



IMPORTANCE OF LEXICOGRAPHY IN MODERN LINGUISTICS AND TRANSLATION STUDIES

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the importance of modern linguistics, translation studies, lexicography, the views and opinions of famous scientists, and the problems of lexicography.

Keywords

word, lexicography, lexicography, linguistics, translation studies, term, dictionary

The word is the main communication tool of people. Although science has developed over the years and fast and convenient means of communication have been created, we still encounter unfamiliar words in our speech. In such cases, any person first of all turns to dictionaries.

Lexicography is such a delicate craft that it requires great patience, as well as deep linguistic and philological knowledge, because lexicographers have to illuminate the features of each word and prove them with facts gathered during long observations to ensure that the comments are understandable to people of all classes of society.

In a word, the representatives of this field are linguists in the true sense, that is, they have the right to formulate the principles of lexicography, taking into account their philological and linguistic aspects, the Spanish lexicographer Natalie Martin said in one of her scientific articles. He stated that lexicography is a tool that connects philology and linguistics with other disciplines. Representatives of different fields perceive the meaning of the dictionary in different ways. Therefore, adequate learning and teaching of the concept of "dictionary" will ensure the ability to use the dictionary intelligently and effectively.

Initially, dictionaries were formed as a book summarizing the vocabulary of a language. The earliest forms of dictionaries were in the form of word lists, and information about them has come down to us through ancient Sumerian, Syrian, and Egyptian monuments.



In the East, complex sentences in the works were interpreted and explained, while in the West, dictionaries dedicated to the translation and analysis of words borrowed from Latin and other languages were created.

While the first dictionaries were created by different categories of people in order to understand the speaker's speech, today, according to the development of translation and the requirements of modern science and education, lexicology is being formed as a separate science.

As the well-known Spanish lexicographer X. Casares stated in his famous book "Introduction to Modern Lexicography", "lexicography is the technique and art of creating a dictionary. ". These sentences show how important the vocabulary is in the development of science.

Uzbek linguist A.A. Abduazizov, while working on the dictionary of trilingual linguistic terms, notes that this process was carried out as a result of studying the experience of several lexicographers. When compiling a dictionary, it is not enough to collect words from a certain field and interpret them, this process must be based on foreign and scientific experiences. Abroad, before creating dictionaries, ambiguous cases of words are studied, and then dictionaries are created based on examples taken from fiction. Also, scientific research of translators is of special importance in finding problematic concepts.

Dictionaries have an incomparable role in the development of translation studies. There is probably no translator who has fully studied the language with all its perfect concepts. The main tool of translators in searching for unfamiliar words is, of course, dictionaries. "So, the translator of a literary work cannot work without a dictionary in any case, that is, he refers to various monolingual or bilingual dictionaries." This determines the importance of the dictionary in translation studies.

The following points are mentioned in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language regarding the issues of creating a dictionary: "In addition to certain successes achieved in the field of practical lexicography, attention was also paid to the theoretical problems of lexicography - lexicology, and the rich experience gained in solving certain lexicographical problems of annotated and bilingual dictionaries, as well as in this field a number of scientific works dedicated to highlighting the existing shortcomings have also been carried out. There is no doubt that the results and conclusions of such research will help to improve the quality of dictionaries to be created.

The new explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language was created on the basis of such a rich lexicographical experience. We will use this dictionary as the main source in the analysis of problems that arise in bilingual dictionaries and in



the translation of words specific to national culture. Because explanatory dictionaries are an encyclopedic manual of the language. These dictionaries serve as a primary source for readers and prevent misunderstandings.

However, in the process of analyzing works translated from Uzbek language into foreign languages, we witness the omission or incorrect translation of national-cultural words in the text. It is an important task for lexicographers to prevent such situations and to convey the freshness of our national culture through words to book lovers of the world, as well as to facilitate translators.

The words to be included in the dictionaries should not be simply translated into another language, but should be defined in accordance with international lexicographic standards, the word being translated into another language should not lose its ethnographic characteristics and should be understandable for foreigners. In such cases, it will be useful to study the experience of European lexicographers.

"Dictionary has a large source of information that can be used for analysis in a field. At the same time, it is necessary to rely on other fields in the scientific development of the dictionary.

In this respect, lexicography is closely related to the fields of linguistics and translation studies. Because in almost all theoretical sources, one of the main conditions for creating a dictionary is that it is necessary to analyze the given word linguistically and give examples from literary literature. In bilingual dictionaries, the examples given in the full explanation of the meaning of the given word are sometimes taken from translated works.

It is with the help of experiences gained in translation activities that the order of comments in dictionaries is determined. For example, in the book "Konstanty: slovar russkoy kultury" by Yuriy Stepanov, in order to give an explanation of the single word "craft", together with the linguistic analysis of this word, the expression of this word in translation works is also noted.

In addition, the researcher also studied the concepts of foreign students within one word.

Robert Galisson said that one does not become a nationalist by studying the national features of a language or by criticizing the inappropriate expressions of a foreign language, but rather, people who do not study the specific cultural aspects of other languages are nationalists.

Language is the main tool that expresses all the cultural and scientific wealth created by mankind in the process of historical development and leaves a legacy from generation to generation.



The basis of every language is its phonetic structure, grammatical structure and vocabulary. Just as language construction, vocabulary, and phonetic system each constitute a separate system, language itself as a whole constitutes a whole system. This system is united by several unique features of the language. Peculiarities in the language are closely related to the national values and customs of the people.

For example, the words representing the national culture were formed based on these values, and they are the main wealth of the language vocabulary and the main source that distinguishes the Uzbek language from other languages.

Over the centuries, our compatriots, who are not indifferent to their own language, have been sorting and collecting the words characteristic of the Uzbek language, as well as the Uzbek culture, and conveying their authenticity to the next generation through dictionaries.

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