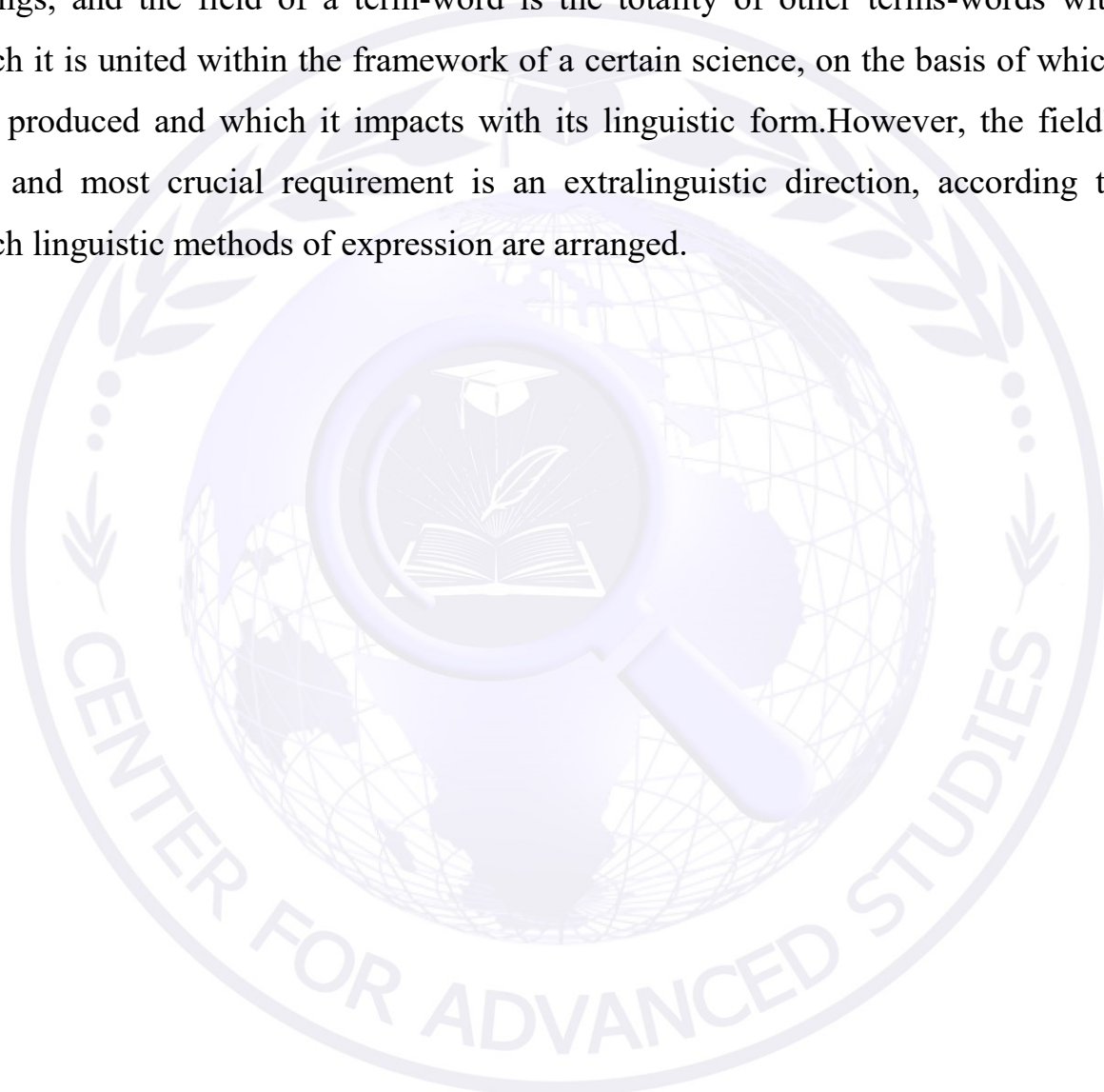
Mentioning lexicographic analysis in general, it is vital to present the definition of contrastive linguistics, which made this approach developed. Contrastive linguistics has been evolving since the 1960s, and it became a distinct linguistic trend in the final part of the twentieth century. The rebirth of a particular lexicographic genre - a differential bilingual dictionary - that depicts the semantic and functional distinctions between the units of two languages is linked to the necessity for contrastive investigations at the lexical level.

Because the results of the contrastive analysis of language units represent a description of the distinguishing features of specific pairs of linguistic facts in two languages (for example, words) and can be used for differential semantization of vocabulary, they can be directly introduced into teaching practice. In contrastive analysis, units from one language are compared to their probable equivalents in another language to detect discrepancies. Talking about the lexicographic analysis, theoretical and practical problems of lexicographic interpretation were developed both by individual scientists and entire teams of authors. The genres of lexicographic publications are diverse: linguistic encyclopedias, dictionaries of linguistic terms.

The article's aimed lexicographic publication for discussion is annotated dictionary. Annotated dictionary is the type of dictionary that promotes special remarks or comments to every linguistic unit included in it. The explanation of definition is usually provided with each term. Information models and complicated schemes depict the terminological field zone. We define "term field" as "a particular region of existence of a word, within which it has all the qualities that identify it, an area intentionally designated and specifically safeguarded against extraneous invasions," as defined by A.V. Superanskaya. The most important



quality that separates terms-words from regular words is that they belong to a certain field. The field of a concept's term is the system of ideas to which it belongs, and the field of a term-word is the totality of other terms-words with which it is united within the framework of a certain science, on the basis of which it is produced and which it impacts with its linguistic form. However, the field's first and most crucial requirement is an extralinguistic direction, according to which linguistic methods of expression are arranged.





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