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ZAMONAVIY INNOVATSION TADQIQOTLARNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI VA RIVOJLANISH TENDENSIYALARI: YECHIMLAR VA ISTIQBOLLAR

mavzusidagi Respublika ilmiy-texnik anjuman materiallari to‘plami

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“Zamonaviy innovatsion tadqiqotlarning dolzarb muammolari va rivojlanish tendensiyalari: yechimlar va istiqbollar” mavzusidagi Respublika ilmiy-texnik anjuman materiallari to‘plami – Jizzax: O‘zMU Jizzax filiali, 2024-yil 17-18-may. 410-bet.

Respublika miqyosidagi ilmiy-texnik anjuman materiallarida zamonaviy innovatsion tadqiqotlarning dolzarb muammolari va rivojlanish tendensiyalari sohasidagi innovatsion tadqiqotlar aks etgan.

Globallashuv sharoitida davlatimizni yanada barqaror va jadal sur’atlar bilan rivojlantirish bo‘yicha amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar samarasini yaxshilash sohasidagi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlariga alohida e’tibor qaratilgan. Zero iqtisodiyotning, ijtimoiy sohalarni qamrab olgan modernizatsiya jarayonlari, hayotning barcha sohalarini liberallashtirishni talab qilmoqda.

Ushbu ilmiy ma’ruza tezislari to‘plamida mamlakatimiz va xorijlik turli yo‘nalishlarda faoliyat olib borayotgan mutaxassislar, olimlar, professor-o‘qituvchilar, ilmiy tadqiqot institutlari va markazlarining ilmiy xodimlari, tadqiqotchilari, magistr va talabalarning ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari natijalari mujassamlashgan.

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Mazkur to‘plamga kiritilgan ma’ruza tezislarining mazmuni, undagi statistik ma’lumotlar va me’yoriy hujjatlarning to‘g‘riligi hamda tanqidiy fikr-mulohazalar, keltirilgan takliflarga mualliflarning o‘zlari mas’uldirlar.

данном контексте. Они должны быть самокритичны к своей разговорной речи на английском языке. По словам И.П. Подласого: «Искусству беседы нужно долго и терпеливо учиться» [1, 52] Для этого вести разговор на иностранном языке необходимо не только во время занятия, но и вне занятий. Прослушивание песен, телепередачи, подкасты помогут учащимся активизировать словарный запас для дальнейшего использования этих слов в диалоге.

Таким образом, при обучении иностранного языка необходимо учитывать особенность развития речи на разных ее этапах. Обучение разговорной диалогической речи иностранного языка и уровень развития речи на родном языке связаны друг с другом.

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DIFFERENT TYPES OF DICTIONARIES AND THEIR CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES

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Annotation: This article deals with that dictionaries are essential tools for language learners, writers, and researchers. They come in various forms, each designed to serve different purposes and cater to specific needs. In this article, we will explore the different types of dictionaries available, from general language dictionaries to specialized ones, and delve into their basic features. Whether you’re looking for definitions, translations, or specific information on a particular subject, there's a dictionary out there to meet your needs. We’ll discuss the unique features of each type of dictionary and how they can be valuable resources for anyone seeking to expand their knowledge and understanding of language and beyond.

Key words: Communication, language, expression, understanding, interpretation, verbal skills, listening, nonverbal cues, encyclopaedic dictionaries, linguistic dictionaries, historical dictionary, etymological dictionary.

A dictionary is a listing of lexemes from the lexicon of one or more specific languages, often arranged alphabetically (or by consonantal root for Semitic languages or radical and stroke for logographic languages), which may include information on definitions, usage, etymologies, pronunciations, translation, etc. Flipping through a paper-filled dictionary helps students acquire a broader vocabulary, learn the correct spelling of words, understand pronunciation and improve reading comprehension.

