

**ANDIJON DAVLAT CHET TILLARI INSTITUTI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALR BERUVCHI
DSc.03/29.12.2022.Fil.156.01 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

ANDIJON DAVLAT CHET TILLARI INSTITUTI

RUSTAMOVA DILRABOXON ABDURAHIMOVNA

**LINGVISTIK ATAMALARNI ENSIKLOPEDIK LUG‘ATLARDA
KODIROVKA QILISH**

10.00.11 – Til nazariyasi. Amaliy va kompyuter lingvistikasi

**FILOLOGIYA FANLARI doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi
AVTOREFERATI**

Fan doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati mundarijasi

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**FILOLOGIYA FANLARI doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi
AVTOREFERATI**

Fan doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta’lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida B2023.3.DSc/Fil671 raqam bilan ro‘yxatga olingan.

Doktorlik dissertatsiyasi Andijon davlat chet tillari institutida bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati uch tilda (o‘zbek, ingliz va rus (rezume) tillarida) Andijon davlat chet tillari instituti web-sayti (www.adchti.uz) hamda “Ziyonet” axborot-ta’lim portalida (www.ziyonet.uz) joylashtirilgan.

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Dissertatsiya avtoreferati 2026-yil “___” _____ kuni tarqatildi.
(2026-yil “___” _____ da _____ - raqamli reestr bayonnomasi).

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KIRISH (doktorlik (DSc) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida milliy tillarning paydo bo'lishi, shakllanishi, rivojlanish bosqichlari turli aspektlarda o'rganilgan. Har qanday fan tadqiqining asosiy vositasi bo'lgan terminlar, ularning lingvistik tabiati, yuzaga kelish manbalari, yasash usullari, terminlarning tuzilishiga ko'ra turlari, ulardagi sinonimlik va dubletlikni bartaraf qilish yo'llari, termin va tushuncha munosabati kabilar ham tilshunoslikdagi asosiy masalalaridan biriga aylangan.

Dunyo tilshunosligida lingvistik terminologiyaning paydo bo'lishi va alohida terminologik qatlam sifatida shakllanishini antropotsentrik planda tadqiq etish, terminlarning lingvistik tushunchani qay darajada ifodalashidan kelib chiqib tartibga solish borasida tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda. Shu ma'noda tilshunoslikning rivoji bilan yangi terminlarining paydo bo'lishi, terminlardagi sinonimiya, polisemiya va variantlilikning yuzaga kelish sabablarini aniqlash, o'zlashma terminlarning milliy terminologik tizimga ta'sirini ochib berish, murakkab tarkibli terminlarning hosil bo'lishi yuzasidan aniq xulosalarga kelish tilshunoslikning muhim vazifalaridandir.

O'zbekistonning mustaqil milliy taraqqiyotga erishishi jamiyat hayotining barcha sohalariga, xususan, milliy-madaniy qadriyatlarning tiklanishiga o'z ijobiy ta'sirini ko'rsatdi. O'zbek tili leksikasining boyishi va rivojlanishi ham istiqlol yaratgan imkoniyatlar bilan bog'liq bo'ldi. Shuning barobarida o'zbek tilshunosligida ham tilimizning turkona tabiatini aniqlashga yo'naltirilgan qator tadqiqotlar bajarildi. O'zbek tilshunoslari terminologiyani tartibga solish, o'zbek tilidagi turli soha terminlarini izohlash, o'zbekcha termin yasash usullarini ishlab chiqish borasida salmoqli ishlarni amalga oshirdilar. Shu bilan bir qatorda, tilshunoslikning taraqqiy etib borishi bilan uning terminologiyasida ham tadqiq qilinishi zarur bo'lgan muammolar kelib chiqadi. Ana shunday masalalardan biri ensiklopedik lug'atlarda lingvistik terminlarni kodirovka qilish masalasidir. Zero, „..farzandlarimiz tarbiyasi, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy sohadagi ishlarimizni bir zum ham susaytirmasdan, ularni yangi bosqichga ko'tarishimiz zarur“¹. Shu ma'noda o'zbek tilshunoslik terminlarining shakllanishi va taraqqiyotini tadqiq qilish ustivorlik kasb etadi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2016-yil 13-maydagi PF-4794-son “Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlato'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetini tashkil etish to'g'risida”gi, 2017-yil 7-fevraldagi PF-4947-son “O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha “Harakatlar strategiyasi to'g'risida”gi, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 8-oktabrdagi PF-5847-son “O'zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta'lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida”gi, 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son “2022-2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risida”gi Farmonlari hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishga ushbu ilmiy tadqiqotimiz ma'lum darajada xizmat qiladi.

¹ Мирзиёев Ш.М. Буюк келажакимизни мард ва олижаноб халқимиз билан бирга қураимиз. – Т.,Ўзбекистон, 2017. – Б. 17.

Dissertatsiyaning O‘zbekiston Respublikasi fan va texnologiyalar taraqqiyoti ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi. Tadqiqot respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining I. “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma’naviy-ma’rifiy rivojlantirish, innovatsion iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish” ustuvor yo‘nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Tadqiqot mavzusi bo‘yicha xorijiy ilmiy tadqiqotlar sharhi².

Jahon tilshunosligida terminografiya, terminologiya, leksikografiya va uning xususiy masalalarinio‘rganishga yo‘naltirilgan ilmiy izlanishlar yetakchi ilmiy markazlar va oliy ta‘lim muassasalarda, jumladan, Oxford University (Buyuk Britaniya), Cambridge University (Buyuk Britaniya), Humboldt Universitat (Germaniya), Boston University, University of New York, (AQSH); University of Zurich (Shveysariya), Upsalla universiteti (Shveysiya), Kiofo University (Yaponiya), Istanbul universiteti (Turkiya), Sankt-Peterburg davlat universiteti (Rossiya), Chuvash davlat universiteti (Rossiya Federatsiyasi), Omsk davlat universiteti (Rossiya Federatsiyasi), Tyumen davlat universiteti (Rossiya Federatsiyasi), Baki Dovlat universiteti (Ozarbayjon), Mirzo Ulug‘bek nomidagi O‘zbekiston Milliy universiteti, Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti, Al-Xorazmiy nomidagi Toshkent axborot texnologiyalari universiteti va uning filiallari, Andijon davlat universiteti, Buxoro davlat universiteti, Termiz davlat universiteti (O‘zbekiston)da olib borilmoqda.

Dunyo tilshunosligida terminlarning semantik, leksikografik xususiyatlari, terminologik va ensiklopedik lug‘atlarni ishlab chiqish tamoyillari hamda metodikasi, turli soha terminlarining semantik izohlarini yaratish va lingvistik terminlarning kodirovkasiga oid olib borilgan izlanishlardan quyidagi ilmiy natijalar olingan: chuvash tili lingvistik terminosistemasida milliy va baynalmilal terminlarning o‘rni aniqlangan (Chuvash davlat universiteti, Rossiya Federatsiyasi), filologik va ensiklopedik lug‘atlarda terminlarni izohlash muammolari o‘rganilgan (Sankt-Peterburg davlat universiteti, Rossiya Federatsiyasi), lug‘atlarning semantik tasnifi ishlab chiqilgan (Omsk davlat universiteti, Rossiya Federatsiyasi), ilmiy terminologiyaning ideografik tavsifi tamoyillari ishlab chiqilgan (Tyumen davlat universiteti, Rossiya Federatsiyasi), soha terminologiyasini ishlab chiqish tamoyillari ishlab chiqilgan (Baku davlat universiteti, Ozarbayjon), lingvistik terminlarning tarjima lug‘atini yaratish prinsipi belgilangan, lingvistik terminologiyaning rivojlanish bosqichlari tadqiq etilgan (Al-Farobiy nomidagi Qozog‘iston milliy universiteti, Qozog‘iston), qirg‘iz tili grammatik terminlari tizimi aniqlangan (Bishkek davlat universiteti, Qirg‘iziston), turkman tili lingvistik terminologiyasini ishlab chiqish prinsiplari aniqlangan (Ashxobod davlat universiteti, Turkmaniston), qoraqalpoq tili lingvistik terminologiyasi shakllanishi va rivojlanishi o‘rganilgan (Al-Farobiy nomidagi Qozog‘iston milliy universiteti, Qozog‘iston), o‘zbek tili grammatik qurilishi tarixio‘rganilgan (Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti, o‘zbekiston), o‘zbek tili morfologik, sintaktik tizimi terminlari tahlil qilingan (Samarqand davlat universiteti, Andijon davlat universiteti).

² Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha xorijiy ilmiy tadqiqotlar sharhi [google.scholar.com](https://www.google.com); www.bu.edu; americanenglish.state.gov; micros.uz; www.uv.es; www.zora.uzh.ch; cleee@snu.ac.kr; www.u-tokyo.ac.jp/en; www.ras.ru; adwww.ecu.edu.au; unice.fr/en; www.sophia.ac.jp/eng; www.msu.ru; www.vsu.bu; www.education.ua/universities; www.kaznu.kz; www.navoiy-uni.uz va boshqa mabalar asosida amalga oshirildi.

Shuningdek, dunyo terminografiyasi va leksikografiyasida lingvistik terminosistemasida milliy, baynalmilal terminlarning o'rnini aniqlash, filologik va ensiklopedik lug'atlarda terminlarni izohlash tamoyillarini ishlab chiqish, lug'at maqolalarining semantik tasnifini ishlab chiqish, terminologiyaning ideografik tavsifi tamoyillarini ishlab chiqish, lingvistik terminlarning tarjima lug'atini yaratish prinsipini belgilash, turli tizimli tillarda lingvistik terminologiyaning rivoshlanish bosqichlarini aniqlash, turli tillar terminosistemasini tizimlashtirish kabi ustuvor yo'nalishlarida ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda.

Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi. Jahon tilshunosligida terminologiya va uning nazariy asoslari, tilshunoslik terminlari va ularning shakllanishi, tartibga solinishi kabi masalalar G.O.Vinokur, V.V.Vinogradov, A.A.Reformatskiy, O.S.Axmanova, A.M.Shcherbak, V.P.Danilenko, A.N.Kononov, Ye.A.Kolesnikova, V.M.Boguslavskiy singari olimlarning tadqiqotlarida maxsus o'rganilgan³. Ayni shunday masalalar, tilshunoslik terminosistemalarining shakllanishi va taraqqiyoti masalalari, tilshunoslik terminologiyalaridagi kamchilik va nuqsonlar, sinonimiya va uni bartaraf etish muammolari ozarbayjon, qozoq, qirg'iz, turkman, qoraqalpoq, chuvash kabi asosiy turkiy tillar hamda tojik tili terminologiyalarida ham tadqiq etilgan⁴.

O'zbek tilshunosligida esa X.Komilova, S.Fuzailov, A.G'ulomov, V.V.Reshetov, S.Nizomiddinova, A.Hojiyev, L.V.Reshetova, D.Xudoyberganova va boshqalarning monografiya, dissertatsiya va lug'atlarida yoritilgan⁵.

³ Винокур Г.О. О некоторых явлениях словообразования и русской технической терминологии // Труды МИФЛИ. Т.5. Сборник статей по языковедению. – М.: 1939. – С.3-54; Виноградов В.В. Русский язык. Грамматическое учение о слове. Изд. 2. – М.: Высшая школа, 1972; Виноградов В.В. Избранные труды: Лексикология и лексикография. – М.: Наука, 1977; Виноградов В.В. Избранные труды: Исследования по русской грамматике. – М.: Наука, 1975; Реформатский А.А. Что такое термин и терминология // Вопросы терминологии. – М.: Изд. АН СССР, 1961. – С. 46-54; Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. Изд. 2. – М.: Советская энциклопедия, 1969; Щербак А.М. Очерки по сравнительной морфологии тюркских языков (Имя). – М.: Наука, 1977.; Даниленко В.П. Русская терминология. Опыт лингвистического описания. – М.: 1977; Кононов А.Н. В.В.Радлов и отечественная тюркология // Тюркологический сборник. 1971. – М.: Наука, 1972. – С. 7-15; Богуславский В.М. Слово и понятие / Мышление и язык. – М., 1957; Колесникова Е.А. Русская лингвистическая терминология второй половины XVIII.-первой трети XX вв.. – Красноярск, 2005.

⁴ Баскаков Н.А. К вопросу о грамматических терминах в среднеазиатских языках // Просвещение национальностей. – М., 1961. – №2. – С. 28-39; Дмитриев Н.К. Грамматическая терминология в учебниках родного языка. – М., 1965; Оруджев А.А. Основные принципы составления терминологии // Труды Института языка АН Азербайджана, т. I. – Баку, 1967; Дилчилик терминлари луг'ати / редакторлари: Р.Рустамов, М.Ширалиев, Ж. Эфандиев. – Баку, 1957; Кенесбаев С., Жанузаков Т. Лингвистикалык терминдердин кыскаша орысша-казакша создиги. – Алматы, 1956; Кенесбаев С., Жанузаков Т. Русско-казахский словарь лингвистических терминов. – Алма-ата, 1966; Молдажаров Ж.М. Становление и развитие казахской лингвистической терминологии: Автореф. дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Алма-ата, 1971; Орузбаева Б.О. Русско-киргизский словарь лингвистических терминов. – Фрунзе, 1972; Закирова В. Грамматические термины в киргизском языке: Автореф. дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Фрунзе, 1973; Амансариев Ж. Туркмен дилининг лингвистик терминлери дугуне салмак хакында. – Ашгабад, 1951; Филющина В.Н. К истории формирования туркменской лингвистической терминологии: Автореф. дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Ашхабад, 1973; Насыров Д.С., Бекбергенов А., Жарымбетов А. Русша-каракалпакша лингвистикалыктерминлар созлиги. – Нокис, 1979; Пирниязов К. Формирование и развитие каракалпакской лингвистической терминологии. Автореф. дисс.канд. филол. нук. – Алма-ата: 1981; Данилова М.Г. Чувашская лингвистическая терминология. Опыт изучения национального и интернационального компонентов в терминологической системе: Автореф. дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Чебоксари, 2004; Рустамов М. Таджикская грамматическая терминология. – Душанбе: Дониш, 1972.

⁵ Комилова Х. Ўзбек тилида сон ва олмош. Ҳозирги замон ўзбек тили курсидан материаллар. – Т., ЎзФА нашр., 1953; Фузаилов С. Ўзбек тилида равиш. Ҳозирги замон ўзбек тили курсидан материаллар. – Т., ЎзФА нашр., 1953; Гуломов А. Феъл. Ҳозирги замон ўзбек тили курсидан материаллар. – Т., ЎзФА нашр., 1954; Решетов В.В. Краткий справочник по лингвистической терминологии. – Т., 1950; Низомиддинова С.

O'zbek tilida lug'atchilik, jumladan, ko'p tilli lug'atlar tuzish borasida ish olib borgan E. Umarxodjayevning tadqiqotlari⁶ ham diqqatga sazovor.

O'zbek tilshunosligida tilshunoslik terminlarning shakllanishi va taraqqiyoti masalalari A.Nurmonov, S.Ashirboyev, E.Fozilov, A.R.Chichulina, L.Reshetova, M.Qurbonova, B.To'ychiboyev, Sh.Bobomurodova, T.Tog'ayev, K.Kadirov, J.Eltazarovlarning ishlarida tadqiq etilgan⁷. Shunga qaramay, o'zbek tilshunoslik terminlarining lingvistik ensiklopedik lug'atida atamalarni kodirovka qilish bo'yicha tadqiqot yaratilmagan. O'zbek tilshunoslik terminlarini lingvistik ensiklopedik lug'atida kodirovka qilish terminologik tizimni mukammal va batafsil tasavvur etish imkoniyatini yaratadi.

Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim va ilmiy-tadqiqot muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari bilan bog'liqligi. Ushbu tadqiqot Andijon davlat chet tillari institutining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalariga muvofiq "Zamonaviy tilshunoslikning nazariy hamda amaliy muammo va yechimlari" mavzusidagi ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejasi doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi lingvistik atamalarni ensiklopedik lug'atlarda kodirovka qilishning nazariy asoslarini ishlab chiqishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari quyidagilardan iborat:

ensiklopedik va terminologik lug'atlarning umumiy va farqli xususiyatlarini tadqiq etish;

jahon leksikografiyasida lingvistik ensiklopedik lug'atlar tajribasini o'rganish;

atamalar lug'atida lug'at maqolasining tuzilishini aniqlash;

ensiklopedik lug'at maqolasining o'ziga xosligini belgilash;

lingvistik atamalarni tavsifi metodologiyasini ishlab chiqish;

lingvistik atamalar so'zligini shakllantirish asoslarini dalillash;

turli tilshunoslik maktab qarashlarini ensiklopedik lug'atda ifodalash muammolarini aniqlash;

Ҳозирги замон ўзбек тилида сон. – Т.,ЎзФА нашр., 1963; Ҳожиёв А. Фёъл. – Т.,Фан, 1973; Ҳожиёв А. Ўзбек тили сўз ясалиши. – Т.,Ўқитувчи, 1989; Ҳожиёв А. Термин танлаш мезонлари. – Т.,Фан, 1996; Ҳожиёв А. Ўзбек тили морфологияси, морфемикаси ва сўз ясалишининг назарий масалалари. – Т.,Фан, 2010; Ҳожиёв А. Ўзбек тилшунослик терминологиясининг ҳозирги аҳоли ҳақида / Ўзбек тили терминологияси ва унинг тараккиёт перспективалари. I Республика терминология конференцияси материаллари. – Т.,Фан, 1986. – Б. 7; Ҳожиёв А. Лингвистик терминларнинг изоҳли луғати. –Т.,Ўқитувчи, 1985; Ҳожиёв А. Тилшунослик терминларининг изоҳли луғати. –Т.,Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2002; Ҳожиёв А., Решетова Л. Ўзбек тили грамматик терминларининг қисқача изоҳли луғати. –Т.,Ўқитувчи, 1980; Худойберганова Д. Лингвокультурология терминларининг қисқача изоҳли луғати. – Т.,Turon zamin ziyo, 2015.

⁶ Умарходжаев М.И. Принципы составления многоязычного фразеологического словаря: автореф. дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 1972. – 27 с; Умарходжаев М.И. Основы фразеологии. – Ташкент: Фан., 1983. – 136 с.

⁷ Нурмонов А. Ўзбек тилшунослиги тарихи. – Т.,2002; Аширбоев С. Ўзбек тили грамматик курилишининг ўрганилиш тарихидан (1875–1917 йиллардаги рус туркологларининг асарлари асосида): Филол. фан. номз.дисс. автореф. – Т.,1972; Чичулина Л.Л. Из история узбекского языкознания: Автореф. дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Т.,1975; Фозилов Э.И., Чичулина Л.Р. Русские тюркологи и узбекское языкознание. – Т.,Фан, 1979; Решетова Л.В. Грамматическая терминология узбекского языка: Автореф. дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Т., 1964; Курбонова М.М. Фитратнинг тилшунослик мероси: Филол. фан. номз. дисс. автореф. – Т., 1993; Тўйчибоев Б. Фитрат – тилшунос. – Т., 1995; Бобомуродова Ш.Э. Ўзбек тилшунослиги ривожига Элбекнинг роли: Филол. фан. номз. дисс. автореф. – Т., 2002; Тоғаев Т.М. Ашуралӣ Зоҳирӣ ва унинг тилшунослик мероси. Филол. фан. номз. дисс. автореф. – Т., 2005; Кадиров К.А. Ўзбек тили морфологик тизимининг ўрганилиш тарихидан: Филол. фан. номз.дисс. автореф. – Т., 2007; Элтазаров Ж.Д. Ўзбек тилида сўз туркумлари парадигмасидаги ўзаро алоқа ва кўчиш ҳоллари. – Т., 2006.

ko'p ma'noli va omonim lingvistik atamalarni tavsiflash muammolarini yoritish;

o'zbek tili lingvistik atamaları so'zligini tuzishning metodologik asoslarini aniqlash;

o'zbek tili lingvistik atamalarini tavsiflash bo'yicha taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish;

umumiy lingvistik atamalarni o'zbek tili lingvistik atamalar lug'atida aks ettirish tamoyillarini taklif etish.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida lingvistik atamalar tanlangan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini lingvistik atamalarni ensiklopedik lug'atlarda kodirovka qilishning nazariy asoslari tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiqotda tavsifiy, chog'ishtirma, kontekstual, lingvostatistik, komponent va pragmatik tahlil metodlaridan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

terminografiyada termin tavsifining (1) umumiy ta'rif (definitsiya); (2) qismlı ta'rif; (3) operatsion ta'rif; (4) kombinatsiya qilingan ta'rif; (5) havola beruvchi izoh; (6) ensiklopedik ta'rif kabi ko'rinishlari farqlangan; ensiklopedik lug'at maqolalarining umumiy tavsifiy maqola; ma'lumotnoma-maqola; izoh-maqola (faqat izoh, agar boshqa tildan o'zlashgan bo'lsa, etimologiyasi beriladi); havola-maqola (boshqa terminga havola beruvchi maqola) kabi *ko'rinishlari* farqlangan;

ensiklopedik lug'atni ajratib turuvchi ilmiy nazariya tavsifi, tarixiy voqea, geografik, biografik, statistik ma'lumotlar mavjudligi kabi xususiyatlar yoritilgan; so'zni izohlashning grafik, fonetik, grammatik, semantik, struktur boshqa mezonlari farqlangan; terminlar ko'p ma'noliligining (ular mansub bo'lgan sohalarga qarab) uch ko'rinishi soha ichidagi polisemiya; sohalararo polisemiya; maxsus sohalarda tashqarisidagi polisemiya aniqlangan; terminning ma'nosi ikki omil: tushunchani aniq va to'g'ri anglashga bo'lgan intilish (1) hamda muloqot (nutq) ning yetarli darajada moslashuvchanligiga erishish (2) asosida shakllanishi ochib berilgan;

ideografik lug'at maqolasi yadro (asosiy termin), terminologik yadro periferiyasini shakllantiruvchi so'z birikma termindan tashkil topishi, tarkibida sarlavhali terminning aksentologik va qisqacha grammatik tavsifi; atamalarning xorijiy til(lar)dagi ekvivalenti; asosiy (yadro) termin tavsifi; atamaning tarjima ekvivalentlari bilan atama sifatida va umumiste'mol leksikadagi valentligini ko'rsatuvchi ta'rif (yoki valentlikni ko'rsatuvchi misollar); terminologik birlikning derivatsion imkoniyatini xorijiy tildagi ekvivalenti bilan tavsiflash; illyustrativ misollar bo'lishi ochiqqlangan;

terminlar birikmasi hosil bo'lishining ot turkumiga mansub terminning xususiyatlarini ifodalovchi sifat yoki ravishlar bilan aniqlovchi – aniqlanmish birikmasini hosil qilish, ot turkumiga mansub terminning turlovchi shakllar bilan kelish, bosh so'z boshqa birikmali termin tarkibida tobe so'z bo'lib kelish, bosh so'z bilan birikishi mumkin bo'lgan fe'llar bilan hosil bo'ladigan turlari aniqlangan;

izohlarning umumiy ta'riflar (definitsiya), qismlı ta'riflar (faqat bir butunning bir qismi yoki qismlar to'plami bo'lgan atamalar uchun ishlatiladi), operatsion

ta'riflar (kattalik, uzunliko'lvohvlari toifasidagi atamalar xapaktepidikasi; ular aniqlanayotgan miqdorni belgilash yoki topish usulini ko'rsatadi), kombinatsiya qilingan (turlil belgilar birlashtirilgan) ta'riflar (bir qancha alohida turlardan iborat bo'lib, kelib chiqishiga ko'ra o'zlashma bo'lgan eski atamalariga xos) turlari tavsiflangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

ensiklopedik, terminologik lug'atlarning umumiy/farqli xususiyatlari aniqlanib, lug'at so'zligini saralashda terminlarga qo'yilgan tizimlilik, qisqalik, aniqlik, oddiqlik, so'z yasalish imkoniga egalik, evfoniya (eshitilishi yoqimli bo'lish), adabiy til va lisoniy me'yorlarga moslik kabi minimal talablar ishlab chiqilgan;

lug'at terminlarining mavzuiy ko'rsatkichida "tilshunosl." mavzuiy guruhida yo'nalish va an'ana, tashkilotlar; alohida til oilasi va tillar tadqiqiga oid terminlar; tilshunoslik bilan bog'liq jarayonlar yoki tilshunoslik leksikografiyasi; jahon tillari; til siyosati va menejmenti; tilshunoslik sohalari mavzuiy to'dalar so'zlik minimumi ishlab chiqilgan;

o'zbek tili lingvistik atamalarini tavsiflash, lug'at maqolasining tuzilishi va tarkibi bo'yicha tavsif berilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi respublika va xalqaro miqyosdagi ilmiy-uslubiy va ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyalarda qilingan ma'ruzalar, ilmiy jurnallarda chop etilgan maqolalar, xulosalar, taklif hamda tavsiyalarning amaliyotda joriy etilgani, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati instruktiv diskursning og'zaki hamda yozma nutq diskurslarda ko'rinishlari va lingvokulturologik, sotsiolingvistik va kommunikativ-pragmatik jihatlari, diskursni tadqiq etishga oid nazariy xulosalardan tilshunosning sotsiolingvistika, pragmalinvistika, lingvokulturologiya yo'nalishlaridagi ishlarda manba sifatida foydalanish mumkinligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati ishdagi ilmiy xulosalar va tahlillardan "Leksikografiya asoslari", "Nazariy va amaliy leksikografiya", "Leksikologiya" fanlaridan darslik, o'quv qo'llanma, lingvistik ensiklopedik lug'atlarni yaratishda mazkur dissertatsiya metodik asos sifatida qo'llanishi mumkin.

Tadqiqot natijalarning joriy qilinishi. Olingan ilmiy natijalar quyidagi ishlarda joriylangan:

ensiklopedik lug'atni ajratib turuvchi ilmiy nazariya tavsifi, tarixiy voqea, geografik, biografik, statistik ma'lumotlar mavjudligi kabi xususiyatlar, shuningdek, so'zni izohlashning grafik, fonetik, grammatik, semantik, struktur boshqa mezonlari, terminlar ko'p ma'noliligining (ular mansub bo'lgan sohalarga qarab) uch ko'rinishi soha ichidagi polisemiya, sohalararo polisemiya va maxsus sohalar tashqarisidagi polisemiya, bundan tashqari, terminning ma'nosi ikki omil: tushunchani aniq va to'g'ri anglashga bo'lgan intilish hamda muloqot (nutq)ning yetarli darajada moslashuvchanligiga erishish xususida olingan ilmiy xulosalardan 2019-2021-yillarga mo'ljallangan Namangan muhandislik-texnologiya

institutining “EMI (English as a Medium of Instruction)” xalqaro loyiha doirasida foydalanilgan (Namangan muhandislik-texnologiya institutining 2025-yil 21-apreldagi 1376-024-sonli ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada, atamalarning xorijiy til(lar)dagi ekvivalenti; asosiy (yadro) termin tavsifi; atamaning tarjima ekvivalentlari bilan atama sifatida va umumiste’mol leksikadagi valentligini ko’rsatuvchi ta’rif (yoki valentlikni ko’rsatuvchi misollar); terminologik birlikning derivatsion imkoniyatini xorijiy tildagi ekvivalenti bilan tavsiflashda foydalanishlari mumkinligi aniqlangan;

terminlar birikmasi hosil bo’lishining ot turkumiga mansub terminning xususiyatlarini ifodalovchi sifat yoki ravishlar bilan aniqlovchi – aniqlanmish birikmasini hosil qilish, ot turkumiga mansub terminning turlovchi shakllar bilan kelish, bosh so’z boshqa birikmali termin tarkibida tobe so’z bo’lib kelish, bosh so’z bilan birikishi mumkin bo’lgan fe’llar bilan hosil bo’ladigan turlari haqidagi ilmiy xulosalardan Davlat ilmiy-texnik dasturlari doirasidagi Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o’zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2020-2023-yillarda amalga oshirilgan AM-FZ-201908172 – “O’zbek tilining ta’limiy korpusini yaratish” nomli grant loyihasida foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o’zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2025-yil 17-martdagi 01/4-979-sonli ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada, terminlar birikmasi ot turkumiga mansub terminning xususiyatlarini ifodalovchi sifat yoki ravishlar bilan aniqlovchi – aniqlanmish ko’rinishida, ot turkumiga mansub terminning turlovchi shakllar bilan kelishi ko’rinishida, bosh so’z boshqa birikmali termin tarkibida tobe so’z bo’lgan ko’rinishida, bosh so’z bilan birikishi mumkin bo’lgan fe’llar bilan hosil bo’ladigan ko’rinishidagi turlari mavjud ekanligiga doir yangi nazariy qarashlar bilan boyitishda foydalanilgan;

izohlarning umumiy ta’riflar (definitsiya), qismli ta’riflar(faqat bir butunning bir qismi yoki qismlar to’plami bo’lgan atamalar uchun ishlatiladi), operatsion ta’riflar (kattalik, uzunlik o’lchovlari toifasidagi atamalar xarakteristikasi; ular aniqlanayotgan miqdorni belgilash yoki topish usulini ko’rsatadi), kombinatsiya qilingan (turli belgilar birlashtirilgan) ta’riflar (bir qancha alohida turlardan iborat bo’lib, kelib chiqishiga ko’rao’zlashma bo’lgan eski atamalariga xos) turlari xususida olingan ilmiy natijalardan Andijon davlat universitetining 70230101 – Lingvistika (o’zbek tili) (ta’lim yo’nalishi (mutaxassisligi)) magistratura talabalari uchun yozilgan “Tilshunoslik ilmiy tadqiqot metodologiyasi” (“Hayot nashri - 2020” nashriyoti, Andijon,2025) darsligida foydalanilgan (Andijon davlat universitetining 2025-yil 7-iyuldagi 04-2723-sonli ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada terminlar birikmasi ot turkumiga mansub terminning xususiyatlarini ifodalovchi sifat yoki ravishlar bilan aniqlovchi – aniqlanmish ko’rinishida, ot turkumiga mansub terminning turlovchi shakllar bilan kelishi ko’rinishida, bosh so’z boshqa birikmali termin tarkibida tobe so’z bo’lgan ko’rinishida, bosh so’z bilan birikishi mumkin bo’lgan fe’llar bilan hosil bo’ladigan ko’rinishidagi turlari mavjud ekanligiga doir yangi nazariy qarashlar bilan boyitishga xizmat qilgan;

dissertatsiyada keltirilgan ensiklopedik lug’atni ajratib turuvchi ilmiy nazariya tavsifi, tarixiy voqea, geografik, biografik, statistik ma’lumotlar mavjudligi kabi xususiyatlar, so’zni izohlashning grafik, fonetik, grammatik, semantik, struktur

boshqa mezonlari hamda terminlar ko'p ma'noliligi haqidagi ilmiy xulosalardan Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2022-2024-yillarda amalga oshirilgan IL-402104209 – “Axborot qidiruv tizimlari uchun avtomatik ishlov berish vositasi – o'zbek tilining morfoleksikoni va morfologik analizatori dasturiy vositasini yaratish” nomli innovatsion loyihasida foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2025-yil 3-iyuldagi 01/4-2931-sonli ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada, terminlar birikmasi ot turkumiga mansub terminning xususiyatlarini ifodalovchi sifat yoki ravishlar bilan aniqlovchi – aniqlanmish ko'rinishida, ot turkumiga mansub terminning turlovchi shakllar bilan kelishi ko'rinishida, bosh so'z boshqa birikmali termin tarkibida tobe so'z bo'lgan ko'rinishida, bosh so'z bilan birikishi mumkin bo'lgan fe'llar bilan hosil bo'ladigan ko'rinishidagi turlari mavjud ekanligiga doir yangi nazariy qarashlar bilan boyitishda foydalanilgan;

ideografik lug'at maqolasi yadro (asosiy termin), terminologik yadro periferiyasini shakllantiruvchi so'z birikma termindan tashkil topishi, tarkibida sarlavhali terminning aksentologik va qisqacha grammatik tavsifi; atamalarning xorijiy til(lar)dagi ekvivalenti; asosiy (yadro) termin tavsifi; atamaning tarjima ekvivalentlari bilan atama sifatida va umumiste'mol leksikadagi valentligini ko'rsatuvchi ta'rif (yoki valentlikni ko'rsatuvchi misollar); terminologik birlikning derivatsion imkoniyatini xorijiy tildagi ekvivalenti bilan tavsiflashga oid ilmiy natijalardan O'zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi “O'zbekiston-24” ijodiy birlashmasi “O'zbekiston” teleradiokanali tomonidan tayyorlangan “Ta'lim va taraqqiyot” “Millat va ma'naviyat”, “Adabiy jarayon”, “Jahon adabiyoti” nomli eshittirishlarida (2025-yil fevral va mart oylari) foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasining 2025-yil 26-martdagi 05-09-374-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada, eshittirishlarning ilmiy saviyasi ortgan hamda matn materialini tahlil qilish jarayonida izohlarning umumiy ta'riflar (definitsiya), qismli ta'riflar (faqat bir butunning bir qismi yoki qismlar to'plami bo'lgan atamalar uchun ishlatiladi), operatsion ta'riflar (kattalik, uzunlik o'lchovlari toifasidagi atamalar xapaktepistikasi; ular aniqlanayotgan miqdorni belgilash yoki topish usulini ko'rsatadi), kombinatsiya qilingan (turli belgilar birlashtirilgan) ta'riflar (bir qancha alohida turlardan iborat bo'lib, kelib chiqishiga ko'ra o'zlashma bo'lgan eski atamalarga xos) turlarini dalillash orqalio'rganilganligi ta'minlagan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Dissertatsiya ishi natijalari 4 ta jumladan, 2 ta xalqaro va 2 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida ma'ruza ko'rinishida bayon etilgan va aprobatsiyadan o'tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha jami 18 ta ilmiy ish nashr etilgan. Jumladan, 1 ta monografiya, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish uchun tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 10 ta ilmiy maqola, ulardan 1 tasi xorijiy jurnallarda chop qilingan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, 4 bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati va ilovalardan tashkil topgan bo'lib, jami 222 sahifadan iborat.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Dissertatsiyaning kirish qismida dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, maqsad va vazifalari, shuningdek, tadqiqotning obyekt va predmetlari tavsiflangan, tadqiqot ishining O‘zbekiston Respublikasi fan va texnologiyalarni rivojlantirishning ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi ko‘rsatilgan, ilmiy yangiliklar va tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari bayon etilgan, olingan natijalarning ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, tadqiqot ishini amaliyotga joriy qilish, chop etilgan ishlar hamda dissertatsiya tuzilishi va hajmi haqida ma’lumotlar keltirilgan.

