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ABSTRACT

of the Dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**HISTORY, STRUCTURE AND TYPOLOGY OF
ENGLISH DICTIONARIES**

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GENEREAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESEARCH

Actuality of the topic and the degree of research. The history of the origin and development of a language is closely related to the history of the people who speak that language. Lexicography is also considered as one of the important fields of linguistics. Based on the British and American examples, we can say that the history of lexicography is divided into two periods. The first period covers the VII-XVI centuries and is called the glossarization. The second period covers the beginning of the 17th century and the beginning of the 18th century and is characterized as the period of hard words vocabulary. Lexicography as an independent scientific field was formed in the first half of the 20th century.

The year of 1400 is regarded as a period of development in the history of English lexicography. At this time, new bilingual dictionaries were developed. At the same time, a dictionary called “Medulla Grammar” appeared in East Anglia. One of the important dictionaries of the 15th century is the “Latin-English Dictionary” compiled by Wright Wuelcker. In 1884, the new and most perfect dictionary - “Oxford English dictionary” was published, and it is still important as one of the most perfect publications in the history of dictionary making.

The first monolingual English dictionary with English equivalents was published in 1604 and this dictionary making difficult words more accessible to book readers. Later, in 1721, dictionaries began to mention the problems of pronunciation and etymology. It should be noted that “Universal etymological English dictionary” is the best example of this. When talking about the development of English and American lexicography, the contributions of S. Johnson and N. Webster should not be forgotten.

At present, the tasks and scope of dictionaries are considerably limited: they are modern literary language, etymological, historical, synonymic, dialectological, phraseological, etc. are divided into such dictionaries, each of which is an independent topic that requires special and deep lexicological research, extensive and serious organizational work, and it is

impossible to summarize them in one dictionary. Of course, there is a great need for the compilation and publication of the mentioned dictionaries in connection with socio-political, economic, cultural and scientific changes in the modern era. Let's emphasize that the preparation of this type of dictionaries is one of the important tasks facing lexicography.

There are many types of English dictionaries, including “The Oxford English Dictionary” (explanatory), “The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics” (linguistics), “Duden Illustrated Dictionary” (Duden pictorial dictionary encyclopedia) (encyclopedic), “Dictionary of current English idioms” (phraseological) dictionaries. However, updating and researching these dictionaries according to the requirements of the time is an important task for lexicography.

The golden age of English lexicography is considered to be the end of the 19th century. “The Oxford English dictionary” of the English Philological Society was published during this period. The purpose of the dictionary is to show the Old English forms of English words, when they entered the language when they are not found in Old English, and at the same time to clarify the development of each meaning. At this time, the main task ahead was to study the historical relationship with other meanings of the same word, as well as to follow their development. The only analysis of this dictionary means that lexicography has developed as a special field and has reached its highest development stage within a certain period of time.

In the 20th century, perfect dictionaries were published, which reflect the achievements in dictionary practice, and this process is still ongoing. In modern theoretical lexicography, special attention is paid to the issues of typology and classification of dictionaries. Classification by various criteria increases the number of dictionary types. At present, the rapid spread of new information technologies, the emergence of the Internet, and machine translation have created the problems of automatic and machine dictionaries. In our modern world, the compilation of electronic dictionaries is rapidly developing as a separate direction in lexicography. It should be noted that the main contributors to the developing lexicography, the

services of excellent lexicographers, should be studied and extensively researched. More precisely, as one of the requirements for scientific research directions of the modern era, the comprehensive study of modern problems of lexicography, the history and practice of lexicography is one of the important tasks facing our science. It should be noted that in our country, the problems of vocabulary and translation and the points of improvement in this field have always been in the center of attention. Thus, the attention and attention of the head of the country to the development of linguistics, as well as the decrees signed by the head of the country regarding the history and modern state of lexicography, translation art, state programs implemented in the field of linguistics determine the relevance and necessity of lexicographic research. The translation and publication of 150 volumes of examples of world literature by order of the country's president serves to introduce world classics to Azerbaijani readers on the one hand, and on the other hand, it is interesting as an expression of the attention paid to the field of translation. Also, the works carried out following the task given by the president of the country regarding the improvement of the translation center in recent years are an expression of the state's concern for the field of lexicography and translation in Azerbaijan.

The change and development of the vocabulary of the language is mostly manifested in explanatory, bilingual, terminological and orthographic dictionaries. In order to determine the level of development of the language, to meet people's need for a dictionary, modern dictionaries that meet the requirements of the time should be compiled. In this sense, precisely in the 19th and 20th centuries, translation or bilingual dictionaries were printed due to the need for business language and history.

