

TPOLOGY OF DICTIONARIES: ON THE EXAMPLE OF DICTIONARIES CREATED WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF GERMAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the typology of dictionaries, in which the scientific conclusions of great Uzbek and German lexicographers in this area are presented, and on the basis of which existing dictionaries created with the participation of German and Uzbek languages are analysed. As a result, 78% of these dictionaries are bilingual, 22% are multilingual, 95.5% are unexplained, and 40% are 4 terminological, 30% are phraseological and the same percentage are proverbs and sayings. At the same time, it was proved that no research has been conducted on the creation of orthographic, orthoepic, anthroponomical, toponymical, synonymic, frequency, dialectological, historical, international words, inverse and etymological dictionaries with the participation of these languages.

Keywords: Typology, dictionary, lexicography, lexicographer, German, Uzbek.

INTRODUCTION

The role of dictionaries in teaching and learning foreign languages is invaluable. Because with their help we will be able to learn what we do not even know independently, and strengthen what we know. For this reason, in recent years, the field of lexicography of linguistics has further developed, which can be seen in the example of created dictionaries. In this article, we analyse this fact on the example of lexicographic works created with the participation of German and Uzbek languages. In it, first of all, the typology of dictionaries is covered on the basis of scientific conclusions of German and Uzbek lexicographers. Then, the existing German-Uzbek dictionaries according to this typology are analysed. At the same time, the achievements in this area, as well as shortcomings, are summarized.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY

Lexicography is a well-organized set of words, knowledge of the dictionary and its structure and types [1, p. 108]. In one of the works covering this field of science in detail, "Modern Uzbek literary language" (Jamolkhanov, 2005: 227) the following are mentioned as tasks of lexicography:

1. To develop principles and methods of compiling a dictionary;
2. To identify types and sorts of dictionaries;
3. To organize working process of lexicographers;
4. To create a card index fund, which will be the basis for compiling a dictionary;
5. To study the history of lexicography;
6. To engage in compiling a dictionary.

One of them is to identify the types of dictionaries, that is, to summarize the lexicographic achievements in German and Uzbek languages, focusing on the typology of dictionaries. To this end, we refer to the leading typological sources mentioned in both languages:

One of the sources detailing the typology of Uzbek lexicography belongs to H. Jamolkhanov (2005). The author leads the typology in four aspects, including species and subgroups. It is noteworthy that examples of each type of Uzbek lexicography are given and these sources are covered in detail. In particular, in the second aspect, three types are distinguished, for example, the dictionary of monolingual dictionaries "Dictionary of Literary Terms" (1967); Russian-Uzbek Dictionary for Bilinguals (1972); for the multilingual dictionaries "Latin-Russian-Uzbek dictionary of normal anatomy" (1964) and so on. Using Table 1 below, we focus on this typology:

Table 1: Typology of Dictionaries [2, pp. 227-231].

I. Types of dictionaries according to the intended purpose:													
1. encyclopaedic dictionaries						2. linguistic (philological) dictionaries							
a. universal			b. sectoral			c. general			d. private (special)				
II. Dictionary types according to the number of selected languages:													
a. monolingual				b. bilingual				c. multilingual					
III. Types of dictionaries according to the coverage of the meanings of words or terms:													
a. dictionaries with definitions						b. dictionaries without definitions							
IV. Dictionaries that differ by object and subject:													
a. terminological	b. phraseological	c. spelling	d. orthoepic	e. anthroponomical	f. toponymical	g. synonymous	h. frequent	i. dialectological	j. historic	k. international words	l. reversal	m. etymological	n. proverbs and sayings

Comparing this interpretation, thinking about its advantages and disadvantages requires an analysis of other scientists, for example, "Lexicology of the Uzbek language" (1981), edited by A. Khodzhiev and A. Akhmedov. The authors recommend classifying dictionaries from three perspectives:

Table 2: Typology of Dictionaries [3, pp. 209-312].

