

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REPRESENTATION OF LINGUISTIC TERMINOLOGY IN SPECIALIZED DICTIONARIES

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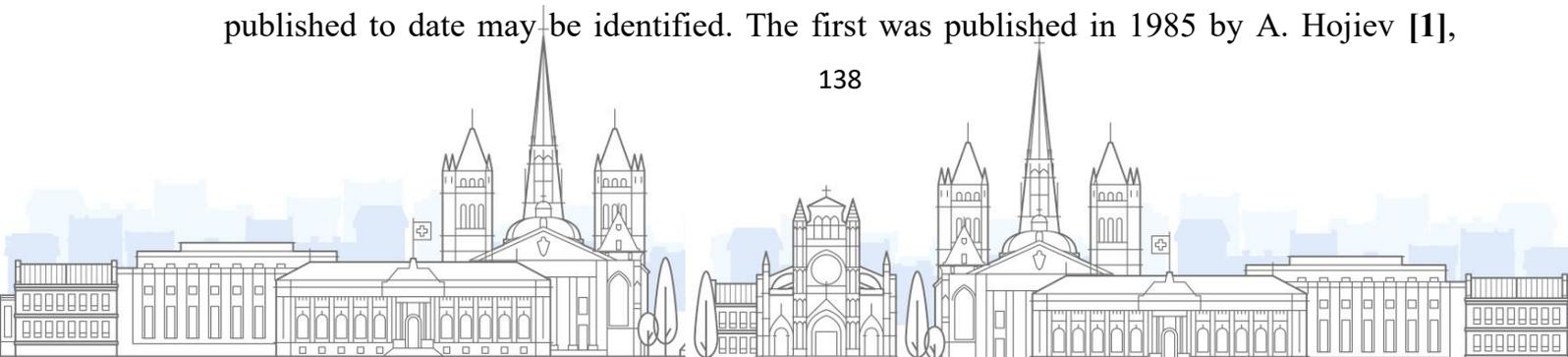
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Abstract: *The article provides a detailed analysis of the representation of linguistic terms in specialized dictionaries and the differences in their definitions. In addition, the usage of terms across various dictionaries and publications is compared with illustrative examples, allowing readers to gain a clearer understanding of both the theoretical and practical aspects of the terms. This study contributes to the advancement of linguistic terminology, the practice of terminography, the development of terminological corpora, and the establishment of terminological databases on a scientific basis.*

Keywords: *terminology, term, linguistics, explanatory dictionary, specialized dictionary*

In contemporary linguistics, the precision, consistency of usage, and shared understanding of specialized terms employed to denote scientific concepts and phenomena are of paramount importance. Linguistic terms, like the terminology of other disciplines, constitute an integral component of scholarly communication and serve as the primary means of naming the units of the language system as well as their formal and semantic properties. These terms are typically disseminated to the academic community and the wider public through explanatory dictionaries, specialized terminological dictionaries, encyclopedias, and educational literature. Their accurate and consistent interpretation, as well as the clear delineation of their semantic scope, ensures the effective development of linguistic science. From this perspective, the representation of linguistic terminology in specialized dictionaries requires dedicated scholarly investigation. In contrast to general explanatory dictionaries, specialized lexicographic sources focus on providing a more detailed and theoretically grounded description of terms within a specific disciplinary domain.

When discussing specialized dictionaries of linguistic terminology, three major works published to date may be identified. The first was published in 1985 by A. Hojiev [1],



and it includes ... terms. The second dictionary, also compiled by A. Hojiev, was published in 2002 under the title “Explanatory Dictionary of Linguistic Terms” and contains 1,700 linguistic terms [2]. In addition, an explanatory dictionary of linguistic terms used in school textbooks, as well as in academic lyceum and vocational college textbooks, has been compiled [3]. This dictionary, authored by N. Mahkamov and I. Ermatov, comprises 1,500 linguistic terms. In the present article, we aim to analyze the terms included in the latter two dictionaries.

