

LEXICOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF ENGLISH-UZBEK BILINGUAL DICTIONARIES' MACROSTRUCTURE.

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Annotation: *Compiling bilingual dictionaries is a bit hard work because they are compiled for who has different language and culture to provide intercultural communication. A normal text of a bilingual dictionary is usually composed of three parts: front matter, dictionary text and back matter. This article highlights macrostructure of bilingual dictionaries on the basis of theories by some outstanding lexicographers.*

Key words: *front matter, back matter, outside matter structure, entry texts of the dictionary, the body, microstructure, macrostructure, appendices*

Almost all dictionaries consist of four different parts under term of megastructure: "before the dictionary text, inside the dictionary text, after the dictionary text, and beyond the dictionary text". While the first three levels of structure can be observed in all types of dictionaries, the last one just suitable to the bilingual type. Heming Young offered to collect "before the dictionary text (front matter)" and "after the dictionary text (back matter)" under one general heading "outside matter structure" while the paradigmatic and syntagmatic structures "inside the dictionary text" will be discussed in "macrostructure" and "microstructure". However Jackson's structural division is a bit different, he describes the structure of dictionaries from the two perspective of its "macrostructure", and "microstructure". The former consists of the front matter, the body, and the appendices, the last covers the arrangement of the information within the entries. We described structure of English-Uzbek bilingual dictionaries like that: front matter and back matter under outside matter structure, entry texts of the dictionary (the body) under microstructure and outside matter and microstructure under macrostructure.

The dictionary text is the central part of the book. It is where the most essential information is located. When looking at the general structure of the dictionary text, one can easily discover two predominant threads going through it, stringing various dictionary entry articles together and weaving them into a coherent and cohesive body. The two predominant threads are the macrostructure and the microstructure, the former constituting the spine of the dictionary body and the latter being realized by the lemma articles forming that body. From the perspective of its "macrostructure", there are potentially three parts to a dictionary: the front matter, the body, and back matter (the appendices). The first component of outside structure the front matter comes before the dictionary text. It usually covers the

title page, table of contents, preface or articles written by editors and authorities, guide to the use of the dictionary, principles of pronunciation, explanation of abbreviations, alphabets of the languages and some other materials. The second one, back matter may be composed of linguistic, encyclopedic and referential materials. Tables of verb conjugation, tense formation rules, the list of irregular verbs, rules of concord, pronunciation rules, orthography rules, transcription rules and some other special notes can be understood as linguistic materials. While, encyclopedic material covers geographical, personal names, family relations, chemical elements, weights and measures, numbers, time and dates, and others. Referential means indexes that are not observed in English-Uzbek dictionaries. Comparative survey of outside structure of dictionaries shows that all materials of both front and back matter can not be contained at the same time.

Some dictionaries do without appendices, but most have front matter, however brief. The front matter usually includes an introduction or preface, characteristics of the edition concerned, a guide to using the dictionary, explanation of the transcription system used for indicating pronunciation, a list of abbreviations used in the dictionary.

Appendices may be different and even non-lexical. Relating to compilers' own decision they may cover abbreviations, weights and measures, musical notation, punctuation.

The body of a dictionary contains an alphabetical list of "headwords". Each headword printed in bold type is accompanied by a number of pieces of information and translation of it in Uzbek language, which together with the headword constitute the "entry" of English-Uzbek dictionaries. If we examine the headwords in a general-purpose bilingual dictionary, you will find that it includes more than just lexemes. In terms of lexemes, it may include single lexemes, compounds, different types of phrases, combining forms, derivational affixes and derivatives whose meanings are defined separately from their roots. Other derivatives may be given as 'run-ons', usually in bold type without a definition after root in the entry. The headword list can include inflected forms where these are irregularly formed and are alphabetically some distance from the citation form: the entry will contain just a cross-reference to the citation form. "Cross-references have the function of saving space, avoiding unnecessary repetition of information at different places, and guiding the user to where further relevant information is provided, thus ensuring the maximum utility of space and information provided in the dictionary". There are two types of cross-reference: explicit and implicit. Explicit cross-reference is usually introduced by indicators, such as *see*, *see also*, *compare*, and *cf.* Implicit cross-reference is usually embodied in the explanation of or a statement about the lemma such as "past form of ...", "plural form of ...", "abbreviation of ...", "comparative form of ...", and "euphemism for ..." are very

often used in their shortened forms to lead the user to the exact location of the required information.

The inclusion can be not only words and morphemes in the macrostructure but also lemma units smaller than morphemes (letter) and larger than words (phrases, closed collocation). Our analysis proved that five levels such as grapheme, morpheme, word, phrase, and sentence can be entered as prospective constituents forming the spine of the dictionary text, and there are three major approaches to arranging them in the macrostructure: "alphabetical, thematic (or semantic, categorical) and morphemic". The morphemic approach "would be of interest mainly to linguists" and is not usually used in bilingual dictionaries.

To conclude, English-Uzbek bilingual dictionaries consist of front matter and back matter collected under outside matter structure, entry texts of the dictionary is(the body) discussed under the title microstructure, and macrostructure contains microstructure and outside matter. In this article macrostructure of English-Uzbek bilingual dictionaries has been described, however, microstructure of the dictionaries will be the topic of our next article.

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