



Study of Orthological Genesis Issues in World Linguistics

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the genesis of the study of orthological issues in Uzbek, European, American and Russian linguistics. At the same time, the scientific basis is given that the system of syntactic, semantic, stylistic characters, which is necessary to form the main part of orthological dictionaries, is studied in World linguistics. Scientific views are described about complex and professional dictionaries, which are part of the linguistic composition of orthological dictionaries.

Keywords:

complex, professional dictionaries, orthology, syntactic, semantic, stylistic characters, universal standardized spelling.

On the review of Zebo Yaxshiyeva Rashidovna. Doctor of philosophy by philology (PhD), associate professor of the Karshi branch of TUIT

For orthology, the system of syntactic, semantic, stylistic signs is important, in which various methods of understanding the surrounding world, linguistic categories and their relationships, as well as orthological dictionaries are necessary to form the main part. This defines the main task of orthology as the development of methods of correct and effective communication and the recommendation of necessary rules, indicating that in orthological dictionaries it is impossible to solve such important concepts as speech-thinking processes, that is, cognitive processes and its components – the structure of basic concepts, presupposition types, propositional manifestations (ways of conceptualization), modal relations, emotions.

The following stages of the development of Uzbek orthology (normology) science can be distinguished:

1. Early Alphabet (writing) and spelling reform past periods-from the beginning of the 20th century to 1950;
2. The period of progressive literary language norms - 60-80 years of the XX century;

3. The era of speech culture and literary norm – from the late 20th century to the present.

Orthological dictionaries are normative dictionaries that act as strengthening the current norms of the literary language, improving the current rules of written and oral speech. A particular branch of lexicography in linguistics dealing with the theory and practice of normative lexicography has been the cause of a special separation of orthological (orthological) lexicography.

In lexicography, four main types of normative-methodological dictionaries – orthological dictionaries are distinguished:

- 1) orthographic dictionaries – dictionaries that define and present the norms of written speech;
- 2) orthoepic dictionaries-dictionaries that reflect the norms of oral speech, in particular, the rules of accent, correct pronunciation;
- 3) Dictionary of spelling problem words-dictionaries based on the identification and presentation of cases in which pronunciation and spelling are closely related to paronym, omograph, omophone, variant words and pronunciation, unjustified expansion or

narrowing of words, tautological combinations, phraseological contamination (the emergence of a new word or phrase as a result of the interplay of two similar words; [1].

4) grammatical dictionaries are a type of dictionary that serves to select one of the grammatical variants of a word, determine its meaning and its corresponding form[2,840p].

V.A.Kozirev and V.D.Chernyaks list annotated, orthographic, orthoepic, accentological and paronymic dictionaries as examples of orthological dictionaries[3]. V.V.Dubichinsky notes that "Orthological dictionaries are usually understood as dictionaries that serve to advance language and speech, to consolidate the current norms of the literary language. Therefore, they are often also referred to by such names as" dictionaries of speech correctness"," dictionaries of complexities"," dictionaries of complexities related to the use of words"[4,432p]. He also includes complex dictionaries and professionally oriented dictionaries in the linguistic composition of orthological dictionaries. Complex dictionaries refer to a dictionary of complex words whose spelling is complex, and examples include the "Dictionary of difficulties of the Russian language", "*Dictionary of D.E.Rozental and M.A.Telenkova*".

Professionally oriented orthological dictionaries are designed for representatives of the Special Field – press workers, TV journalists, radio presenters, announcers, political commentators, deputies, and are adapted to eliminate regulatory and methodological defects found in the speech of representatives of the narrow field. By the end of the last century, several manifestations of dictionaries belonging to this category appeared in educational lexicography. Examples include "Dictionary of accents for radio and television workers", "A short dictionary of the difficulties of the Russian language for press workers", "Difficulties of the Russian language. Dictionary-reference of a journalist", "Deputy's Handbook (difficulties of the Russian language)", "The culture of parliamentary speech" are listed.