In short, “Cambridge advanced learner's dictionary”, “Cambridge academic content dictionary”, “Cambridge business English dictionary”, “Cambridge learners' dictionary”, “New English dictionary of historical principles”, “A pocket dictionary” are dictionaries printed according to the requirements of the time. Republishing of such dictionaries within a certain period of time

shows that the cultural level of the people has increased, but on the other hand, it is considered as a fact that confirms the development of culture, science, and technology. The comprehensive study of these dictionaries printed in the 19th-20th centuries resonates with the relevance of the topic. Legal terms, market economy terms, etc. in terms of learning, “The Glossary of statistical terms”, “Glossary of legal terminology”, “The A-Z of technology terms”, “Glossary of research terms” terms), the publication of dictionaries “Dictionary of financial and economic terms” serves as a kind of base for lexicographic studies. As a continuation of the process, in connection with the development of the language, the publication of new dictionaries and the processing of lexicographic researches in accordance with the requirements of the time appear as the need of the day.

The object and subject of the research. The object of the research is English-language dictionaries, and the subject is the history, structure and typology of English-language dictionaries.

The goals and objectives of the study. The main goal of the research work is the study of the creation, structure, development path of English dictionaries, the history of lexicography as a field of science, and the study of the typological structure of English dictionaries. To achieve the set goal, the following tasks are planned:

- Studying the history of the development of English and American lexicography and determining the place of that stage in the history of lexicography;

- To characterize the history of the creation of English dictionaries and the path of their development;

- To follow the way of creation and formation of lexicography as a field of science;

- Analyzing the typology of English dictionaries and their classification parameters;

- to accurately determine the linguistic dictionaries of the English language (dialectological, foreign words, orthography and spelling, etymological, pleading, synonyms, etc. dictionaries), analyze them;

- To explain the rules and structure of printed English dictionaries;

- Determine the modern situation and problems of lexicography in our modern era, the tasks facing lexicography;

- To highlight the emergence of the term electronic dictionary and the problems facing electronic dictionary in the modern era.

The research methods. Comparative and descriptive methods were used in the research. In accordance with these research methods, comparison, reconciliation, analysis and analysis methods were referred to.

The main provisions for defense are:

1. English and American lexicography have a rich history. In the English and American lexicography, firstly explanatory “A dictionary of the English language, “Dictionary of the English language exhibiting orthography”, “Pronunciation and definition of words”, “The Oxford history of English lexicography”, “A dictionary of slang, jargon and The most important and necessary dictionaries such as “cant embracing English”, “American and Anglo-Indian slang”, “Pidgin English”, “Gypsies' jargon and other irregular phraseology” have been prepared and published. In addition, bilingual translation dictionaries, encyclopedic dictionaries, terminological dictionaries and other dictionaries have been published.

2. It is impossible to carry out an accurate scientific analysis of the development history and development periods of lexicography without studying the dictionaries printed from ancient times to the present day.

3. Dictionaries, their preparation requires extensive and serious organizational work in addition to scientific-theoretical preparation.

4. Dictionaries printed in the 19th-20th centuries are lexicographic studies and are independent divisions of lexicology.

5. Dictionaries printed in the XIX-XX centuries (explanatory, translation, terminological, etc.) are dictionaries that are in great need of compilation and publication.

6. English-language dictionaries have different characteristics in other English-speaking countries as well as in America and Britain due to their structure and typological characteristics, and the approaches to this are different in lexicographic studies.

The scientific novelty of the research. The following factors determine the scientific novelty of the research:

- For the first time, English-language dictionaries are comprehensively studied in the research work. Despite great successes and achievements in the field of lexicography, the 20th century is considered a turning point in the history of lexicography.

- The development of lexicography requires the preparation of dictionaries in accordance with the modern requirements of its separate fields. Both the development of the science of linguistics and the process of differentiation in the field of lexicography constitute the scientific novelty of this study.

- Dictionaries published in connection with time, era, socio-political life, economic and cultural environment confirm that dictionary is based on a rich tradition, and these traditions were identified and objectively evaluated in the dissertation.

- The lexicographic studies were comprehensively evaluated in the research work, the requirements for English dictionaries in other English-speaking countries, along with American and British English, were comparatively analyzed in the research work.

- For the first time, serious comparisons were made between the improved and revised versions of English dictionaries and the original version, and the social, political and other processes that led to the improvement were highlighted.

- The reasons for the creation of electronic dictionaries and internet dictionaries mentioned in contemporary lexicographic researches were drawn into the center of attention, and the typological characteristics and structure of such dictionaries were studied in a wide range.

