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Abstract: *This article analyzes the formation of lexicography as a field in world linguistics, the interrelation between electronic lexicography and corpus linguistics, as well as the role of artificial intelligence in modern dictionary-making.*

Keywords: *Lexicography, explanatory dictionary, multilingual dictionary, corpus linguistics, electronic lexicography, semantics, language system, artificial intelligence. Language is a mirror of human thought. Its lexical richness embodies a nation's historical experience, worldview, and culture. Therefore, lexicography is regarded as the "memory" of a language. In world linguistics, lexicography as an independent scientific field is concerned not only with collecting words, but also with analyzing the language system and revealing semantic relations between lexical units.*

General Characteristics of Lexicography

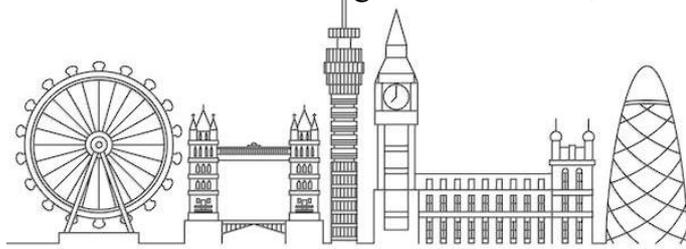
Lexicography is a scientific field that systematically studies language units, their meanings, forms, and spheres of usage, presenting them in the form of explanatory or translation dictionaries. This field consists of two main branches.

Theoretical lexicography deals with the principles of dictionary compilation, methods of semantic description, and dictionary structure.

Practical lexicography focuses on the creation of specific types of dictionaries, such as explanatory, translation, terminological, and phraseological dictionaries. Modern lexicography aims to study the formal, semantic, and stylistic features of words in an integrated manner. In this respect, the works of scholars such as F. de Saussure, L. Bloomfield, S. Ullmann, and N. Chomsky laid the scientific foundations of modern lexicography.

Main Stages in the History of World Lexicography

The roots of lexicography date back to ancient times. In the Ancient East, word lists were compiled mainly for religious and cultural purposes. In the 12th century, the Arab linguist Khalil ibn Ahmad al-Farahidi created *Kitab al-'Ayn*, in which words were systematized according to phonetic principles. In Europe, lexicography emerged as an independent scientific discipline in the 13th century. Samuel Johnson's *A Dictionary of the English Language* (1755) is considered the first large explanatory dictionary compiled according to scientific principles. In the 19th century, the Oxford English Dictionary (OED) project was launched, providing information on the historical origin of each word,





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its meanings, and illustrative examples of usage. In the 20th century, with the development of corpus linguistics and computer technologies, lexicography entered a new stage. Words began to be analyzed not only in terms of meaning, but also based on their actual usage in real speech contexts.

New Directions in Modern Lexicography

Today, world lexicography is shifting from traditional dictionary-making to digital formats. The following directions deserve special attention:

Electronic lexicography – online dictionaries, mobile applications, and systems supported by artificial intelligence (Cambridge, Merriam-Webster, Collins, Oxford Learner's Dictionary).

Corpus-based dictionaries – reveal the actual frequency of word usage, collocations, and stylistic features based on the analysis of billions of texts.

Cognitive lexicography – studies word meanings in connection with human cognition, cultural experience, and emotional perception.

Automatic lexicography – identifies new words and their meanings automatically using artificial intelligence and machine learning technologies.

Multilingual lexicography – widely used in global linguistics as a means of intercultural communication.

These directions reinterpret lexicography not merely as a collection of words, but as an information system.

The Importance and Prospects of Lexicography

Today, lexicography is an essential scientific field not only for linguists, but also for translators, programmers, and educators. Dictionaries normalize language use and establish cultural standards. Electronic dictionaries serve as interactive tools in the teaching process. Moreover, a new direction in linguistics—automatic translation based on artificial intelligence—relies heavily on the achievements of lexicography.

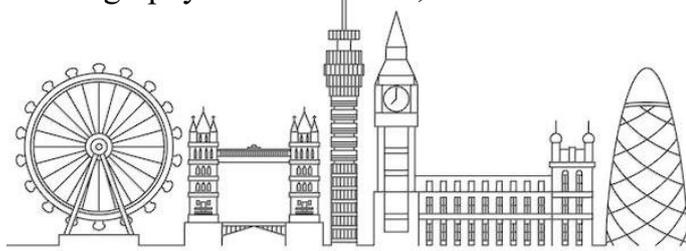
In the future, dictionaries will not simply be collections of words, but knowledge bases operating with artificial intelligence.

Conclusion

Issues of lexicography in world linguistics have reached a new dynamic stage of development. Lexicography is a bridge that preserves linguistic wealth, transmits culture, and connects thought and knowledge. In the era of digital technologies, the functions of lexicography are expanding, turning it into one of the most important scientific fields that ensure natural language interaction between humans and machines.

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