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# Linguistic properties of electronic dictionary of grammar terms

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**Abstract**--In this article, we have been collecting words, interpreting their meanings, and compiling books in a certain order - compiling a dictionary - since mankind has enjoyed the blessing called words throughout its millennial history. The founder of our national lexicon, the linguist Mahmud Kashgari, who created the first and unique example of a Turkish dictionary in his time, writes in his book: "I have traveled the villages and towns of the tracks for many years, compiling dictionaries, studying and identifying various word features. I did".

**Keywords**---national approach, education system, electronic dictionaries, national culture of dictionaries, lexicography, information exchange, dictionary creation, word meaning.

**Introduction**

While the sources cite a variety of interesting historical stories about how electronic dictionaries first appeared, the ancient Greeks and Romans tried to explain the meanings of words and phrases they did not understand in the texts. But they did not think that all the words in the language could be put together and that a dictionary could be created. Vocabulary is inextricably linked with human life, way of life, spiritual culture, which, of course, reflects the changes in society, innovations, the colorful image of its time. As a result of independence, as in all spheres, the joyous work of national approach to language, the study of language in accordance with national laws and its introduction into the education system is intensifying and is being carried out. Among these achievements, the Uzbek national dictionary has identified certain problems and tasks in accordance with the requirements of the time.

When thinking about dictionaries, first of all, its colorful image is reflected in the role of dictionaries in the formation of national culture. As mentioned above, dictionaries always unite the people - society - the people of culture and reflect the existence as a part of culture. Although the field of lexicography is generally considered to be part of the concept of spiritual culture, they are inextricably linked in terms of social function, complementary, information-sharing factors in the opposite vector direction. remains a mystery. We can see it in the following differences:

- the role of dictionaries in the formation of national culture;
- the influence of national culture on the development of lexicography.

It is known that in the early stages of the development of writing in different peoples, the work of compiling a dictionary arose as a result of the need to know the meaning of a word that is not clear (obsolete, dialectal, special or foreign). Dictionaries are of great importance today, ranging from dictionaries used by people in a particular field to general types of dictionaries in everyday life. When talking about the role of dictionaries in the formation of national culture, first of all, it is necessary to focus on lexicography, dictionaries used in the education system and their role in social life. Research in our linguistics today is conducted in sync with the achievements of world linguistics. It would not be a mistake to draw such a positive conclusion about mother tongue textbooks in the education system. Dictionaries for schoolchildren are also important in shaping national culture. Even the role of these dictionaries in the education system will be as important as school textbooks in increasing student creativity. If we assume that the influence of educational dictionaries on the minds of young readers is equal to that of school textbooks, then the influence of popular dictionaries on the minds of young people is equal to that of a work of art that is read with love to the human mind. It is possible to draw conclusions about At a time when Uzbek linguistics is gaining its own path in the world, it can be said that the Uzbek national lexicography and research in this area serve as a promising content of this reliable path.

### **Material and Methods**

Today, Uzbek linguistics is at the forefront of world linguistics, but the issue of national lexicography does not seem to be correct. It is no secret that in developed countries today there are hundreds of special types of dictionaries for each level of education (from kindergarten to university). In particular, there are about 30 textbooks for Russian schools, but there is only one "Spelling Dictionary" for Uzbek schools. However, our linguistics still has many dictionaries as a basis for school textbooks. So, they would only resort to this as a last resort. The fact that today's students are limited to the topics of school textbooks and do not work with modern dictionaries that focus on creativity, also creates a certain gap in the education system. The bottom line is that modern dictionaries and e-dictionaries need to be addressed.

