LEXICOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION OF THE TOURISM TERMS IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Zarnigor Sobirova Intern-researcher
Bukhara State University, Bukhara, Uzbekistan

Zarnigor Sobirova

Intern-researcher of Bukhara State University,
Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

Theoretical lexicography studies the history of lexicography, types of dictionaries, requirements for dictionaries, critical analysis of existing dictionaries, practical lexicography deals with the study, compilation, improvement and consumption of a certain type of vocabulary. Practical lexicography involves the application of general theoretical principles and rules of lexicography in the process of creating a dictionary.

The ambiguity of terms, the meaning of terms, the essence of the concept, the excessive length, complex phrases are inconvenient, with an excessive number of foreign terms. The creation of a glossary of terminology in various fields in response to the above problems is an urgent task of modern lexicography.

It is very important for a lexicographer to work with a specialist in the field from the beginning to the end of the terminology system development process. There are good reasons for this. When developing a dictionary of common words, the lexicographer himself/herself can easily provide accurate and detailed explanations of words, as well as develop examples of authorship. To explain specific terms and understand the situations in which they are used, the lexicographer must have not only linguistic knowledge, but also an understanding of this specific area.

Bilingual dictionaries are more practical than textual content. This, of course, requires a lot of volumes. For this reason, it is not for nothing that monolingual dictionaries cover more terms than translation dictionaries. For dictionaries of practical translation, the functional value of the

Зарнигор Собирова

Бухоро давлат университети стажёр-тадқиқотчиси,
Ўзбекистон

ТУРИЗМ СОҲАСИНИНГ ИНГЛИЗ ВА ЎЗБЕК ТИЛЛАРИДАГИ ЛЕКСИКОГРА-ФИК ТАЛҚИНИ

АННОТАЦИЯ

Назарий лексикография луғатшунослик тарихи, луғат турлари, луғатларга қўйиладиган талабларни, мавжуд луғатларни танқидий таҳлил қилишни ўрганади, амалий лексикография маълум бир сўз туркумини ўрганиш, тўплаш, такомиллаштириш ва истеъмол қилиш билан шуғулланади. Амалий лексикография луғат яратиш жараёнида лексикографиянинг умумий назарий асослари ва қоидаларини қўллашни ўз ичига олади.

Терминларнинг ноаниқлиги, атамаларнинг маъноси, тушунчанинг моҳияти, ҳаддан ташқари узунлик, мураккаб иборалар ноқулай, ҳаддан ташқари кўп миқдордаги хорижий атамалар мавжуд. Юқоридаги муаммоларга жавобан турли соҳаларда атамашунослик луғатини яратиш замонавий лексикографиянинг долзарб вазифасидир.

Луғатшунос учун ушбу соҳадаги мутахассис билан терминологик тизимни ишлаб чиқиш жараёнининг бошидан охиригача ишлаши жуда муҳимдир. Бунинг яхши сабаблари бор. Умумий сўзлар луғатини ишлаб чиқишда лексикографнинг ўзи сўзларни аниқ ва батафсил тушунтиришларини осонликча бериши, шунингдек муаллифлик намуналарини ишлаб чиқиши мумкин. Муайян атамаларни тушунтириш ва улар ишлатилаётган вазиятларни тушуниш учун лексикограф нафақат лингвистик билимларга, балки ушбу аниқ соҳани тушунишга ҳам эга бўлиши керак.

Икки тилли луғатлар матн мазмунидан кўра амалийроқ. Бу, албатта, жуда катта ҳажмларни талаб қилади. Шу сабабли, бир тилли луғатларда таржима луғатларидан

term is important, that is, the user must be able to use the dictionary in order to understand a certain word in the correct context, understand it from a communicative point of view and understand it himself/herself.

Bidirectional dictionaries do not mean they are bicultural. The lexicographic interpretation of the tourism terms in active and passive translation dictionaries differs: in passive dictionaries an explanation of a foreign word in the native language is given, in active dictionaries foreign equivalents are found by means of a word in the native language.