- In the research work, concrete scientific considerations and conclusions have been formed by referring to the vast majority of lexicographical studies that have been mentioned about dictionaries of this type since the creation of English-language dictionaries.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. In the research work, the important scientific directions in the field of lexicography and the perspectives of lexicography as a field of science were widely discussed in the modern era. The principles of dictionary compilation, typological features, structure, requirements for lexicography were explained theoretically.

The practical importance of the research is that the dissertation can be used during the teaching of selective subjects of lexicography in the relevant faculties of higher schools. Also, the practical importance of research work plays a great role when writing a textbook on lexicography. Also, the results of this dissertation can be used when conducting lexicographic research.

Approbation and application. The dissertation work was performed at the “English language and translation” chair of Nakhchivan State University. The topic of the dissertation work was approved at the meeting of the scientific council on philology problems of the Coordinating Scientific Research Council of the Republic of Azerbaijan on December 28, 2017 (protocol No. 10). Also, the topic of the Dissertation was approved at the meeting of the Scientific Council of Nakhchivan State University on February 27, 2018 (protocol No. 06), the scientific director was the Corresponding Member of ANAS, Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor A.A. Guliyev and Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor I. M. Tahirov was appointed. The main provisions of the dissertation were presented at scientific conferences and published in scientific publications published in Azerbaijan and abroad. 15 articles and conference materials (including 3 abroad) were published in connection with the dissertation.

The name of the institution where the dissertation work was performed. Nakhchivan State University

The total volume of the dissertation with a sign indicating the volume of the structural sections of the dissertation separately. “Introduction” 7 pages - 11 807 signs, Chapter I 37 pages - 70 512 signs, Chapter II 42 pages - 79 448 signs, Chapter III 31 pages - 56 070 signs, “Conclusion” 4 pages - 6 031 signs, used

literature 12 pages - 16,935 signs. The total volume is 135 pages – 242,931 signs.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the “Introduction” part of the dissertation, the actuality of the topic and degree of development, the object and subject of the research, goals and objectives, research methods, terms of the defense, scientific novelty of the work, theoretical and practical importance of the research, as well as the approval and structure of the dissertation are discussed.

The first chapter is called **“The history of the development of English lexicography”** and consists of two paragraphs and six sections. In the paragraph entitled **“An overview of the history of English lexicography”**, the path of development of the lexicography of the English language and the specific points of this path are considered. It was noted that the socio-political meetings of the period, the development of science and culture have a positive effect on the development of vocabulary. In this sense, it is emphasized that *“dictionaries are a book that keeps a list of words contained in the vocabulary of a language, a dictionary should be a register that properly reflects the entire unity of the people”*.¹ In the title **“Stages of development of lexicography in England”**, the stages of development of lexicography of the English language became the object of research, and summarized information about each stage was given. The golden age of English lexicography dates back to the last 25 years of the 19th century, when the English Philological Society began compiling the work known as The Oxford English Dictionary (OED). The work was originally known as The Oxford English Dictionary. The work is still referred to as “The Oxford English Dictionary” in a number of cases.

The history of lexicography is conventionally divided into the following periods. The first period (VII-XVI centuries) is called the glossarization. Dictionaries of this period were simple, bilingual

¹ Diderot D. Encyclopédie. Encyclopédie, ou Dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers/ Diderot Denis. –Paris: Tome V, –1755: p. 635-648, s. 636

handwritten dictionaries. Dictionaries consisted of obscure foreign words (Latin and Greek) given their English equivalents. When looking for a word with unknown meaning, the person looking for it should find the equivalent of that word in the native language by writing it in the margins or between the lines. This sign in Greek “glossa” means language, word. Later, by combining the dictionaries, more sets of words were created, and this was called a “glossary”. For example, “Leiden and Erfurt” are such dictionaries. In these dictionaries, the words are listed not only in alphabetical order, but also taking into account thematic principles.²

The second period covers the second half of the 17th century and the beginning of the 18th century and is called as the “the period of hard words dictionary”. The hard word dictionary period covers the 17th and early 18th centuries. Dictionary developers of this period tended to study incomprehensible lexical units, hard-to-understand expressions, hard-to-distinguish words. The first monolingual English dictionaries were dictionaries of difficult words. The “English Expositor” dictionary compiled by John Bullokar in 1616 belongs to the dictionaries of foreign and difficult words that entered the English language in recent times. But this was not a common English dictionary. The earliest monolingual English dictionaries were difficult word dictionaries that explained in simple terms many of the strange and difficult words that had entered the English language in previous decades.³ In the history of lexicography, the main feature of the “**Pre-scientific or Normative Stage**” is to explain words that are difficult to understand. People first spoke without authoritative support from reference books. It is known to science that the first small-volume dictionaries appeared in the work “Sumerain” in the year 25.

