



UDK: 80/81+811.111

THEORETICAL FUNDAMENTALS OF MULTILINGUAL TERMINOLOGICAL DICTIONARY

Najmiddinov Muhammadjon
Gayratjon ogli

Lecturer of Kokand University

m_najmiddinov@mail.ru

Annotasiya. Maqola terminologik lugʻatlarning tavsifi va tasnifiga bagʻishlangan boʻlib, terminologik lugʻat tuzish tamoyillari va metodlari keltirib oʻtilgan. Bundan tashqari, koʻplab lugʻatshunos olimlarning fikrlari oʻrganib chiqilgan. Shu bilan birga bugungi kun leksikografiya yoʻnalishidagi dolzarb masalalar va ularni lugʻatshunoslik sohasidagi oʻrni haqida toʻhtalib oʻtilgan.

Tayanch soʻzlar: leksikografiya, terminologiya, glossariy, bir tilli lugʻatlar, ikki tilli lugʻatlar, koʻp tilli lugʻatlar, terminoelementlar, alifbo-uyali lugʻatlar, ideografik lugʻatlar, alifbo-relyasion tartibli lugʻatlar, gipermatnli lugʻatlar.

Аннотация. Статья посвящена описанию и классификации, а также принципам и методам составления терминологических словарей. Кроме того, изучены мнения многих известных лексикографов. Вместе с этим рассмотрены актуальные на сегодня вопросы в области лексикографии.

Ключевые слова: Лексикография, терминология, глоссарий, одноязычные словари, двуязычные словари, многоязычные словари, терминологические элементы, алфавитно-ячейные словари, идеографические словари, алфавитно-реляционные словари, гипертекстовые словари.

Abstract. This article is devoted to the description and classification of terminological dictionaries, and includes the principles and methods of compiling terminological dictionaries. In addition, the opinions of many lexicographers have been studied. Also, the current issues in the field of lexicography and their role in the field of lexicography are discussed.

Keys words: lexicography, terminology, glossary, monolingual dictionaries, bilingual dictionaries, multilingual dictionaries, terminological elements, alphabet-cell dictionaries, ideographic dictionaries, alphabetical-relational dictionaries, hypertext dictionaries

Introduction. Terminography is the science of the theory and practice of creating specialized terminological dictionaries. It is a complex science that combines the practice of terminology and lexicography - lexicography. Terminography is one of the most important types of human activity in the field of terminology, whose tasks are to regulate, systematize and unify scientific terminology. It is important to distinguish the following:

- 1) descriptive terminology: its task is to develop a clear, concise and simple interpretation of the term;
- 2) Recommended terminology: its function is to indicate which term should be used in the context of written and oral scientific communication.

Terminological dictionaries are compiled mainly in alphabetical order and contain scientific, technical or other field terms or their translation. Field terminological

dictionaries contain information that reflects the specific vocabulary of a particular specialty or field of knowledge.

The term is a special word (phrase) adopted in professional activities and used in special contexts. The main features of the term:

- a) the specialized nature of meaning;
- b) belongs to a particular terminological system;
- c) connection with a clear concept.

Terms are only linguistic units that have a specific meaning. The accuracy of a term (within its own terminological field) and the intelligibility of the concept expressed by it is a feature that distinguishes it from other words.

At present, it is not easy to clearly assess the importance of terminology. Because, according to Yu. Marchuk, "every day a special dictionary is published."

Literature Review. VV Dubichinsky points out the main problems of modern terminology theory today:

- 1) development of methodological principles of creation of terminological dictionaries;
- 2) creation of scientifically based typology of special dictionaries;
- 3) development of a fixed invariant dictionary project for the creation of various special dictionaries;
- 4) determination of the main parameters of terminological dictionaries;
- 5) development of basic requirements for terminological works;
- 6) study the macro and micro structure of the dictionary;
- 7) analysis of methods of selection of terminological vocabulary;
- 8) development of basic techniques for describing terms;
- 9) the use of computerization in the compilation of terminological dictionaries.

Terminography has three main functions:

- a) systematization;
- b) providing information;
- c) didactic-educational.

V. Morkovkin distinguishes five layers of terms that differ functionally according to the scope of the text, specialization:

- a) general vocabulary;
- b) general nonterminologically limited vocabulary;
- c) general special terminology;
- d) general industrial terminology;
- e) terminology of narrow areas.