Key words: lexicography, tourism terms, bilingual dictionary, monolingual dictionary, lexicographer, equivalent.

кўра кўпроқ атамалар бўлиши бежиз эмас. Амалий таржима луғатлари учун атаманинг функционал қиймати муҳим аҳамиятга эга, яъни фойдаланувчи маълум бир сўзни тўғри контекстда тушуниши, уни коммуникатив нуқтаи назардан тушуниши ва тушуниши учун луғатдан фойдаланиши керак.

Икки йўналишли луғатлар уларнинг икки маданиятли эканлигини англатмайди. Фаол ва пассив таржима луғатларида туризм ата-маларининг лексикографик талқини турлича: пассив луғатларда чет тилига она тилидаги тушунтириш берилган, фаол луғатларда чет тилидаги эквивалентлар она тилидаги сўз ёр-дамида топилган.

Калит сўзлар: лексикография, туризм ата-малари, икки тилли луғат, бир тилли луғат, лексикограф, эквивалент.

INTRODUCTION

Consensus on the essence of the term lexicography and its recognition as a science is also a relatively recent phenomenon in linguistics. Lexicography consists of theoretical and practical sections that coexist and function in harmony with each other. While theoretical lexicography studies the history of lexicography, types of dictionaries, requirements for dictionaries, critical analysis of existing dictionaries, practical lexicography deals with the study, compilation, improvement and consumption of a certain type of vocabulary. Practical lexicography involves the application of general theoretical principles and rules of lexicography in the process of creating a dictionary. Lexicography is still a very young field of science, and researches in this field are not enough in comparison with other branches of linguistics. According to famous lexicographer L. Zgust, there are only twenty significant works on lexicography in the world lexicographic community [L. Zgusta, 1971].

Dictionaries have long been designed not only to provide information related to the translation or use of a particular word, but also to expand people's intercultural secular knowledge. Although it is known that the culture of different peoples contributes to the formation of tourism terms as a separate terminological system of the field, encyclopedic information about these cultures and the etymology of related terms remains an integral part of special dictionaries. It also serves to fully understand the content of the text, the mood in it and the concept of "text culture".

The lexicography of terms has become a subject of particular interest. This is evidenced by the works of the first President of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov: "High spirituality is invincible" [Karimov I.A., 2008; 87]. Especially in such important

areas as fundamental sciences, modern communication and information technologies, banking and financial systems, the use of our language, etymological and comparative dictionaries. There is no doubt that the development of the necessary terms and expressions, concepts and categories, in a word, the all-round development of the Uzbek language on a scientific basis will serve such noble goals as the awareness of national identity, a sense of homeland.

There are basically two types of dictionaries: encyclopedic and philological [G. Abdurakhmonov, S. Mamajonov, 2002; 82]. Terminological dictionaries, which are the subject of our research, are part of specialized dictionaries, which are a smaller section of philological dictionaries. Special dictionaries can take the form of both annotated (i.e. monolingual) and translated (i.e., at least bilingual) dictionaries related to a specific field (specialty) of science and technology. The task of terminological dictionaries is to interpret terms of a specific area and to clarify their content. They serve as the basis for the required field. For this reason, such dictionaries are also called "dictionaries of some industries" [U. Sharipova, I. Yuldoshev, 2006; 56].

The history of the tradition of creating a dictionary in our country begins with the Devon lug'atit Turk of the 11th century in Kashgari. Since then, many dictionaries have been created: "Mukaddammatul Adab" (The Fourth Language Dictionary of the XII century), "At-tukhfatuz zakiyati fil-lug'atit-turkia" (XIII century), Badoe-ul-lug'at (15th century), Abushka (16th century), Kelurnoma (17th century), Muntahab ul-lug'at (18th century), Sanglo (18th century), "Dictionary of the Chigaty and Ottoman Turks" (XIX century), "Comparative Dictionary of Türko-Tatar Dialects", "Experience of the Turkic dialect", "Russian-Sart and Sart-Russian dictionary" (1884-1912), Concise Russian-Uzbek Dictionary (1926), "The Perfect Russian-Uzbek Dictionary" (1927-28), Concise Uzbek-Russian Dictionary (1927), Uzbek-Russian Dictionary (1931), "Russian-Uzbek complete dictionary" (1934), "Concise Uzbek-Russian Dictionary" (1935), Uzbek-Russian Dictionary (1941), Russian-Uzbek Dictionary (1942).