The classification of dictionaries is a very important aspect of lexicography "bearing a direct practical significance" (Shcherba in Srivastaba 1968, 119) to the preparation of dictionaries. The entire work of dictionary making from the planning stage to the preparation of press copy, at its different stages, collection of materials, selection and setting of entries and arrangement of entries and their meanings is largely governed on the basis of which the dictionary is classified.

Dictionaries can be classified into different types on the basis of several criteria, varying from the nature of the lexical entry to the prospective user of the dictionary. Below are presented some main criteria for the classification of dictionaries.

(1) Density of entries: whether the word list is general or restricted and special? Does it also cover regional and social dialects, jargons and slangs and archaisms?

(2) The number of languages involved: monolingual, bilingual, multilingual etc.

(3) The nature of entries: whether lexical only or also encyclopaedic, the degree of concentration on strictly lexical data.

(4) Axis of time: whether diachronic (dynamic) or synchronic (static).

(5) Arrangement of entries: alphabetical or semantic or causal.

(6) Purpose: whether normative or referential.

(7) The prospective user: whether meant for the general reader to find out general linguistic information or for special users to know some special aspects of the lexical unit say etymology etc.? Is it meant for the general language or only for the language of literature, there too, the language of some author, here again the language of some of his works?

Types of dictionaries

Encyclopaedic and linguistic Dictionaries:

The lexical or linguistic information pertains to linguistic characteristics of the lexical unit viz., pronunciation, definition, etymology, grammatical category, etc. the encyclopaedic information has the following features.

(a) the inclusion of names of persons, places, and literary works,

(b) coverage of all branches of human knowledge,

(c) extensive treatment of facts.

The dictionaries, giving information of the former type, are called linguistic or general dictionaries and those giving information of the latter type, the encyclopaedic dictionaries. But before these are described it would be useful to make a distinction between an encyclopaedia and an encyclopaedic dictionary. The encyclopaedia are more concerned with the concepts and objects of extra linguistic would, that is the things and in a narrow sense they may be called 'thing books'. Information presented in them is under few general topics. Their aim is to present information, as noted earlier, on all aspects of human knowledge. The items presented are more of denotational character including names of plants, animals, diseases. They also give historical events, geographical features, biographical sketches of important personalities. Many items found in linguistic or general dictionaries do not find place in them. Such items are function words, verbal forms, and variety of other words e.g. English he, she, Hindi jaanaa, 'go‘ agar 'if' Eng. father, mother etc. The information provided is more detailed and relates to the history and the description of the item.

The encyclopaedic dictionary is a combination of an encyclopaedia and a linguistic dictionary. It also includes items that are generally characteristic of an encyclopaedia in addition to the items of a linguistic dictionary. In the amount of the information and the manner of its presentation, again, it combines the features of both. As a matter of fact, there can be no division like a linguistic dictionary and non-linguistic dictionary equating the latter with encyclopaedic dictionary. As already stated any dictionary combines the features of both. The bigger dictionaries like The Century Dictionary, The Oxford English Dictionary, Malayalam Lexicon, Tamil Lexicon, Hindi Sabda Sagar etc., are encyclopaedic but all of them are linguistic dictionaries. From the point of view of time the dictionaries can be either diachronic (dynamic) or synchronic (static), the former dealing with words across time and the latter at a particular point of time. As a matter of fact, it is very difficult to draw a line between diachronic and synchronic dictionaries. Bigger dictionaries of synchronic/descriptive character, for that matter even the smaller ones, have to include at least some amount of historical information. When a dictionary gives the derivative source of a word in form of the origin tag, usually appended to the head word in the lemma, there is an attempt to give, however superficial it may be, the etymology of the word and in this way the dictionary presents elements of diachronic nature.

Historical and Etymological Dictionaries:

The diachronic or historical dictionary has a special class in it which can be called etymological. Although its focus is also to present the history of a lexical unit, its form and purpose are totally different from historical dictionary and it has a limited readership. Its word list is different from the general dictionaries, even from the historical dictionary and in this regard it comes under special type of dictionaries, described later. The main function of both the historical dictionary and the etymological dictionary is to present the history of a lexical item. The difference lies in their approach. The historical dictionary records the development of a lexical item in terms of both the form and the meaning of the particular lexical unit, whereas the etymological dictionary presents the origin of words by tracing the present day words to their oldest forms.

