



FUNCTIONS, INTERFACE AND CONTENTS OF ELECTRONIC DICTIONARIES

Qulmamatova Shakhnoza Azamjonovna

Teacher of the department №3 integrated course of English of the 3rd Faculty of
English, Uzbekistan State World languages University

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13336170>

The prestige and status of each language is, of course, measured by its vocabulary richness. The importance and value of a language in all respects depend on the dictionaries created. It is known that Mahmud Koshgari reached a high peak in world linguistics in the field of lexicography. He compiled an Explanatory dictionary of Turkic words in the XI century. Before Mahmud Koshgari, great advances were made in the field of lexicography in Arabic linguistics. In particular, such works of Khalil alFarahid Ibn Ahmad as Kitabul Ayn and Sibawayhi alKitab became famous in the Arab world. Mahmud Koshgari approached the publication of his dictionary from a critical point of view and followed a certain path. The dictionary-making tradition has evolved over the centuries, and various dictionaries in all languages have seen the face of the world.

An electronic dictionary is a dictionary in a special machine format or other electronic devices that works as part of a computer program. It often allows you to quickly find the right word, taking into account the possibility of searching by morphology and vocabulary (usage examples), as well as the possibility of changing the translation direction (for example, English-Russian or Russian-English). Today, electronic versions of various dictionaries are widely used. Unlike traditional dictionaries, it can contain electronic dictionaries and graphics, as well as all media objects, including video and animation fragments, sound, music, and so on.

All electronic dictionaries can be divided into two types: 1. Automatic end-user dictionaries. 2. Automatic dictionaries for text processing programs that contain detailed information about morphological, syntactic and semantic properties of processing (these are data search thesauri, frequency dictionaries, rubricators, classifiers, morphological analysis dictionaries, and machine translation dictionaries).

Electronic dictionaries serve several key functions:

1. ****Quick Access****: Provide instant access to definitions, synonyms, antonyms, and translations, often with search functionalities.



- 2. **Multimedia Support**: Include audio pronunciations, images, and videos to enhance understanding and learning.
- 3. **Regular Updates**: Allow for frequent updates to reflect changes in language, including new words and usage trends.
- 4. **User Interaction**: Enable user feedback and contributions, helping to refine and expand content based on real-world usage.
- 5. **Search Features**: Offer advanced search options, such as wildcard searches and filtering by parts of speech or usage examples.
- 6. **Cross-Referencing**: Facilitate easy navigation between related entries, synonyms, and antonyms for comprehensive learning.
- 7. **Language Learning Tools**: Provide features like quizzes, flashcards, and example sentences to aid language acquisition.
- 8. **Customization**: Allow users to personalize their experience, such as saving favorite words or creating custom word lists.
- 9. **Multilingual Support**: Offer translations and definitions in multiple languages, catering to diverse user needs.
- 10. **Accessibility**: Enhance usability for people with disabilities through features like text-to-speech and adjustable font sizes.

These functions make electronic dictionaries valuable tools for learners, professionals, and anyone seeking to enhance their language skills.

There are two types of electronic dictionaries: offline and online. Offline dictionaries are programs that are installed on your computer, phone, or tablet and are available even without an Internet connection. And online dictionaries are intended for use only over the Internet, without installing anything. The two most popular electronic dictionaries are Abbyy and Multilex from Lingvo, developed by Medialingva. The specialists who created these dictionaries have different views on the principles of electronic lexicography. MediaLingua adheres to the strategy of creating digital copies of well-known book publications when developing Multiplex dictionaries. Electronic dictionaries of this company are based on modern dictionaries of leading Russian publishers. Multiplex dictionaries are an improved copy of the original versions of the paper version of their own development. They constantly provide the composition of printed dictionaries, including phrases of the heads of the authors of the original publications and the corresponding data of the material. The size of the initial phrases is indicated as the richness of the word. Users have at their disposal a powerful and diverse set of search tools (selection of words and phrases in all grammatical forms, search for idioms, phrases, their



use, search by alphabet). When working with multiplex dictionaries, accurate and complete dictionary information is provided (transcription, each field and stylistic entries, accents, comments, and examples). The MediaLingua approach also has some disadvantages, since a hard link to the prototype article does not allow you to correct and Supplement the electronic dictionary or even change the structure of the dictionary article. Traditional linguistic dictionaries are indeed far behind, at least by ten years. And electronic dictionaries can be filled in almost every day.

References:

1. Kantysheva, N. (2012). Gipermedial'nye strukturnye jelementy predstavlenija special'nyh znaniy v komp'uternoj leksikografii / N. G. Kantysheva. Vestnik Cheljabinskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta. Ser. Filologija. Iskusstvovedenie, Vyp. 71, № 32 (286), pp. 47- 50.
2. Lauhina, S. (n.d.). Jelektronnye slovari kak produkt sovremennoj leksikografii. Retrieved from <https://cyberleninka.ru/a>
3. Nurmonov, A. (2002). O'zbek tilshunosligi tarixi. (p.177). Toshkent: Ўzbekiston.
4. Selegej, V. (2012). Lingvisticheskie problemy avtomaticheskogo sozdaniya internet-korpusa russkogo jazyka. Innovacii i vysokie tehnologii: tr. 55-j nauch. konf. MFTI, (pp.53-54). Moscow: Izd-vo Moskovskogo fiziko-tehn. in-ta

