Representation of General Linguistic Terms in the Encyclopedic Dictionary of Linguistic Terms

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Abstract: In this article we are arguing about the formation of vocabulary in our previous works, we initially relied on thematic groups in their collection. In thematic groups, we studied, collected terms and noted that it can be used in a thematic indicator, and by ordering alphabetically, we emphasized the formation of the basic vocabulary of the dictionary.

Keywords: structurialism, phological schools, inflective languge, agglutinative languages, extra-linguistic, inflexion.

Introduction. Accordingly, in this section of the work, we will dwell on the issue of codifying general linguistic terms in the linguistic encyclopedia. In this case, we pay special attention to terms related to each thematic group. If we observe the terms belonging to the thematic group "Schools, trends and traditions, organizations" in various dictionaries, it becomes clear that the terms belonging to this thematic group are not given in the dictionary of A. Hojiev. In particular, there is no separate dictionary entry about linguistic schools: we did not find information about different linguistic schools, but some terms related to linguistic fields are explained. For example: STRUCTURALISM

STRUCTURALISM (lat. structura - structure, construction). Linguistics is a direction where the main goal is to clarify the internal relations and interdependence of language components, the structure of language. The main directions of structuralism are: 3) Prague linguistic school; 2) American structuralism; 3) Copenhagen school; 4) London Linguistic School.

STRUCTURAL LINGUISTICS. 1. exactly. Structuralism.

But this information is not enough for an encyclopedic dictionary. This term is described in more detail in another source:

STRUCTURALISM English. structuralism, fr. structuralisme, German* Strukturalismus, ucn. estructuralismo. A widely branched direction in linguistics, for which linguistic research aims to reveal mainly the internal relationships and dependencies of the components of the language; see: microlinguistics. Structuralism Copenhagen (Copenhagen School) English. Copenhagen structuralism. A linguistic direction that aims to create an "algebra of language," i.e., giving linguistics the most abstract and universal character; see: glossematics. Syntagmatic structuralism (syntagmatic theory) eng: syntagmatic structuralism. A linguistic direction that considers the main object of study to be the structural-semantic division of speech into syntagms, interpreted as signs of speech, and thus attaches greater importance to the functions of linguistic elements than to their paradigmatic relationships.

It seems that the difference is noticeable starting from the information about the origin of this term in the dictionary entry. The equivalent of this term in English, German, French and Spanish is given in the dictionary of O. Akhmanova. From this entry, one can get valuable information about the connection of

this direction with glossematics, equivalent to "linguistic algebra". Syntagmatic structuralism is also discussed.

We pay attention to the encyclopedic and linguistic description of this term in the encyclopedic dictionary on the "Brittanica" website:

> **structuralism**, in linguistics, any one of several schools of 20th-century linguistics committed to the structuralist principle that a language is a self-contained relational structure, the elements of which derive their existence and their value from their distribution and oppositions in texts or discourse. This principle was first stated clearly, for linguistics, by the Swiss scholar Ferdinand de Saussure (1857–1913). Saussurean structuralism was further developed in somewhat different directions by the Prague school, glossematics, and other European movements.
>
> In the United States the term structuralism, or structural linguistics, has had much the same sense as it has had in Europe in relation to the work of Franz Boas (1858–1942) and Edward Sapir (1884–1939) and their followers. Nowadays, however, it is commonly used, in a narrower sense, to refer to the so-called post-Bloomfieldian school of language analysis that follows the methods of Leonard Bloomfield, developed after 1930. Phonology (the study of sound systems) and morphology (the study of word structure) are their primary fields of interest. Little work on semantics has been done by structural linguists because of their belief that the field is too difficult or elusive to describe.

It seems that the encyclopedic description of this term covers the founders and successors of structuralism, schools of origin and development, the essence of the term and other information.