Modern electronic dictionaries are dictionaries that have already been developed in our linguistics and need to be introduced into the education system. Dictionary of word ranking in Uzbek language, dictionary of partial (relative) words in Uzbek

language, universal educational dictionary, dictionary of related words, ideographic dictionary. A number of new types of textbooks, such as, need to be developed for the educational community. The issue of e-dictionary is now one of the most important issues not only in the education system, but also in the field of lexicography. Among the disciplines of linguistics, lexicology and lexicography are the most rapidly changing disciplines. Because today's rapid development in all spheres of society, the rapid work of determining the place of the rapid flow of words from one language to another on the basis of change to a new lexical layer, interpretation and reference to the public is easy and convenient. can be edited only through electronic dictionaries. Therefore, the issue of electronic dictionaries, not only in our linguistics, but also in general sciences, is one of the most important issues on the agenda of the state. However, all of this work should be based on electronic linguistic dictionaries.

### **Result and Discussion**

The post-independence lexicography was the second stage in this field, based on pre-independence lexicographic achievements. Much of the data collected has been analyzed, and research in linguistics and other fields has been put into practice. The lexical layer of the language, changes in lexicology were analyzed, conclusions were drawn on the basis of new layer words, activation and passive positions of words in the language, and applied to lexicography. It is worth noting that a number of pre-independence and post-independence philological and multi-volume encyclopedic dictionaries were compared. Among the philological dictionaries, the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language is of equal interest to all, and in it (dictionaries) is given not only the explanation of words, but also the meaning of the word, its national cultural significance. For example: Dictionaries help people to use a wide range of language skills. For example, a person doing crossword puzzles thinks about which dictionary the word he is looking for should be in, how to find it, how many meanings it has, what meaning it fits into the context, and so on. receives data. If you make a habit of solving crossword puzzles, dictionaries will become a "friend" of people's daily activities, databases, cultural leisure hunters, and, most importantly, unmistakable advice.

When people work with dictionaries, it is important that they are age-appropriate. Many new words, such as scanwords and the like, are not found in dictionaries, and people lose the ability to work with dictionaries. Therefore, the use of electronic corpus dictionaries to quickly and easily find information is now effective. The relationship between language and society has been a constant source of study for linguists. All the changes taking place in the society are reflected in the language. Dictionaries are the link between language and society. Linguists draw conclusions based on language observations, compile dictionaries, and develop language norms. However, the conclusions are relative, and they may soon change in response to dramatic changes in society. Therefore, the value of dictionaries created by linguists is very important at the time. Over time, the need for old dictionaries diminishes and is replaced by new ones.

Giving grammatical words in electronic dictionaries is a mixture of their place in society, their relation to the objective being, the diversity of verbal meanings, the meaning of nouns, figurative meanings, tag meanings and several speech

situations. is represented on the basis of. To be more precise, it is not possible to explain all the meanings of a word in a single dictionary. The issue of creating encyclopedic electronic dictionaries is currently in great demand in encyclopedic dictionaries in various fields. For example, field encyclopedias such as grammatical, terms, items. Thematic analysis is a process that is unique to e-dictionaries. Analysis of other phrases is based on semantic study. Although these two methods of word analysis differ from each other, they also have similarities. Sometimes they can be combined. For example, color and taste - qualities of taste (white - black; bitter - sour; sweet - salty), psychological characteristics (evil, compassionate, malicious, polite). These words, on the one hand, form antonymic pairs (lexical-semantic group), on the other hand, they form certain thematic groups.

So what is a "semantic field"? According to Thierry, the lexical-semantic field is a group of words that are inextricably linked in terms of meaning, with one meaning deriving from the other. According to a different definition (in the Russian Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary), a thematic field is a collection of compound words that reflect the generality (similarity) of meaning and similarity of objects. The main purpose of studying words in semantic fields is to compare their lexical meanings by observing their various features, the emotional impact of lexical meanings, and other aspects. There are no clear boundaries between semantic fields, and this is natural because a word can be interpreted differently in different positions.

### **Conclusion**

Sometimes you just have to be more discriminating with the help you render toward other people. I am editing English text. I need a synonym for a word. On the contrary, the word is hidden in my memory; I will also refer to this dictionary, where electronic dictionaries are very useful for us in translating grammatical analysis and data from foreign sources. Each article in the dictionary consists of a keyword and a series of words that can be combined with that word. Objects are given only adjectives and verbs. Verbs and adjectives are preceded by forms.

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