VV Dubichinsky, on the other hand, distinguishes three different terminological lexicons that differ in quality, given that the terminological dictionary belongs to only three layers:

- 1) general scientific and general technical;
- 2) sectoral terminological dictionaries;
- 3) special dictionaries of narrow field.

Terminological dictionaries have more perfect requirements by SV Greenev:

- 1) adequate coverage of special vocabulary of the chosen field of science;
- 2) availability of necessary information about special lexical units;

- 3) lack of necessary information;
- 4) integration of the content of the same type of dictionaries and reference devices to make it easier for the user to switch from one dictionary to another;
- 5) the harmony of all the elements in the structure of the dictionary and the maximum harmony between the elements.

The main stages of preparation of terminological dictionaries are clearly and succinctly described by V.M. Leichik:

- 1) study of the literature;
- 2) selection of terms and their editing;
- 3) compiling a card index of selected terms;
- 4) development of a conceptual scheme of concepts;
- 5) creation of the alphabetical file;
- 6) selection of equivalents.

VV Dubichinsky classifies the structure of terminological vocabulary as follows:

- 1) one-word terms;
- 2) terminological expressions: a) expressions-terms (copyright, fast driving, limited liability company); b) free terminological expressions (promissory note, mathematical law, disarmament measures, etc.);
- 3) abbreviated terms (EKUB, EKUK, AQT);
- 4) nomenclature (names of objects in a particular field of science (AKFA frames, Artel TV).

According to VV Dubichinsky, the choice of terminological lexicon requires focusing on the necessary requirements, such as the structure of the term, brevity, accuracy, simplicity, the ability to make, euphony (pleasant divorce), compliance with the rules and norms of literary language.

NN Abramova in her article "Formation of multilingual dictionaries and their use in cross-language search information" describes the importance of multilingual lexicographic products: "In the modern world, the role of multilingual dictionaries in globalization and integration of countries and peoples is growing. The importance of multilingual dictionaries is not limited to translation. They are used for language teaching, combining terminology in various fields of science and technology, searching for information from foreign language databases through native language queries (interlingual search). Due to the rapid development of Internet technologies in recent years, the relevance of multilingual lexicography has increased dramatically. Although there is a widespread view that all literate internet users around the world should understand English as a language of interethnic communication, this is not enough to find any information. U.S. researcher Robert Levin estimates that more than 800 million, or more than 65% of Internet users, do not speak English. In addition, the annual growth of non-English speaking Internet users has exceeded 140 million. At least half of the texts on the internet are not in English. This evidence demonstrates the urgency of creating search engines with interlingual capabilities. "

Research and Methodology. Such systems are not yet widespread on the Internet. PROMT has released the first computer translation system called WebTranSite, which is equipped with a means of translating Internet search queries from English, German and French into Russian and vice versa. But the quality of the

translation does not satisfy the users. The same can be said about the SYSTRAN (Systran, USA) translation system on the Altavista server, but it has more capabilities in terms of the number of languages.

A key part of the job in developing and developing an interlingual search is compiling dictionaries. Electronic dictionaries are designed for automated use in the search for information in traditional book databases, document collections, and more. As a result, the vocabulary of dictionaries should be as close as possible to the lexical content of the texts being searched. This goal can be achieved by creating dictionaries based on texts. Creating dictionaries is a complex and time-consuming process: when it comes to multilingual dictionaries, the difficulties increase several times.

The practice of multilingual dictionary development is based on traditional dictionaries and thesaurus: they are first converted to electronic form using scanning and text recognition technologies, and then automatically converted to the desired format. All popular electronic dictionaries - for example Lingvo, MultiLex, Eckado and others - are created using this method.

The tasks facing lexicography today are related to various areas of human practice: translation, teaching native and foreign languages, computers, information retrieval systems, cultural studies, ethnography, professional communication problems, sociology, psychology and others.

“Lexicography” includes practical lexicography, which consists of the creation of dictionaries or dictionary materials, along with theoretical lexicography, which includes the theory and history of composition. VV Dubichinsky, referring to B.Yu. Gorodetsky, says: “Lexicography as a theoretical science has a complex nature: its historical and philological aspect is the typology of dictionaries, their cultural aspect is of constant interest, while its epistemological aspect is the transformation of dictionaries into knowledge accumulated by society. and as a method of demonstration, its semantic and lexical aspects are related to the generalization of lexical information in accordance with the modeling of language structure”.