V. Jerebilo included some dictionary entrys on the names of different linguistic schools in the dictionary, and general entrys are also found:

> PHONOLOGICAL SCHOOLS. Scientific schools in phonology of the 20th century, fundamentally different in their understanding of the phoneme: 1) Leningrad phonological school (L.V. Shcherba, L.R. Zinder, M.I. Matusevich, L.V. Bondarko) - a school developing the ideas of I.A. . Baudouin de Courtenay ("phoneme is the mental equivalent of sound") and L.V. Shcherba ("phoneme is a sound type"), putting the acoustic-articulatory side of the phoneme in the first place and considering the phoneme as a relatively independent (self-sufficient) unit of language; 2) Moscow phonological school (R.I. Avanesov, P.S. Kuznetsov, V.N. Sidorov, A.A. Reformatsky, M.V. Panov) - a school that develops the idea of I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay on the phoneme as a "moving component of the morpheme" and considering the phoneme as a structural unit within the morpheme; 3) Prague phonological school (N.S. Trubetskoy, R. Yakobson) - a school that considers a phoneme as a "bundle of differential features", putting in the first place intrasystem relations between phonemes.

This term does not exist in the dictionary of O. Akhmanova. Therefore, it is necessary to create an entry in Uzbek based on the materials of the entry in V. Jerebilo's dictionary, and expand it with information from general linguistics textbooks in Uzbek.

There is also a separate dictionary entry about the "Geneva school of linguistics" in V. Jerebilo's dictionary:

> GENEVA SCHOOL OF LINGUISTICS. The direction of structural linguistics, based on the ideas of the "Course of General Linguistics" by F. de Saussure. The leading representatives (1927) of the first generation are the Swiss scientists S. Bally and A. Sechet (Saussure's

collaborators and publishers of his "Course"). The second generation is Swiss scientists S. Kartsevsky, A. Frey and R. Godel. The main research problems are the problem of the linguistic sign in connection with Saussure's position on the role of identities and differences in the language system; problem of language and speech; virtual and actual in speech activity; problems of individual style; questions of the relationship between psychology, logic and linguistics. GSL has its own non-periodical organ, "Notes of F. de Saussure".

Main part. There is no information about this school in O. Akhmanova's dictionary. R. Rasulov's textbook "General Linguistics" contains information about many schools of linguistics (Prague structuralism, American structuralism, Copenhagen structuralism), but there is no information about the Geneva school of linguistics. There is no such section in the textbook "General Linguistics" by N.A. Baskakov, A.S. Sodikov, A.A. Abduazizov. So, we form a dictionary entry by translating information from a source known to us.

V. Jerebilo's dictionary contains information about some, if not all, schools of linguistics. For example: KAZAN LINGUISTIC SCHOOL, COPENHAGEN STRUCTURALIST CLUB (Copenhagen School), PRAGUE PHONOLOGICAL SCHOOL. Based on these materials, it is possible to create a dictionary entry in Uzbek.

We have analyzed the dictionary of A. Hojiev and N. Mahkamov dictionaries in the Uzbek language in order to form a dictionary and a dictionary entry related to the thematic group "Terms related to the study of a separate language family and languages". There are not many terms related to this thematic group in these dictionaries. Let's analyze some of them.

A. Hojiev explains *inflective languages*, the phenomenon of *inflection* as follows:

INFLECTIVE LANGUAGE. A language in which grammatical meanings are expressed by inflection. Inflected languages include the Indo-European and Semitic language families. Comparison. Agglutinative languages

Also, the term *inflection* is briefly explained.

INFLEXION (lat. Flexio - bending, twisting; change). Form-forming morpheme that expresses several grammatical meanings in one way (in Russian linguistics it is called "ending"). Morphological change of the stem. In this phenomenon, which is also called internal inflection, the exchange of phonemes in the root of the word serves to create grammatical forms, even to make words. For example, compare the words *мактаб, мактуб, китоб, котиб* in Arabic language.

In "Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" by N.Mahkamov, I.Ermatov, these terms are given in the same form and content.

And V. Jerebilo describes these terms as follows:

INFLEXION [< lat. flexio bending]. 1. Same as inflection. 2) An affix used to form the grammatical forms of a word: house, house-a, house-u, etc. Inflection is not part of the word. The most important property of inflection is its complex nature. If there is a position for inflection in the morphemic structure of a word, then this position will be replaced alternately by various inflectional affixes: любил [-Ø. -a, -o, -i, etc.]. Three types of inflectional affixes are contrasted: 1) endings, i.e. inflections in the narrow sense; 2) formative suffixes; 3) formative postfixes.