The modern period in dictionary preparation is called the “**scientific or scientific-historical**” stage. Because the scientific or scientific-historical stage is based on the following principles:

² Бурлакова М.В. Культурно-ориентированная лексика британского варианта английского языка (Лексикографическая разработка) / дисс.... канд. филол. Наук. / –Иваново: –2004. –231 с.

³ <https://www.britannica.com/topic/dictionary#ref114015>

- 1) dictionaries are compiled based on the historical principle;
- 2) there is a transition from a normative approach to a descriptive one in dictionary preparation;
- 3) dictionary preparation is characterized as a lexis system.

The paragraph entitled **“The Development of Lexicography in America”** consists of two sections. In the sections **“Dictionaries published in America in the 18th-19th centuries”** and **“Dictionaries published in America from the 20th century until now”** the historical development of lexicographic studies in America is reviewed. In more detail, there are a number of publications that show the historical experience of American and English lexicography related to the historical development of English lexicography. The first of these works is V.D. Arakin's article, which is devoted to the history of English and American lexicography from the 17th century to the beginning of the 20th century. The article traces the history of English and American explanatory dictionaries, and also briefly describes the general principles of their structure. There are no theoretical questions in this article. This is explained by the fact that lexicography was not yet formed as a science at that time and was still in its infancy. The greatest importance of V. D. Arakin's work was that it was the first attempt to assess the practical experience of English and American lexicography.

Other great American dictionaries are “Century dictionary” first completed in 1891, “Funk and Wagnalls new standard dictionary” first completed in 1895. These dictionaries were published in later periods under different names, including abbreviated versions. Many small, handy popular dictionaries for office, school, and home use, and reference books on spelling, pronunciation, meaning, and usage, have also been produced to meet the demand.

During the colonial period, the Americans realized that they were far from civilization. So they longed for a standard book to live up to their words. At that time, language colonization continued for a long time and created the foundation for the formation of the basic

structure of dictionary.⁴ Although the majority (90%) of the English-speaking population brought to North America by English immigrants at the beginning of the 17th century were British, their language began to undergo certain changes. The preparation of dictionaries for the use of 4 million people was an important task. As we mentioned, the first lexicographic works in this field are considered explanatory dictionaries of the 18th century. Most of them are designed for secondary schools.

After the 18th century, the first abridged dictionaries were intended for foreigners and were created by mechanically shortening large dictionaries. These types of dictionaries were related to teaching based on pedagogical principles. One of the first abbreviated dictionaries was “A pocket dictionary or complete English expositor”.

In the paragraph called “**Types of English dictionaries**” of the second chapter of the thesis called “**Typology of English dictionaries and their classification parameters**”, dictionaries are divided into encyclopedic and linguistic types depending on their description and the topic of their description. Encyclopedic dictionaries reveal the scope and volume of concepts related to topics, objects, events, and situations. That is why we cannot find pronouns, conjunctions, adverbs, exclamations and difficult verbs, adjectives and adverbs. But there are many nouns in encyclopedic dictionaries. Especially personal names, surnames, names of rivers, cities, countries, etc. For example, the meaning of the word “Earth” is described in the “Soviet encyclopedic dictionary” as follows: *“Earth” is the third planet of the solar system, it rotates around it at an average speed of 29,765 km\с and at a distance of 149.6 million\km, it has the Moon.*⁵

Encyclopedic dictionaries are information books that carry information about objects, events, terms, subjects, scientific industry. Although encyclopedic dictionaries provide little information about objects, events, persons. But such dictionaries provide not only the

⁴ Arnold I.V. The English Word/ Arnold I.V.– Москва: Высшая школа,–1986. – p. 261-273.

⁵ Great Soviet Encyclopedia (BSE). XVIII с., Москва, 1953.

concept, but also brief information on the structure, composition, mechanism of action and principles of the work. Linguistic dictionaries, unlike encyclopedic dictionaries, do not describe an object or concept. However, the word itself, that is, the characteristics of the word, is given as a linguistic unit: the meaning of the word is given, its grammatical and orthoepic features, and its stylistic properties are indicated. For example, the following information is given in the article on the word “place” in the “4-volume explanatory dictionary of the Azerbaijani language”: “place, active case place, plural, places, of places, to places. 1. The planet we live on 2. Land 3. The top layer of the earth's crust, soil, rock, etc.”⁶

The next paragraph deals with translation dictionaries. Translation dictionaries are information books in which words are interpreted with the help of another language or some foreign language. Before talking about the functions of translation dictionaries, it is necessary to distinguish between them:

- 1) Why are translation dictionaries useful?
- 2) Who are these dictionaries for?

It goes without saying that translation dictionaries help people when learning foreign languages. Their distinction may depend on the status of any user. Thus, translation dictionaries can be divided according to their functions and addressee status. Translation dictionaries can be of two types: bilingual and multilingual.