1. In terms of size:						
a. general dictionaries				b. special dictionaries		
According to the size of the general dictionaries:				Depending on what purpose the dictionary of special dictionaries is limited:		
a1. Full-size	a2. medium	a3. small		b1. lexical layers	b2. lexically selected	b3. terminological
				b1. synonymous, homonymic, antonymous, compound word, coupling word, taboo-euphemism, phraseological unit, assimilated word dictionaries		
2. In terms of the way the dictionary is given:						

a. alphabetical order			б. thematic				c. mobile			
3. In terms of purpose:										
a. translation	b. definition	c. historic	d. etymological	e. dialectological	f. comparative	g. reversal	h. orthographic (spelling)	i. orthoepic	j. morpheme	k. frequent
3a. Translation dictionaries are divided into two types:										
3a1. bilingual dictionaries						3a2. monolingual dictionaries				

Comparing these two typologies, it can be said that the authors have divided almost the same dictionaries into types in different aspects. In the first typology, dictionaries are divided into encyclopaedic and linguistic types according to their intended purpose, while in the second they are divided into eleven types of translation, definition-given, historical, and so on in terms of purpose. This calls for some debate. At the same time as lexicology of the Uzbek language (1981) is analysed in terms of the volume of general dictionaries, this view is overlooked in the modern Uzbek language (2005). In our view, it is not appropriate to evaluate one of the presented typologies as more accurate or vice versa, as both authors have implemented it from their own point of view; Importantly, they managed to cover all lexicographic sources available in the Uzbek lexicon. However, given that the typology presented by H. Jamolkhanov is more modern (published almost 25 years later) and his views are close to the typology of other authors, its partial relevance and, in a sense, its superiority is obvious. It is expedient to compare these ideas with the typologies recorded by German-speaking scholars within their own language. Also, the fact that research is being conducted in the field of lexicography of German and Uzbek languages requires the expression of the views of German linguists on the typology of dictionaries. Well-known German scholar M. Schlefer (2002) gives dictionaries in the following table, depending on certain characteristics:

Table 3: Dictionary types according to basic features [4]

Leitmerkmalen	Wörterbuchtyp
The main signs	Type of dictionary
<i>Anzahl der Sprachen</i>	<i>einsprachiges, mehrsprachiges Wörterbuch, Polyglottenwörterbuch</i>
Number of languages	monolingual, multilingual, polyglot dictionary
<i>Art der Wortschatzabgrenzung</i>	<i>gegenwartssprachliches, neuhochdeutsches, mittelhochdeutsches, althochdeutsches Wörterbuch; Mundartwörterbuch, umgangssprachliches, standardsprachliches, fachsprachliches Wörterbuch; Individualwörterbuch, Grundwortschatz-Wörterbuch, Fremdwörterbuch, Thesauruswörterbuch, Sprachstadienwörterbuch</i>
According to the areas of application of the dictionary sources	modern, new modern, medieval German, old German dictionary; dialectal words, colloquial, literary, technical dictionary; private dictionary, dictionary of key words, dictionary of assimilated words, thesaurus dictionary, dictionary of language stages

<i>beschriebene Zeichenebene</i>	<i>Orthographisches, orthoepisches, morphologisches, phraseologisches Wörterbuch, Bedeutungswörterbuch, Valenzwörterbuch</i>
According to the level of language described	Spelling, orthoepic, morphological, phraseological dictionary, semantic dictionary, equivalent dictionary
<i>Vorrangiges Benutzungsziel, Zielgruppe</i>	<i>Begriffswörterbuch, Synonymenwörterbuch, Antonymenwörterbuch, Kollokationswörterbuch, Wortfamilienwörterbuch, Homographenwörterbuch</i>
According to the user layer	dictionary of terms, dictionary of synonyms, dictionary of antonyms, dictionary of colloquiums, dictionary of mobile words, dictionary of homographs
<i>methodische Grundlage, Bezugswissenschaft</i>	<i>Semasiologisches, onomasiologisches, synchronisches, diachronisches, etymologisches Wörterbuch</i>
methodological basis, according to which science it is based on	semantic, onomasiological, synchronous, diachronic, etymological dictionary
<i>lexikographische Grundlagen und Beschreibungsverfahren</i>	<i>Korpuswörterbuch, Belegwörterbuch, Definitionswörterbuch, Allgemeinwörterbuch, Spezialwörterbuch</i>
lexicographic bases and methods of description	corpus dictionary, sample dictionary, definition-given dictionary, general dictionary, special dictionary
<i>Träger eines Wörterbuchprojekts</i>	<i>Verlagswörterbuch, Akademienwörterbuch</i>
depending on the dictionary designer	publishing dictionary, academic dictionary

In another source, S. Engelberg and L. Lemnirtser (2009) divide dictionaries into the following types:

Table 4: Typology of German dictionaries [5, p. 22].