As VV Dubichinsky rightly points out, today lexicography is expanding its role, solving not only lexicographical-practical, but also information-cognitive-methodological problems. Today, lexicography is at the crossroads of information technology: computer linguistics, applied scientific experiments, general and pedagogical linguistics.

The task of the translator is not limited to mastering the equivalents of translated languages on the basis of translation dictionaries, but it is important to make optimal decisions and evaluate the whole on the basis of semantic interpretation, taking into account the national-cultural features of the language lexical-semantic system. In this context, it is important to approach the study of bilingual and multilingual dictionaries from three perspectives:

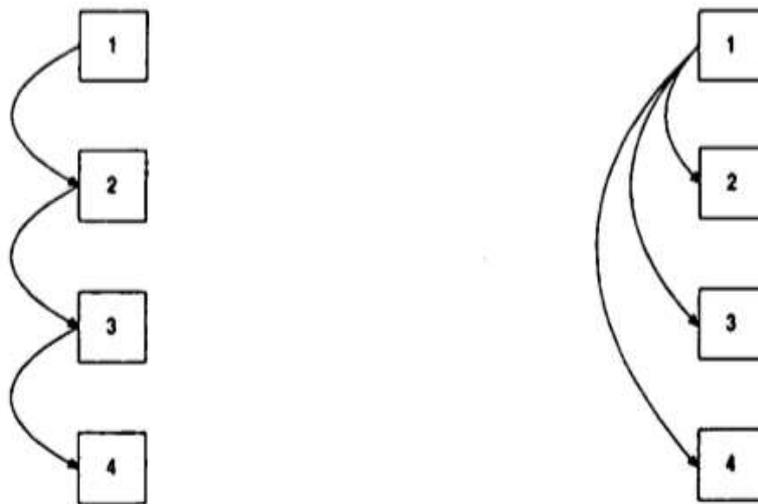
- 1) aspect of the addressee: what is the purpose of the dictionary, its users, the audience of its use;
- 2) linguistic aspect: requirements for equivalent relations between units of different languages;
- 3) empirical aspect: in terms of the state of perception of translation communication.

Based on these positions, V.V. Dubichinsky, following L.L. Stupin, distinguishes three main functions of the bilingual dictionary, which are the main forms of translation dictionaries:

- a) the function of interpretation (understanding the content of a text in a foreign language depending on the level of knowledge of the language);
- b) reproductive function (the text is transmitted to the interlocutor through translation);
- c) translation function (the most difficult and important stage is the creative presentation of a text in a foreign language with a detailed semantic interpretation).

However, not only detailed semantic interpretation, but also direct approach translation equivalents, focusing on the specific features of the language pair, rapid addition (updating) of comments to the dictionary text, setting certain boundaries and rules for adequate metallicity of lexicography as a basis, etymological definition, encyclopedic information unnecessary) The lack of material is seen as an advantage of a bilingual dictionary.

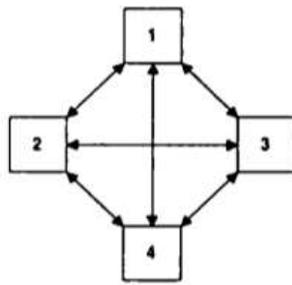
Analysis and Results. Since VV Dubichinky served as an assistant in practical translation activities, he assesses the main function of translation dictionaries as follows:



Typically, multilingual dictionaries use two different algorithms when developing a dictionary article:

Figure 1 involves sequential comparisons of a linguistic unit from one language to another, second to third, and so on. It can be seen from these diagrams that the basis in multilingual lexicography is usually a single “core” language, and this dictionary is mainly composed for that language. This is probably the user's native language. In both diagrams there is a risk of incorrect translation at any link in the chain, so the perfect algorithm for compiling a multilingual dictionary is described by VV Dubichinsky as follows:

Figure 3



According to Figure 3, cross-references in different directions help to eliminate ambiguities, while repeated comparisons in different positions of different languages help to determine translation equivalents and the adequacy of translations in general. The implementation of this algorithm is problematic due to its complexity: the more languages the dictionary covers, the lower the chance of achieving an objective lexicographic description.

There is even the idea that it is not possible to create multilingual dictionaries. For example, VP Berkov writes: “Today, the main part of dictionaries of several languages are terminological dictionaries. Due to the non-terminological but common polysemy, it is not possible to achieve perfection in compiling multilingual dictionaries.”