INFLECTIVE LANGUAGES. Languages of the nominative structure, for which the division

> into languages of the analytical and synthetic structure is essential.

The encyclopedic description of this term is given in English as follows:

> **inflection**, formerly **flection** or **accidence**, in linguistics, the change in the form of a word (in English, usually the addition of endings) to mark such distinctions as tense, person, number, gender, mood, voice, and case. English inflection indicates noun plural (*cat, cats*), noun case (*girl, girl's, girls'*), third person singular present tense (*I, you, we, they buy; he buys*), past tense (*we walk, we walked*), aspect (*I have called, I am calling*), and comparatives (*big, bigger, biggest*). Remnants of the earlier inflectional system of Old English may also be found (*e.g., he, him, his*). Changes within the stem, or main word part, are another type of inflection, as in *sing, sang, sung* and *goose, geese*. The paradigm of the Old Icelandic *u*-stem noun *skjǫldr* ("shield"), for example, includes forms with both internal change and suffixation; the nominative singular form is *skjǫldr,* the genitive singular is *skjaldar*, and the nominative plural is *skildir*. Many languages, such as Latin, Spanish, French, and German, have a much more extensive system of inflection. For example, Spanish shows verb distinction for person and number, "I, you, he, they live," *vivo, vives, vive, viven* ("I live," "you live," "he lives," "they live"). A number of languages, especially non-Indo-European ones, inflect with prefixes and infixes, word parts added before a main part or within the main part. Inflection differs from derivation in that it does not change the part of speech. Derivation uses prefixes and suffixes (*e.g., in-, -tion*) to form new words (*e.g., inform, deletion*), which can then take inflections.
>
> The terms inflecting and inflectional are sometimes used more narrowly in the typological classification of languages to refer to a subtype of synthetic language, such as Latin. All synthetic languages have inflection in the broader and more widespread sense of the term.

The Cambridge Dictionary briefly describes:

> fait pour un mot de changer de forme inflection
>
> inflection [noun] (linguistics) the way in which the basic form of a word, especially its ending, changes to show a difference in its grammatical function.

Based on the information given above, this dictionary entry can be expanded as follows:

> **INFLEXION** (lat. Flexio - bending, twisting; change). A formative morpheme that expresses several grammatical meanings in one way. Morphological change of the stem. In this phenomenon, which is also called internal inflection, the exchange of phonemes in the root of the word serves to create grammatical forms, even to make words. For example, compare the Arabic words *мактаб, мактуб, китоб, котиб*. The main feature of inflection is its complex character. In the morpheme structure of the word, there is a position for inflection, and on the basis of this position, the phenomenon of inflection occurs. Additives forming inflection are divided into three types: 1) word-formers; 2) lexical form builders; 3) syntactic form builders.

In the previous section, we thought about the inclusion of widely used scientific works and languages heard in the mass media in the formation of an encyclopedic dictionary. From the materials selected for research, we analyzed the terms of the thematic group "World Languages" and their descriptions. It became clear from the analysis that the dictionary of A. Hojiev does not provide information about world languages, the names of languages are not included in the

vocabulary. Therefore, we collect encyclopedic descriptions of these languages from various sources and systematize this information according to the principles of dictionary entry structure.

When we searched for information about the term "Nogai language", we did not find information about this language in the dictionaries of V. Jerebilo, O.S. Akhmanova. And in "Massive linguistic dictionary" it is given as follows:

> NOGAI LANGUAGE
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> - refers to the Turkic languages (Kypchak group). Written language based on the Russian alphabet.