ALLGEMEINWÖRTERBUCH- H- GENERAL DICTIONARIES	WÖRTERBUCHTYPEN- DICTIONARY TYPES	
Standardwörterbuch- ordinary (official) dictionaries		
Enzyklopädisches Wörterbuch- encyclopaedic dictionaries		
Historisches Wörterbuch- historic dictionaries		
SPEZIALWÖRTERBUCH- SPECIAL DICTIONARIES		
LEMMATYPORIENTIERTES WÖRTERBUCH- LEMMA TYPE-ORIENTED DICTIONARY	INFORMATIONSTYPORIENTIERTES WÖRTERBUCH- BY TYPES OF INFORMATION	
<i>Wörterbuch mit pragmatisch beschränkter Lemmaauswahl- pragmatic limited lemma types</i>	<i>Syntagmatisches Wörterbuch- syntagmatic dictionaries</i>	<i>Inhaltsparadigmatisches Wörterbuch- маъно- pragmatic dictionaries</i>
Umgangssprachenwörterbuch- dialects	Konstruktionswörterbuch - constructed	Thesaurus- thesaurus

Archaismenwörterbuch- archaic layer	Valenzwörterbuch- equivalent dictionary	Synonymenwörterbuch- dictionary of synonyms	
Neologismenwörterbuch- neologisms	Kollokationswörterbuch- collocations	Antonymenwörterbuch- dictionary of antonyms	
Schimpfwörterbuch- swear words	Idiomatikwörterbuch- dictionary of idioms	Relationenwörterbuch- words denoting connection	
Euphemismenwörterbuch- dictionary of euphemisms	Sprichwörterbuch- proverbs	Analogiewörterbuch- analogue dictionary	
Tabuwörterbuch - dictionary of taboo words	Zitatenwörterbuch- dictionary of quotes	Bildwörterbuch- picture dictionary	
Schlagwörterbuch- dictionary of dominant words	<i>Andere informationstyporientierte Wörterbücher- dictionaries of other types of information</i>	<i>Ausdrucksparadigmatische Wörterbuch- expressive-paradigmatic dictionary</i>	
Fremdwörterbuch- dictionary of assimilated words			
Verdeutschungswörterbuch- duplicate (German) dictionary	Etymologisches Wörterb.- etymological dictionary	Rückläufiges Wörterbuch- reverse dictionary	
Schwerwörterbuch- heavy/difficult vocabulary dictionary	Chronologisches Wörterb- chronological dictionary	Phonologisches Wörterb- phonological dictionary	
Schwierigkeitenwörterbuch- dictionary of difficult words	Frequenzwörterbuch- dictionary of frequent words	Reimwörterbuch- rhyme dictionary	
<i>Wörterbuch mit wort- geschichtlich beschränkter Lemmaauswahl- limited lemma types related to history</i>	Aussprachewörterbuch- dictionary of pronunciation	Homonymenwörterbuch- dictionary of homonyms	
	Rechtschreibwörterbuch- spelling dictionary	Homophonenwörterbuch- dictionary of homophones	
		Homographenwörterbuch- dictionary of homographs	
		Flexionswörterbuch- inflection dictionary	
		Wortfamilienwörterbuch- dictionary of word families	
Wörterbuch untergegangener Wörter- a dictionary of extinct words	BENUTZERGRUPPEN- ORIENTIERTES WÖRTERBUCH-BY USER GROUPS	VARIETÄTEN- ORIENTIERTES WÖRTERBUCH- BY LANGUAGE OPTIONS	
<i>Wörterbuch mit semantisch beschränkter Lemmaauswahl- semantically limited lemmas' group</i>		<i>Didaktisches Wörterbuch- didactic dictionary</i>	<i>Sprachvarietäten- orientiertes Wörterbuch- a group of dictionaries according to language options</i>
Wörterbuch eines semantischen Felds- a semantic group dictionary			
Onomatopöienwörterbuch- dictionary of imitative words	Lernerwörterbuch- educational dictionary	Dialektwörterbuch- dictionary of dialects	

