

## **TYPES OF VOCABULARY AND THEIR ROLE IN HUMAN LIFE**

**Sh. D. Saidova**

Uzbekistan State World Languages University, Master's department, Linguistics  
(English language)

### **ABSTRACT**

*In our age of rapid accumulation of information, we first turn to dictionaries to get the necessary information quickly and conveniently. Regardless of our specialty, we always need it. This article focuses on the types of vocabulary and their place in human life.*

**Key words:** *lexicography, thematic, terminological, encyclopedia, graph, morpheme, ideographic, vocabulary, phrase, cognitive.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Vocabulary concept. Different sources define the dictionary differently. A dictionary is a collection of words (or morphemes, phrases, idioms, etc.) arranged according to a certain principle and containing their meaning, use, origin, translation into another language and a reference that provides information about others. An important issue in creating a dictionary is the issue of the order of the material. Most often, it is used in alphabetical order, sometimes in combination with one or another arrangement principle. For example, nesting is used in many cases, that is, to combine words related to a common root into a single "nest" (within a dictionary entry), even if it breaks the alphabetical order. In fact, in these cases there is a retreat from the alphabetical order of words to the alphabetical order of roots. This turns out to be very convenient for some types of dictionaries, for example, derivational and etymological dictionaries. In reverse dictionaries, there is a special use of the alphabetic principle, where words are arranged alphabetically by the last letter of the word, rather than by the first letter of the word. The dictionary is a special encyclopedia of the language and provides the richest materials in the field of theoretical research in the field of linguistics. Many theoretical problems first find their solution in vocabulary. Dictionaries implement and test the results of linguistic theory, and often dictionaries are ahead of science with practical solutions to unexplored problems. Lexicographic descriptions themselves contain the results of linguistic analysis and therefore have great scientific value. We will get acquainted with the basic concepts and terms of lexicography, which both the compiler and the user should deal with in each dictionary. In the modern sense, a dictionary is an ordered (systematized) list of language units (usually words) of the same level with certain linguistic comments, interpretations, etc., usually in the form of a separate

book or series. Thus, we see that the original narrow meaning of the term (set of words) is now understood broadly: words are not necessary, because these can be morphemes or dictionaries of phraseological units, etc. We emphasize three more points when defining the concept of "dictionary": sorting - the described units are arranged in a certain way for the speed of finding or for other purposes: often in alphabetical order, but there are other ways of organizing the dictionary. can be (internal, frequency, semantic, etc.), we will discuss later; linguistic review - one or another aspect of word description (spelling, pronunciation, usage, education, semantics, etc.); usually in the form of a separate book - but a dictionary can also be a textbook or an appendix to another book (the first dictionaries were the same). Among the non-alphabetical principles of material placement, the most important is the principle of systematics (logical classification) of concepts represented by lexical units.

It is on the basis of this principle that ideographic dictionaries (also called "ideological" or "thematic" dictionaries) are created. One or another logical classification of concepts has been developed, and everything that should be included in the dictionary is located under the headings of this classification. Ideographic dictionaries can be bilingual or multilingual. Compiling dictionaries is a very difficult task. In addition to the general linguistic rules about the word, its meanings and usage, grammatical and phonetic features, it is necessary to know the technique of creating dictionaries and understand the content of the dictionary: 1) dictionary, i.e. lug selection of nouns (headwords) with cross-references and references; 2) highlight the meanings of a certain vocabulary;

## **DISCUSSION AND RESULTS**

Lexicography (from the Greek *lexikos* - and refers to the word ...graphics) is a branch of linguistics dealing with the practice and theory of compilation. In the development of practical forms, lexicography is divided into 3 similar periods in different nations: 1) pre-word period. The main task is to explain unclear words; 2) the period of the first vocabulary. The main task is to learn the literary language, which is different from the spoken language for many peoples; 3) the period of development of lexicography is related to the development of national literary languages. The main task is to describe and normalize the vocabulary of the language, to improve the language culture of the society. Modern lexicography emphasizes the important social function of dictionaries, which record a collection of knowledge about the society of a certain period. Lexicography develops a typology of dictionaries. Monolingual lexicography (explanatory and other dictionaries), bilingual lexicography (translation dictionaries) are distinguished: educational lexicography

(dictionaries for language learning), scientific and technical lexicography (terminological dictionaries). Terminological dictionaries are dictionaries that contain the terminology of one or more special fields of knowledge or activity. Any dictionary consists of dictionary entries. A dictionary entry is the basic structural unit of a dictionary; text that explains the heading unit in the dictionary and describes its main features.

The structure of the dictionary entry is determined by the functions of the dictionary. But the lexical entry of any dictionary begins with a head word [otherwise: head word, lemma, black word (usually of the bold type that defines the head word)]. A collection of headed entries forms the dictionary or the left side of the dictionary. The right side of the glossary explains the title unit. The right part of the explanatory dictionary, as a rule, includes zones: grammatical features of the word, interpretation, type of meaning (direct, figurative); pictures (quotes, words); derivative nest; the so-called "zarhombo" part (phraseologisms) and others. Zones of the right part are developed for each dictionary. The sum of all dictionary entries constitutes the dictionary corpus. In addition to the corpus, any dictionary has a preface, a section "How to use the dictionary" (for some reason, no one reads it); list of conditional abbreviations, etc. The problem of vocabulary is one of the central issues in lexicography, because the choice of words determines both the type of vocabulary and the descriptive nature of words. For example, in the normative explanatory dictionary, only the words of the literary language are included in the dictionary, therefore false vocabulary is excluded: vernacular, slang, dialect words. The dictionary of the orthoepic dictionary contains only difficulty and pronunciation variants, etc. Dictionaries can be of different types.

