



A NEW APPROACH TO THE LEXICOGRAPHIC PRINCIPLES OF MONOLINGUAL AND BILINGUAL EDUCATIONAL AND INTERPRETIVE DICTIONARIES

Zoyirova Dilsuz Abdijalilovna

Tashkent state university of Law

Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 6 th December 2022 Accepted: 6 th January 2023 Published: 8 th February 2023	This article discusses the new and modern approach to the lexicographic principles of both types of dictionaries, as well as what types of educational and commentary dictionaries users, especially young people, prefer to use in modern times, the reasons and a number of appearances will be discussed and reviewed
Keywords: Lexicographic principles, interpretive dictionaries, native language, experience increases, first glance, worldview, physical aspects, the proponents, explanatory dictionaries, mentioned earlier, regardless of the level, meaningful contexts, unknown words, unfamiliar words, struggle, electronic texts, online dictionaries, separate page, clear begins, detailed explanations, tip, tip selection, over-knowledge, long explanation, phrase means, good clip	

In the period of rising day by day, the intelligence of the human mind, as well as the level of attention, knowledge, in addition, all mental and physical aspects are growing and evolving along with the times. It can be understood from this that as people rise, so does the number and type of its needs. In such a time, the desire to expand one's worldview and learn a language is in the infants, is one of the necessary and interesting exercises, especially for the younger generation, and at the same time the types and number of educational and commentary dictionaries used in it are also increasing sharply. Also, the process of accelerating the demand to improve the quality of this dictionary has begun, and new projects are being developed for people who have made drastic and significant use of these educational dictionaries. The people involved in this work on this issue have a number of solutions to this issue, namely, the quality of the educational and commentary dictionary, how and exactly what details are being sought to address ways to further enhance the quality of several other species and add additional innovations, and to strengthen them scientifically again.

Almost everyone who was interested in learning the language, and sincerely started, used different educational and commentary dictionaries that looked the same, even if it was at least a matter. The use of such dictionaries, which can be difficult and difficult at first glance, is certainly for a beginner, is difficult at least, but as time goes on and experience increases, the user will not know how to get used to using dictionaries in this view quickly and efficiently. The most important thing is not to lose sight of the spirit of learning the language and the language. Looking back on history to the present, educational and commentary dictionaries in this form are a means of improving the Yagkna language, which was previously invented. In addition, it effectively promotes renewal and the growth of human knowledge and skills.

One of the popular educational and commentary dictionaries in this view is the Monolingual Dictionary, which means that it explains the meaning of the word in the language you are learning. Also another popular dictionary A bilingual dictionary provides translation or explanation using another language, i.e. a language you know well, often, your native language.

Many, however, I also always prefer bilingual dictionaries. But even so, contrary to our opinion and vice versa, some readers, users prefer single language dictionaries, although it's hard to believe, it's hard to admit that it is, the reason is that this choice is strongly defended by the proponents of this approach.

The benefits of using and learning bilingual dictionaries are far more effective and useful than using a monolingual dictionary. If you are lazy and erib misused in the use of these explanatory dictionaries, there is no point in using not only a bilingual dictionary, but also a monolingual and bilingual both dictionaries. It is considered a waste of time to deceive oneself. Only students who use dictionaries correctly and effectively can understand this. This is obvious and will be an example for both types of users.

According to historical data, until the early 1980s, modern children's language research focused on the acquisition of English (monolingual). According to this information, indeed, English is the most common language in the study of children today, although there is a diversity of languages currently being studied, whether in single or bilingual children. Information for monolingual children is currently available in at least 40 languages. These languages have a wide typological range and include, for example, the famous Inuktitut Allen, 1997, Turkish Aksu-Koch, 1988, and Sesoto Demut, 1992. On the one hand, individual researchers are collecting data on different

languages, which were then collected in volumes devoted to mutual linguistic research, see (, e.g., Contribution to Slobing, 1992). On the other hand, research teams of scientists working in different languages are working together on specific issues in the acquisition under consideration on the basis of mutual linguistic comparison Dressler, 1997 .Data in different languages is now available to the children's language community through the CHILDREN (Children's Language Information Exchange System; MacWhinney & Snow, 1985; MacWhinney, 1995)

