

**LINGUISTICS EDUCATIONAL DICTIONARIES, THEIR STRUCTURE, GOALS AND
TASKS**

Tilovova Gozal Rustamovna

Teacher of the University of Economics and Pedagogy

Annotation: The article devoted to open the theme linguistics educational dictionaries, their structure, goals and tasks. On the other hand, special features of dictionaries and their types were noted. Moreover, historical background of dictionaries were highlighted.

Key words: confidence level, functional description, individual words, valid activity, external characteristic, language tools, international communication, undistorted form.

A dictionary is a list of words that relate to a specific topic. It does this by putting these words in alphabetical order under their group, which are the words you find in the dictionary. The dictionary helps you understand the meanings of new words and their similar words. If you don't know the correct meaning of a word, you can't use it properly. In that situation, you can find out how to use the word correctly by looking it up in the dictionary. Students can improve their word knowledge by reading the dictionary often. Today, students need to work on improving their school life and understanding of language to help make society better. The dictionary helps a lot with that improvement. Many new words can also be found in the dictionary. Proper application of recent words is understood to create it easier for students to go beyond the boundaries of student life when they are interviewed for a job search, which increases their confidence level. Any Bengali or English dictionary is similarly helpful within the daily life of students. As we know, Lexicography, that is the theory and practice of compiling dictionaries, is an important branch of applied linguistics. It has a common object of study with lexicology, as both describe the vocabulary of the language. The province of lexicography is semantic, formal and functional description of all individual words. Lexicographers have to arrange their material according to a purely external characteristic, namely alphabetically. According to Summers, "dictionary use is a valid activity for foreign learners of English, both as an aid to comprehension and production". But their usefulness depends on learners being able to access the information they contain both speedily and accurately[1].

The word 'dictionary' generally refers to many different types of reference books that help students in all subjects. It is usually seen as relating mostly to works that provide information about words, like how to spell them, pronounce them, their grammar category, meanings, how they can be used with other words, similar words, and variations in their use. In comparison, 'encyclopedias' have a lot of detailed information about facts, culture, and other topics that don't involve language. However, in practice, many works named dictionaries contain the latter information in considerable quantities - general encyclopaedic dictionaries, and specialist subject area dictionaries such as dictionaries of biography, architecture, civilization, literature, politics and indeed of languages and linguistics[2].

1. The primary objective of the educational vocabulary was to compile a brief list of the most frequently used words. The first dictionaries made for people learning English are thought to be the dictionaries created by K. Ogden - "Basic English" (1930) and "The Basic Words" (1932). People think these works have helped us better understand how to change and improve "language tools." "The Basic English dictionary combined a number of requirements, consisting, on the one hand, in the presentation of the language of international communication in an "undistorted form" which, on the one hand, would be easy to learn, on the other hand, it was flexible enough for full

and accurate communication and thought production. Working on this dictionary, the author set the goal of creating a system that included 850 words of the English language, and based on the restrictions when using the vocabulary of the English language. In a series of consecutive steps, words that were not used in general discourse were excluded from the original list of words, which made it possible to limit the number of words to 850. The dictionary included 600 nouns, 150 adjectives and 100 service words. This list was supplemented by 50 nouns, represented in most languages, as well as a number of words not included in any specific field[3]. All dictionaries may be roughly divided into two main types:

2. Linguistic
3. Encyclopaedic

Linguistic dictionaries are word-books, their subject matter is vocabulary units (their semantic structure, usage, etc.). For example, the entry *influenza* in a linguistic dictionary presents the word's spelling and pronunciation, lexical meaning, grammar characteristics, derivatives, synonyms, etc.

Encyclopaedias are thing-books dealing with concepts (objects and phenomena, their origin and development, relations to other concepts, etc.). The best known encyclopaedias of the English-speaking world are the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* in 24 volumes and the *Encyclopaedia Americana* in 30 volumes. There exist also biographical dictionaries and many minor encyclopaedias. For example, in an encyclopaedia the entry *influenza* discloses the causes, symptoms, characteristics and varieties of this disease, various treatments of and remedies for it, ways of infection, etc.

Some dictionaries of these two types overlap (encyclopaedias provide data of linguistic nature, such as the origin of the word; linguistic dictionaries, in their turn may include a certain amount of information which is proper to an encyclopaedia, e.g. the names of famous people with the dates of their birth and death, the names of major cities and towns, etc.)

