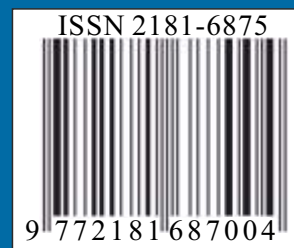




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**НАУЧНЫЙ ВЕСТНИК  
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## THE MAIN ASPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND HISTORICAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL FEATURES OF TRANSLATED LEXICOGRAPHY IN UZBEKISTAN

### **Abstract:**

**Background.** Among the Eastern Slavs, the first dictionaries were called lexicons, alphabets or interpretations - they were mainly collections of foreign and obsolete words. One of the first glossaries was the Pilot's Book (1282) - a translation dictionary in which 174 Old Russian, Greek and Old Slavonic words were interpreted. In 1596, Lavrentiy Zizaniy Tustanovsky compiled the first printed dictionary "Lexis, that is, the sayings are briefly collected from the Slovenian language", as an appendix to the "Slavic-Russian Primer". Thus, we have briefly decided on the word dictionary and its origin. The dictionary, as mentioned above, is the object of study of lexicography.

**Materials and methods.** Just as vocabulary combines the consolidation of disciplines, so the true lexicographer will integrate professionally. Indeed, in order to compile a simple terminological dictionary, he will have to combine and synthesize both linguistic and specialized knowledge in a certain area. In philology, many sections are interconnected, theory cannot coexist without practice, and lexicography absolutely cannot be separated from practice, even if there is a complete mixing of theory and practice, theory passing through practice crystallizes, finding new opportunities in itself. The lexicographer, being in close proximity to his object of study, then other linguists, cannot be far from the theory.

**Results.** Basically, during this period, translational - contrastive lexicography develops. These are mainly Russian-Uzbek, Russian-Persian dictionaries, among them "Companion of a Russian person in Central Asia" (13,000 words) by A. Starchevsky, "A Brief Russian-Sartian and Sartian-Russian dictionary", Sh.Ishaeva "Russian-Sartian and Sartian-Russian Dictionary of Common Words with a Brief Grammar in the Dialects of the Namangan District" (8500+4200 words), V. Nalivkina, M. Nalivkina, "Pocket Russian-Uzbek Dictionary" by S. Lapin, "Russian-Persian Dictionary of Common Words in the Dialects of Turkestan edge" by V. Nalivkin.

**Conclusions.** Lexicography is a separate science that includes theoretical lexicography with its own theory, and since there is a theory, there is practice, that is, practical lexicography. Lexicographic studies combine both theoretical and practical aspects. Creation of innovative models of theoretical linguistic inferences for new practical lexicographic products is the main task of lexicographic research.

So, based on the foregoing, it is necessary to distinguish between lexicography (theoretical lexicography) and vocabulary (practical lexicography), and a

*lexicographer-scientist and a dictionary compiler. In most cases, the lexicographer and dictionary compiler are rarely in the same person.*

**Keywords:** *lexicography, theoretical lexicography, dictionary compilation, dictionary, knowledge system, language subject, language description, borrowings, native speaker, applied lexicography, modern stage, modern dictionaries, electronic platforms, innovative models.*

**Introduction.** In recent years, a large number of dictionaries of various structures and types have been created and published. Dictionaries are both the object of lexicography and the subject of its study. Various information can be found in the dictionary: from the scientific description of the language, its history, current state, explanation of borrowed, obsolete and obsolete words to the systematization of knowledge, deep knowledge of reality, history and culture of the people speaking a particular language. Dictionaries, concentrating in a relatively compact form the lexical richness of the language, accumulate the historical memory of the people - its carrier. [9.180-182]

Being a mirror that reflects the development of civilizations, the state and level of the people, relations in society, the development of scientifically progressive or orthodox thought, the dictionary covers a variety of areas of science and technology: from the interpretation and semantic explanation of the word, to the correct spelling and translation from one language to another.

Very often, when referring to dictionaries, the reader sets himself a specific goal - whether the stress is correctly placed, whether the translation of the word is accurate, to choose a synonym or antonym for the word, etc. Today, dictionaries and lexicography face great challenges that cover various areas of human activity: from translation and teaching of native and foreign languages, up to computer, information retrieval systems, without which it is difficult to imagine one's life.

