

DESCRIPTIVE SIGNS OF FIELD TERMS IN ENCYCLOPEDIA DICTIONARIES

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Abstract: Dictionaries are divided into encyclopedic dictionaries and philological dictionaries. Encyclopedic dictionaries are divided into two: general and specific. Encyclopedic information is also given in the comment section of any dictionary. In this article, the terms related to technical and natural sciences are considered on the example of an encyclopedic dictionary, and the phenomenon of differentiation in technical terms in the Uzbek language is the emergence of new fields of modern science, and the phenomenon of integration is the emergence of joint research fields between sciences. comments about it are highlighted.

Key words: dictionary, encyclopedic dictionary, philological dictionary, differentiation, integration, aberration, asset, assimilation, weight.

ОПИСАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ЗНАКИ ПОЛЕВЫХ ТЕРМИНОВ В ЭНЦИКЛОПЕДИЧЕСКИХ СЛОВАРЯХ.

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Абстрактный: Словари делятся на энциклопедические и филологические словари. Энциклопедические словари делятся на два: общие и специальные. Энциклопедическая информация также дается в комментариях любого словаря. В данной статье термины, относящиеся к техническим и естественным наукам, рассматриваются на примере энциклопедического словаря, а явлением дифференциации технических терминов в узбекском языке является возникновение новых областей современной науки, а явление интеграции – выделены комментарии по поводу появления совместных исследовательских направлений между науками.

Ключевые слова: словарь, энциклопедический словарь, филологический словарь, дифференциация, интеграция, абберация, актив, ассимиляция, вес.

Dictionaries are divided into encyclopedic dictionaries and philological dictionaries. Linguistic (philological) dictionaries pay attention to the structure, meanings, and spelling of the vocabulary as a word, linguistic unit, etc. . Auxiliary words, pronouns, and verb forms that are not of social importance are not found in such dictionaries. Encyclopaedias are divided into two: general and specific.

J. Heyman in his study "Dictionaries and encyclopedias" contrasts dictionaries with encyclopedias based on 5 features:

- 1) an encyclopedia recommends a word according to its relationship to an extralinguistic entity, while dictionaries define a word in relation to another word;
- 2) dictionary and encyclopedia are based on different types of explanation of the same concept, often in encyclopedic dictionaries the description of words as a scientific term is given, and in ordinary dictionaries the meaning of "household" is explained;
- 3) the encyclopedia often provides unnecessary and redundant information, while ordinary dictionaries provide only the necessary information;
- 4) the dictionary describes the semantics of the word (the relationship between the sign and the meaning), and the encyclopedia describes the pragmatics of the word (the relationship between the sign and the persons using it) up to the extralinguistic level;
- 5) encyclopedias also contain popular nouns. [Haiman, 1979:336]

Of course, encyclopedic information is also given in the comment section of any dictionary. According to Dubichinsky, this process has intensified especially in recent years [Dubichinsky, 1994:13-14]. According to Kotelova, encyclopedias are not a concept related to lexicography in general, but the unifying feature is only the alphabetical order of words. [Kotelova, 1976:33] John Heyman, as an alternative, emphasizes that dictionaries themselves are encyclopedias. [Haiman, 1979:331]

Here, one of the main problems arises from the differences in the logical definition of the concept and the interpretation of the meaning of the word.

Abroad, nowadays it is becoming a tradition to process explanatory dictionaries in an encyclopedic manner, it is convenient to carry out these works by effectively using the development of information technologies and the possibilities of digitization. It is possible to open or close some items of electronic dictionaries. If we take Webster's dictionary, which is a shining example of American dictionary, it includes many inactive terms related to narrow fields. As a result, some experts call Webster's dictionary "technology encyclopedia". [Stupin, 1973: 37-38]. This tradition has been tried and popularized in English dictionaries as well: Longman Dictionary Collins Concise English Dictionary. That's why the most modern dictionaries combine the characteristics of philological and encyclopedic dictionaries.

We will consider technical and natural science terms on the example of an encyclopedic dictionary.

Aberration (lat. aberratio — deviation)

- 1) in a general sense - deviation from the norm, deviation from the norm values;
- 2) in optical systems - distortion of the image due to the fact that the optical system is not the same as in the brochure; the image does not come out clearly, does not match the

original or appears to be left. Geometric, chromatic and diffraction types of A. are distinguished;

3) in astronomy - a change in the direction of the light beam due to the movement of the light source and the device receiving it relative to each other. As a result of light A., the real situation of the luminary (for example, a star) in the dome of the sky appears to be distorted;

4) electronic lenses A.si (see Electron-optical aberrations).

Aberration, in biology:

1) in morphology and physiology - deviation from the usual structure and functions, i.e. the norm;

2) in genetics - changes in the structure of chromosomes. A. is created in natural and experimental ways. A. can occur in two ways - on one chromosome or between chromosomes. In the first case, a certain part of the chromosome is lost, paired, or the arrangement of the genes in them changes, in the second case, certain parts of the non-homologous chromosomes are exchanged. [OTIL.2020: 1 – 50]

It should be noted that, unlike the explanatory dictionary, the general meaning of the term - "deviation from the norm, deviation from the norm" is given, and then another meaning growing out of these meanings is given. names - field applications are given.

It can be seen from the comparison that the encyclopedic dictionary describes the types and other general features of the term.

In encyclopedic dictionaries, terms are described based on the following scheme:

Vocabulary - (field of application) - dictionary article (definition, explanation, types, structure and functions)

Including:

If we look at the term assimilation, the definitions of the word related to the fields of biology, thermodynamics, ethnography, linguistics, petrography are given. An important feature is that each field term is described as a separate vocabulary. This aspect is observed in the interpretation of almost all terms.

The encyclopedic dictionary of the Uzbek language is distinguished by the fact that it covers scientific terminology compared to explanatory dictionaries, therefore, the terms related to the acquisition layer are important.

Words related to their own layer are also defined terminologically and become word-terms:

The waist is a part of the body; It consists of the lumbar vertebrae (with their back walls), the muscles attached to them and originating from them (the back wall of the abdominal cavity)...

Belt, spade - labor tool; a tool with a wooden (sometimes iron) handle made of iron...

Bel is the lower part of a mountain that is easier to cross... sort of.

In this case, although the terminological affiliation of each dictionary is not shown, it differs from explanatory dictionaries by its strictness of style, based on scientific definitions and explanations.

In Uzbek technical terms, the phenomenon of differentiation is connected with the emergence of new fields of modern science, and the phenomenon of integration is connected with the emergence of joint research fields between sciences.

An important aspect of the phenomenon of differentiation for terminology is the occurrence of differentiation in the meaning of terms specific to mutually common or overlapping disciplines.

The differentiation of the meaning of the terms depends on the subjective attitude of the speaker, as well as on the way the text is created. In this regard, terms in a narrow field belonging to one terminological system and terms belonging to several terminological systems were divided.

The narrow meaning of the term depends on the period of its introduction, etymology, as well as the integration of the science in which it is used with other sciences. Popularization causes it to be transferred to different styles and used as a word for other concepts.

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