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## DEDICATED TO CREATION OF DICTIONARIES

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### Abstract

Dictionaries are one of the basic aids in various intellectual activities. The dictionary is a book about language. It can be said that it has many similarities with the encyclopedia, although we know that the encyclopedia is a book about objects, people, places, ideas, and a book about the real world. It is not always easy to make a visible distinction between a dictionary and an encyclopedia, as there are always points of coincidence between them. Knowledge of lexicology as a science is used as a theoretical basis for lexicographical activity. Neither of these two linguistic branches could be developed successfully without cooperation and complementarity.

*Key words: dictionaries, lexicography, lexicology*

### INTRODUCTION

Lexicography is a science that deals with the creation of dictionaries of various kinds. This scientific discipline deals with the theoretical principles for making dictionaries (taking into account the methodological issues) but also with their practical development. Lexicography and Lexicology have a common subject of study, both of which deal with describing the vocabulary of a language.

When making dictionaries, some basic methodological issues are imposed which are related to the principles of collecting and processing dictionary material. When collecting data, i.e. material for dictionaries, we can refer to different sources. Words from the modern standard

language, dialects, slang words, words from old written texts, synonyms, phraseologies, neologisms, foreign words and more can be processed.

The basic classification of dictionaries is linguistic and encyclopedic dictionaries. Encyclopedic dictionaries differ from linguistic ones in that they resemble textbooks, i.e. they provide basic information and descriptions of different phenomena and concepts from different fields.

There are several types of dictionaries: children's dictionaries, illustrated dictionaries, learning dictionaries, historical dictionaries, biographical dictionaries, slang, cursive and dialect dictionaries, dictionaries of proper names, technical dictionaries, and many more.

### THE BEGINNINGS OF ENGLISH LEXICOGRAPHY

The beginnings of English lexicography date back to the Old English period, especially from the introduction of the Roman Catholic form of Christianity (from 597) and the development of monasteries. The language of the Roman Catholic Church was Latin, which meant that priests and monks had to have a fine knowledge of Latin in order to perform services and read the Bible, and other religious texts. The monasteries were educational institutions for the clergy, so they created extensive libraries that contained theological but also manuscripts (manuscripts) from many other fields, written in Latin. The monks who studied and learned from the manuscripts written in Latin often wrote the English equivalent above or below some Latin words to help them learn. These one-word translations, written between the lines of the manuscript, were called "interlinear glosses", and represent a kind of the beginning of lexicography. To upgrade and assist the process of learning and teaching Latin, these glosses were collected and written in a special manuscript, glossary, which can be said to be a kind of dictionary. The words in the glossary were arranged either alphabetically or thematically. One of the first glossaries was the 'Leiden Glossary' in which the words and their equivalents were arranged according to their sequential position in the text.

It took seven centuries to develop glossaries that would be written in alphabetical order. As time went on, sometime in the 14th century, it could already be noticed that glossaries were not a sufficient source of information for their users, so the need arose to develop Latin-English dictionaries that would not be limited to just translating so-called "difficult" words in the texts being processed, but will contain as many Latin-English equivalents as possible. An attempt to



create such a dictionary was made by the creators of the *Medulla Gramaticae*, the first Latin-English dictionary to appear in the 15th century. This dictionary will later serve as the basis for the creation of the first printed, bilingual dictionary “*Ortus( Hortus) Vocabulorum*”.

The Renaissance period is known for the increasing popularity and use of classical languages such as Latin and Greek, but in addition to their increasing use, many other European vernacular languages came to the fore. These languages are gaining popularity as a result of the increasing number of trips and result in the creation of more bilingual and multilingual dictionaries. The French and English languages were known as “*L'esclarcissement de la langue françoise*” (1530) -Jean Palsgrave, 'A Dictionarie of the French and English Tongues' (1611) - Randle Cottgrave, for Italian and English 'A Worlde of Wordes' (1598) ) - John Florio, for Spanish, English and Latin 'Bibliotheca Hispanica' (1591) Richard Percival.

#### THE METHODOLOGY FOR MAKING DICTIONARIES WAS DEVELOPED AND UPGRADED

The methodology for making dictionaries was developed and upgraded throughout over during this period several lexicographical conventions were adopted. The structure of the records became so complex that the reader could now obtain much more information about the lexicon of the language being studied. Lexicographers commented on the morphological structure of words (derivation affixes were singled out in 1538), their origins and spheres of use, taking into account synonyms, dialectal differences, using different ways of giving definitions, examples, and notes of use, and even they also started using illustrations to facilitate the use of dictionaries.

One of the main aims of the scientific papers and the smaller didactic works was to help their readers to improve their Western European languages. From this, we can conclude that bilingual lexicography has always been pedagogically oriented and that the use of bilingual vocabulary remains of great importance as long as translation plays a major role in the study of foreign languages.