We all know and many lexicographers devoted their work to this, the first dictionaries appeared in the Sumerian civilization in the 25th century. BC, in China - in the XX century. BC, in ancient Egypt - in the XVIII century. BC. in the II-III centuries. AD were created "Onomasticon" by J. Pollux, the Sanskrit dictionary "Amara-kosha" (which means "treasury of Amara").

The word "lexicography" itself is not ancient Greek, although it consists of the ancient Greek roots lexico (adj. from lexis "word" and graph "to write"). In his work "Deux dialogues du nouveaux langage François, Italianisé", 1578, Henri Etienne (H.Etienne) uses the French word lexicographie, which he meets for the first time in the Etymologicum Magnum - this is an unpublished work on lexicography of the 11th-12th centuries. AD in the form of lexikographos "writing a dictionary". [7.14]

The English word lexicography - lexicography appeared in 1680, the German Lexikographie - in 1698, the French lexicographie - in the world famous Encyclopedia (Encyclopédie) in 1765. The word dictionary - "dictionary" was first introduced by John Garland (J. Garland) Dictionarius in the thirteenth century The first dictionary was published in 1538 by Sir Thomas Eliot (T. Elyot) - this is a Latin-English dictionary. [2.4]

According to many scientists, English scientific lexicography began with the dictionary of Samuel Johnson (S. Johnson) in 1755, French - with the Encyclopedia of D. Diderot in 1765 and the Great Universal Dictionary of the 19th century by P. Larousse (Larousse P. Grand Dictionnaire universel du XIX -e siècle), German - from the German Dictionary of the Brothers Grimm 1852 (Grimm. Deutsches Wörterbuch).

Arabic lexicography originated long before the emergence of Islam, it is closely related to poetry. It can be conditionally divided into three periods:

1. Explanation of pre-Islamic poetry and interpretation of the suras of the Qur'an.
2. The appearance of small lexicographic works, united according to the subject principle.
3. The creation of the dictionaries themselves of a general characteristic, starting with the dictionary of al-Khalil "Kitob al-'ayn" (VIII century).

Lexicography is a branch of linguistics, the science of creating, studying and using dictionaries (scientia Lexico-graphica). The science that studies the semantic structure of the word, the features of words, their interpretation.

Since when did lexicography become "lexicography". In the "Encyclopedic Dictionary of Brockhaus and Efron" (1896), the article "lexicography" is not found, but we met the term "lexicology", as well as an article with the term "dictionary" in which the word lexicography occurs as a synonym for the phrase "dictionary technique" In the "Dictionary German language "by the Brothers Grimm, the word dictionary itself is found. In the encyclopedic dictionary of the partnership "Brothers A. and I. Granat and Co." [31.388] In the "Great Soviet Encyclopedia" (1938) in the article on the word "lexicography" it is given: "Lexicography (Greek), the work of compiling dictionaries." And only in 1953 in the second edition we come across the article "Lexicography - a branch of linguistics dealing with the practice and theory of compiling dictionaries" [4.14].

Lexicography is divided into theoretical and practical lexicography. Until the middle of the 20th century, lexicography was treated only as a practical one. X. Casares in his book "Introduction to Modern Lexicography" (which is translated into Russian) states that lexicography is the technique and art of compiling dictionaries. [25.354] The compilation of dictionaries is an ancient activity. These are, first of all, dictionaries, vocabularies, "Onomasticon" by Y. Pollux, Sanskrit dictionary "Amara-kosha" (which means "treasury of Amara" in translation): one of the oldest ideographic dictionaries of the II-III centuries. AD translation glossaries, the first translation dictionaries - they all served as assistants in translating from one language to another and related to practical lexicography. For the first time, Academician L.V. Shcherba put forward a hypothesis about theoretical lexicography. In 1936, in the preface to a Russian-French dictionary, he wrote: "I consider it extremely wrong that our qualified linguists have a disdainful attitude towards dictionary work, thanks to which almost none of them have ever done it (in the old days, it was done for pennies by random amateurs who did not have absolutely no special training) and thanks to which she received such an absurd name "compilation" of dictionaries. And indeed, our linguists, and even more so our "compilers" of

dictionaries overlooked that this work should have a scientific character and in no way consist in a mechanical comparison of some ready-made elements” [28.304-312]

And only by the middle of the XX century. L.V. Shcherba’s work “Experience in the General Theory of Lexicography” was published, which was “the only attempt to rise above the level of analytical commenting on specific lexicographic decisions already made or being made and to look at lexicography as a separate scientific discipline”[15.30].V.V. Morkovkin in the article “On the scope and content of the concept of “theoretical lexicography”, as a starting point, takes the well-known interpretation of the concept of “theory of lexicography”, “according to which it includes the typology of dictionaries and the doctrine of the structure and elements of the dictionary”[11.33]. At the same time, he emphasizes that the most important task of the theory is to establish the essence and boundaries of the phenomenon, the consideration of which is its content [12.34].