Tadqiqotning **I bobi “Lingvistik atama va ensiklopedik lug‘at xususida”** deb nomlangan. Bobda ensiklopedik lug‘atning umumiy xususiyatlari, atamalar lug‘atining umumiy va farqli tomonlari hamda jahon leksikografiyasida lingvistik ensiklopedik lug‘atlar tavsifi tahlil qilinadi.

Bobning 1.1-paragrafida *ensiklopedik lug‘atning umumiy xususiyatlari* tavsiflanadi.

Ensiklopedik lug‘at predmet, shaxs, hodisa, tushuncha haqida u yoki bu so‘z bilan izohlanadigan lug‘atdir. Bundan farqli ravishda lingvistik lug‘atda so‘zning ma‘nosi va qo‘llanishi haqida ma’lumot beriladi. Lingvistik lug‘at tabiiy tildagi matnlar tahlili va ularni tizimlashtirish asosida so‘zlar ro‘yxatini ham aks ettiradi. Ensiklopedik lug‘atdan tushuncha ifodalansa, lingvistik lug‘atda lisoniy birliklar izohlanadi. Odatda, lingvistik lug‘atlar ensiklopedik lug‘atlarga qarama-qarshi qo‘yiladi. Ammo bu yondashuv doim ham to‘g‘ri emas⁸. Ensiklopedik lug‘atdan farqli ravishda terminologik lug‘at ma’lum bir soha yoki fanga oid terminlarning maxsus tipli glossariysi, bu terminlar faqat ro‘yxat shaklida emas, odatda, izohi bilan keltiriladi. Lug‘atning alohida bir tipini ajratish uning tarkibida saqlanadigan ma’lumot mazmuni va shakliga bog‘liq bo‘ladi. Yana shunday ta’riflar ham uchraydi: “Ensiklopediya lug‘at emas, uning leksikografiyaga aloqasi yo‘q. Uni lug‘at deb atashga asos bo‘ladigan yagona sabab tushunchalarning lug‘atdagi kabi tartib bilan berilishidir”⁹. Ammo bugun leksikograflar boshqa nuqtai nazarni qo‘llab-quvvatlashadi: “Lingvistik lug‘atning asosiy “qahramoni” – so‘z; ensiklopedik lug‘atning “bosh qahramoni” narsa, realiya va uning belgilaridir. Tilshunoslar so‘zlarning mohiyatini tavsiflashadi, ularning shakli va ma‘nosini izohlashadi, ensiklopediya mualliflari esa zamon/makon va boshqa xususiyatlarga ega bo‘lgan borliq va uning predmetlari tizimlashtirishadi. Ammo bu ikki hodisa orasiga devor qo‘yish to‘g‘ri emas: tilshunoslar ham narsalarga murojaat qilganidek, entsiklopedistlar ham so‘zga ehtiyoj sezishadi. “Narsa” va “so‘z” orasidagi chegara bizning ongimizdagina mavjud, haqiqatda esa ular oarsidagi farqni hissiy jihatdan sezish qiyin”. V.P.Petushkov, V.N.Sergeyevlarning fikricha,

⁸https://stilistics.academic.ru/353/%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%BD%D0%B3%D0%B2%D0%B8%D1%81%D1%82%D0%B8%D1%87%D0%B5%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9_%D1%81%D0%BB%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%B0%D1%80%D1%8C(murojaat sanasi: 07.07.2023)

⁹https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%A2%D0%B8%D0%BF%D0%BE%D0%BB%D0%BE%D0%B3%D0%B8%D1%8F_%D1%81%D0%BB%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%B0%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%B9 (murojaat sanasi: 07.07.2023)

ayrim holatlarda lingvistik akademik lugʻatlarda baʼzi soʻzlar (maxsus leksika) izohini berishda ensiklopedik lugʻatga xos belgilar ham uchrab turadi. Tadqiqotchilar bunday yondashuvni muvaffaqiyatsiz deb baholashadi. Har bir lugʻatda oʻzining xususiyatidan kelib chiqqan taʼriflash usulini qoʻllash yaxshi natija beradi. Bunday akademik lugʻatlarda maxsus soʻzlarning “filologik” usulda izohlanishi termin maʼnosini ochishda qusurlar borligini koʻrsatadi¹⁰. Izohli lugʻatlarda ensiklopedik lugʻatga xos taʼrifni keltirish notoʻgʻri yondashuv deb hisoblaymiz.

Termin va uning ensiklopedik lugʻatda berilishi. Adabiy tilning umumiy lugʻatlarida terminlarni izohlash masalasiga toʻxtalar ekan, tilshunoslar L.V.Sherbaning “Опыт общей теории лексикографии”¹¹ degan tadqiqotini eslamay oʻtishmaydi. L.V.Sherbaning ensiklopedik va filologik lugʻatlarni farqlashda, bu zidlanishga tavsiflash obʼekti va definitsiya asos boʻladi. Olimning taʼkidlashicha, ensiklopedik lugʻatning tavsif obʼekti ilmiy tushuncha, filologik lugʻatning tavsif obʼekti lisoniy maʼno ekanligini taʼkidlaydi. Terminning maʼnosi adabiy tilning ommabop va ilmiy uslubida teng emas. Ilmiy uslubda ilmiy maʼno, ommabop uslub, adabiy tilda esa kundalik hayotdagi tasavvur aks ettiriladi¹². Masalan, toʻgʻri *chiziq* geometriyada “*ikki nuqta orasidagi qisqa masofa*” deb tushuniladi. Tabiiyki, adabiy tilda bu tushuncha boshqa maʼno kasb etadi. Adabiy tilda (oʻzbek olam lisoniy manzarasida) toʻgʻri *chiziq*“ oʻng yoki chapga qayrilmagan toʻgʻri chiziq”dir. Demak, ensiklopedik va filologik definitsiya farqlanadi¹³.

Filologik va ensiklopedik lugʻatlarda terminlarni izohlash farqli, taʼrif obʼektining nima ekanligi bilan bogʻliq emas. Ayni bir birlikni turli tipdagi lugʻatlarda aks ettirish bilim turli darajasiga qaraladi. Ensiklopedik lugʻatda terminning zamonaviy mavqei (hozirgi ilmiy qarash)ni ifodalashga qaratilsa, filologik lugʻat bunga zid. Chunki filologik (umumiy) lugʻat oldida ikkita vazifa turibdi: birinchidan, u maʼlumot berish vositasi sifatida xizmat qilishi kerak. Ikkinchidan, lugʻat til jamiyatining u yashab turgan davrdagi “tipik” bilimlarni aks ettiradi. Baʼzi hollarda ilmiy taʼriflar va kundalik turmushda ishlatiladigan maʼno (izoh) orasida farq boʻlmasligi ham mumkin. Bunday holat tarixiy terminlar orasida uchraydi¹⁴. Demak, ensiklopedik va filologik lugʻatlar materialning sharhlanishi va sifati bilan farq qiladi.

Bobning 1.2-paragrafida *atamalar lugʻatining umumiy va farqli tomonlari* tahlil qilinadi. Terminologik lugʻatlar bir yoki bir necha fan yoki soha faoliyati

¹⁰ Петушков В.П., Сергеев В.Н. О классификации словарей / Проблематика определений терминов в словарях разных типов. Под. ред. С.Бархударова, В.Петушкова, Ф.Сороколетова. – Ленинград: Наука, 1976. – 267 с. – С. 13-14.

¹¹ Щерба Л.В. Опыт общей теории лексикографии / Щерба Л.В. Избранные работы по языкознанию и фонетике. – т. 1. – Л., 1958.

¹² <https://www.ruthenia.ru/apr/textes/sherba/sherba 9.htm> (murojaat sanasi: 08.07.2023)

¹³ Кутина Л.Л. Термин в филологических словарях (к антитезе: энциклопедическое – филологическое) / Проблематика определений терминов в словарях разных типов. Под. ред. С.Бархударова, В.Петушкова, Ф.Сороколетова. – Ленинград: Наука, 1976. – 267 с. – С. 19-20.

¹⁴ Берков В.П. Заметки об определениях терминов в филологических и энциклопедических словарях / Проблематика определений терминов в словарях разных типов. Под. ред. С.Бархударова, В.Петушкова, Ф.Сороколетова. – Ленинград: Наука, 1976. – 267 с. – С. 114.

terminologik tizimini qamrab oluvchi lugʻatdir. Terminologik lugʻatlar anʻanaviy/qogʻoz, elektron, onlayn shaklda boʻlib, oʻzida turli fan, ishlab chiqarish, hunarmandlik sohalari hamda kundalik turmushga oid maxsus leksikaning terminologik tavsifini aks ettiradi. Terminologik lugʻatlar faqat soha mutaxassilari uchun ishlab chiqilmaydi, balki uning auditoriyasi keng boʻlishi ham mumkin. Masalan, yoʻshlar uchun aviatsiya atamaları lugʻati¹⁵ soha mutaxassislariga emas, balki keng oʻquvchilar ommasiga moʻljallangan. “Sirk” / “Teatr” kabi tematik terminlar lugʻati ham soha xodimlariga emas, balki madaniyat shaydolari, keng jamoatchilik uchun nashr etiladi. Bunday lugʻatlar sirasiga futbol qiziquvchilariga moʻljallangan lugʻat¹⁶ (turli sport turiga mansub bu kabi lugʻatlari tajribada kuzatildi)ni ham kiritish mumkin, undan “oʻnlikka kirish” kabi futbol jargonlari oʻrin olgan¹⁷.

Terminologik lugʻat lingvistik lugʻatlar ichida mashhur lugʻat deb boʻlmaydi. Ular son va tur jihatdan ancha kam. Terminologik lugʻat biror bir fan, tor soha yoki kasb doirasida qoʻllanuvchi termin va tushunchalardan tashkil topadi. Terminologik lugʻatdagi tizim va struktura kerakli terminni topishni osonlashtiradi. Bunday lugʻatlar orasida eng mashhuri bir fan / sohaga oid lugʻatlar boʻlib, ularda faqat bir sohaga mansub terminlar izohlanadi. Terminlar aniq va konkret ifoda usuliga ega boʻlishi zarur, noaniqlik va mavhumlik terminga xos emas. Terminologik lugʻatlarga xos boʻlgan belgilaridan biri bu lugʻat maqolasini ikki qismga boʻlishdir. Chap tomonda terminning oʻzi boʻlsa, oʻng tomonda terminning quyidagi belgilari aks etadi: mazkur termin qoʻllanuvchi soha nomi va xarakteristikasi; mumkin boʻlgan yasalmalar; terminning bevosita maʼnosi; terminning turkumga mansublik belgisi haqida maʼlumot; terminning soʻz birikmasida qoʻllanishi boʻyicha misollar¹⁸.

Terminologik lugʻatlar milliy madaniyatning ajralmas qismi sanaladi. Bu lugʻatlar soha bilimlari va maxsus leksikani aks ettirish, terminlarni tartiblash va terminlarning qoʻllanishini reglametnlash bilan xalqning madaniy taraqqiyot darajasini ham belgilaydi. Terminologik lugʻatlarning koʻplab tasniflari boʻlib, ular koʻp nuqtada oʻzaro kesishadi. Mavzuviy qamrab olinishiga koʻra: koʻp tarmoqli¹⁹, bir tarmoqli²⁰ va tor ixtisoslikka oid terminologik lugʻatlar farqlanadi²¹. Tavsiflanayotgan tillar soniga koʻra: bir tilli terminologik lugʻat²², ikki tilli²³, koʻp

¹⁵ Иллюстрированный авиационный словарь для молодежи. – М., 1964.

¹⁶ Словарь любителя футбола//https://www.club58.com.ua/boleschiky_slovar.htm(murojaat sanasi: 24.08.2023)

¹⁷ Петушков В.П., Сергеев В.Н. О классификации словарей / Проблематика определений терминов в словарях разных типов. Под. ред. С.Бархударова, В.Петушкова, Ф.Сороколетова. – Ленинград: Наука, 1976. – 267 с. – С. 16-17.

¹⁸ <https://znachenie-slova.ru/%D1%8D%D1%82%D0%BE-%D0%BB%D1%8E%D0%B1%D0%BE%D0%BF%D1%8B%D1%82%D0%BD%D0%BE/%D1%82%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%BC%D0%B8%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%BB%D0%BE%D0%B3%D0%B8%D1%87%D0%B5%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B5-%D1%81%D0%BB%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%B0%D1%80%D0%B8>(murojaat sanasi: 24.08.2023)

¹⁹ Терминологический словарь по библиотечному делу и смежным отраслям знания. под ред. З.Б. Высоцкой. – М., 1995.

²⁰ Архитектурные термины: Иллюстрированный словарь А.С. Партиной. – М., 2001.

²¹ Сухова С.Словарь по ортопедии лошади. URL: www.lingvoda.ru/dictionaries/dictInfo_window.asp?dictId=47 (murojaat sanasi: 29.08.2023)

²² Словарь социолнгвистических терминов. Под ред. В.Ю.Михальченко. – М., 2006.

²³ Деревянко И.Г. Русско-английский и англо-русский словари лесотехнических терминов. – М., 2003.

tilli²⁴ lugʻatlar ajratiladi. Davrga nisbatiga koʻra yangi terminlar, zamonaviy va tarixiy, soʻzlikning hajmiga koʻra katta/toʻliq, oʻrta, qisqa va terminologik minimumlar lugʻatiga boʻlinadi. Maqsadiga koʻra terminologik lugʻatlarning izohli, tarjima, izohli-tarjimali, reglamentlovchi (mas., terminologik standartlar), axborot-qidiruv (mas., axborot tezauruslari, klassifikatorlar, rubrikatorlar), tizimlashtiruvchi (terminologik tizim lugʻatlari: mas., chastotali lugʻatlar, oʻxshash (mos) terminlar lugʻati, maktab lugʻati, ilmiy-ommabop, madaniyatlararo turlari mavjud. Lugʻat maqolasining chap tomoni (lugʻat maqolasi) tipiga koʻra terminlar lugʻati, terminoelementlar lugʻati, qisqartmalar lugʻatiga boʻlinadi. Soʻzlikning tartiblanishiga koʻra alifboli (aksariyat lugʻatlar shu tipga mansub), alifbo-uyali, ideografik, alifbo-relyatsion tezauruslar, gipertekstli lugʻatlarga ajratiladi.

Terminologik lingvistik lugʻatlar jahon leksikografiyasining muhim qismi boʻlib, tilshunoslik sohasida qoʻllaniladigan atamalarni tavsiflash, izohlash, tushuntirishga moʻljallangan. Ular lingvistik terminlarning maʼnolari, sintaktik xususiyatlari, qoʻllanilishi va boshqa xususiyatlari haqida maʼlumot beradi. Lingvistik terminologik lugʻatlarning oʻzini Y.K.Yakimovich tadqiqot lugʻatlari (1) va inventarizatsiyalovchi lugʻatlar(2)ni zidlantiradi. Uning fikriga koʻra, tadqiqot lugʻatlari maxsus lingvistik tadqiqot natijalarini aks ettiradi²⁵. Bunday lugʻatga etimologik, tarixiy hamda biror yozuvchi asarlari lugʻati kiradi. Inventarizatsiyalovchi lugʻatlarga tilning maʼlum qatlami soʻzlarini inventarizatsiyalash (roʻyxatga olish)ga qaratilgan boʻlib, sheva lugʻati, qofiya va epitelar lugʻati bunga misol boʻladi.

Bobning 1.3-paragrafida *jahon leksikografiyasida lingvistik ensiklopedik lugʻatlar tavsifi* keltiriladi. Lingvistik terminlar lugʻati maxsus soha (tarmoq)ning terminologik lugʻati boʻlib, D.E.Rozental, M.A.Telenkova, Z.A.Potixa, V.A.Kozisirev, V.D.Chernyak, A.N.Baranov, D.O.Dobrovolskiy, I.F.Protchenko, C.V.Lesnikov kabi olimlar lingvistik terminologik lugʻatlarni lugʻatning bir turi sifatida alohida guruhga ajratishadi. Rus leksikografiyasida lingvistik terminlar lugʻatlari sirasida O.S.Axmanovanning oldingi terminologik tajribani oʻzida umumlashtirgan, toʻrt – ingliz, ispan, nemis, fransuz tillariga tarjimai bilan berilgan 7000 ga yaqin termin izohini qamrab olgan lingvistik terminlar lugʻati (“Словарь лингвистических терминов”)²⁶ alohida oʻrin tutadi. Lugʻatda real qoʻllanuvchi termin izohidan tashqari illyustrativ misollarga ham ega: termin izohlayotgan lisoniy hodisalar namunasi, terminologik mikrosistema tasnifi ham keltiriladi. Mazkur nashrdan keyin qator lingvistik terminologik lugʻatlar nashr etilishiga qaramay haligacha bu lugʻat qimmatini yoʻqotmagan, mazkur lugʻatga talab kamaymagan.

Lugʻat materialini tashkil etish boʻyicha lingvistik terminlar lugʻatlarini quyidagicha tasniflash mumkin:

1. Maxsus leksikani qamrab olishiga koʻra (soʻzlik tipiga koʻra):

²⁴ Англо-русский Словарь полезных растений на 20 европейских языках. – М., 1970.

²⁵ Якимович Ю. К. Типология словарных изданий. – В кн.: Книга. Исследования и материалы. Т. XXV. – М., 1972. – С. 28.

²⁶ Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. – М., 1966.

Ekstensiv tip umumiy, umumlingvistik terminologik lugʻatlardan iborat boʻladi. Bunday lugʻatlarning asosiy maqsadi tildagi terminlarni koʻproq qamrab olish va ularga umumiy taʼriflar berishdan iborat.

Intensiv tip – maxsus, chastotali lingvistik terminlar lugʻatidan tashkil topib, ular alohida lingvistik maktablar, alohida lingvistik fanlar, aniq lingvistik nazariyalar yoki tilshunoslikning biror boʻlimi terminlarini aks ettiradi.

XXI asr boshida zamonaviy leksikografiyada aralash sohalar yoki sohalar kesishmasida paydo boʻlgan fanga oid (adabiyotshunoslik, uslubiyat, jurnalistika, madaniyatshunoslik, metodika, arxivshunoslik, ish yuritish, ruhshunoslik, jamoatchilik bilan aloqalar, reklama va b.) intensiv tipdagi lingvistik terminlar lugʻati tuzish yetakchi tendensiyaga aylandi.

2. Lugʻat materialini shakllantirish usuliga koʻra:

Leksikonlar alifboli/tematik terminlar lugʻati.

Tezauruslar terminlar orasidagi semantik munosabatlar aks ettiriluvchi lugʻatlar²⁷. Terminni izohlashning tezaurus usuli (sinonim, antonim, korrelyatlari, deskriptorlari, qoʻllanilishi sohasiga ishora qiluvchi maʼlumotlar) oddiy (alifbo usulidagi) terminologik lugʻatlarda ham uchraydi. Bu turdagi lugʻat sifatida bizga ikkita xususiy lingvistik terminlar tezaurusi maʼlum. Birinchisi V.B.Smirenskiyning 3000 terminni qamrab olgan, 2007 yilda kompyuter versiyasi taqdim etilgan qidiruv tizimli tezaurusi²⁸dir.

3. Lugʻat maqolasi izohlarining informativligi darajasiga koʻra lingvistik terminlar lugʻati nomenklaturali soʻzliklar (indekslar, batafsil maʼlumot bilan taʼminlanmagan terminlar roʻyxati) hamda glossariylarga (minimal izohlangan (annotatsiyalangan terminlar roʻyxati) qarama-qarshi qoʻyiladi. Soʻzlik informativligi tezaurus qabul qilish, yaʼni terminlarni mavzusiga koʻra munosabatlarini ajratish bilan oshirilishi mumkin. Izohli (tushuntiruvchi) lingvistik terminlar izohlanishiga koʻra: a) ensiklopedik (tushuncha, termin haqida uning kelib chiqish tarixi, bir yoki bir necha talqini/izohi, illyustratsiya va bibliografiya); b) izohli (terminlarni definitsiya (farqlash) va bir necha misollar asosida tushuntirish) kabi turlarga boʻlinadi. Izohli lingvistik terminlar lugʻati, odatda, bir tilli boʻladi (baʼzan bosh soʻzning xorijiy tildagi ekvivalenti keltiriladi); nomenklaturali lugʻatlar esa, aksincha, ikki yoki koʻp tilli boʻlishi kuzatiladi, chunki ularning maqsadi ikki til terminologiyasini chogʻishtirish yoki qiyoslashdan iborat boʻladi²⁹.

Xulosa sifatida aytish lozimki, jahon leksikografiyasi va terminografiyasida lingvistik ensiklopedik lugʻat tuzish boʻyicha katta tajriba toʻplangan. Oʻzbek tili lingvistik terminologik lugʻatini tuzishda jahon tajribasiga tayanish oʻzbek tilida tuziladigan lingvistik terminologik lugʻatlarning jahon standarti darajasida boʻlishiga yordam beradi.

Tadqiqotning **II bobi “Lingvistik atamalarni ensiklopedik lugʻatlarda kodirovka qilishning nazariy asoslari”** deb nomlangan. Bobda atamalar lugʻatida

²⁷ Лесников С.В. Типология русских словарей лингвистической терминологии / Мир науки, культуры, образования. № 6 (31) 2011. – С. 6-10.

²⁸ Смиренский В.Б. Тезаурус информационно-поисковый по языкознанию / ред. А.Я. Шайкевич. – М., 2007.

²⁹ Лесников С.В. Типология русских словарей лингвистической терминологии / Мир науки, культуры, образования. № 6 (31) 2011. – С. 6-10.

lugʻat maqolasining tuzilishi, ensiklopedik lugʻat maqolasining oʻziga xosligi hamda lingvistik atamalarning tavsifi oʻrganiladi.

Bobning 2.1-paragrafida *atamalar lugʻatida lugʻat maqolasining tuzilishi* tadqiq etilgan.

X. Napxodjayeveva rus tilshunosi D.S.Lottega tayangan holda³⁰ deyarli barcha sohaviy terminologiya uchun umumiy boʻlgan, terminologiyada tartibsizliklarning yuzaga kelishiga sabab boʻluvchi quyidagi 8 ta jiddiy kamchiliklarni koʻrsatib oʻtadi: barcha terminologik tizimlarga xos jiddiy kamchilik bu – terminning polisemantikligidir; ikkinchi yirik nuqson terminning sinonimiyasidir. Termin-sinonim (dubletrlar)lar deganda bir tushunchani ifodalash uchun ikki va undan ortiq terminning isteʼmolda boʻlishi tushuniladi; terminologiyadagi uchinchi kamchilik bu – maʼlum bir tushunchani ifodalashga xizmat qiluvchi terminning anglatishi lozim boʻlgan tushuncha mohiyatiga uygʻun boʻlmasligidir; terminning koʻp komponentlardan iborat boʻlishi va natijada uni qoʻllashdagi noqulaylikdir. Bunda bir tushunchani ifodalashga xizmat qiluvchi termin ikki, uch va undan ortiq komponentlardan iborat boʻladi. Yana bir kamchilik bu – koʻp komponentli termin talaffuzining noqulayligidir. Aksariyat hollarda baʼzi tushunchalarni ifodalovchi terminlar isteʼmolda mavjud boʻlmaydi. Natijada bunday tushunchalar oʻta muhim va ahamiyatli boʻlishiga qaramasdan, keng tarqalish imkoniyatiga ega boʻlmaydi. Termin hosil qilishda u anglatishi lozim boʻlgan tushuncha mohiyati bilan oʻzaro tartiblilikning yetishmasligidir. Terminologiyani keragidan ortiq miqdorda xorijiy terminlar bilan toʻldirib tashlashdir. Holbuki, bunda tilning ichki manbalar hisobiga terminlar yasalishi, tilning tashqi manba hisobiga boshqa tillardan termin oʻzlashtirishni inkor etib, bu jarayondan chekinish nazarda tutilmaydi³¹. Bu fikrni keltirishimizdan maqsad, lugʻat maqolasini shakllantirishda, imkon boricha, termin koʻp maʼnoliligidan qochish, terminni aniq izohlash va sinonim terminlarni toʻgʻri qoʻllashdir.

V.V.Dubichinskiy izohli terminologik lugʻatda terminning izoh qismini ikkiga boʻlishni tavsiya etadi. Birinchi qism – terminning tizimli izohi, bu qismda semantik interpretatsiyalangan, tezaurus tipidagi tavsif beriladi. Ikkinchi qism – tizimlilik talablaridan xoli, erkin shakldagi, qisqa va tushunarli izoh. Terminografiyada izoh/tavsifning turli shakllari qoʻllanadi. Izohlarning turlarini qisqacha tavsiflaymiz.

1. Umumiy taʼriflar (definitsiya). 2. Qismli taʼriflar (faqat bir butunning bir qismi yoki qismlar toʻplam boʻlgan atamalar uchun ishlatiladi). 3. Operatsion taʼriflar (kattalik, uzunlik oʻlchovlari toifasidagi atamalar xarakteristikasi; ular aniqlanayotgan miqdorni belgilash yoki topish usulini koʻrsatadi). 4. Kombinatsiya qilingan (turli belgilar birlashtirilgan) taʼriflar (bir qancha alohida turlardan iborat boʻlib, kelib chiqishiga koʻra oʻzlashma boʻlgan eski atamalariga xos). Bunday aralash izoh tarkibi soʻz etimologiyasi (1), soʻzning kelib chiqishi haqida tarixiy maʼlumot (2) hamda umumiy terminologik tavsif (3)dan iborat boʻladi. Aralash izohlarning turli k oʻrinishlari boʻlishi, ularning tarkibi oʻziga xos boʻlishi

³⁰ Лотте Д.С. Основы построения научно-технической терминологии. – М., 1961. – С.7-8.

³¹ Нарходжаева Х.Ш. Ўзбек терминологик лексикографияси тадқиқи муаммолари. – Тошкент, 2019. – 52 б.

mumkin. 5. Havola beruvchi izoh (alifbo tartibida joylashgan terminlarga havola qiladi). 6. Ensiklopedik ta'riflar.

Bu ta'rif ensiklopedik lug'atdagi ta'rifni eslatadi, ammo lug'at ta'rifi bo'lganligi qisqaligi bilan farqlanadi.

V.P.Danilyenko standartlashtirilayotgan terminning lingvistik xarakteristikasini baholashda quyidagi savollar o'z javobini topishi lozimligini ta'kidlaydi:

I. Umumlisoniy talablar:

1. Standartlashtirilayotgan terminologiyaning grammatik vositalar bilan ifodalanishi.

2. Sheva, so'zlashuv uslubi elementlari va o'zlashma so'z (xorijiy ekvivalenti)ga munosabati.

3. Terminlarning leksik-semantik xususiyatlari (sinonimiya, polisemiya).

II. Standartlashtirilayotgan terminologiyaga qo'yilgan me'yoriy talablar:

1. Terminning adabiy til me'yorlari va terminologiyaning umumiy modellariga mos kelishi.

2. Terminologik tizimdagi termin yasalishi modellariga mos kelishi (so'z yasaliş strukturasi va modellariga bo'ysunishi).