A linguistic dictionary is a book of words of a language usually listed alphabetically with definitions, pronunciations, etymologies and other linguistic information or with their equivalents in another language (or other languages). Specialized Dictionaries - these dictionaries concentrate either on giving fuller treatment to a certain part of the vocabulary (synonyms, antonyms, phraseology, neologisms, terms, words peculiar to a locality, etc), or on providing information limited to one particular aspect (collocability, word-frequency, etymology, pronunciation, etc.).

Dictionaries of Synonyms – the best known are *A Dictionary of English Synonyms and Synonymous Expressions* by R. Soule and *Webster's Dictionary of Synonyms*, in our country was compiled *English Synonyms Explained and Illustrated* by A.F. Gandelman. Some word-books merely enumerate words close in meaning, others explain the difference in semantic structure, use and style and show how each synonym is related to, yet differs from all the others in the same group.

Phraseological Dictionaries - by phraseology many English and American lexicographers mean all forms of linguistic anomalies which are approved by usage. Therefore, alongside set-phrases they enter free phrases and even separate words. The choice of items is arbitrary, based on intuition and not on any objective criteria.

The known dictionaries are: *A Desk-Book of Idioms and Idiomatic Phrases* by F.N. Vizetelly and L.G. De Bekker, *The Oxford Dictionary of English Proverbs*, *Book of English Idioms* by V.H. Collins.

Dictionaries of Collocations - these dictionaries contain words which freely combine with the given head-words. For example, A. Reum's Dictionary of English Style is designed for German students of English; it shows the collocability of about 10,000 English words of the most frequent occurrence.

Dictionaries of Word-Frequency - these books are based on frequency counts of English reading. Usually the frequency value of words is indicated by numbers stating the occurrences per million words 1=at least one occurrence per million. The Teacher's Books of 30,000 Words by E.L. Thorndike and I. Lorge provides the frequency value of the word in four different sets of reading matter. Usage dictionaries pass judgement on what is right or wrong. They supply much detailed information on particular usage problems. The most widely used usage guides are N.W. Fowler's Dictionary of Modern English Usage and A Dictionary of American-English Usage by M. Nickolson.

Etymological dictionaries trace present-day words to the oldest forms available, give the parent form reconstructed by means of comparative – historical method and in case of borrowings point out the immediate source of borrowing and its origin. The most authoritative of these is W. Skeat's Etymological Dictionary of the English language.

Pronouncing dictionaries record contemporary pronunciation. The world-famous English Pronouncing Dictionary by Daniel Jones is considered to provide the most expert guidance on British English pronunciation.

Ideological (ideographic) dictionaries - their starting point is the meanings of words. The words in these dictionaries are grouped by the concepts expressed, i.e. according to their semantic fields. P.M. Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases is the oldest dictionary of this type. It was first published in 1852. About 80 succeeding revised editions have appeared since. The dictionary is divided into six parts: I. Abstract Relations, II. Space, III. Matter, IV. Intellect, V. Volition, VI. Affections. Each part is further subdivided into subclasses, categories and sections. The main drawback of the books of this type is their arbitrary classification of words. These dictionaries have an alphabetical index attached to facilitate the search for the necessary word. The Thesaurus supplies the word or words by which a given idea may be expressed. The Latin word thesaurus means 'treasury'. There also exist dictionaries of abbreviations, borrowings, new words, surnames, toponyms, dictionaries of scientific and other special terms, dictionaries of American, Australian English, variants, slang dictionaries; dictionaries of Old English, Middle English with explanations in Modern English, etc[4].

In short, it's important to say that a dictionary is a very helpful tool for EFL students when they are learning a language. A dictionary is an important tool for learning a language, just like a course book and a grammar book. It should also be designed to help learners. Dictionaries are the best resources for finding words and learning about them. Dictionaries can be very helpful. You can use them to create text and learn new words. They are also useful for understanding new words and information about them. Using a dictionary takes some skills that you might not notice when you just want to find a word. As teachers, we always need to check how we're doing and make changes because we want to get better at our teaching. This study is a project about using dictionaries in the classroom. We want to find ways to inspire students, help them think about their learning, and get them more involved in it. We believe we can help learners become more independent. Teaching any subject means using all available tools and resources to get good results. When teaching foreign languages, we've seen that many students don't know how to use

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dictionaries well, even though they seem like a simple and common tool. The main reason for this is that they are unfamiliar with the dictionary's contents and how it can be advantageous to them.

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