This is due to the fact that the translation equivalents in different languages do not exactly match. One can partially agree with this view: the lexicographic description of a polysemantic abstract keyword requires special attention. But the possibility of creating a multilingual dictionary according to Figure 3 cannot be ruled out.

Conclusion. It is desirable that multilingual translation dictionaries be published not as universal dictionaries, but as dictionaries for a narrow field. Given the complexity and multifaceted nature of the translation process, the opposition to a “bilingual and multilingual dictionary” should not be ruled out altogether. Translated lexicography requires a system of rigorous science-based dictionaries: associative, regional, figurative, and many other dictionaries with different interpretations (with different semantic structure of meanings) rather than a set of lexicographical works with a theoretical and methodological orientation, including bilingual and multilingual dictionaries. does.

There is a great deal of experience in compiling multilingual terminological dictionaries in world terminology. Trilingualism of automobile and road terminology, English-Russian of useful plants, English-Russian of mathematical terms, French-Russian of public administration terms, English-Russian of linguodidactical terms, English-Russian of accounting terms, Russian-English of architectural and repair terms. French, Russian-English-German-French-Dutch terms of construction, Russian-English of applied art terms, German-Russian, Russian-English dictionaries of historical art terms and many other multilingual dictionaries. It is clear from this that in world terminography, multilingual terminological dictionaries of narrow field terms of many languages have been created. This, of course, is also a testament to the perfection of education in this field.

It is important to note that various problems of creating a multilingual terminological dictionary in world terminology and terminology have also been comprehensively solved.

From the above analysis, it is clear that multilingual terminological dictionaries differ from monolingual terminological dictionaries in their structure, the content of the dictionary article, and the nature of the explanatory and illustrative examples. However, a common feature for monolingual and multilingual terminological dictionaries is that this dictionary consists of only terms.

References:

- [1]. Dubichinskiy V.V. Teoreticheskaya i prakticheskaya leksikografiya. – Vena-Xarkov', 1998. – 160 s. – S.90.
- [2]. Marchuk Yu. Osnovi terminografii. – Moskva, 1992.
- [3]. Dubichinskiy V.V. Teoreticheskaya i prakticheskaya leksikografiya. – Vena-Xarkov', 1998. – 160 s. – S.92.
- [4]. Morkovkin V.V. Antroposentricheskij lingvosentricheskij podxod k leksikografirovaniyu // Nasional'naya spesifika yazika i yeyo otrajenie v normativnom slovare. – Moskva, 1988. – S. 131-136.
- [5]. Dubichinskiy V.V. Teoreticheskaya i prakticheskaya leksikografiya. – Vena-Xarkov', 1998. – 160 s. – S.91.
- [6]. Grinev S.V., Leychik V.M. Funkcional'naya i strukturnaya soderzatel'naya tipologiya bankov terminologicheskix dannix kak kartograficheskix AIPS // NTI. – №10. Ser. 2. – S. 2-4.
- [7]. Leychik V.M. Leksikograficheskaya terminologicheskaya deyatel'nost' // Terminologiya bibliotechnogo dela. – Moskva, 1975. – S. 12.
- [8]. Dubichinskiy V.V. Teoreticheskaya i prakticheskaya leksikografiya. – Vena-Xarkov', 1998. – 160 s. – S.94.
- [9]. Abramova N.N. Formirovanie mnogoyazichnix slovarey i ix ispol'zovanie pri kross-yazikovom poiske informasii / N. N. Abramova, Ye. I. Globus // Internet-matematika 2005. Avtomaticheskaya obrabotka veb-dannix. – M., 2005. – S. 18-37. (<https://elar.urfu.ru/handle/10995/1386>)
- [10]. Berkov V.P. Dvuyazichnaya leksikografiya.– SPb, 1996
- [11]. Trex'yazichnij terminologicheskij slovar'-minimum po spesial'nosti «avtomobil'nie dorogi» // <https://didacts.ru/termin/terminologicheskie-slovari.html>;
- [12]. Anglo-russkiy Slovar' poleznix rasteniy na 20 yevropeyskix yazikax. – M., 1970.;
- [12]. Anglo-russkiy slovar' matematicheskix terminov. – M., 1994.;
- [12]. Anglo-russkiy slovar' matematicheskix terminov. – M., 1994.;