However, the creation of terminological dictionaries belongs to a new era – the second half of the twentieth century [English-Russian Railway Dictionary, 1958; Russian-Uzbek Mathematical Dictionary, 1952; Dictionary of Linguistic Terms, 1966; Dictionary of social and political terms, 1976; M. Iriskulov, 1992; 113]. From the point of view of world statistics, dictionaries were compiled four thousand years ago to explain certain religious concepts, giving an idea of the religions that existed in the Middle East, they are considered the first specialized dictionaries [Henning Bergenholtz, Sven Tarp, 1995; 10].

Decades ago, just by looking at the ability to collect existing words and put them into a collection, the complexity and responsibility of lexicography that was incorporated into technical specialties could be seen from a small number of high functional value vocabularies in practice. Lexicography is an interdisciplinary science. This requires a deep knowledge of all levels of linguistics from the lexicographer. But in the history of lexicography there were also high-level dictionaries created by amateurs. These amateur lexicographers are often masters of their field of expertise and anticipate the needs and desires of a true potential dictionary user. We proceed

from the following words of L.V. Shcherba, who made a huge contribution to the creation of the theoretical foundations of this science, the hidden complexities that lie at the heart of lexicography [L.V. Scherba, 1971; 312].

Before moving on to the stage of creating a practical dictionary, let us dwell on the problems of modern terminology and topical issues.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Achievements of science and technology, as well as the development of the socio-political and economic life of countries require a constant expansion of the vocabulary of languages, the addition of new lexical units and obsolescence of obsolete ones. Sometimes new units enter the dictionary under the new name of an existing concept. E.A. Zemskaya points out how difficult it is to learn new words when they are not associated with old ones, and that the relationship of words in a language is a reflection of the relationship between the real object of existence and events [Zemskaya E.A., 1963]. It is a process that, like general tokens, is also associated with terminology. Already, terms form the bulk of incoming new words. The prospects for science and technology and the improvement of terminology are interdependent phenomena of a proportional nature. After all, while science and technology provide a variety of terminology systems, the voluntary field of science and technology, which lacks its own theoretically based advanced terminology system, is in decline. Thus, the finalization and regulation of terminology in each area remains one of the urgent problems of modern lexicography. The fact that terminological systems are free from confusion, clearly and systematized is a factor that determines the culture, spirituality and literacy of a country. However, the lexicography of terms is a relatively young aspect of theoretical and practical lexicography, and it still has many problems. Problems with terminology in all areas, which Russian linguist D.S. Lotte spoke about several decades ago, still remain one of the most painful moments of modern lexicography [Lotte D.S., 1961]:

1. The first problem is associated with the ambiguity of terms, which is found in the terminological system of all industries. In fact, terms should clearly express the nature of the concept in a particular area, and its scope should be limited to that area only. Their important feature is that they are unambiguous in nature and do not have emotionally expressive associations, which distinguishes them from ordinary words. Indeed, the lexical meaning of the terms also requires this (the term comes from the Latin word terminus, meaning "border", "boundary marker", "restriction" [U.Sharipova, I.Yuldoshev, 2006; 50].

2. The second urgent problem is the meaning of terms. This leads to the abstraction and confusion associated with their consumption. In fact, the development of society requires that one of the significant options be excluded from the dictionary in the course of sociocultural selection. In this case, an option falls out of consumption that does not accurately express the content of the concept it expresses or causes inconvenience in the application (due to the fact that it consists of graphics, a sound shell, a large number of components). But this will take time. For this reason,

terminological dictionaries are constantly being updated and refined.