Theoretical lexicography studies dictionary entries in the context of the history of a country, its culture, the influence of some dictionaries on others. For lexicography, regularities in the development of literature, art, culture and science are of great importance; the principle of historicism, the principle of development, must be taken into account [17]. The types of a dictionary, its classification, the object of description, the presentation of language lexemes, the way a dictionary entry is presented is one of the most important components of the dictionary, which form a typology of dictionaries based on interconnectedness and opposition to each other. The types of dictionaries are divided into four types: linguistic, psychological, sociological and semiotic.

The theory of lexicography includes:

- consideration of the volume, content and structure of the concept of lexicography;
- the doctrine of genres and types of dictionaries;
- the doctrine of the elements and parameters;
- the doctrine of the basics of lexicographic design and the possibility of computerization;
- the doctrine of familiar vocabulary materials;
- the doctrine of planning and organizing vocabulary work;
- development and formation of lexicography rules [12.7]

The main functions of dictionaries: educational, systematizing, reference, normative.

Any lexicographic work should include 7 principles:

- relativity and focus on the addressee;
- standard;
- economy;
- simplicity;
- completeness of the material;
- the principle of efficiency;
- the principle of semantic gradation of description [6].

The need for dictionaries contributed to the emergence of a new educational lexicography, the foundations of this type of lexicography are reflected in the

textbooks "Essays on Russian lexicology and educational lexicography" [1] and "Fundamentals of the theory of educational lexicography" [15].

Another section of theoretical lexicography, which for a long time was of a practical nature, is bilingual translated lexicography. The issues of the theory of compiling multilingual dictionaries were considered mainly within the framework of articles in collections on the problems of translation activity, as well as in prefaces to major translation dictionaries. So, the preface by L.V. Shcherba to the Great Russian-French Dictionary has always been considered a generalization of the basic principles of compiling bilingual dictionaries. The first monographic publication in this direction was the textbook by V.P. Berkov "Bilingual lexicography" [2].

Unlike theoretical lexicography, practical lexicography performs a number of functions:

- description of language vocabulary;
- determination of the norms of the literary language;
- ensuring interethnic communication;
- scientific assessment of language vocabulary;
- promotion of special language education [27].

If etymological, explanatory, idiomatic, translation dictionaries serve to explain the origin, interpretation of words and set expressions, then spelling dictionaries, orthoepic ones indicate the correct spelling, pronunciation of words and their forms. The first dictionaries were created to explain the content of the sources. Explanation of content occurs in two ways:

- explain obsolete language units to the addressee, that is, to a native speaker;
- explain the expression of one language to another, that is, to a representative of a native speaker of another language.

The first approach is lexicographic transformation, the second is lexicographic translation. The practice of explaining obsolete language units to the addressee occurs in two cases:

- When a word is phonetically obsolete;
- As language and writing evolved.

**Materials and methods.** The first dictionaries were universal in terms of their use and were purely contextual in their content, in other words, they did not have any specific social or professional specifics, but only served to translate and understand texts.

Based on the foregoing, we came to the conclusion that Uzbek vocabulary in the sense of "lexicography" is a relatively young science and has a very recent history. In particular, "Devonu lugoti-t-turk" by Mahmud Kashgari is the beginning of Uzbek vocabulary, practical lexicography, not theoretical. In addition, the most ancient dictionaries have become a universal tradition, such as: the dictionary of Mahmud Zamakhshari "Asosu-l-baloga", "Mukaddimatu-l-adab", the explanatory dictionary "Abushka" by an unknown author, "Badoye ul-lugat" by Tole Iman Hiraviya, "Muntahab-ul-lugat" Muhammad Riza Khokhsora, "Sanglokh" Mirzo Mehdikhan, "Kelurnom" Muhammad Yakub Chingiyint, "Lugati chigato yva turki usmoniy" (Chigotoicha-turkcha lugat) Suleiman Bukhari, "Lugati isittaa-s-sina" (Olti tili lugat)



Iskhak Ibrat is called the founders of the Uzbek theoretical lexicography, which is considered a mistake.