3. Grammatik kategoriyalarning terminologiyada amal qilish o'ziga xosligi.

4. Terminologik konstruktsiyalar, ularning aniqlovchilariga qo'yilgan uslubiy talablarga mos tushishi³².

V.P.Danilyenko talablarni ikki guruhga ajratishini terminlarning umumlisoniy xususiyatlar hamda soha terminologik tizimiga xos aniq normativ belgilar asosida baholanish zarurati bilan asoslaydi.

Bobning 2.2-paragrafida *ensiklopedik lug'at maqolasining o'ziga xosligi* tadqiq etilgan.

Tuzilishiga ko'ra ensiklopediyalar alifboli (ensiklopediya materiali alifbo tarzida joylashadi) va sistematik turlarga bo'linadi. *Hajmiga ko'ra* katta (bir necha o'nlab tomlardan iborat), kichik (10-12 tomli), qisqa (4-6) hamda, odatda, "ensiklopedik lug'at" deb nomlanuvchi 1-3 tomli turlarga bo'linadi. Har bir ensiklopediya (turli sohalarga oid materiallar beruvchi) maxsus ishlab chiqilgan *mundarija* hamda *so'zlik* (lug'at maqolalarini tashkil etuvchi terminlarning to'liq ro'yxati)ga ega bo'ladi³³. Manbalarda ensiklopedik lug'at maqolalarining umumiy tavsifiy maqola; ma'lumotnoma-maqola; izoh-maqola (faqat izoh, agar boshqa tildan o'zlashgan bo'lsa, etimologiyasi beriladi); havola-maqola (boshqa terminga havola beruvchi maqola) kabi *ko'rinishlari* farqlanadi. *Birinchi va ikkinchi turdagi lug'at maqolasi* bir-biridan hajmi bilan farqlanadi; ular ensiklopedik lug'atni ajratib turuvchi xususiyat bo'lib, odatda, ilmiy nazariya tavsifi, tarixiy voqea, geografik, biografik, statistik ma'lumotlar kabi muammolarni yoritadi. Yanada ko'proq ma'lumot olish uchun lug'at maqolasi oxiridagi adabiyotga, tom oxiridagi adabiyotlar ro'yxatiga yoki maxsus "bibliografik" tomga havola beriladi³⁴.

³² Даниленко В.П. Русская терминология. Опыт лингвистического описания. – Москва: Наука, 1977. – 243 с. – С. 160.

³³ <https://www.booksite.ru/fulltext/1/001/008/126/748.htm>(murojaat sanasi 02.09.2023)

³⁴ <https://www.booksite.ru/fulltext/1/001/008/126/748.htm>(murojaat sanasi 02.09.2023)

Ensiklopediyalarda illyustrativ materiallar: xarita, reja, sxema, chizma (tarx), rasm, fotosurat, portret, faksimil, tanga va bayroqlar rasmi hajm va mazmun jihatdan ahamiyatli o'rinni egallaydi. ko'p jildli ensiklopediyalar yordamchi ko'rsatkichlar bilan ta'minlangan bo'ladi.

Filologik (lingvistik) lug'atlarni tavsiflashning asosiy ob'ekti til birliklaridir. Filologik turdagi lug'atlar odamlarning nutqiy faoliyatida foydalanadigan lisoniy vositalar borasidagi ma'lumotlarni saqlaydi. Bunday lug'atning ensiklopedik lug'atdan asosiy farqi o'quvchiga so'zni to'g'ri talaffuz qilish, yozma nutqning to'g'ri va ravon bo'lishiga erishish, boshqalar tomonidan yozilgan matnni to'g'ri tushunishga yordam beradigan ma'lumotlarni beradi. Lisoniy ma'lumotlarni qamrab olgan spravochniklardan foydalanish kishiga nutqiy ko'nikmalarning shakllantirishga yordam beradi. Ensiklopedik spravochniklarning asosiy obyekti mustaqil so'z, so'z birikma, mazkur tushuncha bilan bog'liq olam va shaxs haqidagi bilim (ma'lumot)lardir. Demak, ensiklopediya va spravochniklarda tilga oid bo'lmagan voqeliklar xarakterlanadi: ya'ni predmet va narsalar haqidagi bilimlarimiz, tabiat va jamiyat hodisalariga oid tushunchalar bayon qilinadi, kishilarning tarjimai holi keltiriladi, muhim voqealar haqida ma'lumotlar beriladi, tarixiy sanalar ko'rsatiladi. Ushbu turdagi lug'atlar atrofimizdagi olam haqidagi to'plamdir.

Demak, *birinchidan*, ko'p tilli ensiklopediyalarda so'zlik alifbo tartibida bo'lgan faqat bitta tildagi so'zni topish emas, balki alifbo tartibidagi ko'rsatkich yordamida boshqa tillardagi so'zlarni ham topib, uning tarjimasini ko'rish mumkin. *Ikkinchidan*, terminologik lug'at maqolasida so'zning etimologiyasi haqida ma'lumot berilsa (agar u o'zlashma termin bo'lsa, bu yanada muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi), ensiklopediyadan etimologik lug'at sifatida foydalanish imkoniyati paydo bo'ladi. Bu esa ensiklopediyaning ko'p funksiyaliligini yanada oshiradi.

Bobning 2.3-paragrafi "*Lingvistik atamalarning tavsifi xususida*" deb nomlangan.

Yondashuvga qarab, so'zni izohlashning turli mezonlari farqlanadi: grafik, fonetik, grammatik, semantik, struktur va boshqalar. Masalan, N.M.Shanskiy so'zdagi quyidagi asosiy xususiyatni til birligi sifatida ajratib ko'rsatadi: 1) fonetik shakllanganlik; 2) semantik valentlik; 3) bir urg'uga egalik; 4) leksik va grammatik o'ziga xoslik; 5) tovush va ma'noning doimiyliigi; 6) ma'noning yangilanishi; 7) yaxlitlik va bir xillik; 8) so'z birikmalarida qo'llanishning mustaqil qo'llanishdan ko'pligi; 9) izolyatsiyalanganlik; 10) nominativlik. Mazkur belgilardan so'zning izohini boshqa birliklardan farqlash uchun minimum sifatida 1) fonetik shakllanganlik; 2) semantik valentlik; 3) bir urg'uga egalik; 4) leksik va grammatik o'ziga xoslik kabi belgilarni ajratadi³⁵.

A. M. Axmetbekova lingvistik atamalar lug'atining minimal mikrotuzilmasining ikki shaklda taqdim etilishi mumkinligini ta'kidlaydi:

1. Lemma – Ta'rif – Misollar.
2. Lemma – o'zaro bog'liqlik.

³⁵ Шанский Н.М. Лексикология современного русского языка. – М., 1972. – С. 11.

Biroq lingvistik atamalar lug'atining mikrotuzilma xususiyatlarini tahlil qilish shuni ko'rsatadiki, ma'lumotlar ko'lamini kengaytirish, lug'at maqolasi tarkibiy qismini murakkablashtirish, ularni yangi tavsiflar bilan boyitish, rivojlantirish va turli xildagi axborotlar bilan informativligini oshirishga moyillik kuchli³⁶.

Ensiklopedik lug'atlarni tuzish soha xususiyatidan kelib chiqadi. Psixologiyaga oid ensiklopedik lug'atlarning xususiyatini ikki katta nashr – katta psixologiya ensiklopediyasi hamda psixoanalitik termin va tushunchalar lug'atini qiyosiy tahlil qilamiz.

B.D.Sirenov boshqa olimlardan farqli ravishda lug'at strukturasi uchga: mega struktura, makro struktura va mikro strukturaga bo'ladi. Lug'at mega strukturasi "so'z boshi", "Kirish", "Lug'atdan foydalanish to'g'risida"gi maqolalar, "Shartli qisqartmalar ro'yxati", "Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati" va Lug'at korpusi (Asosiy qism), grammatik ocherk, geografik obyektlar ro'yxati kabi qismlardan iborat. Lug'atning asosiy qismidan tashqari barcha tarkibiy qismlar ilmiy-yordamchi apparatdir. Xorijiy leksikografiyada lug'at uchta yirik blokka bo'lingan – front matter (kirish qismi), middle matter (o'rta qismi) lug'at korpusi hamda back matter (yakuniy qismi) bo'lib, bu qismlarni "mega struktura" nomi ostida birlashtirish mumkin. Makro struktura lug'at korpusining umumiy tuzilishi, uning asosiy tarkibiy qismlari va lug'atning asosiy qismi bilan bog'liq bir qator (lug'at so'zligini shakllantirish tamoyillari, lug'at maqolasida so'zlarning lug'aviy shakllarini joylashtirishga oid savollar, dialektizmlar, terminologik va onomastik leksika, me'yoriylik tamoyiliga rioya qilish va bosh so'zning chastotali xususiyatlarini hisobga olish) leksikografik muammolarni hal qiladi³⁷.

B.D.Sirenovning fikricha, "*Lug'at mikro strukturasi* lug'at maqolasini lug'at makro strukturasi bilan farqli ravishda (murakkab tizim doirasida) mustaqil, alohida tizim sifatida tuzish muammolarini o'z ichiga oladi. Bunga lug'at maqolasining formati, tarkibining hajmi, lug'atda tavsiflangan til birligi haqidagi turli xil ma'lumotlarni taqdim etish usuli (etimologik, ensiklopedik, semantik, fonetik, grammatik, derivativ, stilistik, illyustrativ va boshqalar) kiradi"³⁸. Olimning ta'kidlashicha, lug'at maqolasi istalgan lug'atning asosiy tashkiliy unsuri sanaladi. Lug'at maqolasi yaxlit bo'lishi yoki qismlarga bo'lingan holda shakllantirilishi mumkin. Lug'at maqolasi strukturasi binar: u bosh so'z va bosh so'zni tavsiflovchi qismdan tashkil topadi.

E.V.Juchkova ensiklopediyalarni qiyosiy tahlil qilish uchun quyidagi parametrlarni taklif qiladi: 1) mavzuga yo'nalganlik; 2) tilga ixtisoslashganlik; 3) muvaqqat orientatsiya; 4) foydalanish yo'nalishi (lug'at maqsadi); 5) manzil yo'nalishi (o'quvchi); 6) lug'atning vazifasi; 7) lug'at hajmi; 8) lug'at birliklari tavsiflangan til darajasi.

Ro'yxatdagi parametrlar qandaydir darajada mega-, makro-, media- va mikro strukturalarda namoyon bo'ladi. Shuning uchun lug'atni qiyosiy tahlil qilishda keyingi omillar quyidagicha belgilanadi:

³⁶ Akhmetbekova A.M. Microstructure features of dictionaries of linguistic terms. Life Science Journal 2014. 11(6): 491-495. <http://www.lifesciencesite.com>. (murojaat sanasi: 25.07.2023)

³⁷ Цыренов Б.Д. Структура, типология и принципы семапизации в монгольско-русской лексикографии: автореф. диссер. докт. филол. наук. – Москва, 2017. – 45 с. – С. 39.

³⁸ Цыренов Б.Д. Структура, типология и принципы семапизации в монгольско-русской лексикографии: автореф. диссер. докт. филол. наук. – Москва, 2017. – 45 с. – С. 30-31.

1. Mega struktura parametrlari (kirish qismi, “lug‘atdan foydalanish tartibi” bo‘limining mavjudligi, mavzu doirasining tavsifi, lug‘atning asosiy qismi, turli ilovalar).

2. Makrotuzilma parametrlari, asosan, lug‘at maqolasini shakllantirish va tartibga solish tamoyillarini tanlash bilan bog‘liq.

3. Mikro struktura so‘zlikning tanlash va tashkil etish bilan bog‘liq parametrlar: 1) ro‘yxatga olish; 2) rasmiy; 3) etimologik; 4) atributiv; 5) tavsiflash, izohlash; 6) assotsiativ; 7) pragmatik; 8) illyustrativ; 9) tipografik mikro struktura³⁹.

Ensiklopedik va lingvistik lug‘atlarda birliklarni lingvistik kodirovka qilish – bu lug‘atdagi har bir birlik (so‘z, ibora, grammatik shakl va h.k.)ni maxsus leksikografik belgilar orqali tasniflash, ularning formal strukturasi hamda ma’nosi haqida ma’lumot berish jarayonidir. Bu jarayon kompyuterda lug‘at resurslarini tuzishda, NLP (Natural Language Processing) dasturlarida muhim ahamiyatga ega. Quyida bu jarayonning asosiy bosqichlari keltiriladi:

1. Birlikni aniqlash (identifikasiya) bosqichida lug‘atda qaysi birlik kodlanishi kerakligi aniqlanadi: leksik birlik (so‘z); frazeologik birlik (ibora); morfologik shakl (qo‘shimcha, son, kelishik va h.k.); sintaktik konstruksiya.

2. Formal tavsif (formalizasiya) bosqichida birlikning grammatik va leksik xususiyatlari belgilanadi: qismlar: asos, qo‘shimcha; morfologik kategoriyalar: son, kelishik, zamon; grammatik teglar: NOUN, VERB, ADJ va h.k.; Universal Dependencies teglar (zarurat bo‘lsa).

3. Kod orqali belgilash (kodirovka) bosqichida har bir birlikga standartlashtirilgan belgilar yordamida kod beriladi: kitob+N+SG+NOM – "kitob" so‘zi ot, yakka ot. Bu kodlashish morfologik analizatorlar uchun tushunarli bo‘lishi kerak

4. Ma’noviy kodlash (semantik anotasiya) bosqichida birlikning ma’nosi ham kodlanadi: polisemiya holatida bir nechta ma’nolar ajratiladi; semantik teglar: human, object, action, abstract va h.k.; WordNet yoki FrameNet kabi semantik bazalar bilan bog‘lanishi mumkin.

5. Sintaktik rolini ko‘rsatish bosqichida birlik gapda qanday rol o‘ynashi mumkinligi ko‘rsatiladi: egasi (subject), to‘ldiruvchi (object), hol (adverbial modifier); Dependency teglar bilan belgilanadi: nsubj, obj, obl, advmod va h.k.

6. Illyustratsiya bosqichida birlik qanday kontekstlarda ishlatilishi misollar bilan ko‘rsatiladi: ifodalanishi, uslubiy xususiyatlari shu birlikka misollar (tarjima lug‘atlariga xos)

7. Identifikator va indekslash bosqichida mashina tomonidan tez topilishi va qayta ishlanishi uchun har bir birlikga unikal identifikator (ID) beriladi.

Lingvistik kodirovka – bu lug‘atdagi birliklarni tilshunoslik nuqtayi nazaridan to‘liq va formal tarzda teglash, ularni kompyuterda qayta ishlashga yaroqli holga keltirish jarayonidir. Ensiklopedik lug‘atlarda bu jarayon yanada kengroq – tarixiy, etimologik va uslubiy ma’lumotlar bilan to‘ldiriladi. Lingvistik lug‘atlarda esa ko‘proq formal va tizimli tarzda amalga oshiriladi.

³⁹ Жучкова Е.В. Энциклопедический тип словаря в современной русскоязычной терминологии //https://elar.urfu.ru/bitstream/10995/28006/1/sk_2014-04.pdf(дата обращения: 29.07.2023.)

Tadqiqotning **III bobi “Turli tillar lingvistik atamalarini ensiklopedik lug‘atlarda kodirovka qilish tajribasi”** deb nomlangan. Bobda lingvistik atamalarning so‘zligini shakllantirish asoslari, turli tilshunos maktab qarashlarini ensiklopedik lug‘atda ifodalash muammosi hamda ko‘p ma’noli va omonim lingvistik atamani tavsiflash masalasi tahlil qilinadi.

Bobning 3.1-paragrafi *“Lingvistik atamalarning so‘zligini shakllantirish hamda terminlarni standartlashtirish asoslari”* deb nomlangan.

Terminografiya – maxsus terminologik lug‘atlarni ishlab chiqish nazariya va amaliyoti haqidagi fan. Bu kompleksli predmet bo‘lib, terminlar haqidagi atamashunoslik va lug‘atchilik asoslari – leksikografiyani birlashtiradi. Terminologiyada terminografiyaning o‘rni beqiyos, chunki mavjud terminlarni tartibga solish faqatgina ularni tartiblashtirish, unifikatsiyalash, lug‘atini tuzish va tavsiflash bilan amalga oshiriladi. V.V.Dubichinskiy bu borada quyidagilarni faqrlash kerakligini ta’kidlaydi:

*1. Tavsiflovchi terminografiya*ning vazifasi terminlarning aniq, lo‘nda va oddiy izohini ishlab chiqishdan iborat.

*2. Belgilovchi terminografiya*ning vazifasi yozma/og‘zaki ilmiy muloqotda qaysi atama qo‘llanilishi kerakligini ko‘rsatishdir⁴⁰.

S.I.Ojegov ham terminografiyaning ahamiyatini quyidagicha baholagan: “Bir tomondan, soha terminologik boyligini ko‘rsatuvchi terminlarni to‘plashga qaratilgan lug‘atlar tuzilgani ma’qul bo‘lsa, ikkinchi tomondan, kodifikatsion tipdagi lug‘atlarni tuzish muammosi ham dolzarb bo‘lishi kerak”⁴¹.

Terminografiyaning a) tizimlashtiruvchi; b) ma’lumot beruvchi; c) o‘rgatuvchi (ta’limiy) kabi uch asosiy vazifasi ko‘rsatiladi. Mazkur tasnifdan kelib chiqilsa, terminologik lug‘at so‘zligi fan yoki soha terminlarini umumlashtirish, mazkur terminlar haqida ma’lumot berish va terminlarni o‘rgatish maqsadini ko‘zda tutib shakllantiriladi.

V.V.Morkovkin funktsional bog‘langan matnlar lug‘atining tabaqalanish modeli asosida, odatda, funktsional bog‘liqligi bilan farq qiluvchi besh qatlamini ajratadi:

- a) keng qo‘llanishdagi leksika;
- b) umumiy ixtisoslashgan noterminologik leksika;
- v) umumiy ixtisoslashgan terminologiya;
- d) soha (ixtisoslashgan) terminologiya;
- e) xususiy sohalar terminologiyasi⁴².

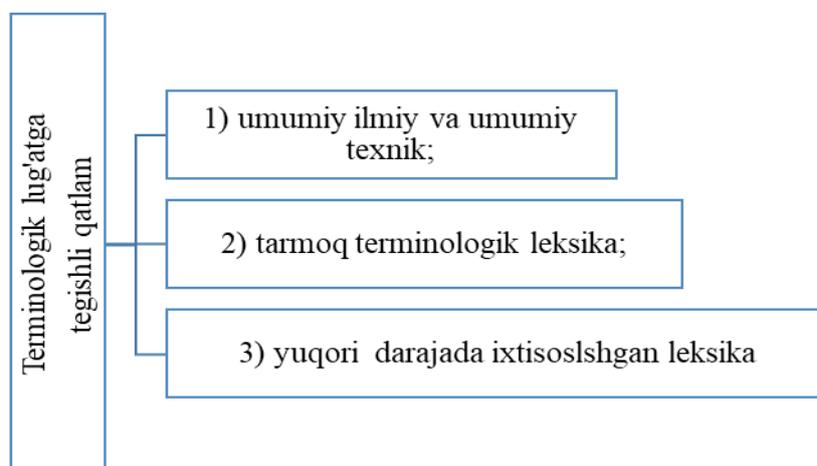
V.V.Dubichinskiy V.V.Morkovkinning bu tasnifidan kelib chiqib, terminologik lug‘aviy qatlamning yuqoridagilardan faqat uchtagiga tegishli ekanligini ko‘rsatadi va shu asosda so‘zlik mazmuni va sifati jihatidan farq qiluvchi terminologik lug‘atlarning uch turini ajratadi (Qarang: 1-rasm):⁴³.

⁴⁰ Дубичинский В.В. Лексикография русского языка: учеб. пособие / Дубичинский В.В. – М.: Наука: Флинта, 2008. – 432 с. – С. 147.

⁴¹ Ожегов С.И. Лексикология. Лексикография. Культура речи. – М., 1974. – С. 244.

⁴² Морковкин В.В. О лексикографическом обеспечении профессионально ориентированного обучения русскому языку нерусских студентов // Теория и практика научно-технической лексикографии. – М., 1988. – С. 180-185.

⁴³ Дубичинский В.В. Лексикография русского языка: учеб. пособие / Дубичинский В.В. – М.: Наука: Флинта, 2008. – 432 с. – С. 148.



1-rasm. Terminologik lugʻatga tegishli leksik qatlam

Demak, har bir terminologik lugʻatni loyihalashtirishdan oldin “mazkur lugʻatning soʻzligi umumiy ixtisoslashgan terminologiya boʻladimi, maxsus sohaga ixtisoslashgan terminologiya boʻladimi yoki oʻta xususiy (fan tarmogʻi) xususiy soha terminologiyasi boʻladimi?” degan savolga javob topish kerak boʻladi. Natijada, lugʻat soʻzligini tanlashning dastlabki mezoni shakllanadi.

Bugungi kunga qadar olimlar terminologik lugʻatdagi bosh soʻzlar (soʻzlik tarkibi)ning *qaysi turkumga mansub boʻlishi* kerakligi haqida bir toʻxtamga kelishmagan. Ayrim olimlar terminologik lugʻatdagi soʻzlik faqat ot turkumiga mansub soʻzlardan iborat boʻlishi kerakligini taʼkidlashadi. Masalan, O.S.Axmanovanning fikricha, Evropa tillarida ismlar turkumi shu darajada mukammalki, hatto sifat va feʼllarning ot sifatida qoʻllanishi mumkinligidan terminologik lugʻat soʻzligi (yoki lugʻat maqolasidagi bosh soʻz) ot turkumiga mansub boʻladi⁴⁴. Bizningcha, bu roman-german tillaridagi soʻzlarning polifunksionalligi bilan bogʻliq. Chunki bu tillarda ayni bir soʻz (va hatto uning soʻz shakl) bir necha turkumga mansub boʻladi. Buni izohli lugʻatlarda koʻp kuzatamiz. Bu holat terminologik lugʻatlarni ham chetlab oʻtmaydi. Ammo oʻzbek tili uchun bu xususiyat mos kelmasligi mumkin: oʻzbek tilida ot, sifat va boshqa turkumga mansub terminlar kuzatiladi. Masalan:

1. Ot-termin:

SOʻZ SHAKL. Soʻzning nutqda qatnashadigan muayyan koʻrinishi. Mas., *togʻ havosi*, *togʻda yurmoq*, *togʻga bormoq* birikmalaridagi *togʻ*, *togʻda*, *togʻga* soʻzlari *togʻ* soʻzining uch soʻz shaklidir⁴⁵.

2. Feʼl-termin:

1) **SOʻZ Q OʻSHISH.** Ikki soʻzni q oʻshib, yangi soʻz hosil qilish usuli. Q.Kompozitsiya.
2) **S OʻNG JOYLASHUV.** Oʻzaro bogʻlangan (aloqadagi) unsurlardan birining keyinida joylashuvi: *Keldi u* (eganing keyin joylashuvi). Qiyos. Old joylashuvi⁴⁶.

Bobning 3.2-paragrafida *turli tilshunoslik maktab va yoʻnalishlari qarashlarini ensiklopedik lugʻatda ifodalash muammosi* tahlil qilinadi.

⁴⁴ Axmanova O.S. Словарь лингвистических терминов. – М., 1966. – С. 11.

⁴⁵ Хожиев А. Тилшунослик терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: “Ўзбекистон Миллий Энциклопедияси” давлат илмий нашриёти, 1997. – 164 б. – Б. 98.

⁴⁶ Хожиев А. Тилшунослик терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: “Ўзбекистон Миллий Энциклопедияси” давлат илмий нашриёти, 1997. – 164 б. – Б. 100.

Tilshunoslik terminlari lug‘atida tilshunoslik va uning yo‘nalishlari haqidagi lug‘at maqolasida quyidagicha ta‘riflanadi: “TILSHUNOSLIK til haqidagi, uning ijtimoiy tabiati, vazifasi, ichki tuzilishi, tasnifi haqidagi; muayyan tillarning ish ko‘rish (faoliyat) qonunlari va tarixiy taraqqiyoti haqidagi fan. Maqsadi, vazifasi va sh. k.ga ko‘ra tilshunoslikning bir necha yo‘nalishlari (sohalari) bor; umumiy tilshunoslik (q.); amaliy tilshunoslik (q.); xususiy tilshunoslik (q.); struktural lingvistika (q.); matematik lingvistika (q.) va b.”⁴⁷ Tilshunoslik yo‘nalishlari terminlarini umumlashtiruvchi umumiy terminografiya yoki yuqorida ko‘rsatilgan yo‘nalishlarning maxsus terminografiyasi ularning terminologik lug‘atlari bo‘ladi. O‘zbek tilshunosligida ushbu yo‘nalishlarning terminologiyasini birlashtirgan terminologik lug‘at sifatida o‘zbek tilida tilshunoslik terminlari lug‘ati⁴⁸ mavjud bo‘lib, mazkur lug‘at tilshunoslikning barcha yo‘nalish va sohalari terminologiyasini qamrab olmagan. O‘zbek tilshunosligi yo‘nalishlari terminologiyasini aks etgan kichik lug‘atlar⁴⁹ ham nashr etilgan.

Bir termin turli tilshunoslik maktabi vakillari tomonidan o‘rganilgan bo‘lsa, lingvistik lug‘at maqolasida buni aks ettirishda turli usul va pometalardan foydalanish holati kuzatiladi. Masalan, “информативность сообщения” termini tavsifiga diqqat qaratamiz:

ИНФОРМАТИВНОСТЬ СООБЩЕНИЯ. Системный признак (категория) текста, связанный со свойством текста фиксировать знания о мире, отражающие авторское мировосприятие, выраженное в конкретной речевой форме. Выделяются следующие виды информации: логическая и эстетическая (А.Моль); содержательно-фактуальная, содержательно-концептуальная, содержательно-подтекстовая (И.Р.Гальперин); предтекстовая, надлинейная (притекстовая), подтекстовая (А.Ф.Папина); главная, уточняющая, дополнительная, повторная, нулевая (К.М.Накорякова)⁵⁰.

Ushbu atama “matnning olam haqida ma‘lumot beruvchi tizimli ifodasi ekanligi, uning muallif qarashlarini aks ettirishi, konkret nutqiy shaklga ega bo‘lishi ta‘kidlangan. Axborot turlari ko‘rsatilarkan, turli olimlarning tasnifi keltiriladi: mantiqiy va estetik (A.Mol), mazmuniy-faktik, mazmuniy-kontseptual, mazmuniy-ichki matn (I.R.Galperin); asosiy, aniqlovchi (bahona), matnosti (A.F.Papina); asosiy, aniqlovchi, qo‘shimcha, takroriy (K.M. Nakoryakova) kabi tasniflar keltiriladi. Shu tasniflardan biri keltirilganda termin izohlayotgan hodisa to‘liq ta‘riflanmay qolardi. Bir necha tilshunosning fikri, tasnifining keltirilishi ilmiy rang-baranglikni ta‘minlaydi va hodisa mohiyati to‘la ochiladi.

Ayrim o‘rinlarda bitta lug‘at maqolasida arab raqami bilan tartiblangan bir necha ma‘no kuzatiladi. Masalan:

АКТУАЛИЗАЦИЯ [лат.: actualis – деятельный, действенный]. **1.** Реализация в речи потенциальных возможностей, языковых единиц, их приспособление к речевой ситуации. **2.** В теории референции: выделение какого-л. предмета из класса однородных.

⁴⁷ Хожиев А. Тилшunoslik terminlarining izohli lug‘ati. – Toshkent: “Ўзбекистон Миллий Энциклопедияси” давлат илмий нашриёти, 1997. – 164 б. – Б. 107.

⁴⁸ Хожиев А. Тилшunoslik terminlarining izohli lug‘ati. – Toshkent: “Ўзбекистон Миллий Энциклопедияси” давлат илмий нашриёти, 1997. – 164 б.

⁴⁹ Хамроева Ш. Корпус лингвистикаси атамалари қисқача изохли луғати. – Toshkent: Камалак, 2018. – 96 б.

⁵⁰ Жеребило Т.В. Словарь лингвистических терминов. Изд. 5-е, испр. и доп. – Назрань: ООО “Пилигрим”, 2010. – 486 с. – С. 126.

Bir lug‘at maqolasida arab raqami bilan ajratilgan izohlar esa terminning ko‘p ma‘noli ekanligini bildirib, har bir arab raqami ostida uning yangi ma‘nosi beriladi.

Quyidagi holat tushunarsiz: aynan bir termin ikki lug‘at maqolasida keltirilgan, birortasida tilshunoslikning biror sohasiga oidligi haqida pometa mavjud emas. Odatda, bunday bir necha ma‘nosi mavjud terminlar bir lug‘at maqolasida tavsiflanadi.

КАЛЬКИ СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ¹. Заимствование одного из значений слова, в результате чего появляется его новый лексико-семантический вариант (развитие полисемии): картина – «кинокартина» (ср.: англ. picture).

КАЛЬКИ СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ². Такие слова, когда калькируется не только состав слова, но и переносные значения: фр. clou обозначает не только гвоздь, но и «главную приманку театрального представления, программы». Соответственно в русском языке начали употребляться выражения: гвоздь сезона, гвоздь программы⁵¹.

Umumiy tilshunoslik va tilshunoslikning boshqa sohasiga tegishlilikni bildirish uchun bir lug‘at maqolasida terminning ikki ma‘nosi tartib raqamisiz aks ettirilgan: “kategoriya” terminining dastlabki ma‘nosi sifatida uning falsafiy mohiyati ochilgan, ikkinchi ma‘nosi o‘laroq uning grammatikadagi o‘rni izohlangan. Keyingi qismda tilshunoslikning alohida sohasi – kognitiv tilshunoslikdagi bahosi berilgan: *inson tafakkurining bir shakli* ekanligi izohlangan.

КАТЕГОРИЯ [др.-греч. κατηγορία обвинение]: 1) наиболее общее понятие философии, выражающее существенные, всеобщие свойства и отношения явлений действительности и познания; отношения одной из основных форм бытия или одного из его основных отношений: время, движение, единство, закономерность, материя, необходимость, причинность, пространство, случайность, сущность и т.д.; 2) разряд, группа, ранг предметов, понятий, лиц или явлений, объединенных общностью к.-л. признаков в грамматике: К. числа. **В когнитивной лингвистике.** Одна из познавательных форм мышления человека, при помощи которой обобщается опыт и осуществляется его классификация⁵².

