

## FOR EXAMPLE IN GERMAN AND UZBEKI TYPOLOGY OF STRUCTURED ELECTRONIC DICTIONARIES

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### Abstract:

This article is devoted to the typology of dictionaries, it presents the scientific conclusions of the great Uzbek and German lexicographers, and analyzes the existing dictionaries created with the participation of the German and Uzbek languages based on them. 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.

**Key words:** Typology, dictionary, lexicography, lexicographer, German, Uzbek, translation, explanatory, historical, etymological, dialectological, comparative, reverse, orthographic, orpoepic.

### 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 the participation of 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.

One of the sources that explains the typology of Uzbek lexicology in detail belongs to H. Jamolkhanov (2005). The author manages the typology in four ways, including types and subgroups. It is noteworthy that examples of each type of Uzbek lexicography are provided, and these sources are covered in detail. In particular, three types are distinguished in the second aspect, for example, "Dictionary of Literary Terms" (1967) is a dictionary of monolingual dictionaries; Russian-Uzbek dictionary for bilinguals (1972); for multilingual dictionaries "Latin-Russian Uzbek normal anatomy dictionary" (1964) and others.

**Table 1: Typology of dictionaries:**

|   |             |           |   |                        |                    |
|---|-------------|-----------|---|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. By size:                                   |             |           |   |                        |                    |
| a. common dictionaries                        |             |           | b. special dictionaries   |                        |                    |
| According to the size of common dictionaries: |             |           | For what purpose the vocabulary of special dictionaries is limited:   |                        |                    |
| a1. Full - size                               | a2. average | a3. small | b1. lexicon layers  | b2. lexically selected | b3. terminological |
|   |             |           | b1. synonym, homonym, antonym, compound word, connecting word, taboo euphemism, phraseological unit, acquired word dictionaries |                        |                    |

Comparing these two typologies, it can be said that the authors divided almost the same dictionaries into types according to different aspects. In the first typology, dictionaries are divided into encyclopedic and linguistic types according to their intended purpose, while in the second, they are divided into eleven types of translation, defined, historical, etc., according to their purpose. This requires some discussion. While the lexicology of the Uzbek language (1981) is analyzed in terms of the size of general dictionaries, this phenomenon is neglected in the modern Uzbek language (2005). In our opinion, it is not appropriate to evaluate one of the presented typologies as more correct or vice versa, because both authors implemented it from their own point of view; Importantly, they were able to cover all the lexicographic resources available in the Uzbek lexicon. However, considering that the typology presented by H. Jamolkhanov is more modern (it was published almost 25 years later) and his views are close to the typology of other authors, its partial relevance and in some sense its superiority are clearly visible. It is appropriate to compare these ideas with the typologies noted by German-speaking scholars within their own language. Also, the fact that scientific research is being carried out in the field of lexicography of German and Uzbek languages requires the opinion of German linguists on the typology of dictionaries. The well-known German scientist M. Schlefer (2002) lists the dictionaries according to certain characteristics in the following table: Jamolkhanov is more modern (published almost 25 years later) and his views are close to the typology of other authors, partially relevant and in some sense superior is noticeable. It is appropriate to compare these ideas with the typologies noted by German-speaking scholars within their own language. Also, the fact that scientific research is being carried out in the field of lexicography of German and Uzbek languages requires the opinion of German linguists on the typology of dictionaries. The well-known German scientist M. Schlefer (2002) lists the dictionaries according to certain characteristics in the following table: Jamolkhanov is more modern (published almost 25 years later) and his views are close to the typology of other authors, partially relevant and in some sense superior is noticeable. It is appropriate to compare these ideas with the typologies noted by German-speaking scholars within their own language. Also, the fact that scientific research is being carried out in the field of lexicography of German and Uzbek

