Improving the Lexicographic Database of Agricultural Thesaurus in Languages

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Abstract

The article examines the concepts of agrarian coastal thesaurus, thesaurus lexicography and terminology. It also analyzes the thesaurus expression of agricultural terminology in the Russian and Uzbek language materials in the agrarian terminological thesaurus and terminological databases.

Keywords: agricultural terminology, thesaurus, terminological database, thesaurus lexicography, thesaurus thermography, Russian language, Uzbek language.

With the development of the informatization of science and society, there was a need to create language formalization methods, which led to the development of thesaurus modelling.

Translated from the Greek language, the term "thesaurus» means "treasure", or "treasure". In modern linguistics, a thesaurus is called:

1) a dictionary in which all words of the language are presented as completely as possible with a complete list of examples of their use in texts;

2) ideographic dictionary showing semantic relations between lexical units (species, synonyms, etc.).

It seems that a thesaurus can be created in the first sense only for dead languages. Living languages that are constantly evolving make the task of creating a complete thesaurus impossible. Regarding the second concept of thesaurus, it is precisely such dictionaries that are increasingly being created as information retrieval systems.

The Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary defines the purpose of information retrieval systems as follows: "to replace lexical units of the text with standardized words and phrases in the indexing of these documents and to use general and associative relationships between automated. obtaining information about documents."

In lexicography, there is a tendency to include thesaurus-type dictionaries under the authority of its special department, which is called "thesaurus lexicography". Thesaurus lexicography deals with solving specific problems directly related to the creation of ideographic dictionaries and information-search thesauri, developing a typology of thesaurus-type dictionaries.

Thesaurus is the main tool of information-search systems. The main part of such a system is a dictionary of terms, which are arranged alphabetically or alphabetically, and their semantic relations are indicated. Often, especially in a terminological thesaurus, descriptors are accompanied by a definition, making the thesaurus closer to an annotated dictionary. But the unquestionable difference between a thesaurus and a traditional annotated dictionary is that the dictionary is arranged in two ways, and the existence of several entries is a characteristic of the thesaurus.

Thus, the thesaurus expands the number of possible "points of entry" into the vocabulary of the language, thereby increasing the size of the semantic space of the lexicon: with its obligatory alphabetical entry, no dictionary can be imagined, and this is mounted. The transition from "word" to "concept" (or from "sign" to "concept"), for which the constitution is accessed through "concept" or "subject", which means that it also allows. transition from "concept" to "word" (from "concept" to "symbol").

The practical importance of the thesaurus is expressed in the pragmatic aspect of the "concept"-"sign" relationship, in the ability to most effectively search for a word, phrase or term. Thesaurus is also very important in the terminological teaching of a foreign language. The use of a monolingual or multilingual terminological thesaurus in the educational process helps to create a complete picture of the concepts of the field of study for the student.

In addition to information retrieval thesauruses, there are forms of data storage such as databases and terminological data banks. The database contains bibliographic or factual descriptions of documents in various fields of knowledge.

A terminological database is an electronic shell of information divided into highly specialized fields and intended for specific groups of users with different interests, knowledge and training levels. The terminological database combines a terminological dictionary (monolingual or multilingual), a translation or annotated, and a thesaurus. Systematization of the information contained in the terminological database allows the user to get the information in the most convenient form for him: alphabetically or systematically. The information contained in the terminological database is based on authoritative publications of terminological dictionaries or research works of leading experts. Terminological databases are often supplemented, which significantly expands their capabilities compared to a terminological dictionary.

Currently, with the development of information technologies, more and more information-search thesauruses and terminological data banks are being created for various fields of science. Check out several electronic publications in French that are freely available online and cover the terminology of ecology and environmental law. The analysis was carried out in terms of the structure of the thesaurus, complete coverage of the terminology, and the importance of the thesaurus in learning the terminology of these disciplines.

The thesaurus consists of two parts. There is a search bar at the top of the page. Each level of this structure is a term and its synonymy relationship. The user can easily move between the levels of the hierarchy. When you select a term with a mouse click, the corresponding dictionary entry appears on the right side of the window. The existence of a definition is indicated by a hyperlink in the text of the dictionary entry.

The thesaurus is regularly updated and thoroughly revised. It is currently part of the thesaurus and comprises twenty-four semantic categories.

Associative relationships are not specified. The hierarchical structure of each of the hyponyms is described in some detail. Definitions of the terms included in the considered semantic fields are not shown in the thesaurus.

In the thesaurus, all areas of knowledge are represented at different levels. Given the breadth of the topic, the most general-level terms were selected for each topic. Authors of thesauruses deliberately excluded terminology specific to narrow subject areas.

The thesaurus is primarily aimed at librarians and professionals who work with documents in offices and is designed to facilitate the selection of officially recognized terms for describing the topics of government resources on the Internet. This thesaurus is a normatively controlled source of terminology.

This thesaurus has a tree structure and is universal, allowing for the organization of various sources, information on legislation, jurisprudence and legal theory. The thesaurus covers all areas of law.

The thesaurus is open to all, and it was created to help practicing lawyers, publishers, and public officials classify any legal information in different legal databases in a generally accepted way.

The tree-like structure of the thesaurus reflects the analytical approach to law chosen by its authors, which distinguishes this edition from the usual, alphabetical, list of terms. In creating the structure of the thesaurus, the main legal texts served as a basis, which determined the distribution of thematic groups and their content. This approach ensured the greatest objectivity of the presented data.

The agricultural terminology that we are considering is included in the public group. Twenty-one subgroups are represented. Most subgroups have levels of terms.

Based on the specific features of this thesaurus, thesaurus subgroups include sections that allow separation of documents by origin, as well as by the names of administrative-territorial subdivisions.

Within each subgroup, primary sources are grouped alphabetically by keyword. Within each keyword group, references to laws are arranged in chronological order.

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