As Academician A. Hojiev emphasizes, “...the successful resolution of all issues related to terminology largely depends on the compilation of terminological dictionaries that comprehensively cover the terms of each specific field, particularly explanatory terminological dictionaries. In such dictionaries, it is essential to determine the extent to which each term accurately, fully, and precisely reflects the essence of the concept or phenomenon it denotes” [2]. This dictionary is also significant in that it was published after our republic gained independence, during a period marked by profound transformations in social, political, and economic life. Furthermore, it is evident that the revision and republication of the first dictionary were influenced by the granting of state language status to the Uzbek language. This is demonstrated by the fact that, during the former Soviet period, Russian terms were presented as headwords, with references provided to their Uzbek equivalents. Let us consider several examples presented in the dictionaries:

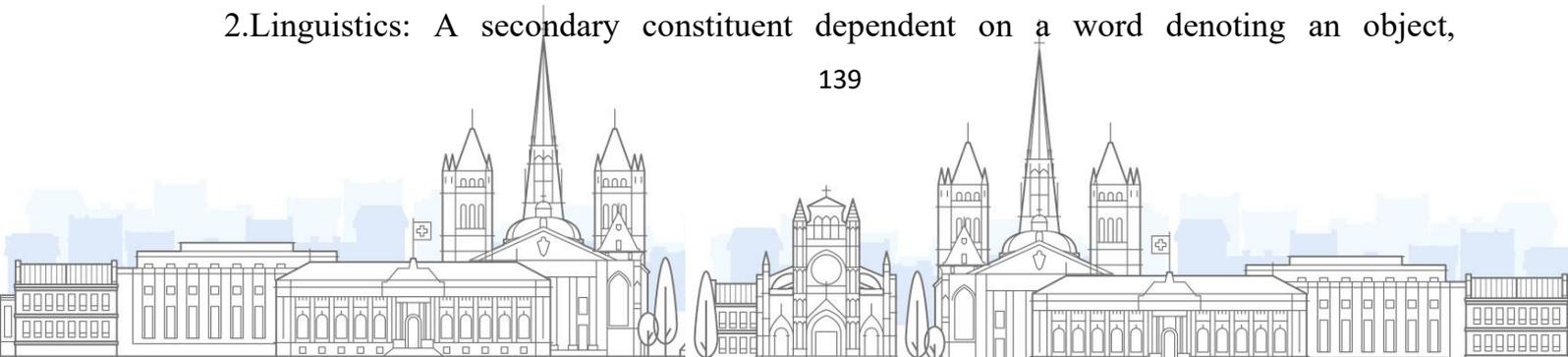
Determinative. A secondary constituent dependent on a word denoting an object, indicating one of its attributes; the dependent component of an attributive phrase. Example: “After the rain, the dark soil of the Keng Vodiya plain lay softened” (I. Rahim). “Our eshon is the patron of the kabob-makers” (A. Qahhor). Three types of determinatives are distinguished: 1) qualificative, 2) referential, 3) explanatory [2].

Determinative. A secondary constituent that specifies a part of the sentence. Determinatives answer the questions: What kind? Which? Which one? How many? Whose? Of what? For example: “New buildings are adding beauty to the village” (Sh. Rashidov). If a determinative indicates the attribute of the same object (color, quantity, taste, size), it may also denote the object’s relation to someone or something. Accordingly, determinatives are classified into two types: 1) qualificative determinatives; 2) referential determinatives [3].

Now, we will compare the definitions of this term with those provided in the six-volume explanatory dictionary.

In the six-volume dictionary:

Determinative 1. Aniqlamoq (verb). Instrument used to determine weight.
2. Linguistics: A secondary constituent dependent on a word denoting an object,



indicating one of its attributes; the dependent part of an attributive phrase.

Example: In the phrase red apple, the word red functions as a determinative.

Three types of determinatives are distinguished: 1) qualificative, 2) referential, 3) explanatory [5].

As can be seen from the comparison, the new edition of the explanatory dictionary has been significantly improved. Numerous examples have been updated, and modifications and refinements have been made in the definitions. Most importantly, the interpretation in the specialized terminological dictionary corresponds closely with that in the new edition.

Predicate. The predicate is the central component of a sentence that forms its core, expressing affirmation/negation, tense, mood, person-number meanings, and the judgment, while integrating other parts of the sentence around itself. It answers questions such as: What did [someone/something] do? What is [someone/something] doing? What will [someone/something] do?

Depending on the part of speech used to express it, predicates are classified into two types: 1) verbal predicate; 2) nominal predicate. Structurally, predicates are further divided into simple predicates and compound predicates [3].

Predicate. In a sentence, the predicate is the main constituent that expresses predication. It is a two-part element that indicates, through affirmation or negation, the attributes or actions of a subject, object, or event. Examples:

1. "He completed his lecture exactly at one o'clock" (U. Usmonov).

2. "Yoldosh was also puzzled, unable to understand his purpose" (U. Usmonov).