The above dictionaries are educational material or an object for studying theoretical lexicography as a science, and lexicography as a theory deals with theoretical issues of compiling a dictionary, the history of lexicography, and describing existing (created) dictionaries.

For example, in the National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan (Uzbekiston Milliy Encyclopedias), the article “Lexicography” gives the following interpretation: “... today there are many translation dictionaries that compare Uzbek with about 10 foreign languages, more than 100 terminological dictionaries have been created in one, two and three languages. For the first time in the history of the Uzbek people in 1981, the dictionary “Uzbek tiling isohli lugati” (Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language) was created and published. In the development of Uzbek lexicography of the 20th century, such scientists as A. Zohiriy, A. Qodiriy, E.D. Polivanov, A.K. Borovkov, V.V. Reshetov, S. Ibrohimov, Olim Usmon, Z. Marufov, Sh.Rakhmatullaev, N.Mamatov, A.Zhiev, T.Aliqulov and many others. After the independence of the republic, the Uzbek lexicography was tasked with creating encyclopedic and linguistic dictionaries that meet the requirements of the new era, and this task is being fulfilled. These tasks were most likely aimed at the development of practical lexicography-vocabulary, but not lexicography. In particular, the Uzbek lexicographers are given the following tasks, which can be performed directly in the process of creating dictionaries:

- General typology of dictionaries and development of new dictionaries;
- creation of a general structure of dictionaries (selection of words, arrangement of words and dictionary entries, definition of homonymous, synonymous, polyfunctional and polysemantic units, inclusion of reference materials in the dictionary);
- creation of a special structure of dictionaries (i.e. development of each dictionary entry, grammatical and phonetic interpretation of the word, separation and classification of word meanings, types of illustrations as evidence, types of descriptions, sign systems, information on the etymology of the word).

The results of lexicographic research are used in practical lexicography. Accordingly, if lexicography is a research and descriptive theoretical stage, then vocabulary is a practical stage of applied content [33].

Lexicology is a fundamental field that studies the nature and richness of the vocabulary of a language and serves as the basis for lexicographic research in this area [16]. Lexicographic studies combine both theoretical and practical aspects. Creation of innovative models of theoretical linguistic inferences for new practical lexicographic products is the main task of lexicographic research.

So, based on the foregoing, it is necessary to distinguish between lexicography (theoretical lexicography) and vocabulary (practical lexicography), and a lexicographer-scientist and a dictionary compiler. In most cases, the lexicographer and dictionary compiler are rarely in the same person. For example, linguist A.K. Borovkov notes that he has not created a single dictionary, but is engaged in lexicography [3.96]. Besides, if today we call the countless dictionaries on the

bookshelves "dictionaries", then we can only call their "creators" the compilers of dictionaries. At present, the main task of lexicographic research is the creation of innovative models of dictionaries for both lexicography and vocabulary.

In vocabulary and dictionaries, linguistic conclusions materialize and become a reality. Abstract linguistic abstractions find a clear use for themselves.

At present, in all areas of linguistics, in particular, actively developing lexicography, disputes are being held on the topic of new and old methods of lexicographic "cultures". And it's natural. In the era of globalization and technological progress, new requirements are imposed on science and its industries. Of course, when choosing a new method, approach, idea, it will be necessary to confirm its superiority and advantage over the previous ones, the practical result will be evaluated in terms of efficiency and incorporation into the linguistic community. If, on the other hand, the new approach or new method consists only of a theory that cannot be applied in practice, then a timely rejection of the innovation may serve progress more than the introduction of an inert new approach. The novelty of innovations and their application to science only because they are new indicates a lack of understanding of the essence of the true spiritual development of the nation. In a literal sense, true "innovation" is characterized by efficiency, convenience, and validity. Proven scientific or practical novelty is convincing and reflects genuine attention and respect for the realities of the past [5.5-6].

These methodological foundations are directly related to the development and current state of Uzbek theoretical and practical lexicography.