The object of an orthological dictionary is not a lexeme, speech units are a normative form of sound, word, morpheme, vocabulary, sentence

and other derivatives. For this reason, V V.Dubichinsky, while classifying linguistic dictionaries according to Corpus material, classifies orthological dictionaries into the category of "non-lexical dictionary:

LEXICAL DICTIONARIES	NONLEXICAL DICTIONARIES
annotated dictionaries	orthological
terminological dictionaries	glossary of word conjugation
dictionary of appropriation words	phraseological dictionaries
dictionary of the language of the writer's works	vocabulary change dictionary
dictionary of synonyms / antonyms	dictionary of abbreviations
glossary of homonyms / paronyms	associative dictionaries
historical / etymological dictionaries	frequency dictionaries
dictionary of neologisms	
onomastic dictionaries	
dialectal dictionaries	
dictionary of unmeasured lexicon	

He justifies the classification as follows: "experts should not be confused by these two terms – "lexical" and "non-lexical" dictionaries. The lexicographer applies these terms only when, conditionally, in the process of work, lexemes are selected ("lexical") as head words, or dictionary material, the main subject of lexicographic interpretation is a need to distinguish between slightly complex linguistic units or their various manifestations, for example, vocabulary, phraseological units, grammatical forms, vocabulary changes or dictionaries with features associated with form making ("nonexistent") [5,432p].

Although the emergence of modern orthological dictionaries is associated with the second half of the 19th century, the history of the establishment of literary language norms reflecting it in dictionaries goes back to long periods.

Thomas Eliot (1490-1546) was known as one of the early proponents of the development of literary norms of the English language in the early stages of the English Renaissance, which began after the long civil war. He was one of the first to attempt to create a scholarly work in English in the 14th century, continuing the tradition of improving the literary language norms developed by the D.Choser and the J.Uiklifs, who were first engaged in Bible translations in England. In his work "The ruler", Eliot, as a linguist-popularizer and enlightener, uses the method of applying English equivalents of Latin terms and explaining them in detail to introduce new concepts into everyday life and thus enrich the English lexicon as well [6].

A copy of the first edition of the dictionary to be kept in the British Museum contains an autographic letter Eliot wrote to his friend Cromwell for submission. The dictionary was edited and expanded in 1548 by Thomas Cooper, Bishop of Winchester. It was named "Bibliotheca Eliotae" "and it formed the basis of Cooper's dictionary"

The main disadvantage of these dictionaries is due to the incorrect selection of "difficult-to-spell words" in them, poorly studied technical terms, appropriation words, the meaning of which is formed from incomprehensible or outdated words. This is justified by the fact that, as historian Henry hitching points out, the biggest mistake of early lexicographers is that they cannot interpret English words as they are applied in practice.

B.Bahriddinova, studying S.Jonso's contributions to instructional lexicography, argues that lexicographers are generally in favor of keeping linguistic laws in moderation, while language grows tirelessly and progressive in various ways, which creates the need to reform current self-norms and says that, on the basis of sources, Johnson was the only scientist in his time who was in favor of changing norms, and as a basis, the preface to the "Dictionary of

the English language" says by the author that "The rule, the result without norms, will be effective. The British require strict moderation. The language is inherently variable. It cannot be held in one norm. Maybe it is necessary to change the norm" link [10,252p].

In June 1746, when there was a high need for dictionaries in England and existing dictionaries did not satisfy these needs, a group of London booksellers contracted with Johnson to write a dictionary now worth about £ 250,000 (£1,575). Johnson, although he sees that he will be able to fulfill this task in three years, asks for a period of seven years to fulfill the contract. He sets himself the goal of making a perfect dictionary without co-authors, only with the help of a secretary, to move illustrative quotes that he has set out in books he has read throughout his life, and to include them in the dictionary, in general, in a way that does not need to be completed even when it is repeatedly published. Before compiling a dictionary for this purpose, he wrote "the Plan of a Dictionary of the English Language" in 1747, defining the criteria and methodology for compiling a dictionary. In this work, he points out that his main task is to fight for the purity of the English language [11,85p]. This dictionary will occupy a very large position as the only and competent resource that has been able to set the standards for writing and reading English words for almost a century. Dictionary hajman is very large and quite expensive. Its pages were 18 inches (46 cm) high and almost 20 inches (51 cm) wide. The most expensive paper was used for the book, the cost of which exceeded the amount Johnson was paid to write the dictionary, at around £ 1,600. Johnson himself gave the book A rating of "Vasta mol superbus" ("value per volume"). No book dealer dared to print this book without patrons. No book of this quality and size has been published, excluding the gospel [12].