As I mentioned earlier, there are two types of users, one of whom knows the job and is able to use it properly . As an example, when using these dictionaries to learn a language, regardless of the level of the language, students also like to learn from meaningful contexts. One of the things they need to use is that first it can be simple stories, and then content that interests users as quickly as possible. They want to read and listen as much as possible to get used to a new language through a very meaningful impact on the brain. The more affected they are, the faster they learn. This type of user learns languages in this way.

Today, when people learn a new language, they do all their reading electronically, online, or on the iPad. And they use online dictionaries because they struggle with content that has a lot of unknown words for a long time. Dealing with a lot of unfamiliar words slows down at first, but ensures they get a lot of new vocabulary in a good clip.

Initially, users trusted Electronic Texts and Online Dictionaries in a new language before the age of a special " reader " because they had dictionaries or a list of words for each lesson in the book. But that's less than ideal, because the dictionaries were on a separate page of the book and often didn't suit people's needs. Either way, they always avoid using traditional paper dictionaries because they take too long to get advice because users quickly forget what they see, almost immediately.

But what is known is that some dictionary or new words need to be translated. It used to be a dictionary, now it's an online dictionary. they need it until students reach a higher level because they have discovered it by listening to and reading a new language. At the very least, it is necessary to give an idea of what a word or phrase means and how it works in every context they read. While the dictionary definition does not expect a full explanation of the meaning of the word, the dictionary definition is often confusing, but with enough reading and listening, the meaning of different words and phrases becomes clear. begins.

It can be learned from this that often the more abstract the concept, the less likely it is that the meaning in the dictionary will be clear for any specific context. Often this is just a sign that they help to understand what they are reading and at the same time help, allowing them to try to find meaning for the person reading. Before the reader and users understand its full scope, the word should and should be seen in many other contexts. The reason is that it will not be a problem in the next use of the obvious.

Often what they basically need to read and listen to is a quick " tip " or " tip selection ", not a long explanation. Because it doesn't require fast and extra work and thus attracts their attention. They know that this affects a large amount of interesting content, which helps them learn the language and learn the words they need. Detailed explanations and examples in the dictionary are quickly forgotten.

And at such times the place and essence of dictionaries are much more, significantly known. Thus, the use of monolingual and bilingual dictionaries is expanded. Now, a lexicographic new approach to these principles is being considered, and the work is being done by the relevant people .

The main goal is to increase the number of language learners and at the same time accelerate this process by contributing to its essence and, in a new way, a new process of improvement. A reader who uses the dictionary correctly and effectively, and everyone will benefit but not be harmed. The reason is that there is no harm in over-knowledge. If language learning is a profession, a dictionary is one of the keys to it. Dictionaries like monolingual and bilingual are the cause of this.

Historically, such dictionaries have been used in keg quantities. To date, annotated dictionaries such as monolingual and bilingual are one of the trendy dictionaries in modern language. This in turn means that it is popular and necessary. On the one hand, it is believed that the shortcomings, the things that still need to be filled, need to be added to new, new information, were once able to attract the attention of people with these shortcomings as well, and to this extent.

REFERENCES

1. DA Zoyirova - Сўз санъати халқаро журнали 2019, Effective teaching of the English language based on the communicative-cumulative method in the process of education using modern technologies
2. Yuldashevna, M. M., & Abdijalilovna, Z. D. (2019). The impact of the East in Shakespeare's tragedies. *Journal of Critical Reviews*, 7(3), 2020.
3. Sug'diyona Otabek Qizi Otamirzayeva (2023) *Journal of Intellectual property and Human rights " Teaching Mixed Level Groups"*
4. Umirov, S. (2022). TEACHING ENGLISH TO LAW STUDENTS: ESSENTIAL SKILLS FOR FUTURE LAWYERS IN UZBEKISTAN. *International scientific journal*, 1(8). <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7433687>