Translated - bilingual or multilingual lexicography has a very ancient history. As it was said at the beginning of the work, these are alphabet books, vocabularies, glossaries. All of them served to translate from one language to another. Translational (bilingual) lexicography has a rich history. Based on the conclusions of scientists, it consists of 3 main stages

1. XI-XIII centuries: Mahmud Koshgariy "Devon lugotit - Turk", ("Collected works of Turkic dialects" by Mahmud of Kashgar), "Attuhfatuz-zakiyatu fil-lugatit turkiya" [26]. To the same period, we added "Turkish Tarzhumon va azhamiy va muguliy" created in the 14th century, the author of the work is Halil ibn Muhammad ibn Yusuf al-Kunaviy, because the author uses the Arabic-Turkic interpretation of words in "Tuhfa" when translating into the Chagatai language.

"Dictionary of Turkic dialects" by Mahmud Kashgari is the first encyclopedic dictionary that combined ethnographic, historical, cultural and linguistic material of that period. "I compiled this book in alphabetical order, decorating it with proverbs, sajs (rhymed prose), sayings, verses, rajazzes (martial verses) and excerpts from prose. I facilitated the difficult, explained the obscure and worked for years: I scattered in it from the verses they (the Turks) read in order to acquaint (the readers) with their experience and knowledge, as well as the proverbs that they use as wise sayings in the days of happiness and misfortunes so that the narrator passes them on to the transmitter, and the transmitter to others. Together with these (words), I collected the mentioned objects and well-known (used) words in the book and, thus, the book rose to high dignity and achieved excellent excellence," the author himself wrote about his book. The Collection has been translated into many languages. For

example, Brockelman K. gave phrases in alphabetical order and published translations in German. The Turkish scholar Basim Atalay translated the original manuscript into Turkish in 1914 and published a three-volume edition in Ankara in 1934-1943. In 1960-67. "Divan" was translated by Mutalibov into Uzbek. Baskakov N.A. called Kashgari "a pioneer in the comparison of Turkic languages", Samoylovich A.N. - "Radlov of the 11th century." [8.3-17]

**Results.** In general, the Dictionary is currently the only source of information about the life of the Turkic tribes and peoples of the 11th century, who lived from China to Syria and Egypt: about the objects of their material culture, the realities of everyday life (clothes, shoes, hats, housing, household utensils, tools, outbuildings, fabrics, jewelry, weapons, armor, horse harness, agricultural implements, musical instruments, etc.), about ethnonyms and toponyms, tribal division, about terms of kinship and property, about titles and names of various official persons, names of food-nutrition, about domestic and wild animals and birds, animal husbandry terms, about plants and cereals, about astronomical terms, about the folk calendar, the names of months and days of the week, about geographical terminology and nomenclature, about cities, about the names of diseases and drugs, anatomical terminology, about metals and minerals, about military, sports and administrative terminology, about the names of various historical and mythological heroes, about religious and ethnic terminology, about children's games and amusements, etc. [10.104-119]

2. The period in the XV century until 1862. During this period, dictionaries based on the works of Alisher Navai were created. This includes the following dictionaries: "Badoe ul-lugat", compiled by Tole Imoniy Khiraviy, compiled at the end of the 15th century.

"Abushka" is a Chagatai-Turkish dictionary, which got its name from the first word in the dictionary. There are about 2000 words in the dictionary, the meaning of which, for one reason or another, was unknown or unfamiliar to the Turks. [29.54] Until recently, the compiler of the dictionary was unknown. The scientist orientalist E.A. Umarov, a specialist in the history of ancient dictionaries, having compared and analyzed the extant copies of the Vienna and Tehran ones, came to the conclusion that Mustafo binni Sodik was the compiler of the dictionary [24.11].

"Lugati Turks" - "Dictionary" of Faizullakhan was created at the end of the 17th century, is stored in the British Museum. These are vocabulary materials in Old Uzbek, Chagatai. The dictionary consists of 3 chapters. [30.55] Also at the end of the 17th century, the Dictionary of Muhammad Riz was compiled in Khiva. The dictionary provided a translation and explanation of words and phrases into Arabic and Persian from the works of Alisher Navai.

"Sanglokh" by Mirzo Mahdikhon is a Chagat-Persian dictionary. This book is a grammar of the Old Uzbek language. The book consists of 6 parts. Vocabulary - the 6th part of Sanglokh is a translation of old Uzbek words into the Persian language - forsi. The dictionary also contains borrowed words from the Mongolian and Turkish languages. [30.59]

"Dictionary" Fath Alikhan Khadzarsky worked on his dictionary from 1857 to 1862. The dictionary consisted of four parts:

1. preface;

2. chagatai-Persian Dictionary;

3. twelve words from the "Sanglokh" dictionary, which remained incomprehensible and untranslated by Mirzo Mahdikhon;

4. dictionary of Persian words found in the work of Alisher Navai. [30.60].