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| Key characters  | Dictionary type  |
|---|--|
| Anzahl der Sprachen   | einsprachiges, mehrsprachiges Wörterbuch, Polyglottenwörterbuch  |
| Number of languages.  | monolingual, multilingual, polyglot dictionary   |
| Art der Wortschatzabgrenzung                                  | gegenwartssprachliches, neuhochdeutsches, mittelhochdeutsches, althochdeutsches Wörterbuch; Mundartwörterbuch, umgangssprachliches, standardsprachliches, fachsprachliches Wörterbuch; Individualwörterbuch, Grundwortschatz-Wörterbuch, Fremdwörterbuch, Thesauruswörterbuch, Sprachstadienwörterbuch |
| According to the fields of application of dictionary sources. | Modern, new modern, medieval German, old German dictionary; dialectal words, colloquial, literary, technical vocabulary; private dictionary, keyword dictionary, mastered word dictionary, thesaurus dictionary, language stage dictionary   |
| beschriebene Zeichenebene                                     | Orfografiya, orfoepiya, morfologiya, frazeologizmlar Wörterbuch, Bedeutungswörterbuch, Valenzwörterbuch  |
| According to the defined language level                       | Spelling, orthoepic, morphological, phraseological dictionary, semantic dictionary, equivalent dictionary.   |
| Vorrangijlar Benutzungsziel, Zielgruppe                       | Begriffswörterbuch, Synonymenwörterbuch, Antonymenwörterbuch, Kollokationswörterbuch, Wortfamilienwörterbuch, Homographenwörterbuch  |
| According to the user layer                                   | dictionary of terms, dictionary of synonyms, dictionary of antonyms, dictionary of colloquiums, dictionary of mobile words, dictionary of homographs   |
| metodikasi Grundlage, Bezugswissenschaft                      | Semasiologiya, onomasiologiya, synchronisches, diachronisches, etymologisches Wörterbuch   |
| methodological basis, according to it based on science        | semantic, onomasiological, synchronic, diachronic, etymological dictionary   |

|   |   |                             |
|---|---|-----------------------------|
| <i>leksikografiya<br/>Grundlagen und<br/>Beschreibungsverfahren</i> | <i>Korpuswörterbuch, Belegwörterbuch,<br/>Allgemeinwörterbuch, Spezialwörterbuch</i>                | <i>Ta'riflarwörterbuch,</i> |
| lexicographical foundations and<br>methods of description           | corpus dictionary, sample dictionary, defined dictionary, general<br>dictionary, special dictionary |                             |

"German-Russian-Uzbek socio-political dictionary" (1980), D.F. Rashidova, "German Uzbek dictionary" (1985) M.T. Nigmatboeva, J.R. Benyaminov, S.S. Saidov, M.S. Rustambekova; J.R. Benyaminov and S.S. Saidov's "German-Uzbek educational dictionary" (1991); J.R. Benyaminov and S.S. Saidov's "Uzbek-German educational dictionary" (1992); T.S. Mirsoatov, M. Sattarov "An explanatory dictionary of German-Uzbek grammatical terms" (1992); "German-Russian-Uzbek Phraseological Dictionary" by M.Umarkhojaev, Q.Nazarov (1994); "German-Russian-Uzbek dictionary" (1994) D. Rashidova, S. Hasankhonova, T. A. Yurkova; "German-Uzbek Dictionary" (2007) Z. Botaev, Y. Ismailov, S. Karimov; "Uzbek-German Dictionary" by Y. Ismailov and S. Karimov (2011); Kh. Rahimov and M.T. "Dictionary of German Uzbek Proverbs and Proverbs" Eshankulova (2011); "German-Uzbek Phraseological Dictionary" co-authored by H. Rahimov and D. Sotvoldiyeva (2011); "Dictionary of German-Uzbek stylistic terms" (2012) co-authored by H.Rahimov and M.I.Kadirova, "Deutsch-usbekisches Wörterbuch der Terminologie für Straßenbau" (2013) by R.F. Begmatova, F.I.Hakimova, S.M.Abduganiyeva; "Ger - Uzbek dictionary. dictionary of proverbs and proverbs" co-authored by S.S. Imyaminova and researcher S. Kamolova (2013), "Phraseological dictionary" by M. Umarkhozhaev, O'. Azamov (2015), Kh. Rahimov and A. J. Baratov (2015) , "Multilingual Dictionary of Translation Terms" (2015), "German-Uzbek Dictionary" (2016) and the large volume "German-Uzbek Dictionary" co-authored by Z. Sodikov and D. Abdurakhmonova (2015). The fact that it is increasing day by day, and practical results are being achieved in parallel, is a proof of this.

According to the object and subject, 40 percent of the lexicographic sources are 4 terminological, 30 percent are phraseological, and the same percent are proverbs and sayings. Although there are no studies on the creation of orthographic, orthoepic, anthroponomic, toponymic, synonymy, frequency, dialectological, historical, international words, reverse and etymological dictionaries, the volume of works on terminology, phraseology and proverbs and sayings indicates its size. the number of specialists in this field of science, and those interested in these fields.

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