“Monolingual, multilingual dictionaries”, are evaluated as the creation of electronic dictionaries and the historical conditions that necessitated it in the paragraph called “Electronic dictionaries”. In our modern world, the opportunities provided by technological innovations are also widely used in lexicography. Thus, in our modern era, the concept of electronic dictionary has gained a wide audience, and a source for lexicographic research is being formed in the field of electronic dictionary. Multimedia tools are used in electronic dictionaries, the biggest advantage of which is the high speed of searching. There are two main types of electronic dictionaries: CD-ROM dictionaries and online dictionaries.

⁶ Explanatory dictionary of Azerbaijani language 4 volume, II volume (İ-R) prepared by I.O.Mammadov –Bakı: Chiraq, –1999. –412 p. p. 98

CD-ROM dictionaries include: “Macmillan English dictionary” for Advanced Learners, “Oxford English dictionary” for Advanced Learners, “ABBYY Lingvo x 13” and others. For example, “The Longman Dictionary of Modern English” provides American and English pronunciation, provides word origins, word frequency, and contains 7000 encyclopedic entries for people, places, and things. You can record your voice and compare your pronunciation with dictionary pronunciation in these dictionaries, which offer examples from modern media, grammar and word usage exercises.

“ABBYY Lingvo x 3” dictionary is one of the most popular dictionaries. This collective dictionary combines information from more than 150 dictionaries and has a database of 8.7 million words. It supports 107 thematic dictionaries of various fields of science and business, 12 updated dictionaries of today's dictionaries, covering words and expressions included in speech at the end of two years. The most comprehensive modern dictionaries “ABBYY Lingvo x 3” world famous word books “Oxford English dictionary”, “New Oxford American Dictionary” and “Collins Cobuild Advanced Learner's English Dictionary” linked to advanced learners' English vocabulary). The dictionary also provides a detailed translation with examples of how to use the word, shows its transcription, synonyms, and the electronic database provides special opportunities for language learners. This paragraph describes linguistic dictionaries that have been published in Great Britain and the United States in recent years and are accepted in a serious scientific sense.

In this regard, it should be noted that it is not purposeful to mention the year of their creation for all dictionaries. The problem is that some reference books are literally reprinted 10 times, so the year on the reprinted title page means nothing. Maybe sometimes this aspect can be misleading. Because the dictionaries are simply re-published under the previous name.

Monolingual dictionaries explain the meanings of words in the language being studied. But bilingual dictionaries provide translations and explanations of words we know well, or words in

our mother tongue. To date, almost bilingual dictionaries are more common.

Monolingual dictionaries are used less often than bilingual dictionaries. Monolingual dictionaries are a type of dictionary designed for reference by both foreign language learners and native speakers. According to Swanepoel (2001), “pedagogical dictionaries are monolingual dictionaries that decipher the competence and variety of non-native speakers”. A monolingual dictionary has become a tool that can help learners even write and speak English. Merriam-Webster, “Longman Dictionary”, “Oxford Learners Dictionary”, “Cambridge Dictionary” and “Macmillan English Dictionary” for Advanced Learners is considered a perfect example of monolingual dictionaries. A monolingual dictionary is a more complex explanation of some words in the same language.

Flynn writes about the benefits of using a monolingual dictionary:

- The author believes that a monolingual dictionary can help students gain more understanding when using it.

- The author believes that a monolingual dictionary can correct some unusual or unclear explanations in a bilingual dictionary.

- A monolingual dictionary can have a clear explanation of the words learners need to know.

After explaining the advantages of using a monolingual dictionary, the disadvantages of using a monolingual dictionary are explained as follows:

- When students use a monolingual dictionary, they find it more difficult to use a bilingual dictionary in the learning process.

- It is difficult to find the necessary expressions in a monolingual dictionary.

Additionally, it should be noted that the monolingual dictionary is intended only for upper and higher levels of English language learners. These dictionaries can almost only be used to define words and cannot be used to translate words.

Bilingual (translation) dictionaries translate words and phrases from one language to another. Bilingual dictionaries can be

unidirectional or bidirectional. Two-way bilingual dictionaries mainly consist of two sections, each of which provides translations of words and phrases in alphabetical order.

“Dialect, slang, neologism, terminological dictionaries” shows dialect dictionaries that describe the lexicon of a dialect or groups of related dialects. An example of such a dictionary is “The English Dialect Dictionary” (in 6 volumes), published in Oxford between 1898 and 1905. It is considered a more complete dictionary of dialect words. For 200 years in England, Irish, Scottish and Welsh dialects are included in the list of dictionaries used. Due to the wealth of recorded material, this dictionary is considered one of the best. Terminological dictionaries include the four-step process of term selection, lexicographic processing, and recording, ultimately of particular importance in the development of field terminology and terminology in general.