In addition to those listed here, you can add "Chagatai-Persian", "Chagatai-Turkish" dictionaries of Faragi, Abu abd Jalil Nosiriy, Khoja Toyib Bukhoriy, etc.

3. 1887 - 1917 During this period, the active development of translated bilingual dictionaries begins. At the end of the 18th and at the beginning of the 19th centuries, 2 dictionaries were compiled: "Muntahab ul-lugot" and "Zubd ul-lugot", Muhammad Rizo Khoksora. In the 19th century, Shaikh Sulaimon Bukhari compiled "Lugati chigatoyi va turki usmonii. [23] The famous "Lugati sita al sina" by Iskhokhon Ibrat, published in 1901 in Tashkent, also belongs to this period. [23] This six-language dictionary contains translations in Persian, Arabic, Turkic, Indian, Uzbek and Russian.

By the end of the 19th century, political, cultural, and economic ties between Russia and Turkestan were strengthened. The need for communication and understanding was the reason for the deep study of the Uzbek and Russian languages. Thus, translation dictionaries, which were of an educational nature, are widely used.

1. 1917 - 1990 This period is associated with the development of translated lexicography, as international relations and integration in the post-Soviet space increased. The connecting basis of this integration was the Russian language. In addition, this time required the exchange of scientific, professional and cultural values. All this dictated the need to create dictionaries of various types and, as a result, the development of translation lexicography. Basically, these were terminological dictionaries relating to various areas of production.

As an example, we can cite the "Russian-Uzbek Dictionary for Shokirjon Rakhimi's textbook "Companion for Adults" by B. Brylov (1925), "Short Russian-Uzbek Dictionary" (1926) by E.D. Polivanova, "Russian-Uzbek Complete Dictionary" (1927) Ashurali Zohiri, "Russian-Uzbek Complete Dictionary" by S. Rahmati and A. Kadiri (1934), "Concise Russian-Uzbek Dictionary" (1935) by V.V. Reshetov. During this period, the "Russian-Uzbek Terminological Dictionary in Mathematics" (1933, 1952) "Russian-Uzbek Terminological Dictionary in Physics" (1933, 1952) "Terminological Dictionary in Chemistry" (1935), "A Brief Russian-Uzbek Dictionary of Geological Exploration Terminology" (1941) "A Brief Russian-Uzbek Dictionary of Geographical Terms" (1940). Edited by Borovkov A.K. was published "Russian-Uzbek Dictionary" (five volumes) (1954). -Uzbek concise dictionary "Azizov A.A. (1989), Azizov A.A., Rizaeva 3. "Uzbek-Russian Dictionary: For secondary school students, "Russian-Uzbek Dictionary: In 2 volumes." 1983-1984., "Uzbek-Russian, Russian-Uzbek school dictionary" / Comp. H. Asalov, R. Yuldashev. 1981., Azlarov E., Rogozhina M.A., Akobirov S.F., Magafurov Z.M., Muratov N.M. and others "Russian-Uzbek dictionary in two volumes» 1983. As you can see, during this period a lot of work was done to compile translation dictionaries. But despite all this, in the dictionary of V.P. Antonov-Saratovsky, there are errors when translating words from Russian into Uzbek. For example (1931)- кружка, стакан - крjужка, истакан. [19.32]

- Покажите тот танец, который вам больше всех нравится - Сизга якган аяк оюнени ойнаб беринг. [19.40]

- Я – печник и могу сложить и поправить печь -Ман печкани якдра аламан яким пөчкапы тузата аламан. [19.42]

- Женщина – не раба: Советская власть уравнила в правах женщину с мужчиной - Хатун кул амас, шура хукуматы хатунлярны, эркакляр билан барабарлаштирды. [19.43]

-Старые обычаи не должны мешать женщине жить так же, как и мужчине- Аски адатляр хотунлярнинг эркакляр билан барабар яшашига халал бермасун. [19.43]

Or in the “Russian-Uzbek Dictionary” by R. Abdurakhmonov, V.V. Reshetov, the word *полевод* – *полевод,дала мудири*; [20.596]

1. 1990 - as of today. In the second half of the XX century. and the beginning of the XXI century. Uzbek translated lexicography developed mainly in six directions - creations 1) Russian-Uzbek, 2) Uzbek-Russian, 3) Russian-Uzbek terminological, 4) English-Uzbek Uzbek-English, 5) Russian-English-Uzbek, 6) English-Uzbek terminological translation dictionaries.