Johnson's dictionary also plays a major role in the development of lexicography in America. Two of America's great 19th-century lexicographers, Noa Webster and Joseph Emerson, began their careers based on the Worcester Johnson dictionary. Although Webster later made scathing comments on changing certain standards of Johnson's

dictionary and, as an initiator of spelling reform, compiled the dictionary "Universal and Critical Dictionary of the English Language", Johnson assesses the dictionary that "since its publication, such a standard for this language has never been developed again". In general, while lexicography is as progressive as it is, the Johnson dictionary is still the normative legal basis in American Dictionary law. Therefore, among experts, the following sentence is often used: "until the American Constitution is changed, Johnson's dictionary will continue to play an important role in American law"[13].

In the historical development of normative dictionaries in the Russian language, spelling reform is an important stage in the past periods – 1918, 1956, 1964.

Famous Russian linguist J.C.Groth's (1812-1893) classic fundamental works, "The controversial issues of Russian spelling from Peter The Great the present" ("Controversial issues of Russian spelling from Peter the Great to the present") as well as "Russian correct writing" ("Russian spelling"), are published in 1873. It reflects the most basic norms of the Russian language up to the spelling reform of 1918, considers the main phonetic features of the Russian language, the development of writing, the history of spelling and other issues [14].

V.V.Dubichinsky was published in 1839 as the first orthologic dictionary created in the Russian language A.N.Grech's dictionary "Reference place of the Russian word" claimed recognition. Also K.P.Zelenesco's "About the Russian language in the Novorossiysk Territory" (1855), V.Dolopcheva's "Experience of the dictionary of irregularities in Russian colloquial speech" (1886), I.O.Igienko's "Dictionary of incorrect, difficult and doubtful words, synonyms and expressions in Russian speech. A manual on the style of Russian speech for students and self-education" (1911) and "Russian literary stress" (1911), V.I.Chernyshyova's book "Correctness and purity of Russian speech. Experience of Russian stylistic grammar" (1911) dictionaries can also be included in the order of early dictionaries of the same type" [15,432p].

The first is the norms of oral speech, in particular, dictionaries compiled on

correct pronunciation and accentuation. As the first dictionary of this type, R.I.Avanesov and S.I.Ojegov have 52,000 words "Russian literary accent and pronunciation. Dictionary-reference experience [16,840p]. The dictionary "Orthoepical dictionary of the Russian language. Pronunciation, accent, grammatical forms" (1955) is displayed. Also in the Russian language, the sources that count dictionaries of this category include the "Dictionary of accents for radio and television workers" of F.L.Ageenko and M.V.Zarva (1960), S.N.Borunova, V.I.Voronsova and N.A.Eskova with 63.5 thousand words "Orthoepical dictionary of the Russian language. Pronunciation, accent, grammatical forms" (1983; 1989; 1997), N.A.Sskova's "A short dictionary of the difficulties of the Russian language. Grammatical forms. Accent" (1994), T.F.Ivanova and I.I.Reznichenko's "New orthoepical Dictionary of the Russian language. Pronunciation. Accent. Pronunciation norms" (2004) dictionaries also cite a sequence of orthological dictionaries intended to teach stress, proper pronunciation norms [17].

The latter are normative dictionaries, which reflect the rules regarding the application of the word. From the middle of the last century to now, several generations of dictionaries belonging to this category, created in the Russian language, can be found. In particular, L.P.Krisina and L.I.Skvorsova's "The correctness of Russian speech.

In the development of normative grammatical dictionaries in the Russian language, the urn of dictionaries published under the authorship and editing of L.K.Graudina is Mukhim [18,456p]. Also, the dictionaries of A.A.Zaliznyak's "Grammatical dictionary of the Russian language: Inflection" (1977), and Vgkostomarov's "Dictionary of grammatical difficulties of the Russian language" (1986; 1994), Antikhonov's "A new word-forming dictionary of the Russian language for everyone who wants to be literate" (2014 it stands out among dictionaries).

From the reviews, it is known that in most of the world's progressive countries, the theory and practice of compiling normative Dictionaries has risen to the level of dictionary

legislation, the focus of the state, the strongest, influential scientists, educators of the country are involved in this work, the most reliable publishers and scientific research centers are given the right to engage in this work. That is why uzi Ham confirms that the areas of practical linguistics, orthology, linguodidactics, pedagogical lexicography are the areas of the country that are tasked with the implementation of direct language policy.

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