3. The next problem arises due to the fact that a specific term does not fully correspond to the essence of the concept it represents. The reason is to consider the translation of terms from a foreign language as an artificial and technical process, and not to be creative. As a result, the term loses its functional value and is depreciated. The scope of the terms introduced should be limited, clear and understandable and applied consistently in this voluntary context.

4. The next drawback is associated with the excessive length (more precisely, multicomponent) terms. Compactness and ease of use are critical for terminology units. "In such artificial conditions, first of all, the economy of speech is disturbed, which, in turn, negatively affects thinking. Secondly, the probability of an elliptical phenomenon (loss of speech elements) increases" [U.Sharipova, I.Yuldoshev, 2006; 56]. Speaking in particular about the Uzbek language, the peculiarities of our language often require the translation of a one-component term from a foreign language as a combination of two or more components. For this reason, when developing terminological systems, it is very important to achieve maximum conciseness by critically approaching this process, without resorting to blind translation and using the rich internal capabilities of our language. In general, the formation of compound terms using the syntactic method is one of the most effective methods in any language, as evidenced by the fact that in any terminological system there are more compound terms than single-component terms. In fact, according to the universal opinion existing in linguistics, one-component terms are considered basic terms, and many other terms are derived from them (For example, tourism → tourism industry → green tourism, etc.).

5. Another disadvantage of synchronizing with the aforementioned problem is that complex phrases are inconvenient. But we must say that this problem is much milder than in previous decades. Now the perception and knowledge of the middle class of the population of foreign languages (especially English) has increased. As a result, many foreign phonetic terms have become familiar to us. This is largely a contribution to the development of science and technology (especially the Internet).

6. Another problem that is not so acceptable in lexicography is the filling of terminological systems with an excessive number of foreign terms. However, this lexicographic view is now somewhat liberalized, the main thing is to achieve functional equivalence in the assimilation of foreign terms. For example, if a foreign alternative evokes a clearer understanding of the concept in the minds of consumers than the "Uzbek" version of terms that represent a specific concept, then it should be given priority. After all, consumer choice is very important in the formation of terminological dictionaries.

The creation of a glossary of terminology in various fields in response to the above problems is an urgent task of modern lexicography.

RESULTS

The microcomposition problems of a special dictionary are associated with the choice of lexicographic details of the actual dictionary entry. A comparative study of

terminological dictionaries in the tourism sector showed that the lexicographic details used in these dictionaries can be divided into several groups. However, it should be noted that for Russian tourist terminology, this parameter, in our opinion, is quite important, since there are many borrowings among the terms of the tourism sector that are not fully assimilated by the language. Various grammatical information about the term can also be attributed to formal requisites. All analyzed Uzbek dictionaries lack such information. In some English-language publications, the term's part of speech and irregular forms of inflection are given. The formal group also includes information about phonetic, graphic, morphological and syntactic variants, as well as information about short or full variants of the term. Almost all English-language dictionaries reflect graphic options related to area affiliation (British, American versions, for example, traveler – US traveler) and short/full options (health tourism – health-care tourism). Some Russian-language dictionaries, in turn, give only short and complete forms of terms, for example, tourist agent – travel agent. However, the Russian terminology of tourism has a fairly large number of variants which, in our opinion, should be reflected in dictionaries.

The next group of requisites that we distinguish, used in tourist terminological dictionaries, can be called attributive, which includes various means of attribution (referring to a certain lexical layer) of description units. Many English-language dictionaries use labels and indexes of the subject area or group to which this special unit belongs, for example: hotel garni.

All English-language dictionaries also contain areal details, i.e. marks of the specific use of terms in individual areas (national interpretations). Basically, the terms are fixed, found either only in the USA or in Europe, for example: agency tour – a term used in the USA to describe a fam trip.

Many authors of the English-language dictionaries also give stylistic notes that allow us to highlight, in addition to terms, professionalism and jargon, for example: bucket shop – a slang term for a retail outlet selling cut-price wares, e.g., a travel agency which deals in unofficially discounted airline tickets, also known as discount ticket agency.

