

**PRINCIPLES OF COMPILING MULTILINGUAL DICTIONARIES**

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***Abstract:** Complying with a linguistic approach to terminology, according to which terms are seen as lexical units with specialized meaning, the findings show a far-reaching impact of English not only on grammar terminology but also the entire lexical system of the English language. In order to counteract the negative consequences of such a trend two measures require high priority: the standardization of the English terminology and higher-quality lexicographic work. Consequently, the article deals with theoretical and practical aspects of lexicographic codification of English-based linguistics terms in English within the framework of basic principles relevant for general bilingual lexicography.*

***Key words:** multilingual, monolingual, short term, linguistically, quality, standard.*

Of central significance to specialized lexicography is the issue of characterizing the concepts of term and phrasing. Given that there's no for the most part accepted definition of these terms, this paper is grounded on the linguistically-based approach, concurring to which terms are seen as lexical units with specialized meaning. In any case, this does not cruel that phrasing is a sub discipline of etymology, since it is special in its use of common lexical assets. Thus, a term is a lexical unit which obtains phrased meaning when it is enacted by the down to earth characteristics of the talk, while “terminology is an inter-disciplinary field of enquiry whose prime protest of consider are the specialized words happening in common language which have a place to particular spaces of usage”. The implications of these linguistically-based definitions in lexicography are reflected by the reality that a term is no longer

treated as the title of a concept but or maybe as a lexical unit of a characteristic dialect. Seen in this light, the existing hone in English-Uzbek etymology, which used to be situated towards displaying word records in the two dialects, is not palatable. Hence, in addition to English and Uzbek terms, an English-Uzbek dictionary of phonetics terms ought to moreover contain: definitions of meaning, syntactic data, cross-references, and illustrations of utilize. The subject of the English word references in the era of a since knowledge exchange from the prestigious English-speaking locale into English or another is carried out by borrowing concepts alongside their names. As a result, Uzbek has been uncovered to an uncontrolled convergence of English words, particularly terms. The 'left-hand side' of a bilingual word reference (the SL things) is never basically the same fabric as is to be found in a monolingual word reference of the same size. The SL fabric is unpretentiously misshaped by the TL, in arrange to form the bilingual dictionary better, permitting, for occasion, an awfully brief section in cases where all or most of the faculties of the SL thing have the same TL identical. Such devices clearly make the word reference much less demanding to utilize, and compaction of information allows more detail somewhere else. It does, be that as it may, avoid the committed client from getting a clear see of the potential of the SL thing, which must be looked for in a monolingual work. The perfect bilingual lexicon would be able to cater for all needs: incomprehensible, of course, in a printed work. We often find when we are using a dictionary that we need more information either about a word in our own language or more often about an expression in the foreign language: research described in Atkins and Varantola (in press) shows that people often turn to a monolingual dictionary during a bilingual search. The ideal dictionary should offer monolingual functions (definitions, etymologies, usage notes) to the bilingual dictionary user. It should cater for the dictionary browser, as well as the user intent upon one task. Multilingual dictionaries tend to be simple listings of equivalences across three or more languages. The most useful of these focus on specific semantic domains and technical terms. Again, lack of space and commercial pressures make a true multilingual dictionary impossible, but, even if these obstacles were removed,

the bilingual dictionaries of today could not be transformed into multilingual dictionaries, because of the distortion of the SL analysis by the needs of the TL (discussed above). If a multilingual dictionary is to be compiled, we have to devise an analysis technique common to all the languages involved, and capable of recording without distortion the linguistic phenomena occurring in each language.

Every good dictionary starts from a clear idea of who its users are and what they are going to do with it. User profiles for bilingual dictionaries must of course include the user's native language. The new-style bilingual dictionary must cater 10 B.T.S. Atkins equally well for speakers of Language A, and speakers of Language B. All metalanguage should be in the user's mother tongue (LI). This will obviously involve reduplication of effort at the compiling stage, but in an online dictionary should not result in redundant information at the point of use. In a dialog of multilingual electronic lexicons, it is vital to distinguish between the substance dialect and the introduction dialect. The content dialect constitutes the protest of the lexicographical examination and description: a monolingual database contains truths approximately one substance dialect; a bilingual English-French lexicon includes two substance dialects, and so on. The introduction language is the language in which all metalinguistic information is framed, conjointly other sorts of data: in a monolingual French word reference if English is chosen as the introduction dialect the definitions as well as instructions for utilizing the lexicon and the metalinguistic data might well be communicated in English. Monolingual dictionaries may be utilized in two unmistakable ways: look-up mode, where the client is in look of a particular piece of data, and browsing mode, where a more loose perusing takes put. Lexicon browsing is an activity to be particularly catered for within the lexicon of tomorrow, and the electronic medium offers better approaches of making this sort of word reference utilize even more instructive and pleasing.

We have at our disposal the knowledge to plan, and the computational and linguistic capabilities to implement, a radically new type of multilingual dictionary. It will demand more of the lexicographers, more energy for sifting lexicographical

evidence and more intellectual effort to understand and systematize what is found there. It will require the collaboration of linguists and linguistically aware computer scientists, and can be produced only if there is a continuous and efficient dialogue between them and the lexicographical team. It will undoubtedly cost more initially than any standard print dictionary. But in this forum, if not yet in publishers' planning meetings, let us look beyond the currently possible and set our sights on the distant ideal.

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