BG Pulse Journal USA
ISSN:1947-2536 http://www.bgpulseusa.com/index.php/bg
BG PULSE JOURNAL

DIGITAL LEXICOGRAPHY AND ITS ROLE IN IMPROVING UZBEK–RUSSIAN TRANSLATION

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Abstract: The article examines contemporary trends in the development of digital lexicography and its impact on translation activities in the context of active interaction between the Uzbek and Russian languages. The study analyzes the characteristics of interactive dictionaries, the main directions of the evolution of modern lexicographic resources, and their significance in the educational process. Particular attention is paid to the problems of adhering to translation norms and preserving national and cultural specificity in the translation of literary works. Based on studies of the works of Pirimkul Kadyrov, the peculiarities of rendering culturally marked vocabulary into Russian are identified. The research establishes that modern electronic dictionaries serve as an important tool for ensuring translation adequacy and developing the professional competence of translators.

Keywords: digital lexicography, interactive dictionary, translation norms, Uzbek–Russian translation, national and cultural specificity, linguodidactics, Pirimkul Kadyrov.

Introduction

The current stage of linguistic development is characterized by the intensive implementation of digital technologies in the fields of lexicography and translation studies. The processes of globalization, the expansion of international communication, and the development of electronic educational resources necessitate the creation of new forms of presenting lexical information. Consequently, studies devoted to interactive dictionaries and digital lexicographic systems have become particularly relevant, as these resources are increasingly becoming an integral part of the professional activities of linguists and translators.

According to L.A. Khasanova, interactive dictionaries represent a qualitatively new stage in the development of Russian lexicography, as they ensure prompt updating of linguistic material, multimedia functionality, and integration with various electronic resources [1]. At the same time, the digital transformation of lexicography significantly influences the quality of interlingual translation and foreign language teaching processes.

The purpose of this study is to determine the role of modern digital lexicography in improving Uzbek–Russian translation and preserving the national and cultural specificity of literary texts.

Materials and Methods

The research material consists of the scholarly works of L.A. Khasanova devoted to contemporary lexicography, translation studies, and the investigation of Pirimkul Kadyrov's literary heritage [1–6].

The study employs methods of scientific literature analysis, comparative analysis, linguocultural analysis, and the generalization of scientific data.

Results

Interactive Dictionaries as an Innovative Stage in Lexicographic Development

Modern lexicography is experiencing a period of active development associated with the introduction of digital technologies into the processes of storing, processing, and disseminating

linguistic information. As noted by L.A. Khasanova, interactive dictionaries differ significantly from traditional printed editions due to their ability to continuously update content and expand functional capabilities [1].

An interactive dictionary enables users to obtain information not only about the meaning of a word but also about its grammatical characteristics, stylistic features, frequency of use, and cultural context. Consequently, lexicographic resources become effective tools for translators, teachers, and language researchers.

The Evolution of Dictionaries in the Digital Era

The development of the digital environment has led to the emergence of new types of dictionaries designed to meet the needs of modern users. The study *"Modern Dictionaries: Evolution, Typology, and Development Trends in the Digital Age"* emphasizes that contemporary lexicography is characterized by a transition from static dictionary models to dynamic digital platforms [4].

Today, dictionaries perform not only a reference function but also serve as tools for learning, communication, and intercultural interaction. Electronic dictionaries integrate textual information with audio, video, and graphic materials, significantly expanding their practical applications.

Linguodidactic Significance of Uzbek–Russian Dictionaries

Bilingual dictionaries occupy an important place in the educational process. Research conducted by L.A. Khasanova demonstrates that the use of Uzbek–Russian dictionaries contributes to the development of students' lexical, communicative, and translation competences [5].

Modern digital dictionaries provide access to extensive linguistic data and allow learners to independently analyze the use of lexical units in various contexts. This is particularly important in the training of specialists in philology and translation studies.

Translation Norms as the Basis of Adequate Translation

One of the most important tasks of a translator is the observance of translation norms. As noted in the study *"The Significance of Norms in Translation from Russian into Uzbek,"* translation norms ensure that translated texts correspond to the communicative, linguistic, and cultural characteristics of the target audience [3].

Translation from Russian into Uzbek requires consideration of structural differences between the two languages as well as the national and cultural specificity of linguistic units. Failure to comply with translation norms may lead to distortion of the original meaning and a decrease in the quality of intercultural communication.

National and Cultural Specificity in the Works of Pirimkul Kadyrov

The literary heritage of Pirimkul Kadyrov is of particular interest for translation studies. The article *"The Works of Pirimkul Kadyrov – A Master Piece of Uzbek Literature"* highlights the writer's significant contribution to the development of Uzbek literature and the formation of national artistic consciousness [2].

The author's works are rich in culturally marked lexical units reflecting the traditions, customs, and worldview of the Uzbek people. Therefore, the translation of such texts requires special attention to the preservation of national color and cultural authenticity.

According to L.A. Khasanova's study *"National Specificity of Uzbek–Russian Translations (Based on the Works of P. Kadyrov),"* the preservation of cultural information is possible only through the use of specific translation strategies and reliable bilingual lexicographic sources [6].

Modern electronic dictionaries enable translators to take into account semantic nuances, cultural associations, and the functioning of words within the national linguistic worldview, thereby facilitating a higher degree of translation equivalence.

Discussion

The conducted analysis demonstrates that digitalization processes exert a substantial influence on the development of lexicography and translation practice. Interactive dictionaries have become not only sources of reference information but also important instruments for developing translators' professional competences.

Digital dictionaries are particularly valuable in literary translation, where the preservation of national and cultural features is essential. In this regard, the works of L.A. Khasanova reveal a close relationship between the development of modern lexicography and the improvement of translation activities.

Conclusion

The findings of the study allow us to conclude that digital lexicography is one of the key factors in the development of contemporary Uzbek–Russian translation. Interactive dictionaries facilitate more effective work with linguistic material, contribute to compliance with translation norms, and assist in preserving the national and cultural specificity of literary texts.

Modern electronic lexicographic resources possess considerable linguodidactic potential and may be regarded as an important component of professional translator training. Prospects for further research are associated with the study of artificial intelligence technologies and their application in the development of bilingual lexicography.

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