English language lexicography publishes information booklets that reflect the lexical content of the works of a large number of English and American poets and prose writers. Of course, the language of William Shakespeare is in the first place. Shakespeare's dictionary is followed by Bible dictionaries. The best of them is “Kurdena Concordance”.

This dictionary was first published in 1937 and consists of 250 thousand dictionary articles.

In the paragraph “Synonym and antonym dictionaries, dictionaries of word combinations” synonyms or words close in meaning are collected in synonym dictionaries. This type of dictionaries is divided into 2 subtypes - explanatory dictionaries or inventor dictionaries. In the paragraph of abbreviations, proverbs, etc. **“Dictionary of abbreviations and signs, dictionary of sayings and proverbs, dictionaries of correctness of speech”** are discussed as types of vocabulary. Orthoepic or pronunciation dictionaries show the pronunciation of a word. The pronunciation of words is given in all general and explanatory dictionaries of the English language. But in orthoepic dictionaries, this aspect of the word is described more precisely and with great sensitivity. These dictionaries are reference books aimed at a specific, smaller audience that deal with

abbreviations, signs, and symbols used in the English language. Abbreviations are important in terms of the comprehensibility of each language and the range of opportunities for self-expression in the language.

Thus, in the studies that talk about the role of abbreviations in the language, it is shown that *“when talking about the role of abbreviations in the language and self-expression in the English language, it is necessary to emphasize the importance of dictionaries in this field”*.⁷

The following dictionaries of abbreviations are more popular in English: “Ocran's Acronyms” - E.B. Ocran, “A Dictionary of Scientific and Technical Writing, Meredith” - “Abbreviations Dictionary” and etc. In the lexicography of the English language, dictionaries can be divided into different groups according to their purpose, scope, and topic.

English dictionaries can be classified according to the scope of the subject, just as they are classified as monolingual, bilingual, multilingual dictionaries. At the same time, there are also dictionaries of proverbs and sayings that are less in number and are calculated for a smaller audience. Among them, B. Svetaion's “Book of Quotations”, “Classical and modern dictionary” (includes about 70 thousand sayings), “The Oxford Dictionary of Quotations” and more is very popular. These dictionaries are especially distinguished by their wide coverage of material, as well as their high quality. According to the size of such dictionaries, the most perfect are “Browning and Proverbs” (6 thousand sayings and 4 thousand proverbs), C.M. Kashen and M.C. Penguin “Dictionary of Quotations” and is considered reference books. These can be considered a special type of dictionaries. Because these dictionaries are characterized by the use of one or another language phenomenon, the errors and mistakes of the speaker observed in the speech are shown in the information book.

⁷ Ступин Л.П. Лексикография английского языка/ Ступин Л.П. –Москва: Высшая школа, –1985. –168 с. с. 33

“Frequency dictionaries, ideographic dictionaries, reverse alphabet dictionaries”. Frequency dictionaries come with word lists that show how often words are used. That is, the numbers show how many times the word appears in the texts. A frequency dictionary usually consists of 2 parts: a frequency list that lists words in order of decreasing frequency, and an alphabetical list that shows where those words are in alphabetical order. In fact, reverse alphabetic dictionaries provide the word lists themselves and arrange them alphabetically starting from the end of the words. It should be noted that in such dictionaries words corresponding to the first letter of the alphabet come first, followed by words corresponding to the second letter. Reverse alphabetic dictionaries present information about word in a clear and systematic way by listing words in this order.

There are quite authoritative reverse alphabetic dictionaries in English. These types of dictionaries usually contain 350,000 words. A.F. Brown presented 2 lists based on the selection of a large explanatory dictionary called “Normal and Reverse English Word”. In the first, the words are presented in simple alphabetical order, and in the second, the opposite.

Among the smaller reverse alphabet dictionaries, we can mention the “Lernerma” dictionary, which contains 10 thousand words (M. Lehnert “Reverse Dictionary of Present Day English” 1971, “Turnsmoin” (Тернсмойна) dictionary, Th. M. Bernstein's “Bernstein's Reverse Dictionary” (1976), John Volker's “Rhyming Dictionary of the English Language” dictionary can be mentioned among small dictionaries, and modern lexicographic studies and the scientific importance of these dictionaries is drawn into the center of attention.

The third chapter of the dissertation is called **“Structure of English-language dictionaries”** and consists of five paragraphs. Structural problems of English-language dictionaries, issues related to structure during compilation in the paragraphs called “Dictionary structure and vocabulary in English lexicography”, “Dictionary compilation and principles”, “Dictionary article structure”, “Dictionary definition”, “Lexicographic tools used in the description

of word meaning”, and it has become the object of comprehensive research and analysis in this chapter.