We encode information about this language based on information from various sources (the sources of which are indicated by the bibliographic link of the dictionary entry) as follows:

> **NOGAI LANGUAGE**
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> - one of the Turkic languages. It is distributed in a number of districts of Grozny region. Stavropolsky (including Karachayevo-Cherkess and Krasnodar Krai of the RSFSR is spoken by 54 thousand people. It has 3 dialects: Akiogai, Nogai and Karanogai. According to phonetics and grammatical features, it is close to the Kazakh language and the Karakalpak language: for example, general- Turkic. <h "and" sh " correspond to "sh" and "s" in Nogai. The written language was reformed in 1924-28. The Arabic alphabet was later based on the Latin alphabet, and from 1938 on the Russian language.
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> Баскаков Н. А., Ногайский язык и его диалекты. Грамматика, тексты и словарь, М. − Л., 1940; Грамматика ногайского языка, ч. 1, Черкесск, 1973. Рус.-ногайский словарь, − М., 1956; Калмыкова С, Ногайско-рус. словарь, − М., 1963.
>
> **Associated words: morphology, graphics**

We have analyzed the occurrence of terms belonging to the thematic group "Linguistics-related processes or linguistic lexicography" in various dictionaries. For example, the term *external factor* is given differently in different dictionaries. This term is not given in "Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" by A. Hojiev and N. Mahkamov, I. Ermatov. It is given as follows in V. Jerebilo:

> **EXTRALINGUISTIC FACTORS (SOCIAL FACTORS).** Parameters of extra-linguistic social reality that determine changes in language, both global and private. To E.f. include: 1) demographic parameters: a) the size of the population speaking a particular language; b) method of settlement; c) age differentiation of native speakers; 2) social structure of society; 3) cultural and linguistic features: a) the presence of written traditions; b) culturally determined language contacts, etc. For example, decisions to create a written language for a previously unwritten language, legislative and material support for the functioning of the language in certain areas lead to the formation of a literary language, the emergence of new functional styles, etc.

Since there is no information about this term in the terminological dictionaries in the Uzbek language, we code this term as follows, relying on the source provided in Russian and textbooks in the Uzbek language:

> **External factors**
>
> External factors are *specifically* extra-linguistic factors.
>
> **Non-linguistic (extra-linguistic) factors** are socio-economic, scientific and technical

development, cultural and educational relations between peoples, the development of consciousness, thinking, processes such as bilingualism (bilingualism) or polylingualism (multilingualism). Such factors have a constant influence on the language, especially on its lexicon, and cause the emergence of new lexical meanings in the semantic structure of some lexemes. For example, the lexeme *oyoq* originally named one of the human limbs, later it began to name the leg of furniture, such as a couch, a chair, a table, a chair, a bed: *xontaxtaning oyogʻi, kursining oyogʻi, stolning oyogʻi, karavotning oyogʻi.* This was caused by the appearance of various furniture and equipment in the environment where people live, in connection with this, the emergence of new ideas in the human mind, finally, the complex relations between language and social life, consciousness and thinking.

So, the lexical meaning of the lexeme changes under the influence of the above-mentioned factors, which is what is meant by the development of the lexical meaning. The ways of such development are also different: the migration, expansion and narrowing of the meaning, changes in quantity and volume are among them.

Ирискулов М. Тилшуносликка кириш. – Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1992. Жамолхонов Ҳ. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. – Т., 2005. Abduazizov A. Oʻzbek tili fonologiyasi va morfonologiyasi. – Т.,1992. Sayfullayeva R., Mengliyev B., Boqiyeva G., Qurbonova M.,Yunusova Z., Abuzalova M. Hozirgi oʻzbek adabiy tili. – Т., 2009. Ҳожиев А. Тилшунослик терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Фан, 2002. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: «Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси», 2008. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2007. Jamolxonov H. Oʻzbek tilining nazariy fonetikasi. pdf. – Т.: Fan, 2009. Tursunov U., Muxtorov A., Rahmatullayev Sh. "Hozirgi oʻzbek adabiy tili". Darslik. – Т.: Fan,1992. Нурмонов А. Танланган асарлар. – Тошкент, 2012.

The view of connected words: Extralinguistic factors.

The term "DESCRIPTIVE GRAMMAR" belonging to this thematic group is explained in A. Hojiev's dictionary as follows:

DESCRIPTIVE GRAMMAR. Grammar describing grammatical events - < their form, meaning and other grammatical units.

In the index of the dictionary of A. Hojiev, the equivalent in Russian is indicated as "DESCRIPTIVE GRAMMAR - описательная грамматика ".