Namenwörterbuch- dictionary of names	Grundwortschatz-wörterbuch- dictionary of keywords	Regionalwörterbuch- dictionary of regional words
<i>Wörterbuch mit formal beschränkter Lemmaauswahl- dictionaries with official boundaries</i>	Grundschulwörterbuch- dictionary of primary classes	Sprachstadienwörterbuch- dictionary of language stages
	Schulwörterbuch- school dictionary	Sondersprachenwörterb.- dictionary of special languages
Wortartenspezifisches Wörterbuch- special dictionary of parts of speech	Kinderwörterbuch- children's dictionary	Fachwörterbuch- sectoral dictionary
Morphemwörterbuch- morpheme dictionary		<i>Textbezogenes Wörterbuch- dictionary of texts</i>
Abkürzungswörterbuch- dictionary of abbreviations		Autorenwörterbuch- dictionary of authors
Wörterb. Falscher Freunde- dictionary of “False Friends”		Konkordanz- concordance
Internationalismenwörterb. – dictionary of international words		Belegstellenwörterbuch- reference dictionary

It is expedient to compare these typologies on two different scales: within one language and with another language, i.e. Uzbek. On the first scale, Engelberg or Lemnitzer's typology includes a detailed, comprehensive, extensive analysis, with dictionaries initially divided into two major types: custom and special types, and special types, respectively, into four more types (lemma types, information types, user groups and according to language options). These species are also subdivided into several species (see Table 4).

However, when compared with the second scale, i.e. Uzbek language, the typology given in Table 3 can be considered to have certain advantages because it is implemented in a closer, more similar way to the typologies mentioned in Uzbek language. Including the number of languages: monolingual, multilingual, etc. Therefore, we recognized the need to analyse dictionaries created with the participation of German and Uzbek languages according to H. Jamolkhanov's typology. First, we focus on the history of sources published within these languages.

H. Uzokov (1972, p. 9), in his book *Uzbek Linguists*, writes about Uzbek lexicography: “... although much older as a field of practice, it emerged as a science after October”. But in another literature: “The first Uzbek-Russian dictionary with a dictionary based on the Uzbek literary language was written by K.K. Yudakhin's dictionary “Uzbek-Russian short dictionary” published in Tashkent in 1927” [3, p. 297]. The fact that our research is in the context of German and Uzbek languages requires us to focus on the achievements in these languages.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to writings in one of the first works on Uzbek lexicography, published under the editorship of F. Kamal, is "Modern Uzbek" (1957: 109-110): “Sheikh Suleiman's Chigatoy-Turkish Dictionary with an abbreviated German translation was published by I. Kunosh in 1902 in Budapest.” The compilers of this dictionary are Y. R. Benyaminov and T.Z. Mirsoatov. The