Attribute details are not used in all Russian dictionaries. Speaking about the microcomposition of the analyzed dictionaries, it is necessary to dwell on the peculiarities of the interpretation of tourist terms. Lexicographers pay much attention to this problem due to the fact that the problem of describing the meaning of a word in a dictionary is the central and most laborious one in most dictionaries. Almost all authors of the English and Russian-language dictionaries choose the encyclopedic definition as a means of explaining the meaning of a term, i.e. give a detailed definition using a large amount of extralinguistic explanatory material, for example:

Attractions – things or activities which attract tourists, for example the CN Tower in Toronto, the tallest man-made free-standing structure, to be contrasted with the great natural attraction Niagara Falls.

Business hotel – a specialized hotel for serving businessmen. The first business hotel was opened in 1908 in Buffalo (USA) by Ellsworth Statler under the name

"Buffalo Statler" and provided businessmen with the maximum amenities for that time: the presence of individual door locks, running water, toilets, switches at the door, bathrooms in each room, a free morning newspaper. The fastest growing business hotel began to develop in the 20s. It was during this time that the world's largest hotel, Stephens, was built (1927), later renamed Conrad Hilton and marking the beginning of the Conrad Hilton empire in the hotel business.

Our observations also show that all English-language dictionaries provide available equivalents, including doublets and variants, while none of the analyzed Russian-language dictionaries provide this information.

Each special vocabulary is designed for a specific type of a consumer. It follows that the profile of the dictionary user in the target dictionary should be developed during the dictionary development phase. In this case, it is advisable to make sure in advance in what socio-cultural situations the consumer will use the dictionary and, in this regard, what information will be included in the dictionary [Fuertes–Olivera, p.A., 2009; 167-187].

It should be noted that modern terminological dictionaries are designed for a complex set of several groups of potential users. It is even emphasized that in a modern market economy one should focus on multifunctionality [Rossenbeck, Klaus, 2005; 189]. Users of specialized vocabularies may include the following consumer groups [Isabel Balteiro] (examples are given in the tourism industry):

→ specialists (developers of tourism statistics, i.e. experts involved in the implementation, editing and monitoring of tourism conditions, developers of tourism services and products)

→ semi-professionals (tour operators, travel agents and guides; tourism promotion representatives)

→ students (potential tourists and students studying at specialized universities)

→ intermediaries (intermediate group members such as translators, journalists and writers)

In sociolinguistic terms, scientific or technical terms are words that belong to a specific group of scientists or a community of experts. Since tourism is a sector of the economy and the production of goods and services, it would undoubtedly be advisable to include the terminological system of tourism in the second group of terms.

It is very important for a lexicographer to work with a specialist in the field from the beginning to the end of the terminology system development process [Martin, Robert, 2007; 29]. There are good reasons for this. When developing a dictionary of common words, the lexicographer himself can easily provide accurate and detailed explanations of words, as well as develop examples of authorship. To explain specific terms and understand the situations in which they are used, the lexicographer must have not only linguistic knowledge, but also an understanding of this specific area. The second reason is that the rapid development of corpus linguistics in the new century made it possible to quote examples in general-purpose dictionaries, to embody words in their real context. Indeed, lexicographers can now create dictionaries that perform a truly communicative function, summarizing the most commonly used contexts of

lexical units using a ready-made language corpus. But there is no such possibility for terminology yet. This is due to the fact that the language used by corporations is not adapted to work with words within a specific use [Béjoint, Henri, 1988; 366]. The creation of a special linguistic corpus for scientific and technical terms is observed by leading modern linguists [Bowker, Lynne and Jennifer Pearson, 2002].