O‘zbek tilshunosligida formal tilshunoslik maktabi (bu maktabning shakllanishida A.Fitrat, G‘ozi Olim Yunusov, U.Tursunov, E.Polivanov, Q.Ramazon, F.Kamolov va A.G‘ulomovlarning xizmatlari katta⁵³), substansial tilshunoslik maktabi (Bu borada H.Ne‘matov, N.Mahmudov, A.Nurmonov, G‘.Zikrillayev, R.Sayfullayeva, O.Bozorov, B.Mengliyev, Sh.Shahobiddinova kabi olimlarning hissasi katta) kabi tilshunoslik maktablari shakllandi⁵⁴. Bu maktablarda tilshunoslikdagi ayrim hodisalar haqidagi qarashlar tubdan farq qiladi. Buning asosiy sababi formal tilshunoslik maktabi grammatikasining rus grammatikasi qoliplari asosida shakllantirilganligi bilan izohlanadi. Shunday tushuncha/hodisa/terminlarni lingvistik lug‘atda kodirovka qilishda turli maktab qarashlarini aks ettirish muammosi paydo bo‘ladi, ya‘ni bu o‘rinlarda qarashlar

⁵¹ Жеребило Т.В. Словарь лингвистических терминов. Изд. 5-е, испр. и доп. – Назрань: ООО “Пилигрим”, 2010. – 486 с. – С. 140.

⁵² Жеребило Т.В. Словарь лингвистических терминов. Изд. 5-е, испр. и доп. – Назрань: ООО “Пилигрим”, 2010. – 486 с. – С. 142.

⁵³ Сайфуллаева Р.Р. ва б. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. Ўқув қўлланма. – Т.,Фан ва технологиялар, 2009. – 416 б. – Б. 20.

⁵⁴ Сайфуллаева Р.Р. ва б. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. Ўқув қўлланма. – Т.,Фан ва технологиялар, 2009. – 416 б. – Б. 23.

batamom farqli. Buni misollarda tahlil qilamiz. Bu ikki maktab “kesim” tushunchasiga nisbatan qarashlarini quyidagi jadvalda aks ettiramiz va farqli o‘rinlarni ajratib ko‘rsatishga harakat qilamiz:

Substansial tilshunoslik qarashi	Formal tilshunoslik qarishi
<p>Kesim – tasdiq/inkor, zamon, modallik, shaxs/son (kesimlik kategoriyasi) ma’no va shakllariga ega bo‘lgan so‘z, gap markazini tashkil qiluvchi bo‘lak. Nutqimizda kesimsiz gap bo‘lishi mumkin emas. Gapda kesim bo‘lmasa, u o‘zbek tili (nutqi uchun to‘liqsiz gap. Kesim gapning shunday konstruktiv bo‘lagiki, u o‘zini shakllantiruvchi grammatik kategoriya – kesimlik kategoriyasi voqelanishiga ega. Shu sababdan hamma vaqt gapda kesim tarkibi murakkab⁵⁵.</p>	<p>Kesim egadan keyingi ikkinchi bosh bo‘lak bo‘lib, gap orqali aloqa-aralashuvda, fikr almashuvda katta ahamiyatga egadir. Kesim egadan anglashilgan shaxs, narsa-predmet va voqea-hodisaning belgisini bildiradi. Bu jihatdan u aniqlovchiga o‘xshab ketadi. Biroq belgini qanday ifoda etishiga ko‘ra, aniqlovchi bilan kesim o‘zaro farq qiladi. Aniqlovchida belgi predmet tasavvuri bilan qo‘shilib, yaxlit bir butun tushuncha holida, atributiv aloqa y o‘li bilan ifodalansa, kesimda u shu belgining egadan anglashilgan predmetda mavjud yoki mavjud emasligi nuqtai nazaridan tasdiqlash tarzida – hukm shaklida, predikativ aloqa yo‘li bilan ifodalanadi⁵⁶. Kesim ega haqidagi hukmni bildiradigan bo‘lakdir. Hukm tasdiq hukm va inkor hukmga bo‘linganidek, ega haqidagi hukmni bildiradigan bo‘lak – kesim ham tasdiq kesim va inkor kesimga ajraladi.</p>

Ta’riflarda ko‘rinib turganidek, formal yo‘nalishda kesim “egadan keyingi ikkinchi bosh bo‘lak” sifatida qaraladi, egadan anglashilgan shaxs, narsa-predmet va voqea-hodisaning belgisini bildiradi, ya’ni ularning qarashiga ko‘ra, bosh bo‘laklar tizimida kesim egadan keyingi o‘rinda turadi. Substansial tilshunoslikda kesim “gap markazini tashkil qiluvchi bo‘lak”. Savol tug‘iladi: “lingvistik atamalar lug‘atida bu ta’riflarning qaysi biriga tayanamiz?” Lingvistik terminologik lug‘atdagi semantizatsiyada darslik va qo‘llanmalarga tayaniladi, qator darsliklardagi ta’riflar yig‘iladi va umumlashtiriladi. Mazkur terminning lingvistik lug‘atdagi ta’rifiga nazar tashlaymiz:

KESIM. Gapda predikatsiya ifodalab keluvchi bosh bo‘lak. Ikki tarkibli gaplarda ega bilan ifodalangan shaxs, predmet, hodisaning belgisini tasdiq yoki inkor yo‘li bilan anglatuvchi bosh bo‘lak⁵⁷.

Ko‘rinadiki, mazkur ta’rifda kesim juda qisqa ta’riflangan, ikki xil qarashdan birortasining yondashuvi aniq ko‘rsatilmagan, fikr neytrallashtirilgan. Bizningcha, o‘zbek tili milliy xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqib, yondashuv farqli bo‘lgan holatda yangi tadqiqotlar va fikrlarga tayanish maqsadga muvofiq.

Bobning 3.3-paragrafida *ko‘p ma’noli lingvistik atamalarni tavsiflash masalasi* tahlil qilingan.

Mutaxassislar terminlar ko‘p ma’noliligini quyidagi misollar bilan asoslashadi:

Ratable – (1) soliqqa tortiladigan, (2) baholangan, (3) mutanosib, nisbiy;

⁵⁵ Сайфуллаева Р.Р. ва б. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. Ўқув қўлланма. – Т.,Фан ва технологиялар, 2009. – 416 б. – Б. 345.

⁵⁶ Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. II том. Синтаксис. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон ССР “Фан” нашриёти, 1976. – 560 б. – Б. 125.

⁵⁷ Ҳожиёв А. Тилшунослик терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: “Ўзбекистон Миллий Энциклопедияси” давлат илмий нашриёти, 1997. – 164 б. – Б. 48.

equity – (1) kompaniyaning ustav fondi, kapitali, ustav kapitali, (2) aktivlarga bo‘lgan huquq, mulk huquqi, (3) oddiy aksiya, (4) ri passivlari;

stock – (1) ustav kapitali, (2) fondlar, (3) aylanma mablag‘lar fondlari, (4) pul fondi, (5) aktivlar.

Tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, bir ma‘noli terminlar ko‘pincha unikal terminlar, ko‘p ma‘nolilari universal terminlardir. Ba‘zan unikal terminlar orasida ham polisemiya uchraydi: *xolding* – (1) *ijaraga olingan mulk*, (2) *depozitlar, xoldinglar*, (3) *aksiyalar paketi*, (4) *xolding kompaniyasi nazoratidagi korxonalar*, (5) *egalik*⁵⁸.

A.Reformatskiy “yaxshi terminlar” polisemiya, ekspressivlikdan chegaralangan bo‘lishi, polisemantiklik xususiyati tabiiy bo‘lgan umumiste‘moldagi, noterminologik qatlam so‘zidan farq qilishi kerakligini uqtiradi.

Terminlarni metonimik munosabat bilan bog‘lab turuvchi ma‘nolarning asosiy ko‘rinishlarini E.A.Kruglova quyidagicha ajratadi:

1. Umumiy/xususiylar: *conversion* – (1) konvertatsiya / (pul birliklarini ko‘chirish); (2) konvertatsiya / valyuta almashish; *struture* – (1) struktura; (2) tashkiliy tuzilma. Umumiy ma‘nodan kelib chiqadigan, ammo bir-biri bilan bevosita bog‘liq bo‘lmagan turli xil maxsus ma‘nolar shakllanishi ham mumkin: *unit* – (1) til birligi, (2) ishlab chiqarish birligi; (3) ichki bo‘lim, ya‘ni tashkiliy tuzilma (“birlik” so‘zi bilan umumiylik kasb etadi). Ba‘zi hollarda ikkinchi ma‘noning hosil bo‘lishini hosila (q o‘shma so‘z shaklidagi) terminning ellipsisi bilan bog‘lashadi. Masalan: *group* – (1) guruh (so‘z, ma‘no), (2) kompaniya guruhi (Group of companies).

2. Butun-bo‘lak: *operation* (1) xo‘jalik faoliyati; xo‘jalik faoliyatining bir ko‘rinishi; (2) amaliyot (jarrohlik amaliyoti, tarjimonlik amaliyoti, qutqaruv amaliyoti).

3. Harakat, harakat natijasi/oqibati: *performance* – (1) amalga oshirish, ijro etish; (2) natija; ish ko‘rsatkichi.

4. Harakat, jarayon – harakat bajaruvchisi.

Rus tilidagi lingvistik terminlar lug‘atlarida “основа” – *ASOS* termini ikki xil beriladi.

ОСНОВА СЛОВА (основа словоизменения; основа формообразования; словоизменятельная основа). Общая часть форм слова или всей парадигмы словоизменения. Например: зайчонок, зайчонка, зайчонку и т. д.

ОСНОВА СЛОВА В МОРФЕМИКЕ. Общая часть всех словоформ одного и того же слова, которая остается после отсечения окончания, постфикса -те и формообразующих суффиксов.

ОСНОВА СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЯ (производящая основа; образующая основа; словообразующая основа; мотивирующая основа). Общая часть двух или нескольких слов, которая использована для производства и мотивировки структуры и значения нового слова. Это часть словообразовательной формы. Она порождает производные слова – важнейшие единицы языка: медведь – медвеж- + онок = медвежонок – детеныш медведя. Медвеж- – это производящая основа.

ОСНОВА СЛОВОФОРМЫ. Часть слова без окончания и словоизменятельного постфикса те. О.с. является конкретной линейной (синтагматической) единицей⁵⁹.

⁵⁸ https://bstudy.net/617150/literatura/odnoznachnye_mnogoznachnye_terminy_ekonomicheskie_terminy (murojaat sanasi 01.07.2023)

⁵⁹ Жеребило Т.В. Словарь лингвистических терминов. Изд. 5-е, испр. и доп. – Назрань: ООО “Пилигрим”, 2010. – 486 с. – С. 239.

Keltirilgan izohdan ko‘rinadiki, *ASOS* termini bilan bog‘liq 4 ta alohida, kichik lug‘at maqolasi keltirilgan va bosh so‘zlar sifatida “основа слова”, “основа слова в морфемике”, “основа словообразования”, “основа словоформы ” terminlari ajratilgan. Bu yerda *ASOS* termini bir hodisani atab kelyapti, faqat so‘z yasash asosi va so‘z o‘zgarish asosida ayrim qoidalar farqli.

O‘zbek tilidagi terminologik lug‘atda quyidagicha beriladi:

ASOS – q. So‘z yasash asosi⁶⁰.

Birinchi lug‘at maqolasida izoh mavjud emas, faqat boshqa lug‘at maqolasiga “q. So‘z yasash asosi” tarzida havola berilgan.

SO‘Z YASALISH ASOSI. Yangi so‘zning yasashida asos bo‘ladigan, so‘z yasovchi q o‘shiladigan qism. Mas., *tilak* so‘zida *tila*, *tilakdosh* so‘zida *tilak* kabilar so‘z yasash asosi hisoblanadi. Q. So‘zning so‘z yasash tuzilishi⁶¹.

Keyingi lug‘at maqolasida so‘z yasash asosi ta‘riflangan. O‘zbek tilshunosligidagi “asos” termini tavsifi qolib ketgan. Rus tilidagi lug‘atda bu hodisalar birikma shaklida termin sifatida shakllantirilib, alohida lug‘at maqolasida izohlangan.

Demak, mazkur termini ko‘p ma‘noli termin deb baholash mumkin. Lekin birorta lug‘atda (hatto bir lug‘at maqolasi o‘laroq berilgan lug‘atda ham) mazkur atamaning ko‘p ma‘noli ekanligi haqida pometa mavjud emas. Bizningcha, shunday holatlarda bu terminlarni alohida lug‘at maqolasida emas, balki bir lug‘at maqolasida ko‘p ma‘noli termini sifatida keltirish to‘g‘ri bo‘ladi.

Tadqiqotning **IV bobi “Lingvistik atamalarini ensiklopedik lug‘atlarda kodirovka qilish imkoniyatlari”** deb nomlangan. Bobda lingvistik atamaları so‘zligi, lingvistik atamalarni tavsiflash hamda umumiy lingvistik atamalarni lingvistik atamalar ensiklopedik lug‘atida ifodalash masalasi tahlil qilinadi.

Bobning 4.1-paragrafida *lingvistik atamaları so‘zligi va ularni tavsiflash masalasi* tahlil qilinadi.

Ensiklopedik lug‘at lingvistika sohasiga doir bo‘lgani uchun quyidagi manbalardan so‘zlik uchun birliklarni o‘rganish maqsadga muvofiq:

1. Tilshunoslik terminlari lug‘ati⁶²
2. Lingvistik terminlar lug‘ati (rus tilida)⁶³
3. Katta lingvistik ensiklopediya (rus tilida)⁶⁴
4. Lingvistik terminlar lug‘ati (rus tilida)⁶⁵
5. Kompyuter lingvistikasi terminlari tarjima lug‘ati⁶⁶

⁶⁰ Ҳожиёв А. Тилшунослик терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: “Ўзбекистон Миллий Энциклопедияси” давлат илмий нашриёти, 1997. – 164 б. – Б. 18.

⁶¹ Ҳожиёв А. Тилшунослик терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: “Ўзбекистон Миллий Энциклопедияси” давлат илмий нашриёти, 1997. – 164 б. – Б. 98.

⁶² Ҳожиёв А. Тилшунослик терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: “Ўзбекистон Миллий Энциклопедияси” давлат илмий нашриёти, 1997. – 164 б.

⁶³ Жеребило Т.В. Словарь лингвистических терминов. Изд. 5-е, испр. и доп. – Назрань: ООО “Пилигрим”, 2010. – 486 с.

⁶⁴ Большой энциклопедический словарь. Языкознания. Издание 2-е. – Москва, Издательство Большая рос. энцикл., 1998. – 685 с.

⁶⁵ Лингвистический энциклопедический словарь // <http://tapemark.narod.ru/les/thematic.html>(murojaat sanasi 02.02.2024)

6. Tilshunoslik terminlari izohli lug‘ati⁶⁷.

Tabiiyki, mazkur ensiklopediya va lug‘atlarda ko‘rsatilgan barcha terminlar emas, balki ulardan tanlangan lug‘at maqsadiga mos keluvchi terminlar tanlab olinadi. Keyinchalik bu terminlarni tavsiflashda ham ushbu manbalardan foydalanish mumkin.

Masalan, (rus tilidagi) lingvistik ensiklopediyada lug‘at terminlarining mavzuiy ko‘rsatkichida “tilshunoslik” mavzuiy guruhi quyidagilardan iborat: Maktablar, yo‘nalish va an’analar, tashkilotlar. Alohida til oilasi va tillar tadqiqiga oid terminlar. Tilshunoslik bilan bog‘liq jarayonlar yoki tilshunoslik leksikografiyasi. Ekstralingvistik terminlar. Til siyosati va menejmenti. Tilshunoslik sohalari terminlari. Jahon tillari.

Morfologiya bo‘limiga oid terminlarni quyidagi manbalardan saralaymiz (1-jadval).

1-jadval

“Morfologiya” mavzuiy to‘dasi terminlari

Lingvistik terminlar ensiklopediyasidan olinadigan terminlar	Lingvistik terminlar lug‘atidan olinadigan terminlar	O‘zbek tilida nashr etilgan terminologik lug‘at(lar)dan tavsiya etiladigan terminlar	O‘zbek tilidagi darslik, qo‘llanmalaridan tavsiya etiladigan terminlar
modallik morf morfema morfemika morfologiya morfonema morfonologiya tuslanish ravish asos kelishik paradigma paradigmatika o‘timli/ o‘timsizlik kategoriyasi possessiv predlog prefiks sifat egalik qarashlilik ravishdosh turlanish	so‘z turkumi yuklama son morfem struktura so‘zning morfem tarkibi morfemogramma morfokod morfologik ma‘no morfologik jarayonlar umumiy morfologiya boshlang‘ich shakl birikmali nominativ ega nominativ ega nominativ qator sintaksisda nomlanish shaxsi umumlashgan gap bog‘lovchi va bog‘lovchi vazifasidagi so‘zlarning farqi	obyektli fe‘l obyeksiz fe‘l ozaytirma daraja omomorfema oppozitsiya orttirma daraja orttirma nisbat ot ko‘makchi otlashish ochiq ifodali tuzilma payt ravishi pronominalizatsiya ravishdosh o‘ram ravish ergash gap relyativ munosabat hollashish sabab bog‘lovchisi sabab ergash gap sabab holi sanoq son	tus kategoriyasi tub asos takrorlanuvchi bog‘lovchi tanlama so‘roq gap divergent distributsiya

Shuningdek, “**til siyosati va menejmenti**” bilan bog‘liq terminlar ham so‘zlik sirasidan o‘rin olishga haqli. Masalan: AVTONOMIYA ma‘lum bir davlat hududida yashovchi etnik guruhning yuridik maqomi. Ta‘lim, madaniyat va maishiy hayotidagi muammolarini mustaqil yechadi. Avtonomiyaning quyidagi

⁶⁶ Kompyuter lingvistikasi atamalarining inglizcha, ruscha, o‘zbekcha lug‘ati. / Словарь терминов компьютерной лингвистики на английском, русском и узбекском языках. Ma‘sul muharrir: Sh.S. Ashurov – Toshkent. “Navro‘z” nashriyoti, 2020. – 58 bet.

⁶⁷ Mahkamov N., Ermatov I. Tilshunoslik terminlari izohli lug‘ati. – Toshkent: Fan, 2013. – 144 b.

ko‘rinishlari mavjud: 1) milliy-hududiy; 2) milliy-madaniy⁶⁸.

Leksikografiyaning xususiy yo‘nalishi bo‘lgan **mualliflik leksikografiyasi**ga oid atamalar ham lingvistik terminlar sirasida izohlanishi maqsadga muvofiq. Masalan: *mualliflik leksikografiyasi, muallif nutqi, muallif uslubi, muallif “men”i va h.*

“Tillar tasnifi” mavzuziga oid terminlar *языки агглютинирующие, языки аморфные, языки аналитические, языки банту, языки бесформенные* kabi terminlar tarjima qilinib, so‘zlik sirasiga kiritiladi.

Mavzuviy guruhlashtirish tematik ko‘rsatkichlarni ishlab chiqish uchun kerak bo‘ladi. So‘zlikni ishlab chiqish uchun dastlab fan sohalari mavzuiy guruh va mavzuiy to‘dalarga ajratiladi, mazkur bo‘limlarga oid terminlar yig‘ilgandan so‘ng so‘zlik alifbo tartibida tartiblanadi va lug‘at maqolalari alifbo tartibida joylashtiriladi.

Bobning 4.2-paragrafida *lingvistik atamalarni tavsiflash* masalasi tahlil qilinadi.

Atamalarni tavsiflash haqidagi qismda o‘zlashma terminlarni kodirovka qilishda lug‘at maqolasida etimologik ma‘lumot bo‘lishi talab etilishi xususida aytgandik. Mazkur termin ham o‘zlashma bo‘lganligi sababli uning qaysi tildan kirib kelganligini ko‘rsatuvchi ma‘lumot keltirilgan. Shuningdek, mazkur maqolada asosiy ma‘lumot bilan birga illyustrativ misollar, bibliografik ko‘rsatkich va, eng muhimi, ushbu termin bilan bog‘liq terminlar berilgan. Demak, mazkur lug‘at maqolasi quyidagi qismlardan iborat: bosh so‘z (1), etimologik axborot (2), ensiklopedik va lingvistik izoh (3), illyustrativ material (4), bibliografik ko‘rsatkich (5), termin bog‘liq bo‘lgan birliklar (6).

“Diffuz tovushlar” birikmali termini turli lug‘atlarda turlicha izohlanadi. Mazkur termin kimyo, biologiya, geologiya va tilshunoslikda qo‘llanadi. Demak, bu termin omonimik xususiyatga ega: kimyoda moddaning molekulyar og‘irligini o‘lchash, biologiyada oziq moddalarning so‘rilishi ma‘nosini bildirsa, geologiyada moddalarning quyuqdan suyuqqa o‘tishini bildiradi. Tilshunoslikda esa tovushlarning o‘zaro birikishi yoki qorishib ketishini anglatadi. Ko‘rinadiki, diffuziya termini turli fanlar doirasida turli ma‘nolarda qo‘llanadi. ko‘p ma‘noli terminlarni kodirovka qilishda qaysi fanga tegishli ekanligini bildiruvchi so‘z ajratib ko‘rsatiladi. Masalan, biz bu lug‘at maqolasida kursiv shrifti bilan ajratdik. Ayrim lug‘atlarda (masalan, izohli lug‘atda) satr boshida qisqartma yozuv bilan qo‘yiladigan pometa mazkur lug‘atning ko‘p ma‘noli ekanligini ko‘rsatadi:

DIFFUZIYA[lot. diffusio tarqalish, yoyilib ketish]/fiz. Biror modda (gaz, suyuqlik) zarralarining boshqa modda orasiga sekin asta o‘tib tarqalishi, kirib borishi. Gazlar diffuziyasi. Suyuqliklar diffuziyasi⁶⁹.

Ko‘rinadiki, izohli lug‘atdagi bu lug‘at maqolasida mazkur so‘z fizika faniga oid termin sifatida ko‘rsatilgan, xolos. Undan oldingi “Diffuz” so‘zi izohida esa birikma sifatida ko‘rsatilgan va alohida lug‘at maqolasida tilshunoslikka oid atama ekanligi ko‘rsatilgan. Tilshunoslik terminlari lug‘atida ham izohli lug‘atdagi tavsif takrorlangan. Qiyoslang:

⁶⁸ Жеребило Т.В. Словарь лингвистических терминов. Изд. 5-е, испр. и доп. – Назрань: ООО “Пилигрим”, 2010. – 486 с.

⁶⁹ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 1-жилд. Т., 2006. – 608 б. – Б. 345

O‘TILdagi izoh	Terminologik lug‘atdagi izoh
DIFFUZ: diffuz tovushlar ⁷⁰ . Bir-biriga singishib ketgan, qorishiq tovushlar ⁷⁰ .	DIFFUZ TOVUSHLAR. Bir-biridan ajralmas, bir-biriga singib ketgan tovushlar ⁷¹ .

Kuzatishlarimiz shuni ko‘rsatadiki, mazkur termin haqida manbalarda berilgan ma‘lumotlar yetarli emas. Biz yuqorida tavsiya etgan kodirovkada mazkur terminning boshqa fanlardagi ma‘nosi ham keltirilgan. Shuningdek, lingvistik termin sifatidagi ma‘nosi batafsil izohlangan. Uning ensiklopedik izohini quyidagicha tavsiya etamiz:

DIFFUZ TOVUSHLAR

Diffuz tovushlar – bir-biridan ajralmas va bir-biriga singishib ketgan, qorishiq tovushlar. Leksik diffuziya, tarixiy tilshunos, tilning leksikonlari orqali ovoqli o‘zgarishlarning tarqalishi. Traskning fikriga ko‘ra, leksik diffuziya fonetik jihatdan keskin, ammo leksional darajada bosqichma-bosqich. Leksik diffuziyaning mavjudligi uzoq vaqtdan beri munozarali edi, lekin faqat Vang [1969], Chen va Vang [1975] tomonidan bu munozaraga nuqta qo‘yildi. *Diffuziya* (lotincha: *diffusio* –singish, tarqalish) – atomlar va kolloid zarralarning tartibsiz issiqlik harakati natijasida bir moddaning ikkinchi moddaga o‘z-o‘zidan o‘tishi, birining ikkinchisiga singib ketishi. Diffuziyaning ahamiyati katta.

Kimyoda diffuziya usuli erigan moddaning molekulyar og‘irligini aniqlashda qo‘llaniladi.

Biologiyada oziq moddalarning so‘rilishi va yutilishi hamda moddalar almashinuv mahsulotlarining chiqib ketishida diffuziyaning ahamiyati bor.

Geologiyada diffuziya moddalarning quyudandan suyuqqa, issiqdan sovuqqa, namdan quruqqa tarqalishiga aytiladi. Foydali qazilma konlarini izlashda diffuziyaning roli juda muhim.

Tilshunosda esa diffuziya hodisasi bir- biriga singishib, qorishib ketgan tovushlarni ifodalaydi. Diffuz tovushlar haqida H.Jamolxonov, A.Hojiyev, Sh.Rahmatullayev singari tilshunos olimlar o‘z tadqiqotlarida so‘z yuritganlar.

Жамолхонов Ҳ.А. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. Ўқув қўлланмаси. 1-қисм. –Т.: Низомий номли ТДПУ босмаҳонаси, 2004. Жамолхонов Ҳ.А. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. Ўқув қўлланмаси. 2-қисм. –Т.:, 2004. Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг янги алифбоси ва имлоси. – Т.: Университет, 1999 (қайта нашри – 2002). Турсунов У.М., Мухторов Ж., Раҳматуллаев С. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. Қайта ишланган, тўлдирилган 3-нашри. –Т.: Ўзбекистон, 1992. Еникеев Р. Тил ҳақидаги қонунлар тарихига оид // Тил ва адабиёт таълими, 1997, № 2. Жамолхонов Ҳ.А. Алифбони ислоҳ қилиш керакми? // Туркий тиллар таракқиёти муаммолари, ТошДПИ илмий асарлари. – Т., 1993. Назаров К. Энг катта муаммо ечилади // Маърифат, 1992, 22-сон. Нурматов А. Илмий-техникавий тушунчаларни ифодалаш масаласи // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 2000, 2-сон. Раҳматуллаев Ш, Ҳожиёв А. Ўзбек тилининг имло луғати. –Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1995. www.ziyonet.com

Bog‘lanuvchi so‘zlar: diffuziya, leksik diffuziya

Xulosa sifatida aytish mumkinki, ensiklopedik lug‘atlar uchun lingvistik terminlarni boshqa lug‘atlardan so‘zlik mazmuni, lug‘at maqolasi sifati, hajmi bilan farqlanadi.

Bobning 4.3-paragrafida *umumiy lingvistik atamalarni lingvistik atamalar ensiklopedik lug‘atida ifodalash* masalasi tahlil qilinadi.

⁷⁰ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 1-жилд. Т., 2006. – 608 б. – Б. 345.

⁷¹ Ҳожиёв А. Тилшунослик терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: «Ўзбекистон Миллий Энциклопедияси» давлат илмий нашриёти, 1997. – 164 б.– 37-б.

“Alohida til oilasi va tillar tadqiqiga oid terminlar” mavzuiy guruhiga oid soʻzlik va unga oid lugʻat maqolasini shakllantirish uchun oʻzbek tilida A. Hojiyev, N. Mahkamov lugʻatlari soʻzligini tahlil qildik. Bu lugʻatlarda ham mazkur mavzuiy guruhga oid terminlar koʻp emas. Ularning ayrimlarini tahlil qilamiz.

A. Hojiyev *flektiv tillar, fleksiya* hodisasini quyidagicha izohlaydi:

FLEKTIV TIL. Grammatik maʼnolar fleksiya yoʻli bilan ifodalanadigan til. Flektiv tillarga Hind-Evrova va som tillari oilalari kiradi. Qiyos. Agglyutinativ tillar⁷².

Shuningdek, *fleksiya* termini ham qisqa izohlangan.

FLEKSIYA (lot. Flexio – egish, burish; oʻzgarish). Bir necha grammatik maʼnoni bir yoʻla ifodalaydigan shakl yasovchi morfema (Rus tilshunosligida «окончание» deb yuritiladi). Oʻzakning morfonologik oʻzgarishi. *Ichki fleksiya* deb ham ataluvchi bu hodisada soʻz oʻzagidagi fonemalarning almashinishi grammatik shakllarning hosil boʻlishiga, hatto soʻz yasalishiga xizmat qiladi. Mas., arab tilidagi *maktab, maktub, kitob, kotib* soʻzlarni qiyoslang⁷³.

N. Mahkamov, I. Ermatovning “Tilshunoslik terminlari lugʻati”da mazkur terminlar ayni shakl va mazmunda berilgan⁷⁴.

V. Jerebilo esa mazkur terminlarni quyidagicha tavsiflaydi:

ФЛЕКСИЯ [< лат. flexio сгибание]. 1. То же, что словоизменение. 2) Аффикс, используемый для образования грамматических форм слова: дом, дом-а, дом-у и т.п. Флексия не входит в основу слова. Важнейшее свойство флексии – ее комплексный характер. Если в морфемной структуре слова существует позиция для флексии, то эта позиция будет замещаться поочередно различными флективными аффиксами: любил [-Ø. -а, -о, -и и т. п.]. Противопоставлены три вида флективных аффиксов: 1) окончания, т.е. флексии в узком смысле; 2) формообразующие суффиксы; 3) формообразующие постфиксы⁷⁵.

ФЛЕКТИВНЫЕ ЯЗЫКИ. Языки номинативного строя, для которых является существенным деление на языки аналитического и синтетического строя.

Mazkur terminning ensiklopedik tavsifi ingliz tilida quyidagicha keltiriladi:

inflection, formerly **flection** or **accidence**, in **linguistics**, the change in the form of a word (in English, usually the addition of endings) to mark such distinctions as **tense**, person, number, **gender**, **mood**, **voice**, and case. English inflection indicates noun plural (*cat, cats*), noun case (*girl, girl's, girls*), third person singular present tense (*I, you, we, they buy; he buys*), past tense (*we walk, we walked*), aspect (*I have called, I am calling*), and comparatives (*big, bigger, biggest*). Remnants of the earlier inflectional system of Old English may also be found (e.g., *he, him, his*). Changes within the stem, or main word part, are another type of inflection, as in *sing, sang, sung* and *goose, geese*. The **paradigm** of the Old Icelandic *u*-stem noun *skjǫldr* (“shield”), for example, includes forms with both internal change and suffixation; the nominative singular form is *skjǫldr*, the genitive singular is *skjaldar*, and the nominative plural is *skildir*. Many languages, such as Latin, Spanish, French, and German, have a much

⁷² Хожиев А. Тилшунослик терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: “Ўзбекистон Миллий Энциклопедияси” давлат илмий нашриёти, 1997. – 164 б. – Б.121.

