

THE IMPORTANCE OF INCLUSION IN DICTIONARIES

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Abstract: *Fundamentally altering how dictionaries are created, the computer age has also given rise to new types of dictionaries, a variety of new lexicographic processes and procedures, and a number of new academic fields that focus on dictionary creation. This article focuses on the issues both theoretically and practically they raise of the broadest sense of the word.*

Key words: *word meaning, lexicography, inclusion, dictionary, word.*

Annotatsiya: *Lug'atlarning yaratilish usullarini tubdan o'zgartirgan holda, kompyuter asri lug'atlarning yangi turlarini, turli xil yangi leksikografik jarayonlar va protseduralarni hamda lug'at yaratishga qaratilgan bir qator yangi akademik sohalarni ham yuzaga keltirdi. Ushbu maqola nazariy va amaliy jihatdan so'zning eng keng ma'nosida ko'tarilgan masalalarga qaratilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *so'z ma'nosi, leksikografiya, inklyuziya, lug'at, so'z.*

Аннотация: *Коренным образом изменив способ создания словарей, компьютерная эра также породила новые типы словарей, множество новых лексикографических процессов и процедур, а также ряд новых академических областей, сосредоточенных на создании словарей. В данной статье основное внимание уделяется вопросам как теоретически, так и практически поднимаемым ими в самом широком смысле этого слова.*

Ключевые слова: *значение слова, лексикография, включение, словарь, слово.*

The article on "word meaning" are all concerned with the difficulties in analyzing, describing, and acquiring lexical semantic data. They share with the majority of other lexicographic studies the ultimate goal of enhancing the lexical semantic data in lexicographic resources, be they traditional dictionaries designed for human users or the lexica of natural language processing systems. However, these works also demonstrate the diverse nature of current lexicographic semantics research. In addition to fundamentally altering how dictionaries are created, the computer age has also given rise to new types of dictionaries, a variety of new lexicographic processes and procedures, and a number of new academic fields that focus on dictionary creation. In the broadest sense of the word, as well as the issues both theoretically and practically they raise.

Experts from the fields of lexicography, theoretical linguistics, computational linguistics, computational lexicography, and knowledge engineering all approach the linguistic semantic problems experienced within their fields with their own kind of theoretical and practical expertise in accordance with the specific goals of their lexica, despite the fact that there is a great deal of overlap and cross-fertilization[4]. It is attempted the challenging task of situating the reported research on lexical meaning within this interdisciplinary framework of lexical semantic problems, theories, methodologies, and data that underpins current research on lexicographic lexical semantics in the main body of this article.

It is an important to talk about a few concerns that still trouble those who work on creating dictionaries for human use in terms of the connection between theory and practice. Although none of the article in this theme cluster specifically address any of these issues, they should be given special attention because they are impeding lexicographic research's overall advancement [3]. These topics will be discussed as a backdrop for a few brief reflections on the evolution of lexicographic study. It is not always true that lexicography lacks a theoretical foundation because theoretical linguists do not encounter the same empirical descriptive problems that lexicographers do when choosing their data and developing their theories. Lexicographers are always required to be lexicographers since they have always and will continue to base their practical descriptive operations on linguistic principles or presumptions.

The experience gained from the analysis and description of "raw" linguistic data, "gut instincts," [2] conventional lexicographical practices, and what was available in terms of usable semantic theories for particular lexicographic tasks have all influenced lexicographers' linguistic theoretic intuitions over time. Naturally, all of this is dependent on the rules of the applicable type of dictionary and the actual or presumptive information requirements of distinct dictionary user types.

It is now generally acknowledged that theoretical linguistics, and for the purposes of this article, theoretical semantics, provides the lexicographer with a variety of perspectives on language and word meaning, that it not only acts as a tool for "consciousness raising" but also as a source for the formulation of guiding principles that can help with the formulation of editorial policies and to direct the lexicographer in the analysis and synthesis of linguistic data for a particular purpose.

However, theoretical lexicography includes more than just the chosen input of theoretical linguistics.

However, according to Frawley [4], there is still a clear division between "practicing and practical" lexicographers. This is an oversimplification of an empirical finding since it simply does not account for the numerous instances of collaboration and support between academics working on and actually creating dictionaries of various types nowadays. This statement only serves to support the stereotype of the lexicographer as the cynical Euralex 1994 [2] critic of dictionaries and their authors who, in his or her self-indulgence in matters theoretical, has absolutely no idea of the practicalities of dictionary creation. Such generalizations are unfair to both the lexicographer's contribution and the so-called "practicing" in the dictionary-making industry. However, this is only possible if lexicographers are actually willing to keep up with theoretical developments in the fields that are pertinent to lexicography. Because of their experience with practical lexicography, lexicographers are frequently the best experts in the field to address the issues of improving dictionaries. The lexicographer, however, is by definition the one to step in for the practical lexicographer in this regard given the time restrictions the lexicographer works under. After all, the lexicographer's job is to develop sound theoretical solutions to the practical issues that they encounter, not just to operate as a kind of broker in theoretical concerns. Discussions of theoretical or theoretical difficulties are an integral aspect of this research and are not only an example of certain theorists' "self-indulgence." [3] The majority of researchers in the field are now acutely aware of the "harsh"

world of practical dictionary-making, of the severe limitations imposed on the lexicographer by production procedures and schedules, limitations of dictionary space, lack of time and personpower, and the rules of the market.

Researchers in the area have shown the necessity, as well as the enormous benefits and outcomes, of collaboration amongst experts in all the fields that are immediately crucial to practical lexicography. A new sort of researcher known as the Janus-faced researcher, in whose body the linguist, lexicographer, and/or computer expert live in symbiosis, was created as a result of the research difficulties that the area of lexicography itself attracted different other experts to.

However, this collaboration goes beyond simply coming up with lexicographic answers; it also involves calling attention to the issues at hand.

The lack of systematicity and incompleteness in many widely used dictionaries, as well as the numerous ways in which the lexicographer relies on the user's capacity to fill in the gaps, have been exposed by computational lexicographers as an example of this.

In the last few years, a lexicography-related research approach that includes any two or more of the following phases has developed and become well-established[5]:

- identification of a lexicographical (semantic) problem;
- analysis of the problem within the framework of one or more linguistic frameworks (hypotheses, methods, data); and/or a lexicographic perspective on the problem, i.e. an analysis of current and past approaches (assumptions, methods, procedures, techniques) to the problem within lexicography itself;
- presentation of a solution to the research problem from.

As it is already mentioned, the creation of dictionaries has evolved into a multidisciplinary endeavor, and lexicography is defined as the collection, description, and evaluation of all theoretical issues, methodological issues, and procedural issues that arise in the creation of dictionaries in order to advance lexicographic practice.

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