

The Need to Create An Electronic Encyclopedic Dictionary of Linguistic Terms

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Abstract. *This article discusses the issue of creating an electronic encyclopedic dictionary of linguistic terms. The concept of the term is also explained.*

Keywords: *Neurolinguistics, artificial intelligence, linguistic expertise, extreme linguistics, speech effect, corpus linguistics, cultural linguistics, concept*

Uzbek's theoretical linguistics in the subsequent period incorporates all the achievements of world linguistics. In world linguistics, objects of study and interpretation of these objects appeared unthinkable a few decades ago. In particular, areas such as neurolinguistics, artificial intelligence, linguistic expertise, extreme linguistics, speech effect, corpus linguistics, and linguoculturalology have not been sufficiently researched in a monographic plan, not only in Uzbek but also in world linguistics. While there is a lot of research going on in some areas and claiming to be academic research, the lack of a consistent system of terms shows that it is too early to make such an assessment. In particular, in some of these areas, there are dozens of explanations of such terms as concept, language landscape of the world, language model of the world, frame, gestalt, construct, constant, and scenario, which are actively used. The term must be unambiguous. Also, in Uzbek lexicology, there is no modern, relatively complete encyclopedic dictionary of linguistic terms. Existing dictionaries are outdated and contain few words. The vocabulary of the largest dictionaries of this type does not even reach 2000. Academician A. Khodjiev's Explanatory Dictionary of Linguistic Terms is considered the most perfect among existing dictionaries, was last published in 2002, and some places are outdated. For example, in Russian it is called "язык жестов" and translated into English as "sign language". Modern linguistics draws attention to gestures expressed not only by the hand but also by the whole body and figure of a person, the term "body language" is becoming more and more active. Naturally, this dictionary does not include several terms that have been actively used in recent years. The encyclopedic dictionary that we want to create differs from the explanatory dictionary in its nature and is focused not only on the terms themselves but also on linguists and scientific schools that introduced these terms in the environment in which it operates. For example, the term mental dictionary (mental lexicon) is associated with conflictology, forensic linguistics, and psycholinguistics. Mention may also be made of Ann Triesmann and Richard Oldfield, International Conference on the Mental Lexicon, The Mental Lexicon. Links can be directed to existing resources or resources can be created. A dictionary with such capabilities will be the first in Uzbek linguistics.

The development of cognitive linguistics has activated several terms, such as the language landscape of the world, concept, frame, and cognitive scenario. Linguistics in the second half of the 20th and early 21st centuries came into close contact with several sciences in particular with

sociology, psychology, ethnology, anthropology, biology, etc. Even though the term concept has been actively used in recent years and is evaluated by many linguists, it is still being discussed¹.

The term concept (lat. Conceptus "concept") is both an ancient and a modern term in linguistics. The meaning of the term concept used in modern cognitive science is S.A. It goes back to Askoldov's article "The Concept and the Word", published in 1928. However, S.A. This question, raised by Askoldov, was not studied on the basis of serious approaches until the middle of the last century. V. A. Maslova substantiates the interpretation of the concept term in three different approaches: representatives of the first approach in the description of the concept term focus on its cultural aspects and emphasize that any culture is a combination of certain concepts and relations between them (for example, Stepanov Yu.S., Teliya V.N.). So, according to this approach, the concept is the main unit of culture. The second group - representatives of the semantic approach (N.D. Arutyunova, T.V. Bulygina, A.D. Shmelev, N.F. Alefirenko, etc.) interpret the concept as a term related to the field of cognitive semantics, and V.A. Maslova, D.S. Likhachev, E.S. Researchers such as Kubryakova emphasize that the concept is formed as a result of the collision of a certain meaning of the word with the personal and national experience of a person, that is, the concept is interpreted as an intermediary between words and actions. Concept, Yu.S. According to Kubryakova, this is an operational unit that organizes the mental memory of a person, the conceptual system of the brain (lingua mentalis), and the picture of the world reflected in the human psyche.

Some identify the concept with the concept, others believe that the concept is proportional to a specific structure. This is the generally accepted point of view. Some believe that the concept is a carrier of qualitative characteristics. For example, I. G. Besedina conducts a study of the concept of artistry and understands this concept as part of the concept sphere of a literary text. In his views on the concept, I. A. Sternin is quite perfect and was able to clearly distinguish the concept from other existing terms, concepts, sememes, meanings, and colors (hue), he emphasizes the meaningful moment in the concept. He considers language as the key to the conceptual sphere that is formed in the human mind.

Therefore, it is necessary not to forget that at the cognitive level, the concept and understanding, although closely related, have a separate field of interpretation. In particular, the concept is the core element of the concept, both are activated in a cognitive order, however, from the point of view of structural and semantic formation, the architecture of the concept is more complex than the architecture of the concept. In addition, the concept, unlike the concept, is not only thought but experienced and felt. Therefore, the scope of the concept is much wider than that of the concept itself.

The concept is the unity of the worldview. The view of the universe is limitless. Idealistic, materialistic, synthetic, scientific, philosophical, rational, cosmological, biological, everyday, spiritual, moral-artistic, etc. they talk about their appearance. Therefore, any concept is a phenomenon that can be described from the point of view of different views of the world. Such an explanation of the term is intended to be given in the created dictionary.

¹ Каранг: Попова З.Д., Стернин И.А. Понятие «концепт» в лингвистических исследованиях. – Воронеж: Воронежские научные труды, 2000. – Б. 31.

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