V. Jerebilo's dictionary does not contain a dictionary entry with the keyword " описательная грамматика ". This term is found in the dictionary entry "TYPE OF GRAMMAR":

TYPES OF GRAMMAR. Types identified on the basis of different approaches to form and content, structure and functioning of grammatical units and categories. 1) formal grammar (studies grammatical forms, their structure, groupings by parts of speech and rules of inflection, rules of combinations. (Word-formation and inflectional model, word form and phrase form are the basic units of formal grammar); 2) intensive grammar (studies grammatical meanings, their structure, grammatical categories, means of their expression, the relationship of grammatical meanings and categories with logical and conceptual categories, in connection with which intensive grammar acts either as a logical grammar, or as a psychological or semantic grammar); 3) static descriptive (synchronous) grammar (studies units and categories of language in statics); 4) dynamic (functional) grammar (studies the

potential functions of language units and categories and their functioning within one modern state of the environment, while considering language units in the interaction of grammatical and lexical units of language within a schematic and real context, within the same functional-semantic field or during the interaction of such fields); 5) historical (diachronic) grammar (considers language in a diachronic aspect). All of the above grammars consider language in itself and are therefore linguocentric (abstractly linguistic). Moreover, they can be monolingual, bilingual (comparative), typological and universal. They are opposed by speech, communicative grammars. Considering speech communication. Linguistic theories of this direction are called anthropocentric. All types of grammars: both linguocentric and communicative - are theoretical, since they study: 1) the general properties of the grammatical structure of a language; 2) general properties of speech activity. Theoretical grammar is called "general grammar", "scientific grammar". It is opposed by practical grammar (educational, school), which studies the basic (basic, typical) properties of the grammatical structure of a particular language, developing grammatical and lexico-grammatical rules as a necessary prerequisite and condition for the formation and improvement of speech activity, all its types.

O. Akhmanova's dictionary does not mention the term "описательная грамматика". Based on the information presented above, we believe that this term can be coded as follows:

Descriptive grammar

Grammar describing grammatical phenomena - word form, meaning and other grammatical units.

a) in descriptive lexicology, the lexicon of a given language, for example, the Uzbek language, is studied in a *static state* - without depending on the dynamics of the previous (past) development of the lexicon of this language, therefore it is considered *synchronous lexicology*;

b) in historical lexicology, the lexicon of a given language is studied in a *dynamic state* - in connection with the process of historical development, so it is considered *diachronic lexicology*.

The current lexicology of the Uzbek language is mainly descriptive (synchronic) lexicology, but there are also cases of reference to historical (diachronic) lexicology: historical and modern layers of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language, current and obsolete meanings of lexemes. This is done when it is necessary to compare and describe the names. For example: in the old Turkic and old Uzbek languages, the lexeme of smallpox had the meaning of flower, and the lexeme of grief had the meaning of love, but in the modern Uzbek literary language, these meanings have become semantic archaisms. (in modern Uzbek language, smallpox lexeme means a kind of disease, and grief lexeme means worry). In order to determine the dynamics of such processes occurring in the semantic structure of lexemes, it is impossible to turn to historical lexicology.

For example: in the old Turkic and old Uzbek languages, the lexeme of *chechak* had the meaning of flower, and the lexeme of *g'am* had the meaning of love, but in the modern Uzbek literary language, these meanings have become semantic archaisms. (in modern Uzbek language, *chechak* lexeme means a kind of disease, and *g'am* lexeme means worry). In order to determine the dynamics of such processes occurring in the semantic structure of lexemes, it is impossible to turn to historical lexicology.

Xolmonova Z. Tilshunoslikka kirish. – Toshkent, 2007. Ирискулов М. Тилшуносликка

кириш. – Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1992. Жамолхонов Ҳ. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. – Т., 2005. Abduazizov A. O'zbek tili fonologiyasi va morfonologiyasi. – Т.,1992. Sayfullayeva R., Mengliyev B., Boqiyeva G., Qurbonova M.,Yunusova Z., Abuzalova M. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. – Т., 2009. Ҳожиев А. Тилшунослик терминларининг изоҳли луғати.– Тошкент: Фан, 2002. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: «Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси», 2008. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2007. Jamolxonov H. O'zbek tilining nazariy fonetikasi. pdf. – Т.: Fan, 2009. Tursunov U., Muxtorov A., Rahmatullayev Sh. "Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili". Darslik. – Т.: Fan,1992. Нурмонов А. Танланган асарлар. –Тошкент, 2012. www.ziyouz.com kutubxonasi

View of related words: Lexicology, descriptive lexicology, historical lexicology.