⁷³ Хожиев А. Тилшунослик терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: “Ўзбекистон Миллий Энциклопедияси” давлат илмий нашриёти, 1997. – 164 б. – Б. 121.

⁷⁴ Mahkamov N., Ermatov I. Tilshunoslik terminlari izohli lugʻati. – Toshkent: Fan, 2013. – 144 b. – Б. 36.

⁷⁵ Жеребило Т.В. Словарь лингвистических терминов. Изд. 5-е, испр. и доп. – Назрань: ООО “Пилигрим”, 2010. – 486 с. – С. 431.

more extensive system of inflection. For example, Spanish shows verb distinction for person and number, “I, you, he, they live,” *vivo, vives, vive, viven* (“I live,” “you live,” “he lives,” “they live”). A number of languages, especially non-Indo-European ones, inflect with prefixes and infixes, word parts added before a main part or within the main part. Inflection differs from derivation in that it does not change the part of speech. Derivation uses prefixes and suffixes (e.g., *in-*, *-tion*) to form new words (e.g., *inform, deletion*), which can then take inflections.

The terms inflecting and inflectional are sometimes used more narrowly in the typological classification of languages to refer to a subtype of synthetic language, such as Latin. All synthetic languages have inflection in the broader and more widespread sense of the term⁷⁶.

Kembrij lug‘atida qisqa tavsiflanadi:

fait pour un mot de changer de forme inflection

inflection [noun] (linguistics) the way in which the basic form of a word, especially its ending, changes to show a difference in its grammatical function⁷⁷.

Yuqorida keltirilgan ma‘lumotlar asosida mazkur lug‘at maqolasini quyidagicha kengaytirish mumkin:

FLEKSIYA (lot. Flexio – egish, burish; o‘zgarish). Bir necha grammatik ma‘noni bir yo‘la ifodalaydigan shakl yasovchi morfema. O‘zakning morfonologik o‘zgarishi. *Ichki fleksiya* deb ham ataluvchi bu hodisada so‘z o‘zagidagi fonemalarning almashinishi grammatik shakllarning hosil bo‘lishiga, hatto so‘z yasashiga xizmat qiladi. Mas., arab tilidagi *maktab, maktub, kitob, kotib* so‘zlarni qiyoslang. Fleksiyaning asosiy xususiyati uning kompleks xarakterga egaligidir. So‘zning morfem strukturasida fleksiya uchun pozitsiya mavjud bo‘ladi va shu pozitsiya asosida fleksiya hodisasi sodir bo‘ladi. Fleksiyaning hosil qiluvchi qo‘shimchalar uch turga bo‘linadi: 1) so‘z yasovchilar; 2) lug‘aviy shakl yasovchilar; 3) sintaktik shakl yasovchilar.

Oldingi bo‘limda ensiklopedik lug‘at so‘zligini shakllantirishda ko‘p qo‘llaniluvchi ilmiy asarlar va OAVda quloqqa chalinadigan tillarni kiritish xususida fikr yuritgandik. Tadqiq uchun tanlab olingan materiallardan “Jahon tillari” mavzuiy to‘dasi terminlari va ularga berilgan tavsiflarni tahlil qildik. Tahlillardan ma‘lum bo‘ldiki, A.Hojiyevning lug‘atida jahon tillari haqida ma‘lumot berilmagan, tillar nomi so‘zlik sirasiga kiritilmagan. Shu sababli bu tillar haqidagi ensiklopedik tavsiflarni turli manbalardan to‘playmiz hamda ushbu ma‘lumotlarni lug‘at maqolasiga tuzilishi tamoyillariga mos ravishda tizimlashtiramiz.

XULOSA

1. Ensiklopediya – predmet, shaxs, hodisa, tushuncha izohlanadigan lug‘at, lingvistik lug‘at so‘z ma‘nosi, qo‘llanishi haqida ma‘lumot beradi. Ensiklopedik lug‘atda tushuncha, lingvistik lug‘atda so‘z izohlanadi. Filologik va ensiklopedik lug‘atlarda terminlarni izohlash tamoyillari farq qiladi, ayni bir birlik turli tipdagi lug‘atda turlicha aks ettiriladi. Terminologik lug‘at bir yoki bir necha fan / soha terminologiyasini qamrab oladi.

⁷⁶ <https://www.britannica.com/topic/inflection> (murojaat sanasi 04.03.2025)

⁷⁷ <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/french-english/flexion> (murojaat sanasi 04.03.2025)

2. Mavzusiga ko'ra: ko'p, bir tarmoqli, tor ixtisoslikka oid; tavsiflanayotgan tillar soniga ko'ra: bir, ikki, ko'p tilli; davrga nisbatiga ko'ra yangi terminlar, zamonaviy va tarixiy; so'zlikning hajmiga ko'ra katta / to'liq, o'rta, qisqa va terminologik minimumlar lug'atiga bo'linadi. Maqsadiga ko'ra terminologik lug'atning izohli, tarjima, izohli-tarjimali, axborot tezaurusi, klassifikator, rubrikator, tizimlashtiruvchi, ilmiy-ommabop turlari mavjud. So'zlik tartiblanishiga ko'ra alifboli, alifbo-uyali, ideografik, alifbo-relyatsion tezauruslar, gipertekstli lug'atlarga ajratiladi.

3. Terminologik lug'at boshqa lug'atdan kompozitsion qurilishi bilan farqlanadi: asosiy, yordamchi qismlar, lug'at maqolasini tartiblashtirish qoidalari, maxsus leksikaga oid turli axborotlarni tizimli taqdim etish kabi jarayonlar muhim. Ensiklopedik lug'at kompozitsiyasi mega-, makro-, media- va mikro strukturalarda namoyon bo'ladi.

4. Ensiklopedik lug'at maqolalarining umumiy tavsifiy maqola; ma'lumotnoma-maqola; izoh-maqola; havola-maqola kabi ko'rinishlari farqlanadi. Umumiy tavsifiy va ma'lumotnoma maqola tavsifi bir-biridan hajmi bilan farqlanadi; bu xususiyat ensiklopedik lug'atning asosiy belgisi bo'lib, ilmiy nazariy tavsif, tarixiy voqea, geografik, biografik, statistik ma'lumotlar kabi muammolarni yoritadi.

5. Terminologik lug'atda umumiy ilmiy, umumiy texnik leksika; tarmoq terminologik leksikasi, yuqori darajada ixtisoslashgan leksika qamrab olinadi. Terminologik lug'atlar tuzilishigi ko'ra sodda termin; terminologik birikma: lisoniy birikma; nutqiy birikma termin; abbreviatura terminlarga bo'linadi. Termin polisemiya ular mansub bo'lgan sohalarga qarab sohadagi; sohalararo; maxsus sohadan tashqari polisemiya farqlanadi.

6. Terminologik lug'at so'zligini saralashda terminlarga qo'yilgan tizimlilik, qisqalik, aniqlik, oddiqlik, so'z yasash imkoniga egalik, evfoniya (eshitilishi yoqimli bo'lish), adabiy til va lisoniy me'yorlarga moslik kabi minimal talabalarga amal qilish tavsiya etiladi. Lingvistik terminologik lug'at so'zligini shakllantirishda lug'atning maqsadi va tilshunoslikning qaysi sohasini / biror sohasini yoki umumiy lug'at bo'lishini aniqlash; lug'atning auditoriyasini belgilash; lug'atning hajmini belgilash; terminlar tuzilishini aniqlash; terminlar tanlash manbalarini yig'ishga e'tibor qaratish maqsadga muvofiq.

7. Tilshunoslik yo'nalish va maktablarining turli yondashuvlari terminologik lug'at izohida aks etadi. Bir atamaga turli yondashuv mavjud bo'lgan hollarda, ularning faqat bittasini ko'rsatish fanda bir yoqlamalilikka olib keladi, terminologik lug'atlar umumiy bo'lgani sababli, har bir termino'zining aniq ta'rifi va izohiga ega bo'lishi talab etiladi.

8. Ensiklopedik lug'at so'zligi "umumiy tilshunoslik" va "hozirgi o'zbek tili" mavzuiy guruhlariga bo'linib, maktablar, yo'nalish va an'ana, tashkilotlar; alohida til oilasi va tillar tadqiqiga oid terminlar; tilshunoslik bilan bog'liq jarayonlar yoki tilshunoslik leksikografiyasi; jahon tillari; til siyosati va menejmenti; tilshunoslik sohalari mavzuiy to'dalar terminlaridan tashkil topadi. "Hozirgi o'zbek tili" mavzuiy guruhiga fonetika, leksika, yozuv, grammatikaga oid terminlarni qamrab oladi.

9. Lugʻat maqolasining hajmi termin mazmunidan kelib chiqadi. Ayrim terminlar tildagi qator hodisalarni qamrab oladi. oʻzlashma termin kodirovkasida etimologik axborot keltirish maqsadga muvofiq. Koʻp maʼnoli terminlarni kodirovka qilishda uning turli maʼnolari qaysi fanga tegishli ekanligi haqida leksikografik pometa qoʻyiladi.

10. Tildagi dublet terminlardan birioʻzlashma boʻladi. Bunday terminlar kodirovkasida lugʻat maqolasida “aynan” degan pometa boʻlishi lozim. Zid maʼnoli terminlar alohida lugʻat maqolasi sifatida berilib, oʻzaro havola berilishi mumkin. Ayrim terminlar haqida lugʻat va ensiklopediyalarda maʼlumot berilmagan holatlarda, lugʻat maqolasini shakllantirishda darslik va oʻquv qoʻllanmalariga tayanish mumkin. Baʼzi atamalar alohida lugʻat maqolasi sifatida keltirilmasa-da, biror bir lugʻat maqolasi tarkibida maʼlum bir terminning dubleti sifatida beriladi. Bunday terminlarni ajratib olish, lingvistik ensiklopediyada alohida lugʻat maqolasi shakllantirish lozim.

11. Termin tavsifining umumiy (definitsiya) va qismli, operatsion va kombinatsiya qilingan taʼrif, havola beruvchi izoh; ensiklopedik taʼrif kabi koʻrinishlarini farqlash lozim.

12. Ensiklopedik lugʻat maqolalarining umumiy tavsifiy maqola; maʼlumotnoma-maqola; izoh-maqola (faqat izoh, agar boshqa tildanoʻzlashgan boʻlsa, etimologiyasi beriladi); havola-maqola (boshqa terminga havola beruvchi maqola) kabi *koʻrinishlari* mavjud.

13. Ideografik lugʻat maqolasi yadro (asosiy termin), terminologik yadro periferiyasini shakllantiruvchi soʻz birikma termindan tashkil topadi, terminning aksentologik va qisqacha grammatik tavsifi. xorijiy til(lar)dagi ekvivalenti, asosiy (yadro) termin tavsifi, atamaning tarjima ekvivalentlari, atama sifatida va umumisteʼmol leksikadagi valentligini koʻrsatuvchi taʼrif, illyustrativ misollardan tuziladi.

14. Terminlar birikmasi ot turkumiga mansub terminning xususiyatlarini ifodalovchi sifat yoki ravishlar bilan aniqlovchi – aniqlanmish koʻrinishida, ot turkumiga mansub terminning turlovchi shakllar bilan kelishi koʻrinishida, bosh soʻz boshqa birikmali termin tarkibida tobe soʻz boʻlgan koʻrinishida, bosh soʻz bilan birikishi mumkin boʻlgan feʼllar bilan hosil boʻladigan koʻrinishidagi turlari mavjud.

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ANDIJAN STATE INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

RUSTAMOVA DILRABOKHON ABDURAHIMOVNA

**CODING OF LINGUISTIC TERMS IN ENCYCLOPEDIA
DICTIONARIES**

10.00.11 – Theory of language. Applied and computational linguistics

**ABSTRACT
of dissertation of the doctor of (DSc) PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES**

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INTRODUCTION (Annotation of Doctor of Science (DSc) Dissertation)

Relevance and Necessity of the Dissertation Topic. In global linguistics, the emergence, formation, and stages of development of national languages have been studied from various aspects. Terms, which are the main tools of any scientific research, along with their linguistic nature, sources of origin, methods of formation, types based on their structure, ways to eliminate synonymy and doublets among them, and the relationship between terms and concepts, have become one of the key issues in linguistics. In world linguistics, research is being conducted on the emergence of linguistic terminology and its formation as a distinct terminological layer from an anthropocentric perspective, as well as on the regulation of terms based on how well they reflect linguistic concepts. In this regard, it is one of the important tasks of linguistics to analyze the emergence of new terms in parallel with the development of the field, to identify the causes of synonymy, polysemy, and variation in terms, to reveal the influence of borrowed terms on the national terminological system, and to draw concrete conclusions regarding the formation of complex terms.

Uzbekistan's attainment of independent national development has had a positive impact on all spheres of society, particularly on the restoration of national and cultural values. The enrichment and development of the Uzbek language's vocabulary are also closely tied to the opportunities created by independence. Alongside this, a number of studies aimed at identifying the unique nature of the Uzbek language have been carried out in Uzbek linguistics. Uzbek linguists have undertaken significant work in systematizing terminology, explaining terms from various fields in the Uzbek language, and developing methods for coining Uzbek terms. At the same time, as linguistics continues to evolve, new problems arise within its terminology that require further study. One such issue is the encoding of linguistic terms in encyclopedic dictionaries. Indeed, "...we must never slow down our efforts in the education of our children and in the spiritual and educational spheres, but rather elevate them to a new level"¹. In this sense, studying the formation and development of Uzbek linguistic terms becomes a priority.

This scientific research contributes, to a certain extent, to the implementation of the tasks outlined in the following Presidential Decrees of the Republic of Uzbekistan: Decree No. PF-4794 dated May 13, 2016, "On the Establishment of Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoiy"; Decree No. PF-4947 dated February 7, 2017, "On the Action Strategy for Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan"; Decree No. PF-5847 dated October 8, 2019, "On the Approval of the Concept for the Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030"; Decree No. PF-60 dated January 28, 2022, "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022–2026"; as well as other normative and legal documents relevant to this area of activity.

Compliance of the Dissertation with the Priority Areas of Scientific and Technological Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan. This research has

¹ Мирзиёев Ш.М. Буюк келажагимизни мард ва олижаноб халқимиз билан бирга қураимиз. – Т., Ўзбекистон, 2017. – Б. 17.

been carried out in accordance with Priority Area I of the development of science and technologies in the Republic: “Development of an information-based society and a democratic state in social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational spheres, and advancement of an innovative economy.”

Review of Foreign Scientific Research on the Topic of the Study². In global linguistics, scientific research aimed at studying terminography, terminology, lexicography, and their specific issues is being conducted at leading scientific centers and higher education institutions, including Oxford University (United Kingdom), Cambridge University (United Kingdom), Humboldt University (Germany), Boston University, University of New York (USA), University of Zurich (Switzerland), Uppsala University (Sweden), Kyoto University (Japan), Istanbul University (Turkey), Saint Petersburg State University (Russia), Chuvash State University (Russian Federation), Omsk State University (Russian Federation), Tyumen State University (Russian Federation), Baku State University (Azerbaijan), the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek, Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoiy, Tashkent University of Information Technologies named after Al-Khwarizmi and its branches, Andijan State University, Bukhara State University, and Termez State University (Uzbekistan).

In global linguistics, research focused on the semantic and lexicographic features of terms, the principles and methodology for developing terminological and encyclopedic dictionaries, the creation of semantic definitions for terms in various fields, and the encoding of linguistic terms has yielded the following scientific results: The role of national and international terms within the linguistic terminological system of the Chuvash language has been identified (Chuvash State University, Russian Federation); Issues related to defining terms in philological and encyclopedic dictionaries have been studied (Saint Petersburg State University, Russian Federation); A semantic classification of dictionaries has been developed (Omsk State University, Russian Federation); Principles for the ideographic description of scientific terminology have been elaborated (Tyumen State University, Russian Federation); Principles for developing field-specific terminologies have been formulated (Baku State University, Azerbaijan); Guidelines for compiling bilingual dictionaries of linguistic terms and stages of development of linguistic terminology have been established (Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan); The system of grammatical terms in the Kyrgyz language has been identified (Bishkek State University, Kyrgyzstan); Principles for developing linguistic terminology in the Turkmen language have been clarified (Ashgabat State University, Turkmenistan); The formation and development of linguistic terminology in the Karakalpak language have been studied (Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan); The historical development of grammatical structures in the Uzbek language has been investigated (Tashkent

² Диссертация мавзуси бўйича хорижий илмий тадқиқотлар шарҳи google.scholar.com.; www.bu.edu; americanenglish.state.gov; micros.uz; www.uv.es; www.zora.uzh.ch; cleee@snu.ac.kr; www.u-tokyo.ac.jp/en; www.ras.ru; adwww.ecu.edu.au; unice.fr/en; www.sophia.ac.jp/eng; www.msu.ru; www.vsu.bu; www.education.ua/universities; www.kaznu.kz; www.navoiy-uni.uz ва бошқа манбалар асосида амалга оширилди.

State Pedagogical University, Uzbekistan); Morphological and syntactic terminology of the Uzbek language has been analyzed (Samarkand State University and Andijan State University).

Furthermore, in global terminography and lexicography, scientific research is being conducted in several priority areas, including: identifying the role of national and international terms within linguistic terminological systems; developing principles for defining terms in philological and encyclopedic dictionaries; creating semantic classifications of dictionary entries; formulating principles for the ideographic description of terminology; establishing guidelines for compiling bilingual dictionaries of linguistic terms; identifying the stages of development of linguistic terminology in various typological languages; and systematizing the terminological systems of different languages.

Degree of Problem Study. In global linguistics, issues related to terminology and its theoretical foundations, linguistic terms and their formation and standardization have been specifically addressed in the works of scholars such as G.O.Vinokur, V.V.Vinogradov, A.A.Reformatsky, O.S.Akhmanova, A.M.Shcherbak, V.P.Danilenko, A.N.Kononov, Ye.A.Kolesnikova, and V.M.Boguslavsky³. Similar topics—including the formation and development of linguistic terminological systems, shortcomings and deficiencies in linguistic terminologies, problems of synonymy and ways to eliminate them—have also been studied within the terminological systems of major Turkic languages such as Azerbaijani, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Turkmen, and Karakalpak, as well as in the Tajik language⁴. In Uzbek linguistics, these issues have been addressed in the

³ Винокур Г.О. О некоторых явлениях словообразования и русской технической терминологии // Труды МИФЛИ. Т.5. Сборник статей по языковедению. – М.: 1939. – С.3-54; Виноградов В.В. Русский язык. Грамматическое учение о слове. Изд. 2. – М.: Высшая школа, 1972; Виноградов В.В. Избранные труды: Лексикология и лексикография. – М.: Наука, 1977; Виноградов В.В. Избранные труды: Исследования по русской грамматике. – М.: Наука, 1975; Реформатский А.А. Что такое термин и терминология // Вопросы терминологии. – М.: Изд. АН СССР, 1961. – С. 46-54; Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. Изд. 2. – М.: Советская энциклопедия, 1969; Щербак А.М. Очерки по сравнительной морфологии тюркских языков (Имя). – М.: Наука, 1977.; Даниленко В.П. Русская терминология. Опыт лингвистического описания. – М.: 1977; Кононов А.Н. В.В.Радлов и отечественная тюркология // Тюркологический сборник. 1971. – М.: Наука, 1972. – С. 7-15; Богуславский В.М. Слово и понятие / Мышление и язык. – М., 1957; Колесникова Е.А. Русская лингвистическая терминология второй половины XVIII.-первой трети XX вв.. – Красноярск, 2005.

⁴ Баскаков Н. А. К вопросу о грамматических терминах в среднеазиатских языках // Просвещение национальностей, М., 1961. – №2. – С. 28-39.; Дмитриев Н.К. Грамматическая терминология в учебниках родного языка. – М., 1965; Оруджев А.А. Основные принципы составления терминологии // Труды Института языка АН Азербайджана, т. I. – Баку, 1967; Дилчилик терминлари луғати / редакторлары: Р.Рустамов, М.Ширэлиев, Ж. Эфандиев. – Баку, 1957; Кенесбаев С., Жанузаков Т. Лингвистикалык терминдердин кыскаша орысша-казакша создиги. – Алматы, 1956; Кенесбаев С., Жанузаков Т. Русско-казахский словарь лингвистических терминов. – Алма-ата, 1966; Молдажаров Ж.М. Становление и развитие казахской лингвистической терминологии: Автореф. дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Алма-ата, 1971; Орузбаева Б.О. Русско-киргизский словарь лингвистических терминов. – Фрунзе, 1972; Закирова В. Грамматические термины в киргизском языке: Автореф. дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Фрунзе, 1973; Амансарыев Ж. Туркмен дилининг лингвистик терминлерини дузгуне салмак хакында. – Ашгабад, 1951; Филющина В.Н. К истории формирования туркменской лингвистической терминологии: Автореф. дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Ашхабад, 1973; Насыров Д.С., Бекбергенов А., Жарымбетов А. Русша-каракалпакша лингвистикалыктерминлар созлиги. – Нокис, 1979; Пирниязов К. Формирование и развитие каракалпакской лингвистической терминологии. Автореф. дисс.канд. филол. нук. – Алма-ата: 1981; Данилова М.Г. Чувашская лингвистическая терминология. Опыт изучения национального и интернационального компонентов в терминологической системе: Автореф. дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Чебоксари, 2004; Рустамов М. Таджикская грамматическая терминология. – Душанбе: Дониш, 1972.

monographs, dissertations, and dictionaries of scholars such as Kh. Komilova, S. Fuzailov, A. G'ulomov, V.V.Reshetov, S. Nizomiddinova, A. Hojiyev, L.V.Reshetova, D. Khudoyberganova, and others⁵.

The research of E. Umarxodjayev⁶, who worked in the field of lexicography—particularly in the compilation of multilingual dictionaries—is also noteworthy. In Uzbek linguistics, the issues of the formation and development of linguistic terms have been explored in the works of A. Nurmonov, S. Ashirboyev, E.Fozilov, A.R.Chichulina, L. Reshetova, M. Qurbanova, B. To'yuchiyev, Sh. Bobomurodova, T. Tog'ayev, K. Kadirov, and J. Eltazarov⁷. Nevertheless, no specific research has yet been conducted on the encoding of terms in a linguistic encyclopedic dictionary of Uzbek linguistic terminology. Encoding Uzbek linguistic terms in such a dictionary would provide a more complete and detailed understanding of the terminological system.

Relevance of the Research to the Scientific-Research Activities of the Higher Education and Research Institution Where the Dissertation Was Carried Out. This research has been carried out in accordance with the research plan of Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages within the framework of the project titled “*Theoretical and Practical Issues and Solutions in Modern Linguistics*”.

The aim of the study is to develop the theoretical foundations for encoding linguistic terms in encyclopedic dictionaries.

The objectives of the research are as follows:

to study the general and distinctive features of encyclopedic and terminological dictionaries;

to examine the experience of linguistic encyclopedic dictionaries in global lexicography;

⁵ Комилова Х. Ўзбек тилида сон ва олмош. Ҳозирги замон ўзбек тили курсидан материаллар. – Т., ЎзФА нашр., 1953; Фузаилов С. Ўзбек тилида равиш. Ҳозирги замон ўзбек тили курсидан материаллар. – Т., ЎзФА нашр., 1953; Гуломов А. Фейл. Ҳозирги замон ўзбек тили курсидан материаллар. – Т., ЎзФА нашр., 1954; Решетов В.В. Краткий справочник по лингвистической терминологии. – Т., 1950; Низомиддинова С. Ҳозирги замон ўзбек тилида сон. – Т., ЎзФА нашр., 1963; Ҳожиёв А. Фейл. – Т., Фан, 1973; Ҳожиёв А. Ўзбек тили сўз ясашиши. – Т., Ўқитувчи, 1989; Ҳожиёв А. Термин танлаш мезонлари. – Т., Фан, 1996; Ҳожиёв А. Ўзбек тили морфологияси, морфемикаси ва сўз ясашишининг назарий масалалари. – Т., Фан, 2010; Ҳожиёв А. Ўзбек тилшунослик терминологиясининг ҳозирги аҳволи ҳақида / Ўзбек тили терминологияси ва унинг таракқиёт перспективалари. I Республика терминология конференцияси материаллари. – Т., Фан, 1986. – Б. 7; Ҳожиёв А. Лингвистик терминларнинг изоҳли луғати. – Т., Ўқитувчи, 1985.; Ҳожиёв А. Тилшунослик терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Т., Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2002.; Ҳожиёв А., Решетова Л. Ўзбек тили грамматик терминларининг қисқача изоҳли луғати. – Т., Ўқитувчи, 1980; Худойберганова Д. Лингвокультурология терминларининг қисқача изоҳли луғати. – Т., Turon zamin ziyo, 2015.

⁶ Umarxodjayev M.I. Принципы составления многоязычного фразеологического словаря: автореф. дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 1972. – 27 с; Umarxodjayev M.I. Основы фразеологии. – Ташкент: Фан., 1983. – 136 с.

⁷ Nurmonov A. Ўзбек тилшунослиги тарихи. – Т., 2002; Ashirboev S. Ўзбек тили грамматик қурилишининг ўрганилиш тарихидан (1875–1917 йиллардаги рус туркологларининг асарлари асосида): Филол. фан. номз.дисс. автореф. – Т., 1972; Чичулина Л.Л. Из история узбекского языкознания: Автореф. дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Т., 1975; Фозилов Э.И., Чичулина Л.Р. Русские тюркологи и узбекское языкознание. – Т., Фан, 1979.; Решетова Л.В. Грамматическая терминология узбекского языка: Автореф. дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Т., 1964; Курбонова М.М. Фитратнинг тилшунослик мероси: Филол. фан. номз. дисс. автореф. – Т., 1993.; Тўйчибоев Б. Фитрат – тилшунос. – Т., 1995; Бобомуродова Ш.Э. Ўзбек тилшунослиги ривожиди Элбекнинг роли: Филол. фан. номз. дисс. автореф. – Т., 2002; Тоғасев Т.М. Ашуралӣ Зоҳирӣ ва унинг тилшунослик мероси. Филол. фан. номз. дисс. автореф. – Т., 2005.; Кадиров К.А. Ўзбек тили морфологик тизимининг ўрганилиш тарихидан: Филол. фан. номз.дисс. автореф. – Т., 2007; Элтазаров Ж.Д. Ўзбек тилида сўз туркумлари парадигмасидаги ўзаро алоқа ва кўчиш ҳоллари. – Т., 2006.

to identify the structure of dictionary entries in terminological dictionaries;
to determine the specific characteristics of entries in encyclopedic dictionaries;
to develop a methodology for the description of linguistic terms;
to substantiate the foundations for forming a glossary of linguistic terms;
to identify issues related to representing different linguistic school perspectives in encyclopedic dictionaries;
to address the challenges of describing polysemous and homonymous linguistic terms;
to determine the methodological foundations for compiling a glossary of uzbek linguistic terms;
to develop proposals and recommendations for the description of uzbek linguistic terms;
to propose principles for reflecting general linguistic terms in the dictionary of uzbek linguistic terminology.

The object of the research is linguistic terms.

The subject of the research consists of the theoretical foundations for encoding linguistic terms in encyclopedic dictionaries.

Research methods: The study employs descriptive, comparative, contextual, linguo-statistical, component, and pragmatic analysis methods.

The Scientific Novelty of the Research. The scientific novelty of this research is manifested in the following:

a distinction has been made between such manifestations of the description of a term in terminology as (1) a general definition; (2) a partial definition; (3) an operational definition; (4) a combined definition; (5) a reference footnote; (6) an encyclopedic definition; a distinction is made between such varieties as a general descriptive article of an encyclopedic dictionary article; a reference article; a footnote-article (only a note and etymology are given if they are borrowed from another language); a reference-article (an article referring to another term);

the following features have been highlighted: description of the scientific theory that distinguishes the encyclopedic dictionary, the presence of a historical event, geographical, biographical, statistical information; distinction is made between graphic, phonetic, grammatical, semantic, structural and other criteria for interpreting a word; polysemy of three types of terms within the industry (depending on the industries to which they belong) of the polysemy of terms is defined; inter-industry polysemy; polysemy outside special industries is defined; the meaning of the term is revealed on the basis of two factors: the desire for a clear and correct understanding of the concept (1) and the achievement of sufficient flexibility of communication (speech) (2);

the organization of an ideographic dictionary entry is disclosed, consisting of a core (main term), a term-phrase forming the terminological periphery of the core, an accentological and brief grammatical description of the title term; equivalent terms in a foreign language (languages); description of the main (core) term; definition of the valency of a term as a term with translation equivalents and commonly used in vocabulary (or examples indicating valency); characteristics of

the derivational possibility of a terminological unit with its equivalent in a foreign language; illustrative examples have been identified;

the formation of a combination of terms is defined; definition is defined with adjectives or adverbs that express the properties of a term belonging to the gender of nouns; the appearance of a term belonging to the part of speech of a noun with changing forms; the headword becomes a subordinate word in the composition of another compound term; the types formed by verbs that can be conjugated with the headword have been defined;

general definitions of notes (definition), partial definitions (used only for terms that are part or a set of parts of a whole), operational definitions (terms from the category of quantities, lengths; they indicate the method of determining or finding the quantity being determined), combined (different symbols are combined) definitions (consist of several individual types, such as those typical of old terms that are borrowed in origin) have been described.

The practical results of the research are as follows:

The general and distinctive features of encyclopedic and terminological dictionaries have been identified. In selecting entries for the dictionary, a set of minimal requirements for terms has been developed, including systematicity, conciseness, clarity, simplicity, word-formation potential, euphony (pleasant sound), and compliance with literary language and linguistic norms. In the thematic index of dictionary terms under the group "Linguistics," a lexical minimum has been developed for the following subcategories: schools and traditions, organizations; terms related to the study of specific language families and languages; processes associated with linguists or linguistic lexicography; world languages; language policy and management; and branches of linguistics. A description has been provided for the structure and content of dictionary entries for Uzbek linguistic terms.

The reliability of the research results is supported by presentations delivered at national and international scientific-methodological and scientific-practical conferences, articles published in academic journals, the practical implementation of conclusions, suggestions, and recommendations, and the validation of the results by authorized institutions.

Scientific and Practical Significance of the Research Results. The **scientific significance** of the research results lies in the possibility of using the theoretical conclusions related to the features of instructive discourse in both spoken and written forms, as well as its linguocultural, sociolinguistic, and communicative-pragmatic aspects, as a source in studies within the fields of sociolinguistics, pragmalinguistics, and linguoculturology.