Used dictionaries consist of the following typical macro-structural elements:
– Contents
– Introduction
– Organizations and individuals who work together and contribute to the creation – of the vocabulary
– Covered Territory Names
– Operating instructions
– Dictionary section
– Applications

Specialists and organizations involved in the creation of a special dictionary should be reflected in the macrostructure of the dictionary. While for general dictionaries it is enough to turn to one specialist, the creation of improved terminological dictionaries requires the help of dozens of specialists [Philip Durkin, 2016; 400]. However, if the dictionary is a concise part of the introductory part in general dictionaries, it must be given separately in special dictionaries and contain all the necessary information (target user, direction of a field or subsector in the dictionary, how much information can be found about entered terms, order of terms [Philip Durkin, 2016; 399] should be covered in the form of detailed comments on this information and it is of great importance, especially if a special dictionary is being created for several groups of consumers.

The macrostructure of monolingual and bilingual specialized dictionaries may consist of practically the same information representation, but their microstructure obeys different principles.

DISCUSSIONS

Bilingual special dictionaries can be one-way or two-way. There are translated equivalents of the list of terms given in one-way dictionaries as a result of only one-way transformation (either from English to Uzbek, or from Uzbek to English). Most modern terminology dictionaries are one-way [Bergenholtz, 1995; 52]. Bilingual special dictionaries have a wider set of functions, and thanks to a two-way transformation, they can be used to understand information both in foreign special contexts and to provide new information, i.e. they are designed for both receptive and productive language practice. This can make them larger and more awkward to use in practice. Some scholars disapprove of them because of these aspects [Yong, Heming and Jing Peng, 2007; 76].

The basic principle of bilingual dictionaries is to find the clearest possible alternative. In this case, a word or phrase is given that is a semantic alternative to the unit of the source language. In fact, reaching the absolute alternative is a difficult

and almost impossible task. But in the case of scientific and technical words, the likelihood of equivalence is high. An isomorphism (interlingual difference) prevents the achievement of equivalence. However, there will be cases where the existing terminological system in one language does not exist in another. Werner, who conducted research on this issue, cites as an example the lack of a terminological system equivalent to the terminological system associated with Spanish coffee [Werner, Reinhold, 1999; 1868]. This is a natural phenomenon. There is no special coffee or coffee terminology in the Uzbek language either. This is because we do not have a coffee industry. But it is obvious that there is no such problem with the terminology of tourism, which is the object of our research. Eventually, this type of industry gained international popularity, and the number of languages that do not have their own terminological system for tourists is small. Another complication of the equivalence problem is that even in the context of the existence of a certain industry in both languages, the terminological systems of this industry are not systematized in the same way or closely because of national and cultural differences. At the same time, it is difficult to find a balance in the content of concepts. This can be referred to the terms from the field of jurisprudence. The anisomorphism of specific words is often associated with rare technical terms or newly created terms [Yong, Heming and Jing Peng, 2007; 139]. This is a situation that can be explained by the fact that a new concept that has not yet appeared along with a new term, or a term that names a specific concept, is absent in the target language. Bilingual dictionaries are more practical than textual content. This, of course, requires a lot of volume. For this reason, it is not for nothing that monolingual dictionaries cover more terms than translation dictionaries. For dictionaries of practical translation, the functional value of the term is important, that is, the user must be able to use the dictionary in order to understand a certain word in the correct context, understand it from a communicative point of view and understand it himself/herself.

In the microstructure of a dictionary, each newly introduced keyword is called a lemma [https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Lemma_(morphology)&oldid=959700972]. In the lexicon, it has become a lexicographic tradition to use the words "horses" in the singular, verbs in the infinitive (i.e., a real noun) and adjectives in an unordered form. Lemmas can be cited according to a systematic classification or alphabetically. The alphabetical arrangement of lemmas in all senses is convenient in accordance with world lexicographic practice, which allows the user of the dictionary to find any word in a shorter time.

Before moving on to the microstructure of the dictionary, it is necessary to quote the English alphabet. This is very important so that the user of the dictionary can find the desired vocabulary unit without confusion and unnecessary waste of time:

Each new key word (lemma) in the dictionary is highlighted in bold. We use the conventional sign "(" (in the language) instead of the main word in the appropriate places (in the form of compounds or phrases with the main word) "≈" (wave equality sign) is used to denote equivalents. If the word has a polysemantic nature, each of its denoted by Arabic numerals, and next to it the corresponding equivalent is given. If a

lexical unit (or one of its meanings) has several equivalents in the translated language, mutually contextually compatible equivalents are entered separated by commas [" "], and longer synonyms-equivalents that differ methodologically and contextually, denoted by a semicolon ";" separated by a symbol. Each meaning of the term of the same name is expressed in Roman numerals. The "" sign is used in expressions that are not related to the main meanings of the main word.