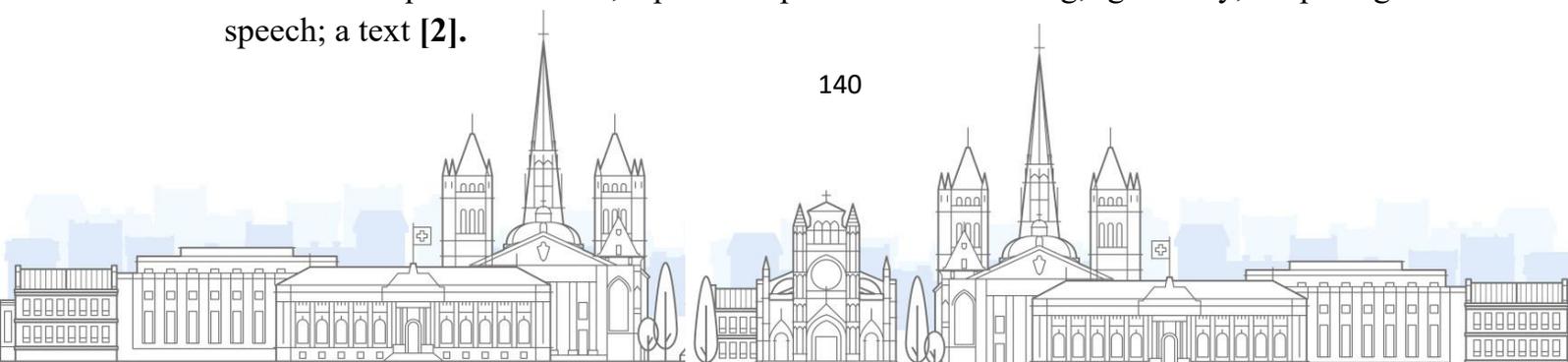
Based on the type of expression, predicates are classified as nominal predicates and verbal predicates; based on structure, they are divided into simple predicates and compound predicates [2].

Predicate / section / cross-section
1. General / Colloquial (Kesilgan bo'lak): A cut piece (kaj, burda, etc.). Example: "Life was frugal; occasionally, he would take a piece of melon, bite it, and return the rest to the bowl. Jek still stretched his blanket, staring blankly at the mysterious pieces of sausage in the bowl before him" (M. Ismoiliy, Fergana t.o.; Sh. Kholmirezayev, Bodom qishda gulladi).

2. Technical (Texnik): The surface obtained by cutting an object along a plane. Example: The cross-section of a cylinder is circular.

3. Linguistics (Tilshunoslik): One of the main components of a sentence; it forms the core of the sentence and indicates the action, state, or attribute of the subject, object, or event [5].

Text. 1. Sequential letters; speech represented in writing; generally, a passage of speech; a text [2].



According to the two-volume explanatory dictionary:

Text [r < lat.]1.A written, copied, or printed creative, scientific work, speech, document, etc., or a part thereof; a text. Examples: Lenin's texts. The text of an article. The text of a characterization. – Its sentences are properly arranged, and the page layout is clear. Texts from newspapers, journals, or books are suitable for reading (K. Muhammadiy) [4].

According to the six-volume explanatory dictionary:

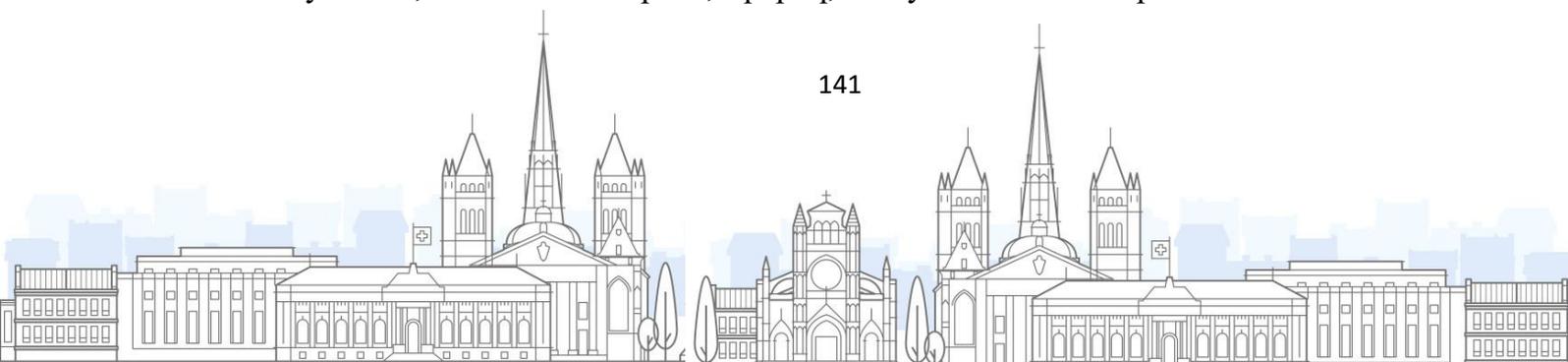
Text [a. – yelka; written expression of speech, tekst]1.An authorial work or document created in written or printed form. There is a significant difference between a translator interpreting a text in a foreign language for themselves and recreating it in their own language for others (G. Salomov, Introduction to Translation Theory).2.The main part of a printed edition without illustrations or diagrams [5].