dictionary has a vocabulary of 6,000 German words. ... The dictionary is intended for high school students. The Uzbek-German Dictionary was also created by these authors in 1967 and published in Tashkent. The dictionary consists of about 4000 words” [3, pp. 305-306]. Then “German-Russian-Uzbek socio-political dictionary” (1980) by D.F. Rashidova, "German-Uzbek dictionary" (1985) by M.T. Nigmatbaeva, J.R. Benyaminov, S.S. Saidov, M.S. Rustambekova; “German-Uzbek Educational Dictionary”(1991) by J.R. Benyaminov and S.S. Saidov; “Uzbek-German Educational Dictionary” by J.R. Benyaminov and S.S. Saidov (1992); “Explanatory Dictionary of German-Uzbek Grammatical Terms” by T.S. Mirsoatov, M. Sattarov (1992); “German-Russian-Uzbek phraseological dictionary” (1994) by M. Umarhodjaev, K. Nazarov; “German-Russian-Uzbek dictionary” (1994) by D. Rashidova, S. Hasankhanova, T.A. Yurkova; “German-Uzbek dictionary” (2007) by Z. Butaev, Y. Ismoilov, S. Karimov; “Uzbek-German Dictionary” by Y. Ismailov and S. Karimov (2011); “German-Uzbek Dictionary of Proverbs and Proverbs” co-authored by X. Rakhimov and M.T. Eshankulova (2011); “German-Uzbek Phraseological Dictionary” co-authored by X. Rakhimov and D. Sotvoldieva (2011); “Dictionary of German-Uzbek stylistic terms” co-authored by X. Rakhimov and M.I. Kadyrova (2012); Dictionary “Deutsch-usbeksiches Wörterbuch der Terminologie für Straßenbau” (2013) by R.F. Begmatova, F.I. Hakimova, S.M. Abduganieva; “German - Uzbek dictionary of proverbs and sayings” co-authored by S.S. Imyaminova and researcher S. Kamolova (2013); “Phraseological Dictionary” (2015) by M. Umarhojaev, O Azamov; “German-Uzbek Dictionary of Proverbs and Proverbs” co-authored by X. Rakhimov and A.J. Baratov (2015); “Multilingual Dictionary of Translation Terms” co-authored by Z. Sodikov and D. Abdurahmanova (2015); “German-Uzbek dictionary” (2016) and “German-Uzbek dictionary” with a large volume (more than 80,000 words and phrases) by A.I Boymatov, U.A. Inomov, G.J. Umrzakova, R.M. Karshieva, A.A. Boymatov (2018)¹; “German-Uzbek, Uzbek-German Dictionary” (2020) by S. Karimov, Y. Ismailov, and “German-Uzbek Glossary-Dictionary” Z.I. Sanakulov (2019), which contain about 50,000 words and phrases, have been published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan. This is evidenced by the fact that it is growing day by day and practical results are being achieved in parallel.

As mentioned above, these dictionaries are analyzed on the basis of the typology of H. Jamolkhanov (2005: 227-231). Considering that a dictionary can correspond to more than one type, and that multiple dictionaries of the same type may belong, it is necessary to rewrite a dictionary several times. Therefore, each dictionary was numbered in chronological order. Below these numbers is a dictionary with the same number:

1. German-Uzbek dictionary (Benyaminov J.R., Mirsoatov T.Z., 1964)
2. Uzbek-German dictionary (Benyaminov J.R., Mirsoatov T.Z., 1967)
3. German-Russian-Uzbek socio-political dictionary (Rashidova D.F., Nigmatbaeva M.T., 1980)
4. German-Uzbek dictionary (Benyaminov J.R., Saidov S.S., Rustambekova M.S., 1985)
5. German-Uzbek educational dictionary (Benyaminov J.R., Saidov S.S., 1991)
6. Uzbek-German educational dictionary (Benyaminov J.R., Saidov S.S., 1992)
7. Explanatory dictionary of German-Uzbek grammatical terms (Mirsoatov T.S., Sattarov M., 1992)
8. German-Russian-Uzbek phraseological dictionary (Umarhodjaev M., Nazarov K., 1994)

¹ Тўлаганов А.А., Каримова Д.Х., Махмудова М.М., Жумаев А.А., Худоев С.С., Рахматов А.Р., Эргашева Ф.Б., Қиличов Б.Э. Немисча-ўзбекча луғат//80000 дан ортик сўз ва иборалар. – Бухоро: Дурдона, 2018.