The practical significance of the research is explained by the fact that the scientific conclusions and analyses presented in this work can serve as a methodological basis for the development of textbooks, teaching manuals, and linguistic encyclopedic dictionaries in subjects such as *Fundamentals of Lexicography*, *Theoretical and Practical Lexicography*, and *Lexicology*.

Implementation of Research Results. The scientific findings of this research have been implemented in the following projects:

The conclusions regarding the distinctive features of encyclopedic dictionaries—such as the inclusion of descriptions of scientific theories, historical events, geographical, biographical, and statistical information—as well as the differentiation of graphic, phonetic, grammatical, semantic, and structural criteria for word explanation; and the identification of three types of terminological polysemy (intra-field polysemy, inter-field polysemy, and polysemy outside specialized domains), and the formation of term meaning based on two main factors—(1) the desire to precisely and accurately understand a concept and (2) achieving sufficient communicative flexibility—were utilized within the framework of the international project “EMI (English as a Medium of Instruction)” at Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology from 2019 to 2021 (Reference No. 1376-024 of the Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology dated April 21, 2025). As a result, it was established that these findings could be applied in: describing the equivalents of terms in foreign languages, defining the core (nuclear) term, providing definitions that show the term’s valency in both specialized terminology and general vocabulary (including examples demonstrating valency), describing the derivational capacity of terminological units alongside their equivalents in other languages.

Additionally, the conclusions about the formation of terminological combinations—specifically, combinations involving nouns qualified by adjectives or adverbs, noun terms appearing in various inflectional forms, head terms functioning as dependent elements in compound terms, and formations created through verbs that can co-occur with the headword—were used in the State Scientific and Technical Program project AM-FZ-201908172: “Developing an Educational Corpus of the Uzbek Language” carried out in Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi between 2020 and 2023 (Reference No. 01/4-979 of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi dated March 17, 2025). As a result, the project benefited from new theoretical perspectives in identifying types of terminological combinations such as: combinations where a noun-based term is modified by an adjective or adverb, variants where noun-based terms appear in inflected forms, instances where the head term acts as a subordinate element within another compound term, types formed through verbs that can combine with the head noun.

The scientific findings on various types of definitions used in explanations—namely, general definitions (definitions), partial definitions (applied to terms that represent parts or sets of a whole), operational definitions (used for terms related to measurable categories such as size and length, indicating the method of measurement or calculation), and combined definitions (those that incorporate various features and are typical of older borrowed terms)—were utilized in the textbook *“Methodology of Scientific Research in Linguistics”* (published by “Hayot Nashri – 2020,” Andijan, 2025) written for master’s students of the 70230101 – Linguistics (Uzbek language) program in Andijan State University (reference number Andijan State University 04-2723 dated July 7, 2025). As a result, the term combination has served to enrich with new theoretical views on the existence of

such types as: a form in which a term belonging to the noun class is determined by adjectives or adverbs expressing the characteristics of the term belonging to the noun class, a form in which a term belonging to the noun class comes with differentiating forms, a form in which the head word is a subordinate word in another compound term, and a form formed with verbs that can be combined with the head word.

the description of the scientific theory that distinguishes the encyclopedic dictionary, the presence of historical events, geographical, biographical, statistical information, other graphic, phonetic, grammatical, semantic, structural criteria for interpreting words, and scientific conclusions about the polysemy of terms presented in the dissertation were used in the innovative project IL-402104209 - "Creation of an automatic processing tool for information search systems - a software tool for a morpholecon and morphological analyzer of the Uzbek language" implemented by the Alisher Navoi Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature in 2022-2024 (reference number 01/4-2931 of the Alisher Navoi Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature dated July 3, 2025). As a result, the term combination was used to enrich the new theoretical views on the existence of such types as: a form in which a term belonging to the noun group is determined by adjectives or adverbs expressing the characteristics of the term, a form in which a term belonging to the noun group comes with differentiating forms, a form in which the head word is a subordinate word in another compound term, and a form formed with verbs that can be combined with the head word;

Additionally, the research findings on the structure of entries in ideographic dictionaries—such as entries comprising a core (main term) and peripheral terms forming terminological word combinations, accentological and brief grammatical descriptions of the headword, foreign language equivalents of terms, core term descriptions, definitions showing the term's valency both as a term and in general usage (with examples demonstrating valency), and descriptions of the derivational potential of terminological units along with their equivalents in other languages—were used by the "*Uzbekistan-24*" creative division of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan in their broadcasts "Ta'lim va taraqqiyot" ("Education and Development"), "Millat va ma'naviyat" ("Nation and Spirituality"), "Adabiy jarayon" ("Literary Process"), and "Jahon adabiyoti" ("World Literature") during February and March 2025 (Reference No. 05-09-374 of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan dated March 26, 2025). As a result, the scientific level of these broadcasts was elevated, and during the process of analyzing the textual material, different types of definitions—general, partial, operational, and combined—were applied and substantiated, thereby ensuring in-depth comprehension and effective presentation of linguistic content.

Approval of Research Results. The results of the dissertation research were presented and validated in 4 scientific-practical conferences, including 2 international and 2 national conferences, in the form of conference presentations.

Publication of Research Results. A total of 18 scientific works have been published on the topic of the dissertation. Including 1 monograph, 10 scientific

articles in scientific publications recommended for publication of the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations by the Higher Attestation Commission under the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovations of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 1 of which was published in foreign journals.

Structure and Volume of the Dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, 4 chapters, a conclusion, a list of references, and appendices, comprising a total of 222 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The introduction of the dissertation substantiates the relevance and necessity of the research topic, outlines its aims and objectives, and describes the object and subject of the study. It also demonstrates the correspondence of the research to the priority directions of scientific and technological development in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Furthermore, the introduction presents the scientific novelty and practical results of the research, reveals the scientific and practical significance of the obtained findings, and provides information on the implementation of the results, published works, as well as the structure and volume of the dissertation. Chapter I of the research is titled **“On Linguistic Terms and the Encyclopedic Dictionary”**, which analyzes the general features of encyclopedic dictionaries, the similarities and differences between terminological and encyclopedic dictionaries, and provides a review of linguistic encyclopedic dictionaries in global lexicography.

Paragraph 1.1 of the chapter is devoted to describing the general characteristics of encyclopedic dictionaries. An encyclopedic dictionary is a type of dictionary that provides explanations of subjects, individuals, phenomena, or concepts in relation to specific terms. In contrast, a linguistic dictionary offers information about the meaning and usage of words. A linguistic dictionary also reflects a list of words based on the analysis and systematization of texts in natural language. While an encyclopedic dictionary explains concepts, a linguistic dictionary defines linguistic units. Typically, linguistic dictionaries are contrasted with encyclopedic dictionaries. However, this approach is not always accurate⁸. Unlike an encyclopedic dictionary, a terminological dictionary is a specialized glossary of terms related to a particular field or discipline. These terms are typically not presented merely as a list, but are usually accompanied by definitions or explanations. The classification of a dictionary as a distinct type depends on both the content and the format of the information it contains. Some definitions state: *“An encyclopedia is not a dictionary and has no relation to lexicography. The only reason it might be called a dictionary is that it presents concepts in an order similar to that of dictionaries”*⁹. However, contemporary lexicographers tend to support a different perspective: *“The central ‘character’ of a linguistic*

⁸https://stilistics.academic.ru/353/%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%BD%D0%B3%D0%B2%D0%B8%D1%81%D1%82%D0%B8%D1%87%D0%B5%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9_%D1%81%D0%BB%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%B0%D1%80%D1%8C(murojaat sanasi: 07.07.2023)

⁹https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%A2%D0%B8%D0%BF%D0%BE%D0%BB%D0%BE%D0%B3%D0%B8%D1%8F_%D1%81%D0%BB%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%B0%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%B9 (murojaat sanasi: 07.07.2023)

dictionary is the word; the 'main character' of an encyclopedic dictionary is the object, the real-world referent and its properties". Linguists describe the essence of words, explaining their forms and meanings, whereas encyclopedists systematize reality and its elements based on time, place, and other characteristics. Yet, it is not entirely accurate to draw a strict boundary between these two domains: just as linguists often refer to real-world objects, encyclopedists also rely on words in their work. "The boundary between 'object' and 'word' exists only in our consciousness; in reality, it is emotionally difficult to sense the difference between them". According to V.P.Petushkov and V.N.Sergeyev, in some cases, academic linguistic dictionaries include features typical of encyclopedic dictionaries when explaining certain words (especially specialized vocabulary). The researchers regard such an approach as unsuccessful. They argue that each type of dictionary should employ its own definition method based on its nature in order to achieve better results. In academic dictionaries, defining specialized terms using a "philological" method reveals shortcomings in conveying the precise meaning of the term¹⁰. Therefore, including definitions characteristic of encyclopedic dictionaries in explanatory dictionaries is considered an incorrect approach.

The presentation of the term in the encyclopedic dictionary. When addressing the issue of explaining terms in general dictionaries of literary language, linguists never fail to mention L.V.Sherba's study "Опыт общей теории лексикографии".¹² In distinguishing between encyclopedic and philological dictionaries, L.V.Sherba considers the object of description and the basis of definition as the key factors in this distinction. According to the scholar, the object of description in an encyclopedic dictionary is a scientific concept, while in a philological dictionary it is linguistic meaning. The meaning of a term is not identical in the popular and scientific styles of literary language. In scientific style, a term conveys a scientific meaning, while in popular style and in literary language, it reflects everyday perception¹³. For example, in geometry, a straight line is understood as "the shortest distance between two points." Naturally, in literary language, this concept takes on a different meaning. In literary language (within the Uzbek linguistic worldview), a "straight line" is "a line that does not curve to the right or left." Thus, the encyclopedic and philological definitions differ¹⁴.

The explanation of terms in philological and encyclopedic dictionaries differs, and this is not related to the nature of the object of definition. The representation of the same unit in different types of dictionaries depends on the level of knowledge being addressed. An encyclopedic dictionary aims to convey the modern status of a

¹⁰ Петушков В.П., Сергеев В.Н. О классификации словарей / Проблематика определений терминов в словарях разных типов. Под. ред. С.Бархударова, В.Петушкова, Ф.Сороколетова. – Ленинград: Наука, 1976. – 267 с. – С. 13-14.

¹² Щерба Л.В. Опыт общей теории лексикографии / Щерба Л.В. Избранные работы по языкознанию и фонетике. – т. 1. – Л., 1958.

¹³ https://www.ruthenia.ru/apr/textes/sherba/sherba_9.htm (murojaat sanasi: 08.07.2023)

¹⁴ Кутина Л.Л. Термин в филологических словарях (к антитезе: энциклопедическое – филологическое) / Проблематика определений терминов в словарях разных типов. Под. ред. С.Бархударова, В.Петушкова, Ф.Сороколетова. – Ленинград: Наука, 1976. – 267 с. – С. 19-20.

term (the current scientific perspective), whereas a philological dictionary does the opposite. This is because a philological (general) dictionary has two tasks: first, it must serve as a means of providing information; second, it reflects the “typical” knowledge of the language community during the time in which it exists. In some cases, there may be no difference between scientific definitions and the meanings (interpretations) used in everyday life. Such instances are often found among historical terms¹⁵. Thus, encyclopedic and philological dictionaries differ in the interpretation and quality of the material. In paragraph 1.2 of the chapter, the general and distinctive features of terminological dictionaries are analyzed. Terminological dictionaries are those that cover the terminological system of one or several academic disciplines or fields of activity. These dictionaries may exist in traditional/paper, electronic, or online formats and reflect the terminological descriptions of specialized vocabulary related to various sciences, industries, crafts, and everyday life. Terminological dictionaries are not created solely for specialists in the field; they may also be intended for a wider audience. For example, a dictionary of aviation terms¹⁶ may be designed not for aviation professionals, but for the general public. Thematic terminological dictionaries such as those on “Circus” or “Theatre” are also published not for employees in those sectors, but for culture enthusiasts and the general readership. Dictionaries intended for football fans can also be included in this category (such dictionaries related to various types of sports have been observed in practice), containing football¹⁷jargon such as “entering the top ten”¹⁸.

A terminological dictionary is not considered a widely known or popular type among linguistic dictionaries. They are relatively limited in number and variety. A terminological dictionary consists of terms and concepts used within a specific science, narrow field, or profession. The system and structure within a terminological dictionary make it easier to locate the required term. Among such dictionaries, the most well-known are those devoted to a single field, where only terms belonging to that specific domain are explained. Terms must be expressed clearly and concretely; ambiguity and vagueness are not characteristic of terminological entries. One of the distinctive features of terminological dictionaries is that dictionary entries are divided into two parts. On the left side is the term itself, and on the right side are the following features of the term: the name and characteristics of the field in which the term is used; possible derivatives; the direct meaning of the term; information about the category to which the term belongs; and examples of its use in word combinations¹⁹.

¹⁵ Берков В.П. Заметки об определениях терминов в филологических и энциклопедических словарях / Проблематика определений терминов в словарях разных типов. Под. ред. С.Бархударова, В.Петушкова, Ф.Сороколетова. – Ленинград: Наука, 1976. – 267 с. – С. 114.

¹⁶ Иллюстрированный авиационный словарь для молодежи. – М., 1964.

¹⁷ Словарь любителя футбола//https://www.club58.com.ua/bolelschiky_slovar.htm(murojaat sanasi: 24.08.2023)

¹⁸ Петушков В.П., Сергеев В.Н. О классификации словарей / Проблематика определений терминов в словарях разных типов. Под. ред. С.Бархударова, В.Петушкова, Ф.Сороколетова. – Ленинград: Наука, 1976. – 267 с. – С. 16-17.

¹⁹<https://znachenie-slova.ru/%D1%8D%D1%82%D0%BE-%D0%BB%D1%8E%D0%B1%D0%BE%D0%BF%D1%8B%D1%82%D0%BD%D0%BE/%D1%82%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%BC%D0%B8%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%BB%D0%BE%D0%B3%D0%B8%D1%87%D0%B5%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B5-%D1%81%D0%BB%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%B0%D1%80%D0%B8>(murojaat sanasi: 24.08.2023)

Terminological dictionaries are considered an integral part of national culture. By reflecting specialized knowledge and vocabulary, organizing terms, and regulating their usage, these dictionaries also indicate the level of a nation's cultural development. There are numerous classifications of terminological dictionaries, and many of them overlap in various aspects. According to the scope of subject coverage, terminological dictionaries are classified as multi-disciplinary²⁰, single-disciplinary²¹ and narrowly specialized²². Based on the number of languages described, they are divided into monolingual²³, bilingual²⁴, and multilingual dictionaries²⁵. In terms of their temporal relevance, terminological dictionaries are classified as dictionaries of new, contemporary, and historical terms. Based on the volume of vocabulary, they are divided into large/complete, medium, concise, and minimum terminological dictionaries. According to their purpose, terminological dictionaries can be explanatory, translation, explanatory-translation, regulatory (e.g., terminological standards), informational-retrieval (e.g., information thesauri, classifiers, rubrics), or systematizing (e.g., terminological system dictionaries such as frequency dictionaries, dictionaries of equivalent terms, school dictionaries, popular-science, and intercultural types). According to the type of the left side of the dictionary entry (dictionary article), terminological dictionaries are classified into dictionaries of terms, dictionaries of termino-elements, and dictionaries of abbreviations. Based on the arrangement of entries, they are categorized as alphabetical (the majority belong to this type), alphabetic-nested, ideographic, alphabetic-relational thesauri, and hypertextual dictionaries.

Terminological linguistic dictionaries are an important part of global lexicography and are intended to describe, define, and explain terms used in the field of linguistics. They provide information about the meanings, syntactic features, usage, and other characteristics of linguistic terms. According to Y. K. Yakimovich, linguistic terminological dictionaries can be categorized into two types: (1) research dictionaries and (2) inventory dictionaries. In his view, research dictionaries reflect the results of specialized linguistic studies²⁶. Such dictionaries include etymological, historical dictionaries, as well as dictionaries based on the works of a particular writer. Inventory dictionaries, on the other hand, are aimed at cataloguing specific layers of the language, such as dialect dictionaries, and dictionaries of rhymes and epithets.

Paragraph 1.3 of the chapter presents a description of linguistic encyclopedic dictionaries in global lexicography. A dictionary of linguistic terms is a terminological dictionary dedicated to a specific field or branch, and scholars such as D. E. Rozental, M. A. Telenkova, Z. A. Potikha, V. A. Kozisirev, V. D. Chernyak,

²⁰ Терминологический словарь по библиотечному делу и смежным отраслям знания. под ред. З.Б. Высоцкой. – М., 1995.

²¹ Архитектурные термины: Иллюстрированный словарь А.С. Партиной. – М., 2001.

²² Сухова С. Словарь по ортопедии лошади. URL: www.lingvoda.ru/dictionaries/dictInfo_window.asp?dictId=47 (murojaat sanasi: 29.08.2023)

²³ Словарь социолингвистических терминов. Под ред. В.Ю. Михальченко. – М., 2006.

²⁴ Деревянко И.Г. Русско-английский и англо-русский словари лесотехнических терминов. – М., 2003.

²⁵ Англо-русский Словарь полезных растений на 20 европейских языках. – М., 1970.

²⁶ Якимович Ю. К. Типология словарных изданий. – В кн.: Книга. Исследования и материалы. Т. XXV. – М., 1972. – С. 28.

A.N. Baranov, D.O. Dobrovolsky, I.F. Protsenko, and S.V. Lesnikov consider linguistic terminological dictionaries as a distinct group within the overall classification of dictionaries. In Russian lexicography, a notable example among linguistic terminological dictionaries is O.S. Akhmanova's *Dictionary of Linguistic Terms (Словарь лингвистических терминов)*,²⁷ which consolidates previous terminological experience and includes explanations of nearly 7,000 terms, along with their translations into four languages: English, Spanish, German, and French. In addition to the definition of terms actually in use, the dictionary provides illustrative examples, samples of the linguistic phenomena described by the terms, and classifications of terminological microsystems. Despite the publication of several linguistic terminological dictionaries since then, this dictionary has not lost its value and continues to be in demand.

Linguistic terminological dictionaries can be classified according to the organization of their lexical material as follows:

1. According to the coverage of specialized vocabulary (type of dictionary):

Extensive type consists of general, general-linguistic terminological dictionaries. The primary goal of such dictionaries is to include as many linguistic terms as possible and provide general definitions for them.

Intensive type includes specialized, frequency-based dictionaries of linguistic terms. These focus on the terminology of specific linguistic schools, particular linguistic sciences, specific linguistic theories, or branches of linguistics.

At the beginning of the 21st century, a leading trend in modern lexicography has been the compilation of intensive-type linguistic terminological dictionaries for disciplines that emerged at the intersection of various fields—such as literary studies, stylistics, journalism, cultural studies, methodology, archival science, office work, psychology, public relations, advertising, and others.

2. According to the method of compiling dictionary material:

Lexicons may take the form of alphabetical or thematic terminological dictionaries.

Thesauri are dictionaries in which semantic relationships between terms are reflected²⁸. The thesaurus method of term definition (including information on synonyms, antonyms, correlates, descriptors, and references to fields of usage) can also be found in conventional alphabetical terminological dictionaries.

Two specialized linguistic thesauri are known in this category. The first is V.B. Smirensky's thesaurus, which includes 3,000 terms and was released in a searchable computer version in 2007²⁹.

3. According to the level of informativeness of dictionary entries, linguistic terminological dictionaries are contrasted with nomenclature wordlists (indexes or lists of terms without detailed information) and glossaries (lists of minimally annotated or briefly explained terms). The informativeness of a dictionary can be enhanced by adopting a thesaurus-based approach—that is, by organizing terms according to their thematic and semantic relationships. Explanatory (descriptive)

²⁷ Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. – М., 1966.

²⁸ Лесников С.В. Типология русских словарей лингвистической терминологии / Мир науки, культуры, образования. № 6 (31) 2011. – С. 6-10.

²⁹ Смиренский В.Б. Тезаурус информационно-поисковый по языкознанию / ред. А.Я. Шайкевич. – М., 2007.

linguistic terminological dictionaries, based on the depth of explanation, are divided into the following types: **Encyclopedic:** These provide comprehensive information about a concept or term, including its origin, history of development, one or several interpretations/definitions, illustrations, and bibliographic references. **Explanatory:** These define and clarify terms based on definitions (distinctions) and multiple examples.

Explanatory linguistic terminological dictionaries are typically monolingual, although sometimes they include the equivalent of the headword in a foreign language. Nomenclature dictionaries, on the other hand, are often bilingual or multilingual, as their primary aim is to compare or contrast the terminologies of two or more languages³⁰.

In conclusion, it should be noted that global lexicography and terminography have accumulated extensive experience in compiling linguistic encyclopedic dictionaries. Relying on international experience in the development of a linguistic terminological dictionary for the Uzbek language will help ensure that such dictionaries meet global standards.

The second chapter of the research is titled **“Theoretical Foundations of Encoding Linguistic Terms in Encyclopedic Dictionaries.”** This chapter explores the structure of dictionary entries in terminological dictionaries, the specific features of encyclopedic dictionary entries, and the description of linguistic terms.

Paragraph 2.1 of the chapter focuses on examining the structure of dictionary entries in terminological dictionaries.

H. Narpkhodzhayeva, relying on Russian linguist D.S.Lotte³¹ identifies the following eight serious shortcomings common to almost all domain-specific terminologies, which often lead to disorder within terminology systems: A major flaw found in all terminological systems is the polysemy of terms—that is, a single term having multiple meanings. The second major shortcoming is the synonymy of terms, where two or more terms (term-synonyms or doublets) are used to refer to the same concept. The third deficiency in terminology is the mismatch between a term and the essence of the concept it is supposed to denote—when a term does not accurately reflect the nature of the concept it represents. Another issue arises from the use of multi-component terms, which makes their application inconvenient. In such cases, a single concept is expressed by a term consisting of two, three, or even more components. A further shortcoming is the difficulty of pronouncing multi-component terms, which affects their usability in both spoken and written language. In many cases, terms that could represent certain concepts simply do not exist in practice, which results in these important and significant concepts lacking sufficient distribution and recognition. Another drawback is the lack of systematic correspondence between a term and the conceptual content it should denote—that is, inconsistency between the term’s form and the meaning it is meant to convey. Finally, an overabundance of foreign borrowings in terminology is cited as a

³⁰ Лесников С.В. Типология русских словарей лингвистической терминологии / Мир науки, культуры, образования. № 6 (31) 2011. – С. 6-10.

³¹ Лотте Д.С. Основы построения научно-технической терминологии. – М., 1961. – С.7-8.

problem. However, this does not mean rejecting the borrowing of terms from other languages altogether, but rather emphasizes that new terms should preferably be formed using the internal resources of the language, and external sources should be used judiciously and not excessively. These shortcomings, if not addressed properly, hinder the development of a stable, consistent, and user-friendly terminological system³². The purpose of presenting this idea is to emphasize that, when forming dictionary entries, it is essential to avoid, as much as possible, the polysemy of terms, to define each term clearly, and to use synonymous terms appropriately.

V.V.Dubichinsky recommends dividing the explanatory part of a term in a terminological dictionary into two sections. The first section provides a systematic explanation of the term, offering a semantically interpreted, thesaurus-type description. The second section is a free-form explanation, not bound by system requirements—brief and easy to understand.

In terminography, various forms of explanations/descriptions are used. The types of explanations can be briefly described as follows: 1) General definitions (definitions) – broad explanations describing the term as a whole. 2) Partial definitions – used for terms that represent only a part of a whole or a set of parts. 3) Operational definitions – applied to terms related to quantities or measurements such as length, size, etc.; they indicate how the quantity in question is determined or measured. 4) Combined (composite) definitions – consist of elements from different types of definitions and are often used for borrowed, older terms. Such mixed explanations may include: (1) the etymology of the word, (2) historical information on the term's origin, and (3) a general terminological description. These mixed definitions can take various forms, and their structure may differ depending on the specific characteristics of the term. 1) Referential explanations – refer to other entries in the dictionary (usually in alphabetical order). 2) Encyclopedic definitions – resemble the entries found in encyclopedic dictionaries but are distinguished by their brevity, as expected from a dictionary entry.

V.P.Danilenko emphasizes that the following questions must be addressed when evaluating the linguistic characteristics of a term being standardized:

I. General linguistic requirements:

1. The expression of the terminology being standardized using grammatical means.

2. The treatment of dialectal forms, colloquial elements, and borrowed words (foreign equivalents).

3. The lexical-semantic properties of terms, such as synonymy and polysemy.

II. Normative requirements for the terminology being standardized:

1. Compliance of the term with literary language norms and general models of terminology.

2. Conformity of the term to word-formation models within the terminological system (i.e., adherence to word-formation structures and patterns).

³² Нарходжаева Х.Ш. Ўзбек терминологик лексикографияси тадқиқи муаммолари. – Тошкент, 2019. – 52 б.

3. The specific application of grammatical categories within terminological usage.

4. Compliance of terminological constructions and their modifiers with stylistic standards³³. V.P. Danilenko justifies dividing the requirements into two groups by emphasizing the necessity of evaluating terms based on both their general linguistic features and the specific normative criteria of the relevant terminological system.

Paragraph 2.2 of the chapter explores the distinctive features of encyclopedia dictionary entries. According to their structure, encyclopedias are classified into alphabetical (where material is arranged in alphabetical order) and systematic types. In terms of volume, they can be divided into large encyclopedias (consisting of several dozen volumes), medium-sized (10–12 volumes), concise (4–6 volumes), and 1–3 volume editions, which are typically referred to as “encyclopedia dictionaries.” Every encyclopedia, especially those covering materials from various fields, is accompanied by a specially designed table of contents and a wordlist, which contains the complete list of terms that make up the dictionary entries³⁴. Sources distinguish several types of encyclopedia dictionary entries, including: General descriptive entries, Reference-type entries, Explanatory entries (which provide only explanations, and if the term is borrowed from another language, its etymology is included), and Cross-reference entries (which direct the reader to another related term). The first and second types of entries differ mainly in their length. Both are characteristic of encyclopedic dictionaries and typically address topics such as scientific theories, historical events, geographical locations, biographical details, and statistical data. To obtain further information, the reader is often referred to the literature cited at the end of the dictionary entry, the bibliography at the end of the volume, or a separate “bibliographic” volume³⁵. In encyclopedias, illustrative materials such as maps, plans, diagrams, blueprints, drawings, photographs, portraits, facsimiles, images of coins and flags hold significant value in terms of both volume and content. Multi-volume encyclopedias are typically supplemented with auxiliary indexes to enhance usability and accessibility.

The primary object of description in philological (linguistic) dictionaries is language units. Philological dictionaries preserve information about the linguistic means used in human speech activity. The main difference between such a dictionary and an encyclopedic one is that it provides the user with information that helps pronounce words correctly, achieve clarity and fluency in written speech, and accurately understand texts written by others. Using linguistic reference materials aids individuals in developing their speech skills. In contrast, the main object of encyclopedic reference books is not the language itself but individual words, word combinations, and the knowledge or information related to the concept they represent, including facts about the world and individuals. That is,

³³ Даниленко В.П. Русская терминология. Опыт лингвистического описания. – Москва: Наука, 1977. – 243 с. – С. 160.

³⁴ <https://www.booksite.ru/fulltext/1/001/008/126/748.htm>(murojaat sanasi 02.09.2023)

³⁵ <https://www.booksite.ru/fulltext/1/001/008/126/748.htm>(murojaat sanasi 02.09.2023)

encyclopedias and reference books describe non-linguistic realities: they explain our knowledge about objects and things, concepts related to natural and social phenomena, provide biographical details about people, offer information about significant events, and include historical dates. Such dictionaries are essentially collections of knowledge about the world around us.

Thus, firstly, in multilingual encyclopedias, users can not only find a word in one language in alphabetical order, but also use the alphabetical index to locate its equivalents in other languages and see their translations. Secondly, if a terminological dictionary entry includes information about a word's etymology (especially if it is a borrowed term), the encyclopedia can also serve as an etymological dictionary, which significantly enhances its functionality. This ultimately increases the multifunctionality of encyclopedias.

Paragraph 2.3 of the chapter is titled "On the Description of Linguistic Terms." Depending on the chosen approach, various criteria for word definition are distinguished, including graphic, phonetic, grammatical, semantic, structural, and others. For example, N.M. Shansky identifies the following key features of a word as a linguistic unit: 1) Phonetic formation, 2) Semantic valency, 3) Presence of a single stress, 4) Lexical and grammatical distinctiveness, 5) Stability of sound and meaning, 6) Renewal of meaning, 7) Integrity and uniformity, 8) More frequent use in word combinations than in isolated usage, 9) Isolation, 10) Nominal function (naming). Among these, the following are highlighted as the minimum criteria necessary to distinguish a word's definition from other linguistic units: 1) Phonetic formation, 2) Semantic valency, 3) Presence of a single stress, 4) Lexical and grammatical distinctiveness³⁷. A.M. Akhmetbekova emphasizes that the minimal microstructure of a linguistic terms dictionary can be presented in two forms:

1. Lemma – Definition – Examples
2. Lemma – Interrelation (with other terms)

However, an analysis of the microstructural features of linguistic term dictionaries shows a strong tendency toward expanding the scope of information, complicating the structure of dictionary entries, enriching them with new types of descriptions, developing them further, and increasing their informativeness through diverse types of content³⁸.

The compilation of encyclopedic dictionaries is based on the specific characteristics of the subject field. For instance, to understand the features of encyclopedic dictionaries related to psychology, we can conduct a comparative analysis of two major publications: the Comprehensive Encyclopedia of Psychology and the Dictionary of Psychoanalytic Terms and Concepts.

Unlike other scholars, B.D. Sirenov divides the structure of a dictionary into three levels: mega structure, macro structure, and micro structure. The mega structure of a dictionary includes elements such as the *preface*, *introduction*, "*How to use the dictionary*" section, *list of abbreviations*, *bibliography*, the main body of

³⁷ Шанский Н.М. Лексикология современного русского языка. – М., 1972. – С. 11.

³⁸ Akhmetbekova A.M. Microstructure features of dictionaries of linguistic terms. Life Science Journal 2014. 11(6): 491-495. <http://www.lifesciencesite.com>. (murojaat sanasi: 25.07.2023)

the dictionary (corpus), and possibly additional components like a *grammatical overview* or a *list of geographical objects*. All components outside the main dictionary body are considered part of the scientific-reference apparatus. In foreign lexicography, dictionaries are typically divided into three large blocks: 1) Front matter (introductory section), 2) Middle matter (the dictionary corpus), and 3) Back matter (concluding section). These sections are grouped under the umbrella of the mega structure. The macro structure refers to the overall organization of the dictionary corpus, its main components, and a range of lexicographic issues related to the main body. These include principles for compiling the dictionary wordlist, placement of lexical forms in entries, treatment of dialectal, terminological, and onomastic vocabulary, adherence to normative principles, and consideration of word frequency in selecting headwords³⁹.