Special Dictionaries:

The special dictionaries may be classed into the following groups on the basis of the nature of their word lists:

(1) Their covering special geographical regions, social dialects or special spheres of human activity,

(2) Their formal shape,

(3) Their semantic aspect and their relational value in the lexical stock of the language

(4) Their collocational value,

(5) Special language units and others.

The first group includes the dictionaries of the following:

(a) dialects,

(b) technical terms - glossaries

(c) special professions, arts and crafts etc.,

(d) slangs, jargons and argot etc.

Dialect dictionaries: dialect dictionaries present all the characteristic of a general dictionary in their description of the lexical units. But they deal with the word stock of a particular geographical region or social group. The dictionaries usually contain words not found in the standard language i.e. words which are variations of the standard form, or words whose meanings are restricted to a particular area or social group. The preparation of these dictionaries is generally associated with dialect surveys. The entries are selected form the data collected on the basis of extensive field work, preparation of linguistic atlases, recording of all the regional variations of the lexical units etc. The dialect dictionary may either deal with only one dialect or may contain variations from many dialects. Under the dialect dictionaries may be included the dictionaries of regionalisms. E.g. A Dictionary of Canadianisms.

Special dictionaries classified on the basis of the formal aspects of the lexical units are of the following types:

(a) Spelling or orthographical dictionaries,

(b) Pronouncing dictionaries,

(c) Word formation dictionaries (including dictionaries of roots, verbs etc.),

(d) Dictionaries of homonyms,

(e) Dictionaries of paronyms,

(f) Grammatical dictionaries,

(g) Reverse dictionaries

(h) Dictionaries of abbreviations, acronyms etc.

(a) The dictionaries of synonyms give the list of synonyms (near synonyms to be more specific). Sometimes this dictionary simply enumerates the different synonyms of particular lexical items but sometimes they are accompanied by illustrative examples of the occurrence of the synonyms

(b) Pronouncing dictionaries record contemporary pronunciation. They are also normative and are referred to for correct pronunciation. The information supplied in these dictionaries is different form the general dictionaries. They present variant pronunciation as well as the pronunciation of grammatical forms.

(c) Word formation or derivational dictionaries give different word forming elements viz., prefixes, suffixes etc. Some of the learner's dictionaries attain the nature of word formation dictionaries is so for as they give lists of prefixes and suffixes. To this class belong the dictionaries of roots, verbs etc. Whitney's Dictionary of Sanskrit verb root belongs to this class. The Dhatupaha of Panini is a dictionary of this group.

(d) Dictionaries of homonyms present the homonyms of a language. Some of them give illustrative examples.

(e) Dictionaries of paronyms give paronyms in the language.

(f) Grammatical dictionaries are prepared to serve as guide or help book for the understanding of (correct) grammatical system of the language. This is more helpful, when the grammatical system of the language is very difficult and complex. In a grammatical dictionary, the whole grammatical structure of the language is given in the introduction.

(g) In Reverse dictionaries the entry words are arranged in the alphabetical order of their final letters. Their earlier counterparts are the Rhyming dictionaries which were prepared as tools of aid for the poets for composing poems as rhyming was very

important for the purpose. The scope of these dictionaries has become very wide at present.

(h) Dictionaries of abbreviations and acronyms: they present the abbreviations and acronyms commonly used in a language. Many dictionaries give list of common abbreviations as appendices.

General Dictionaries

The general dictionary, as stated earlier, covers the total language. The dictionary of any size may be a general dictionary. It contains words from all spheres of human activities and all areas of the life of the speakers of the language.

The general dictionaries are of two types:

(a) Academic or normative dictionary,

(b) Referential or overall descriptive dictionary.