9. German-Russian-Uzbek dictionary (Rashidova D., Hasankhanova S., Yurkova T.A., 1994)
 10. German-Uzbek dictionary (Z. Butaev, Y. Ismoilov, S. Karimov, 2007)
 11. Uzbek-German dictionary (S. Karimov, Y. Ismoilov, 2011)
 12. Dictionary of German-Uzbek proverbs and sayings (X. Rakhimov and M.T. Eshonkulova, 2011)
 13. German-Uzbek phraseological dictionary (Rakhimov H., Sotvoldieva D., 2011) and German-Uzbek dictionary of stylistic terms (Rakhimov H., Kadyrova M.I., 2012)
 14. Deutsch-usbeksiches Wörterbuch der Terminologie für Straßenbau (Begmatova R.F., Hakimova F.I., Abduganieva S.M. 2013)
 15. German - Uzbek dictionary of proverbs and sayings (Imyaminova S.S., Kamolova S., 2013)
 16. German-Uzbek dictionary of phraseology with zoonymic component (Umarchodjaev M., Azamov O., 2015)
 17. Dictionary of German-Uzbek proverbs and sayings (Rakhimov H., Baratov A.J., 2015)
 18. Multilingual dictionary of translation terms (Sodikov Z., Abdurahmanova D., 2015)
 19. German-Uzbek dictionary (Boymatov A.I., Inomov U.A., Umrzakova G.J., Karshieva R.M., Boymatov A.A., 2016)
 20. German-Uzbek dictionary (Tulaganov A.A., Karimova D.H., Mahmudova M.M., Jumaev A.A., Khudoev S.S., Rakhmatov A.R., Ergasheva F.B., Kilichov B.E. 2018),
 21. German-Uzbek, Uzbek-German dictionary (Ismoilov Y., Karimov S. 2020)
 22. German-Uzbek glossary-dictionary (Sanakulov Z.I., 2019)
- Thus, the typological table of dictionaries published with the participation of German and Uzbek languages is as follows:

Table 5: Typological table of dictionaries published with the participation of German and Uzbek languages

I. Types of dictionaries according to the intended purpose:		
	1. encyclopaedic dictionaries	-
	2. linguistic (philological) dictionaries	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22
	1a. universal	-
	1b. sectoral	-
	2a. general	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 19, 20, 21
	2b. private (special)	3, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22
II. Dictionary types according to the amount of languages selected:		
	a. monolingual	-
	b. bilingual	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22
	c. multilingual	3, 8, 9, 18
III. Vocabulary types according to the coverage of word or term meanings		
	a. dictionaries with definitions	7
	b. dictionaries without definitions	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22
IV. Dictionaries that differ by object and subject		
	a. terminological	3, 7, 14, 18
	b. phraseological	8, 13, 16
	c. spelling	-

d. orthoepic	-
e. anthroponomical	-
f. toponymical	-
g. synonymous	-
h. frequent	-
i. dialectological	-
j. historic	-
k. international words	-
l. reverse	-
m. etymological	-
n. proverbs and sayings	12, 15, 17

From the table 5, it is clear that all the research done within these languages is linguistic dictionaries. Unfortunately, no encyclopedic research has been conducted so far.

Of the sources, 22%, or 4, are multilingual, and the remaining 78%, or 18, are bilingual. According to the third aspect, 4.5%, i.e. a dictionary without definitions, 95.5%, i.e. 21 dictionaries without definitions are counted.

Depending on the object and subject of lexicographic sources, 40%, which shows 4 terminological, 30% are phraseological, and the same percentage are proverbs and sayings. While there has been no research on the creation of orthographic, orthoepic, anthroponomical, toponymical, synonymous, frequency, dialectological, historical, international words, inverse and etymological dictionaries, the volume of works on terminology, phraseology and proverbs and sayings testifies to the large number of specialists in this field of science, others who are interested in these fields.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the analysis of the research, it can be concluded that although Uzbek lexicography has a long history, it began to develop in the first quarter of the last century. Although Chigatoy-Turkish Dictionary by Sheikh Suleiman was published in Budapest in 1902 with an abbreviated German translation by I. Kunosh, the first dictionary with German and Uzbek languages was German-Uzbek Dictionary in 1964, edited by Y.R. Benyaminov and T.Z. Mirsoatov. The fact that more than twenty dictionaries have been created so far with the participation of these languages testifies to the development of this field of science, most of which consists of works on terminology, phraseology and proverbs and sayings. Research on the creation of orthographic, orthoepic, anthroponomical, toponymical, synonymic, frequency, dialectological, historic, international words, inverse and etymological dictionaries has not yet been undertaken.

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