According to B.D.Sirenov, *"The microstructure of a dictionary encompasses the problems of constructing a dictionary entry as an independent, separate system—distinct from the macrostructure—within a complex framework."* This includes the format of the dictionary entry, the volume of its content, and the methods used to present various types of information about the linguistic unit being described in the dictionary. These may involve: Etymological information, Encyclopedic content, Semantic details, Phonetic and grammatical features, Derivational (word-formation) characteristics, Stylistic features, And illustrative examples, among others⁴⁰. According to the scholar, the dictionary entry is considered the primary structural element of any dictionary. A dictionary entry may be presented as a cohesive unit or be divided into multiple sections. The structure of a dictionary entry is binary: it consists of a headword and a descriptive **section** that provides information about the headword. E.V.Zhuchkova, in turn, proposes the following parameters for conducting a comparative analysis of encyclopedias: 1) Topical focus (subject orientation), 2) Linguistic specialization, 3) Temporal orientation, 4) Intended usage (dictionary's purpose), 5) Target audience, 6) Dictionary function, **7) Dictionary size**, 8) Linguistic level at which the entries are described. The parameters listed above manifest to varying degrees within the mega-, macro, media-, and microstructures of a dictionary. Therefore, when conducting a comparative analysis of dictionaries, the following factors are identified:

1. Mega-structural parameters – these include: the prefatory section, the presence of a "How to use the dictionary" section, the scope of the subject area, the main body of the dictionary, and various appendices.

2. Macro-structural parameters – primarily relate to: the principles for constructing and organizing dictionary entries.

3. Micro-structural parameters – concern the selection and arrangement of lexical items, and include: 1) Registration (inclusion criteria), 2) Formal aspects (e.g., orthography), 3) Etymological information, 4) Attributive features

³⁹ Цыренов Б.Д. Структура, типология и принципы семаптификации в монголоязычно-русской лексикографии: автореф. диссер. докт. филол. наук. – Москва, 2017. – 45 с. – С. 39.

⁴⁰ Цыренов Б.Д. Структура, типология и принципы семаптификации в монголоязычно-русской лексикографии: автореф. диссер. докт. филол. наук. – Москва, 2017. – 45 с. – С. 30-31.

(grammatical or categorical labels), 5) Descriptive/explanatory information, 6) Associative links (semantic relations), 7) Pragmatic considerations (usage context), 8) Illustrative examples, 9) Typographic microstructure (layout, font, visual markers)⁴¹.

Linguistic encoding in encyclopedic and linguistic dictionaries refers to the process of classifying each unit in a dictionary (word, phrase, grammatical form, etc.) using specific lexicographic markers and providing information about its formal structure and meaning. This process plays a crucial role in building dictionary resources for computer use and in Natural Language Processing (NLP) applications. The main stages of this process are outlined below:

1. Identification of the Unit: At this stage, the dictionary determines what kind of linguistic unit needs to be encoded: Lexical unit (word); Phraseological unit (expression); Morphological form (suffix, number, case, etc.); Syntactic construction

2. Formal Description (Formalization): This step involves identifying the grammatical and lexical features of the unit: Components: root, affix; Morphological categories: number, case, tense; Grammatical tags: NOUN, VERB, ADJ, etc. Universal Dependencies tags (if applicable)

3. Symbolic Encoding (Coding): Here, each unit is assigned standardized codes: Example: *kitob*+N+SG+NOM – indicating that *kitob* is a singular noun in the nominative case. The encoding must be compatible with morphological analyzers.

4. Semantic Annotation: At this stage, the meaning of the unit is also encoded: In cases of polysemy, multiple meanings are distinguished; Semantic tags: *human, object, action, abstract*, etc. Can be linked to semantic databases like WordNet or FrameNet

5. Syntactic Role Tagging: The possible syntactic roles of the unit in a sentence are specified: Subject (subj), Object (obj), Adverbial modifier (advmod), etc. Marked using Dependency Grammar tags

6. Illustration with Examples: The use of the unit in different contexts is demonstrated: Usage examples, stylistic features, register; Typical for bilingual or translation dictionaries;

7. Identifier and Indexing: Each unit is assigned a unique identifier (ID) for machine retrieval and processing.

Linguistic encoding is the process of tagging dictionary units in a linguistically complete and formal manner, making them suitable for computational processing. In encyclopedic dictionaries, this process is broader-enriched with historical, etymological, and stylistic information. In linguistic dictionaries, encoding tends to be more formalized and systematized, focusing on grammatical, semantic, and structural aspects of the language.

Chapter III of the research is titled **“The Experience of Encoding Linguistic Terms of Different Languages in Encyclopedic Dictionaries.”** This chapter

⁴¹ Жучкова Е.В. Энциклопедический тип словаря в современной русскоязычной терминологии // https://elar.urfu.ru/bitstream/10995/28006/1/sk_2014-04.pdf(дата обращения: 29.07.2023.)

analyzes the principles of forming a glossary of linguistic terms, the issue of reflecting various linguistic school perspectives within encyclopedic dictionaries, as well as the challenge of describing polysemous and homonymous linguistic terms.

Paragraph 3.1 of the chapter is titled “Principles of Glossary Formation and Standardization of Linguistic Terms.” Terminography is the science concerning the theory and practice of compiling specialized terminological dictionaries. It is an interdisciplinary subject that combines the foundations of terminology (the study of terms) and lexicography (dictionary-making).

In terminology, the role of terminography is crucial, as the regulation of existing terms can only be achieved through their classification, unification, dictionary compilation, and systematic description. According to V.V.Dubichinsky, the following points must be taken into account:

1. Descriptive terminography is tasked with developing precise, concise, and clear definitions of terms.

2. Prescriptive terminography indicates which term should be used in written or spoken scientific communication⁴².

S.I.Ozhegov also assessed the importance of terminography as follows: "On the one hand, it is advisable to compile dictionaries aimed at collecting terms that reflect the terminological wealth of a specific field; on the other hand, the issue of compiling codificational-type dictionaries should also be considered a pressing task"⁴³.

Terminography is said to have three main functions: a) systematizing, b) informative, c) educational (didactic). Based on this classification, a terminological dictionary is compiled with the aim of generalizing the terms of a particular science or field, providing information about these terms, and teaching their use.

V.V.Morkovkin, based on the stratification model of a functionally connected text dictionary, usually distinguishes five layers differentiated by their degree of functional connectivity:

- a) widely used vocabulary,
- b) general specialized non-terminological vocabulary,
- c) general specialized terminology,
- d) field-specific (specialized) terminology,
- e) highly specialized field terminology⁴⁴.

V.V.Dubichinskiy, relying on V.V.Morkovkin's classification, points out that the terminological lexical layer pertains to only three of the five layers listed above. Based on this, he identifies three types of terminological dictionaries, which differ in terms of content and quality of the vocabulary. (See: Figure 1)⁴⁵.

⁴² Дубичинский В.В. Лексикография русского языка: учеб. пособие / Дубичинский В.В. – М.: Наука: Флинта, 2008. – 432 с. – С. 147.

⁴³ Ожегов С.И. Лексикология. Лексикография. Культура речи. – М., 1974. – С. 244.

⁴⁴ Морковкин В.В. О лексикографическом обеспечении профессионально ориентированного обучения русскому языку нерусских студентов // Теория и практика научно-технической лексикографии. – М., 1988. – С. 180-185.

⁴⁵ Дубичинский В.В. Лексикография русского языка: учеб. пособие / Дубичинский В.В. – М.: Наука: Флинта, 2008. – 432 с. – С. 148.

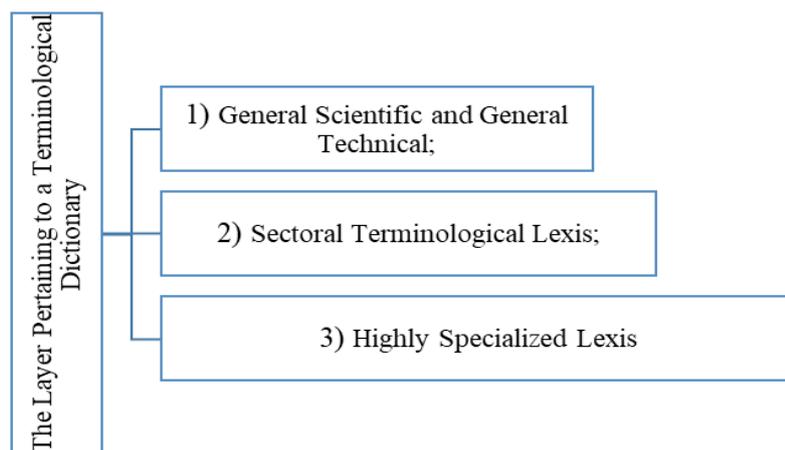


Figure 1. Lexical Layer Pertaining to a Terminological Dictionary

Therefore, before designing any terminological dictionary, one must answer the question: “Will the lexicon of this dictionary belong to general specialized terminology, sector-specific specialized terminology, or highly specialized (subfield) domain-specific terminology?” As a result, the initial criterion for selecting the dictionary’s lexicon is established.

To this day, scholars have not reached a consensus on which part of speech the headwords (lexical entries) in a terminological dictionary should belong to. Some researchers argue that the vocabulary in a terminological dictionary should consist only of nouns. For example, O.S.Akhmanova believes that in European languages, the noun category is so developed that even adjectives and verbs can function as nouns, which is why the lexicon (or the headword in a dictionary entry) in a terminological dictionary typically belongs to the noun category⁴⁶. In our opinion, this is related to the polyfunctionality of words in the Romance-Germanic languages. In these languages, the same word (and even its word form) can belong to multiple parts of speech. This is frequently observed in explanatory dictionaries and is also reflected in terminological dictionaries. However, this characteristic may not be entirely applicable to the Uzbek language: in Uzbek, terminological units can belong to different parts of speech such as nouns, adjectives, and others. For example:

1. Noun-term:

WORD FORM. A specific form of a word as it appears in speech. For example, in the phrases *tog‘ havosi* (mountain air), *tog‘da yurmoq* (to walk in the mountains), and *tog‘ga bormoq* (to go to the mountain), the words *tog‘*, *tog‘da*, and *tog‘ga* are three word forms of the word *tog*⁴⁷.

2. Verb-term:

1) **WORD ADDITION.** A method of forming a new word by combining two words. Cf. Composition.
 2) **Post-position.** The placement of one of the interconnected (related) elements after another: *Keldi u* (“came he” – post-position of the subject). Cf. Pre-position⁴⁸.

⁴⁶ Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. – М., 1966. – С. 11.

⁴⁷ Ҳожиёв А. Тилшунослик терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: “Ўзбекистон Миллий Энциклопедияси” давлат илмий нашриёти, 1997. – 164 б. – Б. 98.

⁴⁸ Ҳожиёв А. Тилшунослик терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: “Ўзбекистон Миллий Энциклопедияси” давлат илмий нашриёти, 1997. – 164 б. – Б. 100.

In paragraph 3.2 of the chapter, the issue of representing the views of various linguistic schools and directions in an encyclopedic dictionary is analyzed. In a dictionary of linguistic terms, the entry on linguistics and its branches is defined as follows: “**TILSHUNOSLIK**” *til haqidagi, uning ijtimoiy tabiati, vazifasi, ichki tuzilshi, tasnifi haqidagi; muayyan tillarning ish ko‘rish (faoliyat) qonunlari va tarixiy taraqqiyoti haqidagi fan. Maqsadi, vazifasi va sh. k.ga ko‘ra tilshunoslikning bir necha yo‘nalishlari (sohalari) bor; umumiy tilshunoslik (q.); amaliy tilshunoslik (q.); xususiy tilshunoslik (q.); struktural lingvistika (q.); matematik lingvistika (q.) va b.*”⁴⁹ The general terminography that consolidates the terminology of linguistic directions or the specialized terminography of the aforementioned branches are their respective terminological dictionaries. In Uzbek linguistics, a dictionary of linguistic terms⁵⁰ in the Uzbek language exists as a terminological dictionary that integrates the terminology of these directions; however, this dictionary does not cover the terminology of all branches and fields of linguistics. In addition, smaller dictionaries reflecting the terminology of specific directions in Uzbek linguistics have also been published⁵¹.

If a term has been studied by representatives of different linguistic schools, various methods and labels are often used in a linguistic dictionary entry to reflect this. For example, let us focus on the description of the term “информативность сообщения” (“informativeness of the message”).

ИНФОРМАТИВНОСТЬ СООБЩЕНИЯ. Системный признак (категория) текста, связанный со свойством текста фиксировать знания о мире, отражающие авторское мировосприятие, выраженное в конкретной речевой форме. Выделяются следующие виды информации: логическая и эстетическая (А.Моль); содержательно-фактуальная, содержательно-концептуальная, содержательно-подтекстовая (И.Р.Гальперин); предтекстовая, надлинейная (притекстовая), подтекстовая (А.Ф.Папина); главная, уточняющая, дополнительная, повторная, нулевая (К.М.Накорякова)⁵².

This term is described as the structured expression of a text that provides information about the world, reflects the author’s perspective, and has a specific speech form. When listing types of information, various scholars’ classifications are presented: logical and aesthetic (A. Mol); content-factual, content-conceptual, and content-implied text (I.R. Galperin); main and clarifying (motivated), textuality (A.F. Papina); main, clarifying, additional, repetitive (K.M. Nakoryakova), and so on. If only one of these classifications were included, the phenomenon described by the term would not be fully defined. Presenting the views and classifications of multiple linguists ensures scientific diversity and reveals the full essence of the phenomenon.

In some cases, several meanings numbered with Arabic numerals appear within a single dictionary entry. For example:

⁴⁹ Хожиев А. Тилшунослик терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: “Ўзбекистон Миллий Энциклопедияси” давлат илмий нашриёти, 1997. – 164 б. – Б. 107.

⁵⁰ Хожиев А. Тилшунослик терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: «Ўзбекистон Миллий Энциклопедияси» давлат илмий нашриёти, 1997. – 164 б.

⁵¹ Ҳамроева Ш. Корпус лингвистикаси атамалари қисқача изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Камалак, 2018. – 96 б.

⁵² Жеребило Т.В. Словарь лингвистических терминов. Изд. 5-е, испр. и доп. – Назрань: ООО «Пилигрим», 2010. – 486 с. – С. 126.

АКТУАЛИЗАЦИЯ [лат.: actualis – деятельный, действенный]. 1. Реализация в речи потенциальных возможностей, языковых единиц, их приспособление к речевой ситуации. 2. В теории референции: выделение какого-л. предмета из класса однородных.

Explanations separated by Arabic numerals within a single dictionary entry indicate that the term is polysemous, with each numeral representing a distinct meaning.

The following situation is unclear: the same term is presented in two different dictionary entries, yet neither includes a label (pometa) indicating the specific field of linguistics to which it belongs. Typically, such terms with multiple meanings are described within a single dictionary entry.

КАЛЬКИ СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ¹. Заимствование одного из значений слова, в результате чего появляется его новый лексико-семантический вариант (развитие полисемии): картина – «кинокартина» (ср.: англ. picture).

КАЛЬКИ СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ². Такие слова, когда калькируется не только состав слова, но и переносные значения: фр. clou обозначает не только гвоздь, но и «главную приманку театрального представления, программы». Соответственно в русском языке начали употребляться выражения: гвоздь сезона, гвоздь программы⁵³.

To indicate the relevance of a term to general linguistics as well as to other branches of linguistics, two meanings of the term are presented within a single dictionary entry without numbering. For example, in the entry for the term “category”, the first meaning explains its philosophical essence, while the second meaning describes its role in grammar. In the following part, the term’s interpretation within a specific branch of linguistics—cognitive linguistics—is provided, where it is explained as a form of human thought.

КАТЕГОРИЯ [др.-греч. κατηγορία обвинение]: 1) наиболее общее понятие философии, выражающее существенные, всеобщие свойства и отношения явлений действительности и познания; отношения одной из основных форм бытия или одного из его основных отношений: время, движение, единство, закономерность, материя, необходимость, причинность, пространство, случайность, сущность и т.д.; 2) разряд, группа, ранг предметов, понятий, лиц или явлений, объединенных общностью к.-л. признаков в грамматике: К. числа. **В когнитивной лингвистике.** Одна из познавательных форм мышления человека, при помощи которой обобщается опыт и осуществляется его классификация⁵⁴.

In Uzbek linguistics, several linguistic schools have taken shape, including the formal linguistic school (whose formation owes much to the contributions of A. Fitrat, G‘ozi Olim Yunusov, U. Tursunov, E. Polivanov, Q. Ramazon, F. Kamolov, and A. G‘ulomov⁵⁵), and the substantial linguistic school (to which scholars such as N. Ne‘matov, N. Mahmudov, A. Nurmonov, G‘. Zikrillayev, R. Sayfullayeva, O. Bozorov, B. Mengliyev, and Sh. Shahobiddinova have made significant contributions). These schools hold fundamentally different views on certain

⁵³ Жеребило Т.В. Словарь лингвистических терминов. Изд. 5-е, испр. и доп. – Назрань: ООО “Пилигрим”, 2010. – 486 с. – С. 140.

⁵⁴ Жеребило Т.В. Словарь лингвистических терминов. Изд. 5-е, испр. и доп. – Назрань: ООО “Пилигрим”, 2010. – 486 с. – С. 142.

⁵⁵ Сайфуллаева Р.Р. ва б. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. Ўқув қўлланма. – Т., Фан ва технологиялар, 2009. – 416 б. – Б. 20.

linguistic phenomena⁵⁶. The primary reason for this lies in the fact that the grammar of the formal linguistic school was developed based on the patterns of Russian grammar. As a result, when encoding certain concepts/phenomena/terms in a linguistic dictionary, the problem arises of how to reflect the differing perspectives of these schools—since, in such cases, the views may be completely divergent. We will examine this issue through examples. In the following table, we will present the differing perspectives of these two schools regarding the concept of *predicative* (“kesim”) and attempt to highlight the key distinctions.

The Perspective of the Substantial Linguistic School	The Perspective of the Formal Linguistic School
<p>The <i>predicate</i> is the part of the sentence that forms its core and is a word that carries the meanings and forms of affirmation/negation, tense, modality, and person/number (the category of predicativeness). In our speech, a sentence without a predicative cannot exist. If a sentence lacks a predicative, it is considered incomplete for the Uzbek language. The predicative is such a constructive part of the sentence that it realizes the grammatical category that constitutes it – the category of predicativeness. For this reason, the predicative always has a complex structure within the sentence⁵⁷.</p>	<p>The <i>predicative</i> is the second principal part of the sentence following the subject, and it plays a crucial role in communication, interaction, and the exchange of ideas through language. The predicative expresses a characteristic of the person, object, or event indicated by the subject. In this respect, it resembles an attribute. However, the way it conveys this characteristic distinguishes the predicative from the attribute. In the case of the attribute, the characteristic is combined with the conceptual image of the object and expressed as a single, unified notion through an attributive relation. In contrast, the predicative expresses the presence or absence of this characteristic in the subject as a judgment – in the form of a predicate relationship⁵⁸. The predicative is the part of the sentence that conveys a judgment about the subject. Just as judgments are divided into affirmative and negative judgments, the predicative – as the part that expresses the judgment about the subject – is also classified into affirmative and negative predicatives.</p>

As seen in the definitions, the formal approach considers the *predicative* as “the second principal part of the sentence following the subject”, which expresses a characteristic of the person, object, or event implied by the subject. According to this view, within the system of principal sentence elements, the predicative occupies a subordinate position to the subject. In contrast, in substantial linguistics, the predicative is regarded as “the central component of the sentence”. This raises the question: “*Which of these definitions should a linguistic dictionary of terms rely on?*” In the semantic interpretation of a linguistic terminological dictionary, definitions are typically based on textbooks and teaching manuals—collecting and generalizing the explanations found across various educational sources. Let us now examine the definition of this term as presented in a linguistic dictionary:

⁵⁶ Сайфуллаева Р.Р. ва б. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. Ўқув қўлланма. – Т.,Фан ва технологиялар, 2009. – 416 б. – Б. 23.

⁵⁷ Сайфуллаева Р.Р. ва б. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. Ўқув қўлланма. – Т.,Фан ва технологиялар, 2009. – 416 б. – Б. 345.

⁵⁸ Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. II том. Синтаксис. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон ССР “Фан” нашриёти, 1976. – 560 б. – Б. 125.

PREDICATE. The principal part of a sentence that expresses predication. In two-member sentences, it is the main component that affirms or denies a characteristic of the person, object, or event expressed by the subject⁵⁹.

It is evident that in this definition, the *predicative* is described very briefly, without clearly aligning with either of the two differing perspectives—the approach has been neutralized. In our view, considering the national characteristics of the Uzbek language, when approaches differ, it is advisable to rely on new research and updated scholarly viewpoints.

In section 3.3 of this chapter, the issue of describing polysemous linguistic terms is analyzed in detail.

Experts justify the polysemy of terms with the following examples: *Ratable* – (1) *solliqqa tortiladigan*, (2) *baholangan*, (3) *mutanosib*, *nisbiy*; *equity* – (1) *kompaniyaning ustav fondi, kapitali, ustav kapitali*, (2) *aktivlarga bo'lgan huquq, mulk huquqi*, (3) *oddiy aksiya*, (4) *ri passivlari*;

stock – (1) *ustav kapitali*, (2) *fondlar*, (3) *aylanma mablag'lar fondlari*, (4) *pul fondi*, (5) *aktivlar*.

Research shows that monosemous terms are often unique terms, while polysemous ones tend to be universal terms. However, polysemy can sometimes also be found among unique terms: *xolding* – (1) *ijaraga olingan mulk*, (2) *depozitlar, xoldinglar*, (3) *aksiyalar paketi*, (4) *xolding kompaniyasi nazoratidagi korxonalar*, (5) *egalik*⁶⁰.

A. Reformatsky emphasizes that “good terms” should be limited in terms of polysemy and expressiveness, and that the presence of polysemy should be a natural feature only of general-use, non-terminological vocabulary—not of technical terminology.

E.A. Kruglova identifies the main types of meanings linked by metonymic relations within terms as follows:

1. General/specific: *conversion* – (1) *conversion / transfer of currency units*, (2) *conversion / currency exchange*. *structure* – (1) *structure*, (2) *organizational structure*. From a general meaning, various specific meanings may develop that are not directly related to each other, e.g.: *unit* – (1) *linguistic unit*, (2) *production unit*, (3) *internal department, i.e., organizational unit (all sharing a common notion of “unit”)*. In some cases, the emergence of a second meaning is attributed to ellipsis of a compound term. For example: *group* – (1) *group (of words, meanings)*, (2) *group of companies*.

2. Whole–part relationship: *operation* – (1) *economic activity; a form of economic activity*, (2) *operation (surgical, translation, rescue, etc.)*.

3. Action – result/outcome of the action: *performance* – (1) *implementation, execution*, (2) *result; work output*.

4. Action/process – agent of the action.

In Russian-language linguistic terminological dictionaries, the term “*основа*” (“stem/base”) is presented with two distinct meanings.

⁵⁹ Ҳожиёв А. Тилшунослик терминларининг изохли луғати. – Тошкент: “Ўзбекистон Миллий Энциклопедияси” давлат илмий нашриёти, 1997. – 164 б. – Б. 48.

⁶⁰ https://bstudy.net/617150/literatura/odnoznachnye_mnogoznachnye_terminy_ekonomicheskie_terminy (murojaat sanasi 01.07.2023)

ОСНОВА СЛОВА (основа словоизменения; основа формообразования; словоизменительная основа). Общая часть форм слова или всей парадигмы словоизменения. Например: зайчонок, зайчонка, зайчонку и т. д.

ОСНОВА СЛОВА В МОРФЕМИКЕ. Общая часть всех словоформ одного и того же слова, которая остается после отсечения окончания, постфикса -те и формообразующих суффиксов.

ОСНОВА СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЯ (производящая основа; образующая основа; словообразующая основа; мотивирующая основа). Общая часть двух или нескольких слов, которая использована для производства и мотивировки структуры и значения нового слова. Это часть словообразовательной формы. Она порождает производные слова – важнейшие единицы языка: медведь – медвеж- + онок = медвежонок – детеныш медведя. Медвеж- – это производящая основа.

ОСНОВА СЛОВОФОРМЫ. Часть слова без окончания и словоизменительного постфикса те. О.с. является конкретной линейной (синтагматической) единицей⁶¹.

As seen from the given explanation, four separate, concise dictionary entries related to the term *ASOS* (“основа”) are provided, each treated as a headword: “основа слова” (word stem), “основа слова в морфемике” (word stem in morphemics), “основа словообразования” (derivational base), and “основа словоформы” (inflectional stem). Here, the term *ASOS* refers to a single linguistic phenomenon, though the rules differ somewhat between the derivational base and the inflectional base.

In the Uzbek terminological dictionary, it is presented as follows:

ASOS – q. So‘z yasalish asosi⁶².

In the first dictionary entry, no definition is provided; instead, it simply refers the reader to another entry with the note: “see Derivational base of the word” (*q. So‘z yasalish asosi*).

SO‘Z YASALISH ASOSI. Yangi so‘zning yasalishida asos bo‘ladigan, so‘z yasovchi q o‘shiladigan qism. Mas., *tilak* so‘zida *tila*, *tilakdosh* so‘zida *tilak* kabilar so‘z yasalish asosi hisoblanadi. Q. So‘zning so‘z yasalish tuzilishi⁶³.

In the next dictionary entry, the *derivational base of the word* is defined. However, the description of the term “*asos*” in Uzbek linguistics is omitted. In the Russian dictionary, these phenomena are treated as compound terms and are explained in separate dictionary entries.

Therefore, this term can be considered a polysemous term. Yet, in none of the dictionaries (not even in the one that includes these meanings in a single entry) is there a label indicating the term’s polysemous nature. In our view, in such cases, it would be more appropriate to present these meanings as part of a single dictionary entry, treating the term as polysemous, rather than splitting them into separate entries.

Chapter IV of the research is titled “*Possibilities for Encoding Linguistic Terms in Encyclopedic Dictionaries.*” This chapter analyzes the glossary of

⁶¹ Жеребило Т.В. Словарь лингвистических терминов. Изд. 5-е, испр. и доп. – Назрань: ООО “Пилигрим”, 2010. – 486 с. – С. 239.

⁶² Ҳожиёв А. Тилшунослик терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: “Ўзбекистон Миллий Энциклопедияси” давлат илмий нашриёти, 1997. – 164 б. – Б. 18.

⁶³ Ҳожиёв А. Тилшунослик терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: “Ўзбекистон Миллий Энциклопедияси” давлат илмий нашриёти, 1997. – 164 б. – Б. 98.

linguistic terms, the description of linguistic terms, and the issue of representing general linguistic terms in an encyclopedic dictionary of linguistic terminology.

Paragraph 4.1 examines the glossary of linguistic terms and the issue of their description.

Since the encyclopedic dictionary pertains to the field of linguistics, it is advisable to study entries from the following sources for compiling the glossary:

1. Dictionary of Linguistic Terms⁶⁴
2. Dictionary of Linguistic Terms (in Russian)⁶⁵
3. Great Linguistic Encyclopedia (in Russian)⁶⁶
4. Dictionary of Linguistic Terminology (in Russian)⁶⁷
5. Translated Dictionary of Computational Linguistics Terms⁶⁸
6. Explanatory Dictionary of Linguistic Terms⁶⁹.

Naturally, not all terms presented in these encyclopedias and dictionaries are selected, but rather those that align with the purpose of the dictionary are chosen. These sources can also be used later in the process of describing the selected terms.

For example, in the Linguistic Encyclopedia (in Russian), the thematic index of dictionary terms under the thematic group "Linguistics" includes the following categories:

Schools, directions and traditions, organizations; terms related to the study of specific language families and languages; processes associated with linguistics or linguistic lexicography; extralinguistic terms; language policy and management; terms from various fields of linguistics; world languages.

Terms related to the Morphology section will be selected from the following sources (see Table 1).

Terms related to "language policy and management" also rightfully deserve inclusion in the glossary. For example: **AUTONOMY** – the legal status of an ethnic group residing in a particular territory of a state. It independently addresses issues related to education, culture, and everyday life.

There are the following types of autonomy: 1) national-territorial; 2) national-cultural⁷⁰.

It is also advisable to provide definitions of terms related to authorial lexicography, a specialized branch of lexicography, within the scope of linguistic terminology. Examples include: *authorial lexicography*, *authorial speech*, *authorial style*, *authorial "I"*, etc.

⁶⁴ Ҳожиёв А. Тилшунослик терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: "Ўзбекистон Миллий Энциклопедияси" давлат илмий нашриёти, 1997. – 164 б.

⁶⁵ Жеребило Т.В. Словарь лингвистических терминов. Изд. 5-е, испр. и доп. – Назрань: ООО "Пилигрим", 2010. – 486 с.

⁶⁶ Большой энциклопедический словарь. Языкознания. Издание 2-е. – Москва, Издательство Большая рос. энцикл., 1998. – 685 с.

⁶⁷ Лингвистический энциклопедический словарь // [http://tapemark.narod.ru/les/thematic.html\(murojaat_sanas_i_02.02.2024\)](http://tapemark.narod.ru/les/thematic.html(murojaat_sanas_i_02.02.2024))

⁶⁸ Kompyuter lingvistikasi atamalarining inglizcha, ruscha, o'zbekcha lug'ati. / Словарь терминов компьютерной лингвистики на английском, русском и узбекском языках. Ма'сул мухarrir: Sh.S.Ashurov – Toshkent. "Navro'z" nashriyoti, 2020. – 58 bet.

⁶⁹ Mahkamov N., Ermatov I. Tilshunoslik terminlari izohli lug'ati. – Toshkent: Fan, 2013. – 144 b.

⁷⁰ Жеребило Т.В. Словарь лингвистических терминов. Изд. 5-е, испр. и доп. – Назрань: ООО "Пилигрим", 2010. – 486 с.

Table 1

Thematic cluster of terms on “Morphology”

Terms to be Taken from the Encyclopedic Dictionary of Linguistic Terms	Terms to be Taken from the Dictionary of Linguistic Terms	Recommended Terms from Terminological Dictionary(ies) Published in the Uzbek Language	Recommended Terms from Uzbek-Language Textbooks and Manuals
modality morph morpheme morphemics morphology morphoneme morphonology inflection adverb stem case paradigm paradigmatics transitivity / intransitivity category possessive preposition prefix adjective possession belonging adverbial participle declension / conjugation	part of speech particle numeral morphemic structure morphemic composition of the word morpheme-gram morphocode morphological meaning morphological processes general morphology initial form compound nominative subject nominative subject nominative row naming in syntax generalized-personal sentence difference between conjunction and words functioning as conjunctions	transitive verb intransitive verb diminutive degree omomorpheme opposition intensive degree causative voice noun with a postposition nominalization explicit structure adverb of time pronominalization converbial construction adverbial clause of manner relative relation case-marking causal conjunction causal subordinate clause causal adverbial modifier cardinal number	tense category root stem repeating conjunction alternative interrogative sentence divergent distribution

Terms related to the topic “Classification of languages”, such as *agglutinative languages*, *amorphous languages*, *analytical languages*, *Bantu languages*, *formless languages*, should be translated and included in the glossary. Thematic grouping is essential for developing thematic indices. In order to compile the glossary, scientific fields are initially divided into thematic groups and subgroups. After collecting the terms relevant to these sections, the glossary is alphabetically arranged, and the dictionary entries are presented in alphabetical order.

