EDUCATIONAL BUILDING AND ELECTRONIC DICTIONARIES

Kholiyorov Ural Menglievich
Termez State University
Senior Lecturer of the Department of Uzbek Linguistics
E-mail: xoliyorov@tersu.uz

One of the important aspects of educational technology is the use of modern information technology in language teaching - the improvement of the learning process, optimization, diversification of forms of work, enrichment with methodological, technical means to make the lesson interesting for the student. The availability of computers, electronic materials, textbooks, encyclopedias allows to take the learning process to a new level. In this case, a differentiated approach gives a significant positive result.

The formation of lexical, grammatical skills based on the use of the language corpus creates the basis for the activation of the student's speech-cognitive activity in the context of a problem-based approach. Informatization of education and the use of new information technology tools in the teaching of philological sciences leads not only to changes in the organizational form and methods of teaching, but also to the emergence of new teaching methods.

The most effective electronic sources of information and communication technologies in language education are electronic dictionaries, multimedia material in the target language, specialized learning resources, electronic means of communication. Such tools include podcasts, web quests and educational buildings. To this end, the creation of an educational corps of the Uzbek language, the use of which in the teaching of the native language and the Uzbek language as a foreign language will raise the Uzbek linguodidactics to a new level; to a certain extent it serves to bring it up to the level of world educational standards. Electronic dictionaries are one of the main sources for the corpus. In languages with developed electronic dictionaries, it is much easier to create corpora. However, it is difficult to say that electronic dictionaries in Uzbek are still in demand. About electronic dictionaries here.

In the world experience, most of the dictionaries devoted to the description of a word according to its semantic relation have an electronic form. Although they differ in the form of the electronic product, the search engine, the appearance of the dictionary article, they have a lot in common[1]. In particular, the electronic format of the electronic dictionary of Russian synonyms is being replenished with corrections. The ASIS system of the Russian dictionary of synonyms has been updated: the dictionary database has been replenished, expanded, erroneous comments and links have been corrected. The new database contains 415,000 words and phrases, of which 342,000 units are provided with synonyms, quasi-synonyms. From this electronic dictionary you can track not only the search for words and phrases close to the content, but also the spelling and interpretation of unfamiliar words.

Several dictionaries of synonyms have been published in Russian. For example, N.Abramov's dictionary of synonyms was published in 1900[2]. An electronic version of this dictionary, developed by Russian linguists as a "perfect dictionary of synonyms" has been developed[3]. There is also an electronic version of several dictionaries published in the twentieth century with a convenient search system and interface[4].

One feature of the paper and electronic version of this dictionary caught our attention. Even in a paper dictionary, a synonymous nest is given only as a reference to a synonymous word

Apparently, when the user finds a word that interests him, he sees a synonym in the link, and the comments (meanings) are common to the two words. Applying this method to achieve ease of interface in the search box of the educational building gives good results.

E.Shimchuk writes about the formation of antonym names: "The order of placement of antonym names in blocks is determined by the following rules:

1) the original pair must express a clear (or most obvious), frequency, methodologically neutral contrast;

---

[1] https://russkiymir.ru/news/16602/

[2] Абрамов Н. Словарь русских синонимов и сходных по смыслу выражений. Печатное издание. – М.: Русские словари, 1999.

[3] https://gufo.me/dict/synonyms_abramov?letter=%D0%B1

[4] http://supertds.ru

2) it is followed by pairs or quasi-antonyms (antonyms that create a methodological contradiction with semantic "additions")[5].

As mentioned above, an electronic dictionary does not have to meet such a requirement, because in a traditional dictionary the user sees the antonym (or synonym) nest in sequence: in such a case the paradigm must be convenient in all respects. Unlike a paper dictionary, an electronic dictionary appears only in the query and result window in the word being searched. From this it can be said that in the formation of a dictionary base, which is formed on the basis of attachment to a particular cell, it seems preferable to choose an alphabetical list.

Commenting on the computerization of lexical work, V.Dubichinsky summarizes the main problems of computer lexicography today:

1. Ensuring the neutrality of the lexical / terminological data bank taking into account different linguistic theories / views.

2. Normalization, standardization of various computer dictionaries.

3. Description of information in the dictionary, adequacy of the position of presentation.

4. Provide users with free information from electronic dictionaries for research and educational purposes.

Modern means of automating lexicographic work allow timely tracking of changes in the use of a particular linguistic unit, the creation of text and text complexes for their repeated use for various purposes. Computerization significantly changes the way a lexicographer works; increases the efficiency of lexicographer activities, as well as allows you to pose and solve new problems that are not desirable within traditional lexicography.

Based on the analysis of the views of E.Shimchuk, V.Dubichinsky, we recommend to formulate the general rules of formation of the linguistic base for the educational corps as follows:

- first, to ensure the neutrality of the database;
- second, standardize the data results window;
- third, to achieve perfection of the description of the dictionary information;
- fourth, not to limit the amount of information;
- fifth, link the data as hyperthermically as possible.

---

[5] Шимчук Э.Г. Русская лексикография: учеб. пособие для студ. филол. фак. высш. учеб. заведений / Э.Г.Шимчук. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2009. – 336 с.– С. 161.