

TYOLOGY OF GERMAN ELECTRONIC DICTIONARIES

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Abstract:

This article is devoted to the typology of German language electronic dictionaries and contains scientific conclusions. In this regard, great Uzbek and German lexicographers were presented and existing dictionaries created on their basis were analyzed. At the same time, it serves to increase the knowledge of the dictionaries involving orthographic, orthoepic, anthroponomic, toponymic, synonymic, frequency, dialectological, historical, international words, inverse and etymological in these languages, where no research has been done.

Keywords: dictionaries, translation, explanatory, historical, etymological, dialectological, comparative, reverse, orthographic, orpoepic, morphematic, fluent.

Introduction

Dictionaries Are Invaluable In Teaching And Learning Foreign Languages. Because With Their Help, We Even Learn What We Don't Know Independently And Strengthen What We Know. For This Reason, The Field Of Lexicography Of Linguistics Has Developed Further In The Following Years, Which Can Be Seen In The Example Of Created Dictionaries. In This Article, We Will Analyze This Fact On The Example Of Lexicographic Works Created With His Participation.

The Term Electronic Dictionary Can Be Used To Refer To Any Collection Of Information In Electronic Form Relating To The Spelling, Meaning Or Usage Of Words. Although This Broad Definition May Include Machine-Readable Databases Used By Language Researchers, Dictionaries, Translators, And Spell Checkers Included In Educational Or Office Applications, This Chapter Provides A Comprehensive More Closely To The History Of Lexical Information Tools, In Particular Monolingual Or Bilingual Dictionaries Intended For Use By English Speakers - Native Or Foreign Readers. It Examines Electronic Learners' Dictionaries That Can Be Accessed Via Handheld Mobile Devices, Laptop Or Desktop Computers, And The Internet.

German And Uzbek Languages. In It, First Of All, The Typology Of Dictionaries Is Covered Based On The Scientific Conclusions Of German And Uzbek Lexicologists. Then, Existing German-Uzbek Dictionaries Are Analyzed According To This Typology. At The Same Time, Along With The Achievements In This Regard, The Shortcomings Are Also Summarized. Lexicography Is A Well-Organized Set Of Words, Vocabulary And Knowledge Of Its Structure And Types. In One Of The Works That Covered This Field Of Science In Detail,

The Following Were Mentioned As The Tasks Of "Modern Uzbek Literary Language".
Lexicography:

1. Development Of Principles And Methods Of Vocabulary Creation;
2. Identify Types And Types Of Dictionaries;
3. Organization Of Work Process Of Lexicographers;
4. Creation Of A Card Fund That Will Serve As A Basis For Creating A Dictionary;
5. Study The History Of Lexicography;
6. Be Engaged In Creating A Dictionary.

One Of Them Is To Determine The Types Of Vocabulary, That Is, To Summarize The Lexicographic Content.

For This Purpose, We Refer To The Leading Typological Sources Mentioned In Both Languages:

I. Types Of Vocabulary According To The Purpose:			
1. Encyclopedic Dictionaries		2. Linguistic Dictionaries	
A. Universal	B. Sectoral	C. General	D. Special
II. Types Of Dictionaries According To The Number Of Selected Languages:			
A. Monolingual		B. Bilingual	C. Multilingual
III. Types Of Dictionaries According To The Clarification Of The Meanings Of Words Or Terms:			
A. Descriptive Dictionaries		B. Dictionaries Without Definition	
IV. Dictionaries That Differ By Object And Subject:			

Typology Of Dictionaries Is Studied In Four Aspects, Including Types And Subgroups. It Is Noteworthy That Examples Of Each Type Of German Lexicography Are Given And These Sources Are Covered In Detail. In Particular, Three Types Are Distinguished In The Second Aspect. For Example, "Dictionary Of Literary Terms" Monolingual Dictionaries German - Uzbek Dictionary For Bilinguals Multilingual Dictionaries.

Comparing This Interpretation, Thinking About Its Advantages And Disadvantages Requires The Analysis Of Other Scholars - Three Points Of View Recommend The Classification Of Dictionaries:

A. Alphabetical Sequence B. Thematic S. Mobile

3. Objectively:

A. Translation

B. Explanatory

C. Historical

D. Etymological

E. Dialectological

F. Comparative

G. Reverse

H. Orthographic

I. Orpoepic

J. Morphematic

K. Fluent (For Speaking)

3a. Translation Dictionaries Are Divided Into Two Types:

3a1. Bilingual Dictionaries 3a2. Monolingual Dictionaries

Comparing These Two Typologies, It Can Be Said That The Authors Are Almost Equally Divided. Dividing Dictionaries Into Types According To Different Aspects. In The First Typology, Dictionaries Are Divided. According To The Purpose, It Is Divided Into Encyclopedic And Linguistic Types, And In The Latter, According To Terms, It Is Divided Into Eleven Types Of Translation, Defined, Historical, Etc.

This Requires Some Discussion. Simultaneously With The Lexicology Of The German Language, General Dictionaries Were Analyzed By Size, This Idea Was Neglected.

In Our Opinion, It Is Not Appropriate To Evaluate One Of Them. Presented The Typologies More Precisely Or Vice Versa, Because Both Authors Have Their Own Point Of View From Which They Implemented It. Importantly, They Managed To Cover All Available Lexicographic Sources.

These Ideas Are Language With Typologies Noted By German-Speaking Scholars. Also, Research Is Being Conducted In The Field Of Lexicography Of The German Language And It Is Necessary To Express The Opinions Of German Linguists Regarding Typology.

The Well-Known German Scientist M. Schlefer (2002) Gives The Following Table Of Dictionaries According To Certain Characteristics:

Typology Of German Dictionaries

Of The Sources, 22% Or 4 Are Multilingual, And The Remaining 78% Or 18 Are Bilingual.

According To The Third Aspect, 4.5% Are Dictionaries Without Definitions, 95.5% Are 21 Dictionaries Without Definitions.

Depending On The Object And Subject Of The Lexicographic Resources, 40%, These 4 Are Terminological, 30% Are Phraseological And The Same Percentage Are Proverbs And Proverbs. Although There Are No Studies On The Creation Of Orthographic, Orthoepic, Anthroponomic, Toponymic, Synonymic, Frequency, Dialectological, Historical, International Words, Reverse And Etymological Dictionaries, The Volume Of Work On Terminology, Phraseology And Proverbs And Sayings It Shows That There Are Many Experts In This Field Of Science And Others Who Are Interested In These Fields.

Electronic Dictionaries Continue To Offer Opportunities For Both Lexicographic And Technological Innovation. As We Have Seen, Lexicographic Ideas Can Sometimes Be Limited By The Limitations Of Technology, While Technology Can Advance With Little Regard For Lexicographic Content. However, Even If The Two Fields Have Not Continued In Perfect Tandem, Much Ground Has Been Covered By The Growing Pace Of Change In Three Decades.

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