The lemma in the dictionary first represents its transcription (i.e., its pronunciation). If a user wants to use a lexical unit for communicative purposes, information about its pronunciation is very important for him/her. If the developed vocabulary is designed for a group of consumers with several labels, its parameters should be suitable for a common user. Although the transcription of lexical units can be considered as of little value for a highly professional specialist, the understanding of the correct pronunciation of a word for a non-specialized consumer stratum is one of the key factors when using a dictionary. For this reason, the units of expression of transcription are also required at the beginning of the dictionary. These guides serve as a home page for high potential language proficient users and a reference for student users.

Grammatical information about lemmas is also an integral part of the microstructure of each vocabulary. According to a standard lexical practice, grammatical information should be provided with each quoted lemma. However, this situation depends on the type of a dictionary. The above rule applies to monolingual dictionaries. In bilingual dictionaries, it is permissible to provide grammatical information with equivalents. Indeed, the user's ability to correctly apply equivalents in practice is the goal of this type of dictionaries. The grammatical information provides the necessary explanation of the category, morphology and syntactic features of lexical units. Initially, it is important that the word series is presented. This is very convenient when you need to distinguish between homonyms. Affixation information for words (e.g., different tense forms of verbs (especially those that include irregular verbs), unusual plural forms of nouns) should be provided later, and its syntactic relationship with other words should be indicated at the end. Dictionaries also often refer to antonyms or synonyms of words using special characters to give the user a clearer idea of the practical application of a lemma. It is also important to indicate the peculiarities of the pronunciation of words (be it lemmas by themselves or their equivalents), because sometimes it helps to distinguish between homonyms.

The location of the equivalents must also be determined prior to creating the dictionary. Equivalents of unambiguous lemmas (provided that most of the terms are unambiguous) can be listed alphabetically or in accordance with the frequency of their use in practice. One of the most widely used experiments is that the main equivalent is presented separately and the remaining equivalents are presented as a list of synonyms. Along with equivalents, information about their stylistic differences also helps to increase the confidence of the dictionary user in the use of a particular word.

CONCLUSION

The nature of the dictionary is determined by how the elements of the microstructure of the dictionary are presented. This requires the lexicographer to put himself/herself in the shoes of a potential dictionary user, get a feel for the intricacies of the application, and act accordingly. For example, the citation of transcription elements differs depending on the type of active and inactive vocabulary. In passive dictionaries, the primary goal of the user is to understand a spoken or a written text. Naturally, the content of the lexical unit is of paramount importance here. The user finds a word in the dictionary, selects one of the existing values that matches the context of the target, and interprets the information in the text. In this process, the pronunciation and grammatical information of the word does not matter much. Indeed, information about its category and syntactic features can also be learned through other words in the context in which it interacts. When it comes to pronunciation, the vast majority of language learners do things like memorizing new words, working with texts, especially practicing their pronunciation, and writing them down in a separate notebook. For this reason, even in passive dictionaries, this information is presented together with the lemma. It is important to note that the language of the lemmas that make up such dictionaries is foreign to the user, and the translation is given in his native language.

In active dictionaries, the process goes in a completely opposite direction. The user seeks to create an oral or written text using existing knowledge and skills, and thereby conveys some information to the listener. In this process, the user of the dictionary is interested in what means (mutually equivalent words or phrases/ expressions) the specific content of a word in his language is expressed in the target foreign language. Therefore, in this case, the microstructure data are presented in terms of equivalents. Only the lemma category entered in the user's native language dictionary can be displayed. After all, this helps him/her not to get confused in the issue of homonyms and to correctly choose the equivalent of the word in the target language (in terms of the function).

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