The academic dictionary gives the lexical stock of the standard language. The aim of this dictionary is to present the language as it is expected to be and stop it from decay. It has an eye on the future usage of the language. The selection of entries is done from the works of the creative writers, may be both earlier and contemporary, literature of science, arts etc., newspapers, magazines and other materials which are considered representative of the standard language. These dictionaries do not contain words of local or regional variation. Such words are included in the dictionaries only when they have been used by some writers and have been standardized in the language. Archaic and obsolete words used by creative writers are also included in them. The whole data in the dictionary represents a self contained and homogenous system. The chief feature of such dictionaries is their inclusion of profuse illustrative examples form the corpus with or without citations. Different types of dictionaries including dictionaries of technical terms, grammatical dictionary, the spelling dictionary etc., come under this group.

The referential or overall descriptive dictionary does not have any normative aim. The word stock of this dictionary is selected from different heterogeneous speech groups. The corpus includes not only literary texts but also oral literature. It contains words of regional, social and stylistic variations.

According to Shcherba a reference dictionary is "one behind which does not lie any unified language consciousness. The collected words may belong to heterogeneous speech groups of different periods and which do not in the least form a system. From the point of view of coverage of languages dictionaries can be monolingual (or explanatory), bilingual and multilingual. But any type of dictionary described earlier can be either monolingual or bilingual. In a monolingual dictionary both the entry words and their definitions or meanings are given in the same language. They may also be called explanatory dictionaries, although the latter term has assumed a special signification. The term monolingual refers to the language only irrespective of the information given in it. Some dictionaries may just give word lists and their meanings and may be monolingual dictionary. The explanatory dictionary, on the contrary, gives more information about different aspects of the lexical unit-script, pronunciation, grammar, meaning, etymology and profuse illustrations. These dictionaries are meant for the native speakers and "the target set for creating Explanatory Dictionary aims at native speakers with a view to explain one or the other lexical items which might be

half known or totally unknown to them" (Srivastava 1968. 124) Most of the bigger dictionaries in all the well known languages are explanatory in nature.

In a bilingual dictionary, the aim of which is to make a foreign speaker understand the language, words of one language are explained or defined in another language.

In conclusion, dictionaries play a crucial role in language learning, communication, and understanding. Various types of dictionaries cater to different needs and preferences, offering a range of features and formats to suit diverse users. From traditional print dictionaries to online and mobile versions, the evolution of dictionary formats has made information more accessible and convenient for users. The basic features of dictionaries, such as definitions, pronunciations, etymologies, examples, and usage notes, serve to clarify meanings, provide context, and enhance language comprehension. Additionally, advanced features like audio pronunciations, interactive exercises, and multimedia content enhance the user experience and promote effective language learning.

The exploration of the theme of different types of dictionaries and their basic features provides a comprehensive understanding of the diverse tools available for language reference and learning. By examining the characteristics of various types of dictionaries, we gain insights into the unique purposes and functionalities they serve in different contexts. This theme not only highlights the importance of dictionaries as essential resources for language users but also underscores the dynamic nature of language and the need for constantly updated and specialized reference materials. Through the analysis of general dictionaries, specialized dictionaries, bilingual dictionaries, learner's dictionaries, and online dictionaries, we uncover the wide range of resources available to cater to specific language needs and preferences. Each type of dictionary offers distinct features such as comprehensive definitions, specialized terminology, language-specific translations, learner-friendly explanations, and real-time access to information. By exploring these features, we recognize the significance of selecting the appropriate dictionary based on our individual requirements and objectives.