Vocabulary structure also depends on the type and function of the vocabulary. In fact, this title is related to the words, grammatical, semantic style and functional features of the word, as well as the description of the quotations, proving that the word in the language is not without examples.

If we talk about the structure of the dictionary characterized by dividing the material into parts, any words or word groups are surrounded by independent texts called “Words included in the dictionary”. This process can continue in relation to or go beyond basic and additional information. The dictionary is the equality between entry, the right and left sides

The main words are given in their original form: *“Russian and English verbs are used in the infinitive case, and in Greek and Latin languages they are used in the 1st person singular”*⁸.

One of the urgent problems of lexicography at the present stage is the creation of dictionaries that reflect all new processes of social life and meet the needs of various users. Analyzing the importance of creating dictionaries, we can conclude that there is a need for different types of dictionaries due to continuous changes in social life, which are immediately reflected in the language, and this ensures cultural relations between different countries. Despite the great work of lexicographers in published dictionaries, we sometimes find cases of violations of the existing spelling rules for mixed words. This is due to the lack of uniform methodological bases for the preparation of dictionaries. When compiling dictionaries, the best practices of national and world lexicography should be used.

“Compilation and principles of the dictionary”. Vocabulary or nomenclature of a dictionary is a collection of words included in dictionaries. In compiling any dictionary, the problem of choosing words is inevitable. Because no dictionary can register all

⁸ Ступин Л.П. Лексикография английского языка/ Ступин Л.П. –Москва: Высшая школа, –1985. –168 с. с. 94

the words of the language. Dictionaries include only some lexical groups in their vocabulary. It is true that dictionaries of dead languages are studied and sometimes even all their words are recorded. The number of texts in such languages is limited. The editorial team is also very important when preparing the dictionary. This means that dictionary authors can be eminent scientists, linguists, and the dictionary authored by them will undoubtedly be perfect.

Modern lexicography describes the social functions of dictionaries as follows: a) information - acquiring knowledge through records, b) communicative - presenting important words to readers in their native language and foreign languages.

The third paragraph of the third chapter is called "Structure of the Vocabulary Article". Here it is shown that the objective complexity of the vocabulary units, the uniqueness of the lexicographic genres are reflected and described in the components and structure of the dictionary article. Their collective object is practically the modern situation and historical perspectives of the entire set of lexical units. In addition to the issues determined by the uniqueness of the dictionary article as a linguistic genre, modern lexicography faces other important issues. Thus, the set of structural components of the dictionary article is of special importance for the dictionary user. Because this collection should give honest information about the word, its linguistic and extralinguistic scope. In this field, there are a number of unresolved issues in the theory and practice of world lexicography. The most important of them is the elaboration of vocabulary and metalanguage (the language of lexical description). It is known that the dictionary article and its metalanguage are the object of research in the theory of lexicography. Because it is the lexicographic processing of the word that determines the informativeness of the dictionary article.

The fourth paragraph, called "Dictionary definition", clarifies the essence of the definition process, looks at the forms of this phenomenon in lexicography. The definition of dictionaries means the correct explanation and interpretation of the words given in the dictionaries.

Definitions are classified into two categories.

Intentional (deep) definitions explain the meaning of any term.

Extensional (extensive) definitions explain the meaning of the word more broadly, the meaning of other objects belonging to the term.

All definitions are intended to explain the term more clearly. Sometimes writers and poets use these definitions when they want to explain an unknown idea.

There are 3 types of definitions: 1. formal; 2. informal; 3. expanded.

The formal definitions given in the dictionaries consist of 3 parts: 1. The term, 2. The part of speech to which it belongs, 3. The characteristics specific to this term.

The last paragraph of the chapter entitled “Lexicographic tools used in the description of the meaning of the word” talks about the lexicographic problems encountered during the description of the words. The meanings of words can be defined by different means: 1) by means of definitions characterized as encyclopedic; 2) through descriptive definitions or paraphrases; 3) with the help of synonymous words and phrases; 4) with cross references.

Unlike descriptive definitions, encyclopedic definitions define not only the word meaning, but also the main concept. The word coal in the “Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English” 1. Gas, tar, etc., found in seams or strata below the earth's surface, used as fuel and hard opaque black or black mineral or plant substances. It is used as anthracite, bituminous coal, lignite.

Synonymous definitions consist of words or groups of words that have a nearly equivalent meaning, as opposed to descriptive definitions, which are explained with the help of words that are not synonymous with the word to be defined. For example, in the entry above, “Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English defines the meaning of words with the help of synonyms.