Since the two-volume explanatory dictionary was published during the Soviet period, the headword was taken as tekst, and the illustrative examples directly reflected the political life of that era. In the later edition, however, the headword was presented as text, with interpretations and illustrative examples fully updated. In the specialized terminological dictionary, only one meaning of the interpretation is represented. We consider that there is still potential to further improve the explanatory entry in the dictionary.

In A. Hojiev's Explanatory Dictionary of Linguistic Terms, the etymology of terms is also provided. The majority of terms included in the dictionary belong to the native layer of the language, although there are also a significant number of borrowed terms. Below, we limit ourselves to a few examples: abbreviatura (Ital./Lat.), abbreviatsiya (Lat.), abstrakt (noun) (Lat.), autosemantic (words) (Greek), agglutination (Lat.), accommodation (Lat.), accent (Lat.), allomorph (Greek), and so on. The same observations apply to the dictionary compiled with N. Mahkamov as co-author. Both dictionaries pay attention to the polysemy of terms. For instance, in N. Mahkamov's dictionary, the following terms are presented with two or more meanings, all of which are relevant to linguistics. Examples include:

Standard language / literary language 1.A language structured and developed according to established rules. The literary language has two forms: 1) written form; 2) oral form.2.A historically formed language that adheres to strict norms and is common to all speakers, regardless of the region in which they live.

Norms of the literary language 1.The standard accepted for the literary language, which functions as the national language. Example: The word do'ppi corresponds to the literary norm, whereas kallapush, qalpoq, takiya are dialect-specific words. 2.Each



section of the literary language has its own set of rules. These norms are of various types: 1) lexical norm; 2) phonetic norm; 3) orthographic norm; 4) grammatical norm.

First person 1. In verbs, it denotes the action performed by the speaker. Examples: yozdim (“I wrote”), ishladim (“I worked”), ishlayapman (“I am working”). 2. The speaker. This meaning is expressed as follows: 1. Using first-person personal pronouns: men (“I”), biz (“we”); 2. Using first-person forms of possessive constructions; 3. Using first-person forms of person-number verb conjugations: bildim (“I knew”), o‘rgatdim (“I taught”), qaytdik (“we returned”).

Singular number 1. A specific type of numeral meaning and the form expressing that meaning. Examples: kitob (“book”), o‘quvchi (“student”), uy (“house”), zid (“wall”). 2. Denotes that an object or item belongs to a single individual, expressed by the corresponding form. Examples: ukam (“my brother”), ukang (“your brother”), ukasi (“his/her brother”), daftarim (“my notebook”), daftaring (“your notebook”), daftari (“his/her notebook”). 3. In pronouns: the type indicating singularity of the person: men (“I”), sen (“you”), u (“he/she/it”). 4. In verbs: the number type indicating that the action is performed by a single individual: oldim (“I took”), olding (“you took”), oldi (“he/she took”); aytaman (“I will say”), aytasan (“you will say”), aytadi (“he/she will say”).

The analysis of specialized terminological dictionaries provides an opportunity to express the scientific interpretation of terms more vividly. From this perspective, there is a clear need to study the units of terminological dictionaries.

Examining the principles underlying the representation of linguistic terms in specialized dictionaries is considered one of the pressing scientific issues in the fields of terminology and lexicography. The process of presenting terms in dictionaries requires establishing their theoretical basis, defining their conceptual boundaries, and demonstrating their systematic interrelations according to scientific criteria. Analyses show that in specialized dictionaries, it is essential to ensure the semantic precision of terms, logically reveal their paradigmatic relationships, and provide definitions that are concise, clear, and scientifically grounded. Additionally, specifying the domain of application and functional characteristics of each term enhances the scientific value of the dictionary. Therefore, during the compilation of specialized dictionaries, it is necessary to systematize linguistic terms within a unified conceptual model, ensure formal and semantic consistency, and develop methodological approaches aimed at improving the national terminological database on a scientific basis.

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