The term "REVERSE DICTIONARY" belonging to the thematic group under analysis is explained as follows in the dictionary of A. Hojiev:

REVERSE DICTIONARY (reverse dictionary). A dictionary arranged in alphabetical order of words like:

Муддат

Бемуддат

Солдат

одат

 (see R.Kongurov., A.Tikhonov. "Uzbek language reverse dictionary", Samarkand, 1969).

In the index of the dictionary of A. Hojiev, the equivalent in Russian is given as follows: "Reverse (inverse) dictionary - обратннй словарь ". This term is not given in the dictionary of V. Jerebilo and O. Akhmanova. "Большой энциклопедический словарь " provides the following information:

REVERSE DICTIONARY (inversive)

REVERSE DICTIONARY (inversion), a dictionary in which capital words are arranged according to the alphabet, not from the beginning of the word to the end (as in most dictionaries), but from the end to the beginning. Allows you to classify words according to grammatical features. Reverse dictionaries are compiled for languages in which the end of a word (endings, suffixes) plays a greater grammatical role than the beginning (prefixes). For example, "Reverse Dictionary of the Russian Language" (M., 1974).

We summarize these definitions and describe them in the following way:

Reverse dictionary

Reverse dictionary (reverse dictionary). A dictionary in which words are placed in alphabetical order by their last letters: *muddat, bemuddat, odat* etc. (See: R.Kongurov, A.Tikhonov "A dictionary of the Uzbek language". - Samarkand, 1969).

 In a reverse dictionary, words are placed according to which letter they end with. You can get information about Ters dictionary from the works of R. Kongurov, Z. Kholmonova, H. Jamolkhanov and others. In the works of R. Saifullayeva, B. Mengliyev, M. Qurbonova and others, the following information is given about the reverse dictionary: "in the reverse dictionary, the word is placed in alphabetical order from the reverse side to the end. This is

also a linguistic dictionary, published by A. Tikhonov under the name "Obratnyi slovar uzbekskogo yazyka". Examples of it are: *serharajat, hujjat, xat-hujjat, behujjat, murojaat, hojat, muhofazat, ijozat, beijozat*".

Xolmonova Z. Tilshunoslikka kirish. – Toshkent, 2007. Ирискулов М. Тилшуносликка кириш. – Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1992. Жамолхонов Ҳ. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. –Т., 2005. Abduazizov A. Oʻzbek tili fonologiyasi va morfonologiyasi. – Т.,1992. Sayfullayeva R., Mengliyev B., Boqiyeva G., Qurbonova M.,Yunusova Z., Abuzalova M. Hozirgi oʻzbek adabiy tili. – Т., 2009. Ҳожиев А. Тилшунослик терминларининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Фан, 2002. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: «Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси», 2008. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2007. Jamolxonov H. Oʻzbek tilining nazariy fonetikasi. pdf. – T.:Fan, 2009. Tursunov U., Muxtorov A., Rahmatullayev Sh. "Hozirgi oʻzbek adabiy tili". Darslik. – T.: Fan,1992. Нурмонов А. Танланган асарлар. – Тошкент, 2012. www.ziyouz.com kutubxonasi

View of related words: Reverse dictionary

Conclusion. There are many doublet terms in our language. One of those terms would be appropriation. In the coding of such terms, the word "exactly" should be included in the dictionary entry. Opposite terms may be listed as separate glossary entries and cross-referenced. This link, unlike others, encourages the reader to get information from another page, without needing to look at another page. Such a link expands the range of encyclopedic information. In situations where information about certain terms is not provided in dictionaries and encyclopedias, one can rely on textbooks and training manuals to form a dictionary entry. Although some terms are not given as a separate dictionary entry, they are given as a doublet of a certain term within a dictionary entry. It is necessary to separate such terms and form a separate dictionary entry in the linguistic encyclopedia.

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