First of all, they are clearly divided into two groups: encyclopedic and linguistic. The peculiarity of encyclopedias and encyclopedic dictionaries is that they explain not words, but reality expressed by certain words (objects and persons, events and concepts). The word encyclopedia comes from the ancient Greeks, which means "scope of knowledge", "study in the whole range of knowledge". Any student at any level of education can find the necessary information on the topic of interest in the encyclopedia. An encyclopedia is an important tool for self-education. It defines the structure of the encyclopedia, the content and principles of covering the material.

Along with universal encyclopedias and encyclopedic dictionaries, there are encyclopedias and encyclopedias on philosophy, history, technology, mathematics, physics, agriculture, medicine, mining, diplomacy, pedagogy, literature and many other fields. These are special encyclopedias and encyclopedic dictionaries. Their task is to explain the concepts (phenomena themselves) of the relevant fields of

knowledge, art, production, etc., in a certain framework, to arrange the words representing these concepts in alphabetical order. The number of words (dictionaries) described in the dictionary is the size of the dictionary. Usually information about the size of the dictionary is given on the title page or footnote of the dictionary. The set of dictionary access components is determined by the type of dictionary. For example, the most complete set of components is provided in explanatory dictionaries, the least - in spelling and similar one-sided dictionaries. Some explanatory or educational dictionaries cover so many descriptive parameters that each of them is distinguished in a special zone (visually, graphically): grammar zone, compatibility zone, meaning zone, picture zone, etc. Typology of dictionaries. Typology of dictionaries is a scientific classification based on the concept of an ideal dictionary (that is, a type of dictionary, as an example). However, it is usually built on a practical basis, that is, according to existing dictionaries. Therefore, we are not talking about the scientific typology of dictionaries in this sense, but only we can talk about the principles of its construction. Thus, there are several directions or parameters for the classification of dictionaries, which we can take as a basis: linguistic, semiotic, formal and socio-pragmatic. The role of dictionaries in human life. In our time, in the age of scientific development, the flow of publications in all fields of knowledge is increasing sharply in the conditions of rapid accumulation of information. All of this immeasurably increases the importance of various reference literature designed for quick and easy access to reliable information of a scientific, practical or cognitive nature. Currently, it is impossible to do without dictionaries and reference books, because they contain a huge amount of human knowledge arranged in alphabetical order. But not always a person can be civilized in his speech. All knowledge, especially knowledge of speech culture, should be acquired from primary school. Thus, in adulthood, he is already literate, and the use of additional sources of knowledge is based on his environment, profession, etc. Along with the development of the language, its standards are also improved. It is impossible to learn the norms of literary language once, it is necessary to improve speech culture regularly. In such cases, they turn to various dictionaries for help.

Each dictionary is not only a reference book, but also a theoretical essay on a specific branch of the language, which has the same scientific status as theoretical linguistics. Therefore, the dictionary is the most important learning tool. The dictionary not only saves time and effort, opens the way to knowledge accumulated by previous generations, but also fulfills the most important requirement of didactics. Therefore, any dictionary is primarily a work for learning. This feature is most clearly manifested in special educational dictionaries.

Summary. Dictionaries and reference books are a constant companion of our life and serve to expand our knowledge and improve our language culture. They are rightfully called satellites of civilization. Dictionaries are truly an inexhaustible treasure of the national language. It is the dictionaries that are encouraged to reflect the successes of the nation's development in the field of material and spiritual culture. It is not surprising that the French lexicographer Alan Ray rightly stated that "modern civilization is the civilization of vocabulary". With this, he wanted to emphasize the important role of dictionaries in the modern world, which penetrates into all aspects of our life. The famous French writer Anatole France wrote: "Dictionaries are the whole universe in alphabetical order! If you think about it, a dictionary is a book of books. It contains all the other books, you just need to extract them from it.

### **REFERENCES**

1. Islamov I. Bobojonov SH. "Word Grading Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" 2007-2009.
2. Mengliyev B. Khudoyberdiyeva M. "Learning dictionary of Uzbek language phrases" 2007-2009.
3. Khojiev A. Explanatory dictionary of linguistic terms. - T.: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, 2002.
4. Gak VG, Roysenblit EB .. Essays on the comparative study of the French and Russian languages. - M.: Higher school, 1965.-243p.
5. Abdukhalilova, D. (2019). The formation of double words and their place in linguistics. In Proceedings of the scientific-practical conference "Young philology of Uzbekistan-2019 (Vol. 1, No. 30, pp. 172-173)
6. Sanakulov, Z. Linguistic Classification of Word-Forming Units in German and Uzbek: in the Confrontational Aspect. ACTA NUUZ, 1(4), 2020. 81-86p.