



CONFERENCE ARTICLE

**Functional Features and Lexicographic Interpretation of ICT Terminological Dictionaries
(Based on English and Uzbek Language Material)**

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the functional features of terminological dictionaries in the field of information and communication technologies (ICT) and their lexicographic interpretation. A comparative analysis based on English and Uzbek language material provides important conclusions from the perspectives of lexicography, terminography, and dictionary studies. The article discusses the socio-communicative, cognitive, and normative functions of terms, the principles of creating and standardizing dictionaries, as well as recommendations regarding their practical use.

KEYWORDS

ICT, terminological dictionary, lexicography, terminography, English, Uzbek, adaptation, standardization.

INTRODUCTION

Today, information and communication technologies (ICT) have penetrated deeply into all spheres of science, education, the economy, and social life. In this process, new technical, software-related, and conceptual notions emerge and find their expression in the terminological layer of the language. Terminological dictionaries, by opening doors wide, serve to ensure a common language between specialists in the field and the broader public. Therefore, lexicology and lexicography play a decisive role in identifying, regulating, and standardizing terms in the field of ICT.

The purpose of this article is to study the functional and lexicographic features of ICT terminological dictionaries on the basis of English and Uzbek language material, and to analyze their standardization, adaptation mechanisms, and practical interpretations. The scientific tasks include examining terminographic principles, classifying dictionaries from the standpoint of their target audience, and identifying the linguistic and methodological problems encountered in dictionary compilation.

Main Part

1. Definitional and functional principles of terminological dictionaries. Terminological dictionaries are lexical resources intended for a specific branch of science or practical field, in which the definitions of terms, their semantic features, grammatical parameters, specialized collocations, and often synonyms and equivalents are provided. Their main functions are as follows: informational-functional (conveying information), normative-functional (standardization and unification), educational-functional (training and professional development of specialists), and communicative-functional (facilitating information exchange and documentation within the field). In the ICT sphere, dictionaries perform these functions especially effectively, since technological terms are rapidly updated and it is important to reach agreement on their unified meaning.

2. Origin and adaptation of terms in English and Uzbek.

Since English is the global medium in the field of ICT, many concepts and names originally come from English. This occurs through transliteration, calquing, translation, or full domestication of terms. English terms pass into Uzbek with various types of transformation: kompyuter — computer (transliteration/adaptation), fayl — file (calque or partial translation), bulutli xizmatlar — cloud services (full translation or phraseological equivalent). When compiling dictionaries, the etymological and contextual aspects of these incoming elements should be indicated, because a word's origin helps to clarify its practical interpretation.

3. Lexicographic principles and types of dictionaries. The main lexicographic principles in creating ICT terminological dictionaries are: precise and concise definition, delimitation of the semantic scope of the term, context-based examples, partial morphological and grammatical indicators, and a list of equivalents. Among the types of dictionaries, the following are distinguished: explanatory dictionaries (definition-oriented), technical dictionaries (term banks), bilingual dictionaries, and corpus-based online dictionaries. Each type has its own target audience and practical purpose: for example, for technical specialists, shorter and standardized definitions are sufficient, whereas translators and teachers need extended explanations and illustrative examples.

4. Practical interpretation of functional features. To implement the informational function, each entry in the dictionary must reflect the precision of the term and the scope of its usage. In the normative function, the decisions of dictionary commissions, ISO and national standards, as well as terminological registers, play an important role. The educational function is expressed in the integration of the dictionary with teaching materials; such dictionaries are often adapted to manuals, textbooks, and learning activities. In the communicative function, the dictionary ensures the consistent use of the same terms in documents and technical statements. To ensure terminological alignment between English and Uzbek, multilingual elements are incorporated into dictionary

compilation.

5. Corpus and corpus-dictionary approach. In modern lexicography, corpus-based work occupies a special place. With the help of corpus linguistics, the frequency of term usage, their collocations, and contextual distribution are studied. This data makes it possible to provide real contextual examples in dictionary entries and to formulate definitions more accurately. In the ICT field this is especially important, since the contexts and meanings in which new terms are used change rapidly. Corpus-based dictionaries provide users with reliable information about actual usage.

6. Online and interactive dictionaries. In the digital environment, organizing dictionaries in an online format makes it possible to update them quickly, collect user feedback, and offer automatic translation and search capabilities. Interactive dictionaries also provide users with more extensive information on a given term (multimedia, diagrams). Online dictionaries created on the basis of English-language sources are often connected to other systems via APIs, thereby universalizing the terms.

7. Dictionary standardization and normative issues. The process of standardizing terminological dictionaries requires a balance between national language policy, the scientific community, and industry demands. There are two main approaches to standardization: creating national equivalents or preserving the original term. Each approach has its advantages: nationalization preserves linguistic specificity, but may create difficulties in international communication; retaining the original term ensures universality, but can weaken the national language. In this regard, clear principles for dictionary compilers—conciseness, consistency, and consideration of user needs—must be established.

8. Problems in selecting English-Uzbek term equivalents. In the processes of translation, calquing, and adaptation, several key problems arise: semantic ambiguity (one word covers several terms), morphological incompatibility, and differences in cognitive cultures. For example, the word "platform" in English is broad in meaning and is used in various fields depending on the context; in Uzbek it can be rendered by variants such as *platforma*, *maydoncha* ("small ground/area"), or *xizmat maydoni* ("service space/field"). In such cases, dictionary authors make decisions by providing extended explanations and contextual examples.

9. Remote work tools and terminology. During the pandemic, terms related to online and remote work (such as remote work, telecommuting, videoconference) spread rapidly. For the Uzbek equivalents of these terms, dictionaries need to be updated chronologically and continuously. Online dictionaries make it possible to automate such updates and verify terms by collecting user feedback.

10. Structure of lexicographic entries. It is recommended that entry elements be organized as follows: the term (original form), phonetic transcription (if necessary), grammatical information (part of speech), definition (the most important component), equivalent(s) (English/Uzbek), contextual example, explanatory information (etymology, semantic restrictions), and indexes. Such a structure enables users to obtain information quickly and efficiently.

11. Lexicographic corpora and remote collaboration. International cooperation and remote expert review play an important role in dictionary compilation. Integrating with international terminological databases (such as UNESCO and ISO glossaries) and involving academic and industry experts improve the quality of dictionaries. This facilitates the creation of equivalents that correspond to international standards.

Conclusion

ICT terminological dictionaries are directly connected with the technical aspects of modern language and also correspond to the

economic, social, and cultural demands of society. In dictionary compilation, it is important to apply clear lexicographic principles, use a corpus-based approach, and consider user needs. To effectively establish a terminological bridge between English and Uzbek, it is necessary to develop multilingual dictionaries, interactive online platforms, and integration with international standards. In the processes of standardization and adaptation, it is essential to maintain a balance between the interests of the national language and the needs of international communication.

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