After the adoption of the Law on Language on October 21, 1989, scientists linguists and lexicographers were tasked with improving and improving the quality of dictionaries, both monolingual, bilingual and multilingual. With the development of cultural, economic and political ties, there is a need for new translation dictionaries. Over the past twenty years, dictionaries have been studied that contain Uzbek analogues of Chinese, Japanese, Korean and Hindi words. The development of economic, political and cultural ties require an increasing knowledge of languages. Dozens of dictionaries are created every year. Among them is the "Uzbek-Russian Dictionary". The dictionary contains more than 40,000 words and covers the common vocabulary of the modern Uzbek literary language with all borrowings from the Russian language. [32.700-703] In 2014, a large 2-volume "Russian-Uzbek explanatory dictionary" was published. The dictionary is a revised, corrected version of the dictionary published in 1983-1984. The dictionary was published under the editorship of the Deputy Director of the Institute of Language and Literature, Candidate of Philological Sciences Abduvakhob Madvaliev.

Also, a great contribution to the development of translated, contrastive lexicography was made by the employees of the service of terminology and dictionaries and specialists of the Research Department for the Development of Telecommunication Infrastructure of the State Unitary Enterprise "UNICON.UZ". A group of scientists and employees of the department compiled and published the first in Uzbekistan "Russian-Uzbek explanatory dictionary of terms on the theory of radio wave propagation and antenna-feeder devices". But as it was said in our work, not a single dictionary can be considered modern, since our language is replenished with new words with incredible speed. XXI century - the century of globalization, scientific and technological progress, has affected all spheres of life. Linguistics, in particular lexicography, both the theoretical and practical side of this science, turned out to be under this influence. Computer and electronic technologies, the World Wide Web are increasingly occupying their definite place in our daily life. Online or

computer dictionaries, dictionaries recorded on CDs are widely used. The presence of the Internet allows you to work with an electronic library and online dictionaries. Electronic dictionaries can work with software, that is, with the use of special programs. This dictionary includes the "ABBY Lingvo" dictionary, which includes more than 150 types of electronic dictionaries. Internet dictionaries - convenient, multifunctional - have become widespread. Terminological Russian-Uzbek and Uzbek-Russian dictionaries on psychology, biology, medicine in all branches of science and technology are being created. According to Sputnik, on January 8, the first gastronomic electronic dictionary was created. "The dictionary is compiled in Uzbek, Russian and English. The electronic dictionary includes the names of dishes, gastronomic terms that describe the process and stages of cooking, as well as their translation," the release informs.

Online dictionaries: prouz.ru <http://photo-tashkent.narod.ru/ru-uz/dictionary/s.html>, <https://www.multitran.com/m.exe?l1=45&l2=165>.

Despite the intensive development of lexicography as a science, there is a strong lag in this area in Uzbek translated lexicography. Thus, at present, philologists characterize lexicography as a section of linguistics - theoretical, as well as the compilation of dictionaries - practical lexicography.

**Conclusions.** Based on the dialectical concept of a single - general, we came to the conclusion that the typology is general, and the classification is a single concept, and they are complementary to each other, but not synonymous and not interchangeable. This means that the "typology of dictionaries" and the "classification of dictionaries" are considered to be complementary. Dictionary types are understood as a set of existing dictionaries united by common abstract features, which in turn can be opposed to another type of dictionaries with its own differential features.

There are a large number of classifications of dictionaries proposed by linguists, but all classifications are based on the classical classification of Shcherba.

The theory of lexicography includes:

- consideration of the volume, content and structure of the concept of lexicography;

- the doctrine of genres and types of dictionaries.

Practical lexicography performs a number of functions:

- description of language vocabulary;

- ensuring interethnic communication;

- scientific assessment of language vocabulary.

Explanation and demonstration are the basic principles of lexicography. Explanatory, etymological and translation dictionaries serve as explanations, while spelling and ideographic dictionaries serve as demonstration dictionaries.

The first dictionaries were created to explain the content of the sources. Explanation of content occurs in two ways:

- explain obsolete language units to the addressee, that is, to a native speaker;

- explain the expression of one language to another, that is, to a representative of a native speaker of another language.

The first approach is lexicographic transformation, the second is lexicographic translation.

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