Moreover, the theme of different types of dictionaries emphasizes the role of lexicographers and language experts in compiling, updating, and maintaining these valuable reference tools. It highlights the meticulous process involved in creating accurate and reliable entries, definitions, examples, and usage notes that facilitate effective communication and comprehension. This theme encourages us to appreciate the dedication and expertise of those who contribute to the development of dictionaries and recognize the importance of supporting ongoing efforts to enhance language resources. Thus, the theme of different types of dictionaries and their basic features offers a nuanced perspective on the significance of these essential language tools in our daily lives. By delving into the characteristics of various dictionaries, we deepen our understanding of their diverse functions and applications in different contexts. This theme underscores the importance of utilizing dictionaries as valuable resources for language learning, communication, research, and professional endeavors. Ultimately, the exploration of this theme enhances our appreciation for the richness and complexity of language and reinforces the vital role that dictionaries play in facilitating effective communication and fostering linguistic proficiency. Namely, dictionaries continue to

evolve and adapt to the changing needs of users in the digital age, offering a wealth of linguistic resources and tools to enhance communication, education, and cultural exchange. By exploring the diverse types of dictionaries and their basic features, individuals can enrich their language skills, expand their knowledge, and engage with the world in meaningful ways.

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BAG‘RIKENGLIK-MILLATLARARO VA DINLARARO MUNOSABATLARDA INSON HUQUQLARIGA RIOYA ETISHNING HUQUQIY TAMOYILI.

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu ilmiy maqolada yurtimizda amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar, diniy bag‘rikenglik,millatlararo totuvlik,diniy erkinlik,inson huquqlari va uning qadr-qimmatini qonun oldida huquqiy himoya qilish borasidagi davlat siyosati bayon etiladi.Inson qadri har qanday sharoitda ham doimo ustun turishi,qonunda belgilangan tizim bo‘yicha himoya qilinishi ko‘rsatib o‘tiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Diniy bag‘rikenglik, millatlararo totuvlik, dinlararo munosabatlar, inson huquqlari, xalq birligi, xalq diplomatiyasi, urf-odatananalar, baynalmilal, konsepsiya, ma’rifat, madaniyat;

Kirish. Tarixiy manbalarning dalolat berishicha, o‘lkamizda madaniyat rivojining uch ming yildan ortiq buyuk tarixi bor. Markaziy Osiyoda, xususan, O‘zbekistonning hozirgi hududida qadim davrlardan turli madaniyat, til, urf-odat, turmush tarziga ega bo‘lgan, xilma-xil dinlarga e’tiqod qilgan xalqlar yashab kelgan. O‘zbekistonning jug‘rofiy-siyosiy nuqtai nazardan muhim savdo yo‘llari chorrahasida joylashgani, ko‘plab davlatlar bilan iqtisodiy, madaniy aloqalar qilgani diniy va madaniy hayotga katta ta’sir ko‘rsatgan. O‘z navbatida bu yerda yashagan tub aholining madaniyati ham ularga ta’sir o‘tkazgan va o‘ziga xos turmush tarzini shakllantirishda muhim omillardan biri bo‘lib xizmat qilgan.

Asrlar mobaynida o‘lkamizning shaharu qishloqlarida masjid, cherkov va sinagogalar emin-erkin faoliyat ko‘rsatib, turli millat va dinga mansub qavmlar hamjihatlikda o‘z diniy marosimlarini ado etib kelganlar. Tariximizning eng murakkab, og‘ir davrlarida ham ular o‘rtasida diniy asosda mojarolar bo‘lmagan. Bu esa, millati va diniy qarashidan qat’iy nazar, insonni ardoqlash va o‘zgalarni qadrlash, kattalarga hurmat, kichiklarga izzat ko‘rsatish kabi tuyg‘ular o‘lka aholisining qon-qoniga singib ketganidan dalolat beradi. Aynan shu sifatlar xalqimizga xos bo‘lgan diniy bag‘rikenglikning ma’naviy asosini tashkil qiladi.

Asosiy qism. Mustaqillik yillarida ko‘p millatli mamlakatda fuqarolar o‘rtasida tinchlik va millatlararo totuvlik saqlanganligi O‘zbekistonning o‘ziga xos taraqqiyot yo‘lida qo‘lga kiritilgan katta yutuqlardan biridir. Chunki 120 dan ortiq millat va elat vakillari yashaydigan mamlakatda jamiyatni tubdan yangilash, bir holatdan ikkinchi