#### MONOLINGUAL LEXICOGRAPHY

The first monolingual dictionary in English is ‘A Table Alphabetical, containing and teaching the true writing, and understanding of hard English word, borrowed from Hebrew, Greek, Latin or French, etc.’ by Robert Cowdry, published 1604. As can be seen from the title itself, the dictionary develops words that can be problematic for people whose first language is English.

Robert Coudry, was a school administrator, his goal was to enrich the vocabulary of those people who do not know languages other than English.

In the 17th century, dictionaries that dealt with difficult words were especially popular, and gradually they became quite sophisticated help books that were made only by professionals. For example, 'Glossographia: or a Dictionary, Interpreting all such Hard Word whether Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Italian, Spanish, French, Teutonic, Belgich, British or Saxon; as are now used in our refined English tongue. Also, the Terms of Divinity, Law, Physics, Mathematics... with Etymologies, Definitions and Historical Observations on the same 'by Thomas Blunt, published in 1656 is a book that contained not only words borrowed from other languages, but also words from various scientific disciplines.

The first attempt to create a dictionary containing words of varying levels of complexity was made by Nathaniel Bailey, who in 1721 published The Universal Etymological English Dictionary. This dictionary will serve as the basis for the famous dictionary "Dictionarium Britannicum" published in 1730 in London. Nathaniel Bailey has made several lexical innovations. Namely, he was the first to emphasize the use of accented syllables in the main words, and at the same time, he used sayings and proverbs in order to the meaning of the words as clearly as possible. To explain the technical terms, he used over 500 illustrations in the dictionary.

Nathaniel Bailey's Dictionary is the most important achievement in English monolingual lexicography, ahead of Samuel Johnson's Dictionary, which had a profound influence on 18th and 19th century British and American lexicography. It took Samuel Johnson nine years to create the dictionary, which is considered a fantastic achievement in English lexicography.

'A Dictionary of the English Language in Which the Words are Deduced from Their Originals and Illustrated in Their General Significations by Examples from the Best Writers', published in London in 1775, contained two parts. The first part consisted of a "Preface", a "History of the English Language" and a "Grammar of the English Language". The second part was the vocabulary corpus containing 40,000 entries. The biggest innovations of the dictionary were: a) a clear definition of the meaning of the word depending on the meaning (different meanings were arranged and numbered separately), b) each meaning was explained with quotes from the best writers.

Johnson planned to use chronological citations to show how the semantic structure of words changed over a period of time. This idea could only be implemented in practice in the Oxford English Dictionary, originally named the New English Dictionary (1888-1928).

OED is the most incomprehensible and authoritative English dictionary. It was made by the Association of English Philologists. The development of the dictionary began in 1857, the first volume of the dictionary was published in 1888, the last in 1928, and an addendum to the dictionary was published in 1933. The second edition of the OED, which dealt with the language of the 20th century, was published in 1989. Today the dictionary consists of 20 volumes.

The purpose of the dictionary was to process all English words starting from 1150. The dictionary notes the different spellings of the word.

The purpose of the dictionary was to process all English words starting from 1150. The dictionary notes the different spellings of the word, its etymology, and modern pronunciation provides information about grammar and how it is used for the entire period of its existence. All uses of the word are supported by appropriate quotes that are chronologically arranged and give an overview of the development of semantics.

The Oxford University Press has published various abridged versions of the Oxford English Dictionary (OED) which are based on the same principles as the OED, provide historical data on the English lexicon, and use citations.

The most popular general purpose dictionaries consisting of one volume are ‘The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English’, ‘Collins Concise Dictionary’, ‘Longman Dictionary of English Language, and many others. General-purpose dictionaries may not meet the needs of users who need expert guidance on some specific aspects of the English language. For this purpose, they can consult dictionaries specifically designed for certain fields and terms.

## CONCLUSION

English lexicography boasts a rich treasury of lexicographers and works that have played a significant role in the development of the English language and facilitating the path of all those who wish to study it, whether they are native speakers or foreign learners.

The use of dictionaries is an inevitable factor in mastering the vocabulary of a language and from the presentation in this paper so far we have noticed that dictionary users in addition to consulting the dictionary for its primary purpose, which is explaining and defining the meaning of the word, they also so they get information about spelling, word groups, the etymology of words and the like. That is why lexicography as a discipline will always be an integral part of the language and will always be of primary importance for the learners of a certain language.

Lexicography as part of linguistics plays a very important role in analyzing and perfecting a language, but it is also a kind of bridge between two or more different languages. To describe the lexicography of a language, as is the case in this dissertation, is a very complex challenge, because it as a separate discipline is composed of a huge number of components that participate in its development.

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