In the “**Conclusion**” part of the dissertation, the conclusions of the research are summarized as follows:

- In the dissertation, the creation and development of English dictionaries was systematically analyzed in Azerbaijan for the first time.

- In the research work, in the normative stage of the English language dictionaries, the dictionaries were evaluated as a part of the history of the language, and in the practical part, its division into 3 historical periods was theoretically investigated and established.

- In the dissertation, glossary and dictionary of difficult words were evaluated as a separate stage in the history of lexicography.

- In the history of the development of American lexicography, the encyclopedic nature of dictionaries is a specific aspect.

- The most optimal reasons for the division of dictionaries into types have been investigated in the research work and analyzed on the basis of solid facts.

- In the research work, dictionaries were evaluated not only as a phenomenon of linguistics, but also as a source function of numerous and various conceptualizations of human cultures.

- In the 21st century, the business model for dictionary publishing is rapidly shifting from paper to online, and the user community has expanded to machines: lexicography must cater to the needs of computational linguists and natural language processing applications. Lexicography is currently in transition. The Internet provides unrivaled opportunities for new lexicographic research. At the same time, the traditional business model of financing new developments in lexicography collapsed as a result of prospective sales. The book trade itself is in crisis and many booksellers are going out of business. Hardback reference books are no longer sold. The public has come to expect reference information to be free via the Internet, but unfortunately, the Internet has opened its doors to a flood of free, but insufficient, misleading, and even incorrect lexicographic information. Developments in electronic lexicography are explored from different perspectives by different authors in Granger and Paquot (2012). In the research work, the field of electronic lexicography was evaluated as a separate scientific direction, and scientific conclusions were formed by referring to secular studies in this field.

The content of the research work is reflected in the following articles of the author:

1. A review at the history of English lexicography // – Nakhchivan: Scientific Works of “Nakhchivan” University. – 2017. No. 4, – p. 118-123

2. Types of dictionaries and the main conditions for their creation // – Baku: AUL October 25-26 2018, –Azerbaijan University of Languages. “Modern problems of applied linguistics”. Abstracts of the III international scientific conference, – 2018, – p. 8

3. The concept of grammar in English dictionaries // – Ganja: October 17-18, – 2018. Materials of the III International scientific conference of young scientists, – 2018, – p. 18-21

4. Issues of lexicography in English linguistics //– Baku: Philology issues – 2018. No. 16, – p. 154-159

5. The term lexicography as a linguistic unit // – Nakhchivan: Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, Nakhchivan Department, Institute of Arts, Language and Literature, “Akhtarishlar” journal. – 2018. No. 4. – p. 3-10

6. Synchronic review of the development of lexicography and the structure of dictionaries in America // – Nakhchivan: Scientific works of “Nakhchivan” University. – 2018. No. 3. – p. 169-174.

7. The history of the study of English-American lexicography and the editors of the Oxford dictionary in the years 1837-1957 // – Nakhchivan: Scientific Works of Nakhchivan State University. – 2018. No. 5. –p. 204-207

8. The difficulties in compiling new dictionaries and their solving principles //– Москва: “Российская наука в современном мире” XXV Международная научно-практическая конференция. –2019. – p. 134-136

9. Basics of dividing dictionaries into types // – Baku: Nasimi Institute of Linguistics of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, Department of Turkish Languages. Materials of the republican scientific conference on “Actual problems of Azerbaijani linguistics” dedicated to the 70th anniversary of the well-known Turkologist Mahabbat Mirzayeva. – 2019, – p. 251-254

10. Principles of application of methods during the compilation of English dictionaries //– Nakhchivan: Scientific Works of Nakhchivan State University. – 2019. No. 1. – p. 121-123

11. Short summary of English language dictionaries published in XV and XX centuries // – Nakhchivan: “Nakhchivan” University Scientific Works. – 2020. No. 4. – p. 127-130

12. The development of educational lexicography at the end of the 20th century and Hornby's series of educational explanatory dictionaries //– Nakhchivan - October 22-23, 2020, – Nakhchivan is a meeting place of cultures, materials of the International scientific conference. – p. 403-405

13. The main requirements for the preparation of colloquial and artistic lexical dictionaries in the first half of the 19th century //– Ganja: Scientific News of Ganja State University – 2021. No. 1. – p. 320-323

14. The theory of English lexicography (1530 - 1791) // – The XXI International Scientific Symposium. Stockholm/Sweden. – 2021. – p. 130-133

15. American lexicography in XVIII-XX centuries // – Drohobycn: Humanities science current issues. Interuniversity collection of Drohobycn Ivan Franko State Pedagogical University Young scientists research. – 2021. – p. 117-120

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