Paragraph 4.2 of this chapter analyzes the issue of describing linguistic terms. In the section concerning term description, it was noted that for borrowed terms, the dictionary entry must include etymological information indicating the language of origin. Since the given term is also a borrowed one, it includes data specifying the source language. In addition, the entry includes the main definition, illustrative examples, bibliographic references, and—most importantly—related terms. Thus, a dictionary entry consists of the following components: (1) head word; (2) etymological information; (3) encyclopedic and linguistic explanation;

(4) illustrative material; (5) bibliographic reference; (6) terms associated with the main term. The compound term “diffuse sounds” is defined differently across various dictionaries. This term is used in chemistry, biology, geology, and linguistics, which means it possesses *homonymous* characteristics. For example, in chemistry, it refers to the measurement of a substance’s molecular weight; in biology, it denotes the absorption of nutrients; in geology, it describes the transition of substances from solid to liquid. In linguistics, however, it signifies the merging or blending of sounds. As can be seen, the term *diffusion* is used with different meanings across various disciplines. When encoding *polysemous* or *homonymous terms*, it is necessary to indicate the relevant field of study to which the term belongs. For instance, in this dictionary entry, we have used *italic font* to distinguish the field. In some dictionaries (e.g., in explanatory dictionaries), a *label or mark* at the beginning of the line—usually in abbreviated form—indicates that the term has multiple meanings, thus guiding the reader appropriately.

DIFFUZIYA[lot. diffusio tarqalish, yoyilib ketish]/fiz. Biror modda (gaz, suyuqlik) zarralarining boshqa modda orasiga sekin asta o‘tib tarqalishi, kirib borishi. Gazlar diffuziyasi. Suyuqliklar diffuziyasi⁷¹.

As can be seen, in the entry of this word in the explanatory dictionary, it is indicated solely as a term related to the field of physics. In contrast, in the explanation of the preceding term “diffuse”, it is presented as a compound and defined in a separate dictionary entry as a linguistic term. The Dictionary of Linguistic Terms also repeats the same definition as found in the explanatory dictionary. Compare:

Definition in the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language	Definition in the Dictionary of Terminology
DIFFUZ: diffuz tovushlartlsh. Bir-biriga singishib ketgan, qorishiq tovushlar ⁷² .	DIFFUZ TOVUSHLAR. Bir-biridan ajralmas, bir-biriga singib ketgan tovushlar ⁷³ .

Our observations show that the information provided about this term in existing sources is insufficient. In the coding system we recommended above, the meanings of this term in other disciplines are also included. Additionally, its meaning as a linguistic term is explained in detail. We propose the following encyclopedic definition:

DIFFUSE SOUNDS

Diffuse sounds – blended, inseparable, and merged sounds. Lexical diffusion refers to the spread of phonetic changes through the lexicon of a language, often explored in historical linguistics. According to Trask, lexical diffusion is phonetically abrupt, but occurs gradually at the lexical level. The existence of lexical diffusion had long been debated, but the discussion was settled by Wang [1969], and later by Chen and Wang [1975].

Diffusion (from Latin *diffusio* – absorption, spreading) is the spontaneous movement of atoms and colloidal particles from one substance into another as a result of random thermal motion, leading to the intermingling or absorption of one into the other. Diffusion plays an

⁷¹ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 1-жилд. Т., 2006. – 608 б. – Б. 345

⁷² Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 1-жилд. Т., 2006. – 608 б. – Б. 345.

⁷³ Ҳожиёв А. Тилшунослик терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: «Ўзбекистон Миллий Энциклопедияси» давлат илмий нашриёти, 1997. – 164 б.– 37-б.

important role in various fields:

– In chemistry, diffusion methods are used to determine the molecular weight of dissolved substances.

– In biology, diffusion is important in the absorption and assimilation of nutrients, as well as in the excretion of metabolic products.

– In geology, diffusion refers to the spread of substances from solid to liquid, from hot to cold, and from moist to dry areas. It plays a vital role in the search for mineral deposits.

– In linguistics, diffusion refers to the phenomenon of sounds merging and blending into each other.

Linguists such as H. Jamolkhonov, A. Hojiyev, and Sh. Rahmatullayev have discussed the topic of diffuse sounds in their research.

Жамолхонов Ҳ.А. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. Ўқув қўлланмаси. 1-қисм. –Т.: Низомий номли ТДПУ босмаҳонаси, 2004. Жамолхонов Ҳ.А. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. Ўқув қўлланмаси. 2-қисм. –Т.:, 2004. Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг янги алифбоси ва имлоси. – Т.: Университет, 1999 (қайта нашри – 2002). Турсунов У.М., Мухторов Ж., Раҳматуллаев С. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. Қайта ишланган, тўлдирилган 3-нашри. –Т.: Ўзбекистон, 1992. Еникеев Р. Тил ҳақидаги қонунлар тарихига оид // Тил ва адабиёт таълими, 1997, № 2. Жамолхонов Ҳ.А. Алифбони ислоҳ қилиш керакми? // Туркий тиллар тараққиёти муаммолари, ТошДПИ илмий асарлари. – Т., 1993. Назаров К. Энг катта муаммо ечилади // Маърифат, 1992, 22-сон. Нурматов А. Илмий-техникавий тушунчаларни ифодалаш масаласи // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 2000, 2-сон. Раҳматуллаев Ш, Ҳожиёв А. Ўзбек тилининг имло луғати. –Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1995. www.ziyounet.com

Bog‘lanuvchi so‘zlar: diffuziya, leksik diffuziya

In conclusion, it can be stated that linguistic terms intended for encyclopedic dictionaries differ from those in other dictionaries in terms of lexical content, structure of dictionary entries, and volume.

Paragraph 4.3 of this chapter analyzes the representation of general linguistic terms in the Encyclopedic Dictionary of Linguistic Terms.

In order to compile a glossary and corresponding dictionary entries for the thematic group “Terms related to the study of specific language families and languages”, we analyzed the terminology used in the Uzbek-language dictionaries by A. Hojiyev and N. Mahkamov. Even in these dictionaries, the number of terms belonging to this thematic group is limited. We will analyze some of them.

A. Hojiyev defines the terms *inflectional languages* and the phenomenon of *inflection* as follows:

FLEKTIV TIL. Grammatik ma’nomlar fleksiya yo‘li bilan ifodalanadigan til. Flektiv tillarga Hind-Evropaning bir qancha tillari oilalari kiradi. Qiyos. Agglyutinativ tillar⁷⁴.

The term *flexion* is also briefly defined.

FLEKSIYA (lot. Flexio – egish, burish; o‘zgarish). Bir necha grammatik ma’noni bir yo‘la ifodalaydigan shakl yasovchi morfema (Rus tilshunosligida «окончание» deb yuritiladi). O‘zakning morfonologik o‘zgarishi. *Ichki fleksiya* deb ham ataluvchi bu hodisada so‘z o‘zagidagi fonemalarning almashinishi grammatik shakllarning hosil bo‘lishiga, hatto so‘z yasaliishiga xizmat qiladi. Mas., arab tilidagi *maktab*, *maktub*, *kitob*, *kotib* so‘zlarni qiyoslang⁷⁵.

⁷⁴ Ҳожиёв А. Тилшунослик терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: “Ўзбекистон Миллий Энциклопедияси” давлат илмий нашриёти, 1997. – 164 б. – Б.121.

⁷⁵ Ҳожиёв А. Тилшунослик терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: “Ўзбекистон Миллий Энциклопедияси” давлат илмий нашриёти, 1997. – 164 б. – Б. 121.

In the “Dictionary of Linguistic Terms” by N. Mahkamov and I. Ermatov, these terms are presented in the same form and with identical content⁷⁶.

V. Zhrebilo, however, describes these terms as follows:

ФЛЕКСИЯ [< лат. flexio сгибание]. 1. То же, что словоизменение. 2) Аффикс, используемый для образования грамматических форм слова: дом, дом-а, дом-у и т.п. Флексия не входит в основу слова. Важнейшее свойство флексии – ее комплексный характер. Если в морфемной структуре слова существует позиция для флексии, то эта позиция будет замещаться поочередно различными флективными аффиксами: любил [-Ø. -а, -о, -и и т. п.]. Противопоставлены три вида флективных аффиксов: 1) окончания, т.е. флексии в узком смысле; 2) формообразующие суффиксы; 3) формообразующие постфиксы⁷⁷.

ФЛЕКТИВНЫЕ ЯЗЫКИ. Языки номинативного строя, для которых является существенным деление на языки аналитического и синтетического строя.

The encyclopedic definition of this term in English is presented as follows:

inflection, formerly **flection** or **accidence**, in linguistics, the change in the form of a word (in English, usually the addition of endings) to mark such distinctions as tense, person, number, gender, mood, voice, and case. English inflection indicates noun plural (*cat, cats*), noun case (*girl, girl's, girls*), third person singular present tense (*I, you, we, they buy; he buys*), past tense (*we walk, we walked*), aspect (*I have called, I am calling*), and comparatives (*big, bigger, biggest*). Remnants of the earlier inflectional system of Old English may also be found (*e.g., he, him, his*). Changes within the stem, or main word part, are another type of inflection, as in *sing, sang, sung* and *goose, geese*. The paradigm of the Old Icelandic *u*-stem noun *skjoldr* (“shield”), for example, includes forms with both internal change and suffixation; the nominative singular form is *skjoldr*, the genitive singular is *skjaldar*, and the nominative plural is *skildir*. Many languages, such as Latin, Spanish, French, and German, have a much more extensive system of inflection. For example, Spanish shows verb distinction for person and number, “I, you, he, they live,” *vivo, vives, vive, viven* (“I live,” “you live,” “he lives,” “they live”). A number of languages, especially non-Indo-European ones, inflect with prefixes and infixes, word parts added before a main part or within the main part. Inflection differs from derivation in that it does not change the part of speech. Derivation uses prefixes and suffixes (*e.g., in-, -tion*) to form new words (*e.g., inform, deletion*), which can then take inflections.

The terms inflecting and inflectional are sometimes used more narrowly in the typological classification of languages to refer to a subtype of synthetic language, such as Latin. All synthetic languages have inflection in the broader and more widespread sense of the term⁷⁸.

In the Cambridge Dictionary, it is briefly defined as follows:

fait pour un mot de changer de forme inflection
inflection [noun] (linguistics) the way in which the basic form of a word, especially its ending, changes to show a difference in its grammatical function⁷⁹.

Based on the information provided above, the corresponding dictionary entry can be expanded as follows:

⁷⁶ Mahkamov N., Ermatov I. Tilshunoslik terminlari izohli lug‘ati. – Toshkent: Fan, 2013. – 144 b. –Б. 36.

⁷⁷ Жеребило Т.В. Словарь лингвистических терминов. Изд. 5-е, испр. и доп. – Назрань: ООО “Пилигрим”, 2010. – 486 с. – С. 431.

⁷⁸ [https://www.britannica.com/topic/inflection\(murojaat sanasi 04.03.2025\)](https://www.britannica.com/topic/inflection(murojaat%20sanasi%2004.03.2025))

⁷⁹ [https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/french-english/flexion\(murojaat sanasi 04.03.2025\)](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/french-english/flexion(murojaat%20sanasi%2004.03.2025))

FLEKSIYA (lot. Flexio – egish, burish; o‘zgarish). Bir necha grammatik ma’noni bir yo‘la ifodalaydigan shakl yasovchi morfema. O‘zakning morfonologik o‘zgarishi. *Ichki fleksiya* deb ham ataluvchi bu hodisada so‘z o‘zagidagi fonemalarning almashinishi grammatik shakllarning hosil bo‘lishiga, hatto so‘z yasalishiga xizmat qiladi. Mas., arab tilidagi *maktab, maktub, kitob, kotib* so‘zlarni qiyoslang. Fleksiyaning asosiy xususiyati uning kompleks xarakterga egaligidir. So‘zning morfem strukturasida fleksiya uchun pozitsiya mavjud bo‘ladi va shu pozitsiya asosida fleksiya hodisasi sodir bo‘ladi. Fleksiyani hosil qiluvchi qo‘shimchalar uch turga bo‘linadi: 1) so‘z yasovchilar; 2) lug‘aviy shakl yasovchilar; 3) sintaktik shakl yasovchilar.

In the previous section, we discussed the inclusion of commonly used scholarly works and widely heard languages from mass media when compiling the glossary of an encyclopedic dictionary. As part of our research, we analyzed the terms from the thematic cluster “World Languages” and the descriptions provided for them in selected materials. The analysis revealed that A. Hojiyev’s dictionary does not contain information about world languages, and the names of languages are not included in the glossary. Therefore, we will collect encyclopedic descriptions of these languages from various sources and organize the information in accordance with the structural principles of dictionary entries.

CONCLUSION

1. An encyclopedia is a dictionary in which objects, individuals, phenomena, and concepts are explained, while a linguistic dictionary provides information about the meaning and usage of words. In an encyclopedic dictionary, a concept is explained; in a linguistic dictionary, a word is defined. The principles of defining terms in philological and encyclopedic dictionaries differ, and the same entry may be represented differently across various types of dictionaries. A terminological dictionary covers the terminology of one or multiple fields or disciplines.

2. Based on subject matter, terminological dictionaries can be classified as: broad-scope, branch-specific, or narrowly specialized. Based on the number of languages described: monolingual, bilingual, or multilingual. According to the time period: dictionaries of new terms, contemporary, or historical terms. Based on the volume of the glossary: large/complete, medium, concise, or minimum terminological dictionaries. Depending on their purpose, terminological dictionaries may be explanatory, translation, explanatory-translation, informational thesauruses, classifiers, rubricators, systematizing, or popular-scientific. Based on the method of arrangement, they may be alphabetic, alphabetic-clustered, ideographic, alphabetic-relational thesauruses, or hypertext dictionaries.

3. A terminological dictionary differs from other dictionaries in its compositional structure, which includes main and supplementary parts, rules for organizing dictionary entries, and the systematic presentation of various information related to specialized vocabulary. The composition of an encyclopedic dictionary is manifested through mega, macro, meso, and micro structures.

4. Entries in an encyclopedic dictionary may appear in different forms: general descriptive entries, reference entries, explanatory entries, or cross-reference entries. General descriptive and reference entries differ primarily in

length. This characteristic is a key feature of encyclopedic dictionaries, which address scholarly theoretical descriptions, historical events, geographic, biographical, and statistical information.

5. A terminological dictionary encompasses general scientific and general technical vocabulary, branch-specific terminology, and highly specialized vocabulary. According to their structure, terminological dictionaries include: simple terms, terminological combinations, linguistic combinations, speech-based terminological units, and abbreviations. *Polysemy* of terms is categorized based on the fields to which they belong: field-specific polysemy, interdisciplinary polysemy, and extraneous-field polysemy.

6. In compiling the glossary of a terminological dictionary, it is recommended to adhere to the following minimum criteria for selecting terms: systematic structure, conciseness, clarity, simplicity, derivational capacity, euphony (pleasant to hear), and compliance with the norms of literary language and linguistic standards. When forming the glossary of a linguistic terminological dictionary, it is essential to determine the purpose of the dictionary, whether it covers general linguistics or a specific field; to identify the target audience; to define the scope; to determine the structure of terms; and to gather sources from which the terms will be selected.

7. The various approaches of linguistic schools and directions are reflected in the definitions within a terminological dictionary. If multiple approaches exist for a single term, representing only one leads to one-sidedness in science. Since terminological dictionaries aim to be comprehensive, each term must have its own clear and accurate definition and explanation.

8. The glossary of an encyclopedic dictionary is organized into the thematic categories of "*General Linguistics*" and "*Modern Uzbek Language*". It includes thematic clusters such as: linguistic schools, directions and traditions, organizations; terms related to the study of specific language families and languages; linguistic processes or linguistic lexicography; world languages; language policy and management; and branches of linguistics. The "Modern Uzbek Language" category includes terms related to phonetics, lexicon, orthography, and grammar.

9. The length of a dictionary entry depends on the content of the term. Some terms cover a wide range of linguistic phenomena. For borrowed terms, it is advisable to include etymological information in their coding. In cases of polysemous terms, lexicographic labels should indicate which discipline each meaning belongs to.

10. In the case of doublet terms, one form is often a borrowing. Such terms must include the label "equivalent" (or "identical") in the dictionary entry. Antonymous terms should be presented as separate dictionary entries, with cross-references between them. When there is no information about certain terms in existing dictionaries or encyclopedias, textbooks and instructional materials may serve as reliable sources for compiling entries. Some terms may not be presented as standalone entries but appear as doublets within other entries—these should be extracted and assigned independent entries in the linguistic encyclopedia.

11. It is important to distinguish between various types of term descriptions, such as: general definitions, partial or operational definitions, combined definitions, referential explanations, and encyclopedic descriptions.

12. Articles in an encyclopedic dictionary may take the following forms:
– General descriptive article, – Reference article, – Explanatory article (provides only an explanation; if borrowed from another language, etymology is included),
– Cross-reference article (an entry that refers the user to another term).

13. An ideographic dictionary article consists of: a core term (main term), a terminological nucleus with a periphery formed by word-combination terms; accentological and brief grammatical descriptions of the term; equivalents in foreign language(s); a description of the main (core) term; translation equivalents; a definition indicating its valency both as a term and within general usage; and illustrative examples.

14. Term combinations may appear in the following forms: – as a modifier–modified structure, where an adjective or adverb characterizes a noun-based term, – as inflected forms of a noun-based term, – where the main word acts as a dependent within another compound term, – or as combinations with verbs that can syntactically pair with the head term.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.03/29.12.2022.Fil.156.01 ПО
ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЁНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ АНДИЖАНСКОМ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ ИНСТИТУТЕ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ**

**АНДИЖАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ
ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ**

РУСТАМОВА ДИЛРАБОХОН АБДУРАХИМОВНА

**КОДИРОВАНИЕ ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИХ ТЕРМИНОВ В
ЭНЦИКЛОПЕДИЧЕСКИХ СЛОВАРЯХ**

10.00.11 – Теория языка. Прикладная и компьютерная лингвистика

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации доктора (DSc) ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ НАУК**

Тема диссертации доктора наук (DSc) зарегистрирован в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Министерстве Высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан за номером B2023.3.DSc/Fil671.

Диссертация выполнена в Андижанском государственном институте иностранных языков.

Автореферат диссертации на трёх языках (узбекский, английский, русский (резюме)) размещен на веб-странице Андижанского государственного института иностранных языков по адресу (www.adchti.uz), а также на портале информации и образования «Ziynet» по адресу (www.ziynet.uz).

Научный консультант:

Шахабитдинова Шохидохон Хошимовна
доктор филологических наук, профессор

Официальные оппоненты:

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доктор филологических наук, доцент

Ахмедова Махринигор Баходировна
доктор филологических наук, доцент

Ведущая организация:

Ферганский Государственный университет

Защита диссертации состоится «_____» _____ 2026 года в _____ часов на заседании на заседании Научного совета DSc.03/29.12.2022.Fil.156.01 по присуждению учёных степеней при Андижанском государственном институте иностранных языков (Адрес: 170100, город Андижан, проспект Бабура, дом 5. Тел: 0(374) 223 42 76; факс: 0(374) 223 42 76; e-mail: info@asifl.uz).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Андижанского государственного института иностранных языков (зарегистрирована за № _____). (Адрес: 170100, город Андижан, проспект Бабура, дом №5. Тел: 0(374) 223 42 76).

Автореферат диссертации разослан «_____» _____ 2026 года.
(реестр протокола рассылки за № _____ от «_____» _____ 2026 года.).

Д.А.Рустамов

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора наук (DSc))

Цель исследования состоит в разработке теоретических основ кодирования лингвистических терминов в энциклопедических словарях.

Задачи исследования состоят в следующем:

исследовать общие и отличительные особенности энциклопедических и терминологических словарей;

изучить опыт лингвистических энциклопедических словарей в мировой лексикографии;

определить структуру словарной статьи в словаре терминов;

определить специфику статьи энциклопедического словаря;

разработать методологию описания лингвистических терминов;

аргументировать основы формирования словника лингвистических терминов;

выявить проблемы выражения взглядов различных лингвистических школ в энциклопедическом словаре;

осветить проблемы описания многозначных и омонимичных лингвистических терминов;

определить методологические основы составления словника лингвистических терминов узбекского языка;

разработать предложения и рекомендации по описанию лингвистических терминов узбекского языка;

предложить принципы отражения общелингвистических терминов в словаре лингвистических терминов узбекского языка.

В качестве объекта исследования были выбраны лингвистические термины.

Предмет исследования составляют теоретические основы кодирования лингвистических терминов в энциклопедических словарях.

Методы исследования. В исследовании использовались методы описательного, сопоставительного, контекстуального, лингвостатистического, компонентного и прагматического анализа.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

разграничены такие проявления описания термина в терминологии, как (1) общее определение (дефиниция); (2) частичное определение; (3) операционное определение; (4) комбинированное определение; (5) ссылочная сноска; (6) энциклопедическое определение; разграничены такие разновидности, как общая описательная статья статей энциклопедического словаря; справочная статья; сноска-статья (дается только примечание, этимология, если они заимствованы из другого языка); ссылка-статья (статья, отсылающая к другому термину);

освещены такие особенности, как описание научной теории, выделяющей энциклопедический словарь, наличие исторического события, географической, биографической, статистической информации; разграничены графические, фонетические, грамматические, семантические, структурные и другие критерии толкования слова; определена полисемия

трёх разновидностей терминов внутри отрасли (в зависимости от отраслей, к которым они относятся) многозначности терминов; межотраслевая полисемия; определена полисемия вне специальных отраслей; значение термина раскрыто на основе двух факторов: стремления к ясному и правильному пониманию понятия (1) и достижения достаточной гибкости общения (речи) (2);

раскрыты организация статьи идеографического словаря из ядра (основной термин), термина-словосочетания, образующего терминологическую периферию ядра, акцентологическое и краткое грамматическое описание заглавного термина; эквивалент терминов в иностранном языке (языках); описание основного (ядерного) термина; определение валентности термина как термина с переводными эквивалентами и общеупотребительного в лексике (или примеры, указывающие валентность); характеристика деривационной возможности терминологической единицы с ее эквивалентом в иностранном языке; выявлены иллюстративные примеры;

определены образование сочетания терминов определение – определяемое с прилагательными или наречиями, которые выражают свойства термина, принадлежащего к роду существительных, появление термина, принадлежащего к части речи существительного, с видоизменяющимися формами, заглавное слово становится подчиненным словом в составе другого составного термина, определены типы, образуемые глаголами, которые могут спрягаться с заглавным словом;

описаны общие определения примечаний (дефиниция), частичные определения (используются только для терминов, которые являются частью или набором частей целого), операционные определения (термины из категории величин, длин; они указывают способ определения или нахождения определяемой величины), комбинированные (комбинируются разные символы) определения (состоят из нескольких отдельных типов, таких как типичные для старых терминов, которые по своему происхождению являются заимствованиями).

Практические результаты исследования состоят в следующем:

были определены общие/отличительные особенности энциклопедических, терминологических словарей и разработаны минимальные требования при сортировке словарного запаса к терминам, такие как систематичность, краткость, точность, простота, обладание словообразовательной способностью, эвфония (благозвучие), соответствие литературному языку и языковым нормам;

разработан словарный минимум в тематическом указателе словарных терминов “лингвист.”, ориентация и традиции в тематической группе, организациях; термины, связанные с изучением отдельной языковой семьи и языков; процессы, связанные с лингвистикой, или лингвистическая лексикография; языки мира; языковая политика и менеджмент; тематические группы лингвистических областей”;

дана характеристика лингвистических терминов узбекского языка, описание структуры и состава словарной статьи.

Достоверность результатов исследований объясняется тем, что доклады, статьи были опубликованы в научных журналах, выводы, предложения и рекомендации, сделанные на научно-методических и научно-практических конференциях республиканского и международного масштаба, были внедрены в практику, а полученные результаты подтверждены компетентными организациями.

Научная и практическая значимость результатов исследования.

научные выводы, полученные относительно описания научной теории, выделяющей энциклопедический словарь, наличия исторического события, географической, биографической, статистической информации; разграничения графических, фонетических, грамматических, семантических, структурных и других критериев толкований слова; определения полисемии трёх разновидностей терминов внутри отрасли (в зависимости от отраслей, к которым они относятся) многозначности терминов; межотраслевой полисемии; определения полисемии вне специальных отраслей; раскрытия значения термина на основе двух факторов: стремления к ясному и правильному пониманию понятия и достижения достаточной гибкости общения (речи) были использованы в рамках международного проекта “EMI (English as a Medium of Instruction)” Наманганского инженерно-технологического института, рассчитанного на 2019-2021 годы (Справка № 1376-024 Наманганского инженерно-технологического института от 21 апреля 2025 года). В результате были определены эквивалент терминов на иностранном языке; описание основного (ядерного) термина; термин с переводными эквивалентами термина и общее использование определение, показывающее его валентность в лексике (или примеры, показывающие валентность); установлено, что они могут использоваться для описания производной способности терминологической единицы с ее эквивалентом на иностранном языке;

научные выводы относительно того, что определены образование сочетания терминов определение – определяемое с прилагательными или наречиями, которые выражают свойства термина, принадлежащего к части речи существительных, появление термина, принадлежащего к части речи существительного, с видоизменяющимися формами, заглавное слово становится подчиненным словом в составе другого составного термина, определены типы, образуемые глаголами, которые могут спрягаться с заглавным словом, использованы в рамках грантового проекта АМ-FZ-201908172 ”Создание образовательного корпуса узбекского языка” государственных научно-технических программ, реализованного в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои в 2020-2023 годах (Справка № 01/4-979 Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои от 17 марта 2025 года). В результате сочетание терминов обогащено новыми теоретическими представлениями о существовании типов в форме определяемых прилагательных или наречий, выражающих свойства термина, принадлежащего к части речи существительных, в виде появления

термина, принадлежащего к части речи существительных, с видоизменяющимися формами, в форме, когда заглавное слово является подчиненным словом в составе другого составного термина, в форме, образованной глаголами, которые могут спрягаться с заглавным словом;

научные выводы относительно того, что описаны общие определения примечаний (дефиниция), частичные определения (используются только для терминов, которые являются частью или набором частей целого), операционные определения (термины из категории величин, длин; они указывают способ определения или нахождения определяемой величины), комбинированные (комбинируются разные символы) определения (состоят из нескольких отдельных типов, таких как типичные для старых терминов, которые по своему происхождению являются заимствованиями), использованы в учебнике "Методология научного исследования лингвистики", написанном для студентов магистратуры Андижанского государственного университета специальности 70230101 – Лингвистика (узбекский язык) (издательство "Хаёт - 2020, Андижан, 2025) (Справка № 04-2723 Андижанского государственного университета от 7 июля 2025 г.). Полученное сочетание терминов служит для обогащения новыми теоретическими представлениями о том, что существуют виды в форме определяющего – определяемого с прилагательными или наречиями, выражающими свойства термина, относящегося к части речи существительных, в виде появления термина, относящегося к части речи существительных, с видоизменяющимися формами, в форме, когда заглавное слово является подчиненным словом в составе другого составного термина, в виде, образуемых глаголами, которые могут спрягаться с заглавным словом;

научные выводы, полученные относительно описания научной теории, выделяющей энциклопедический словарь, наличия исторического события, географической, биографической, статистической информации; разграничения графических, фонетических, грамматических, семантических, структурных и других критериев толкований слова; определения полисемии трёх разновидностей терминов внутри отрасли (в зависимости от отраслей, к которым они относятся) многозначности терминов, использованы в инновационном проекте IL-402104209- "Создание средства автоматической обработки информации для поисковых систем – программного средства морфолексикона и морфологического анализатора узбекского языка", реализованного в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои в 2022-2024 годы (Справка № 01/4-2931 Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои от 3 июля 2025 года). В результате сочетание терминов обогащено новыми теоретическими представлениями о существовании типов в форме определяемых прилагательных или наречий, выражающих свойства термина, принадлежащего к части речи существительных, в виде появления термина, принадлежащего к части речи существительных, с видоизменяющимися формами, в форме, когда заглавное слово является подчиненным словом в составе другого составного термина, в

форме, образованной глаголами, которые могут спрягаться с заглавным словом;

научные результаты относительно того, что раскрыты организация статьи идеографического словаря из ядра (основной термин), термина-словосочетания, образующего терминологическую периферию ядра, акцентологическое и краткое грамматическое описание заглавного термина; эквивалент терминов в иностранном языке (языках); описание основного (ядерного) термина; определение валентности термина как термина с переводными эквивалентами и общеупотребительного в лексике (или примеры, указывающие валентность); характеристика деривационной возможности терминологической единицы с ее эквивалентом в иностранном языке; были использованы в передачах “Образование и прогресс”, “Нация и духовность”, “Литературный процесс”, “Мировая литература”, подготовленных телерадиоканалом “Узбекистан” творческого объединения “Узбекистан-24” Национальной телерадиокомпанией Узбекистана (февраль и март 2025 года) (Справка № 05-09-374 Национальной телерадиокомпания Узбекистана от 26 марта 2025 года). В результате повысился научный уровень трансляций, а также в процессе анализа текстового материала появились общие определения (дефиниции), частичные определения (используются только для терминов, являющихся частью целого или набором частей), операционные определения (характеристика терминов из разряда мер величины, длины; они указывают способ определения или нахождения определяемой величины), комбинированные (объединяющие различные признаки) определения (состоящие из нескольких отдельных видов, характерных для старых терминов, которые по своему происхождению были заимствованными).

Апробация результатов исследования. Результаты диссертационного исследования были представлены и прошли апробацию на 4 научно-практических конференциях, включая 2 международных и 2 республиканских конференций, в виде докладов и презентаций.

Структура и объём диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, 4 глав, заключения, списка использованной литературы и приложений, в общем объёме 222 страниц.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
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I bo'lim (part I; часть I)

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2. Rustamova D.A. Description of Linguistic Terms // International Journal of Culture and Modernity (Volume 34), ISSN 2697-2131. – 2023. – P.44-54. (indexed by *CrossRef* and *Copernicus*).
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