

Lexicography and its Role in the Formation of a Linguistically Competent Language Personality

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Abstract. This article analyzes the role and significance of lexicography in the formation of a linguistically competent language person scientifically and theoretically based on Russian language materials. In the course of the research, the essence of the discipline of lexicography, the stages of historical development of Russian lexicography, the main types of dictionaries and their functions in the development of language competence are highlighted. The role of explanatory, translation, terminological and phraseological dictionaries in the educational process is also revealed, and their potential for the formation of lexical, communicative and intercultural competence in learners is shown. The article scientifically substantiates the fact that working with lexicographic sources is an important factor in the development of the language person's independent thinking, speech culture and skills in observing language norms.

Key words: lexicography, Russian language, lexicology, language person, linguistic competence, lexical competence, explanatory dictionary, language culture, communicative competence, educational process.

In modern linguistics, language learning is not limited to mastering grammatical rules or the phonetic system, but also requires a deep understanding of the meaning system of language units, their scope, stylistic features and cultural load. From this point of view, lexicography - that is, the science of dictionary creation and lexicography - appears as an important scientific and practical tool in the formation of language competence.

Lexicographic sources play an important role, especially in the study of a language with such a rich lexical system as the Russian language, which has formed a multi-layered vocabulary in the process of historical development. Lexicography of the Russian language not only explains the meaning of words, but also reveals their stylistic, cultural, pragmatic and communicative properties.

Lexicography is an independent branch of linguistics that deals with the theory and practice of dictionary creation. This science performs the tasks of systematization, description, standardization and interpretation of lexical units.

In linguistics, lexicography is one of the important scientific areas that deals with the study, systematization and standardization of the lexical wealth of a language. Lexicography is usually studied in two main directions. The first direction is theoretical lexicography, which studies the scientific foundations of dictionary creation, criteria for selecting words, methods for describing and explaining lexical units, as well as the structure of dictionary articles. Theoretical lexicography also covers issues such as the typology of dictionaries, their functional tasks and adaptation to the user audience. The second direction is practical lexicography, which is directly related to the process of creating specific dictionaries and involves the application of theoretical principles in practice. Within

the framework of practical lexicography, explanatory, translation, orthographic, orthoepic, terminological and other types of dictionaries are developed [1].

In Russian linguistics, lexicography has formed as a separate scientific school, and such prominent scientists as V. V. Vinogradov, L. V. Shcherba, S. I. Ozhegov, D. N. Ushakov made a great contribution to its development. The scientific views of these scientists played an important role in defining the norms of the Russian literary language, developing the scientific foundations of dictionary creation, and determining the semantic and stylistic characteristics of lexical units. Dictionaries are one of the main sources of language culture, they serve to define and strengthen the norms of the literary language. Orthoepic, orthographic, and explanatory dictionaries in the Russian language ensure the correct pronunciation, spelling, and semantic use of language units. As a result, the effective use of dictionaries allows you to improve your speech culture, express your thoughts clearly and logically, and prevent communicative errors. Dictionaries are a key tool in the formation of language competence, especially for Russian language learners.

Russian lexicography traces its roots back to the era of ancient written monuments. The first dictionaries were mainly religious and translational in nature and were aimed at explaining and interpreting texts in Church Slavonic. These dictionaries played an important role in the formation of the initial lexical system of the Russian language. Later, in the 18th–19th centuries, along with the active development of the Russian literary language, dictionary compilation work began to be carried out on a systematic and scientific basis. It was during this period that lexicography was formed as an independent scientific direction.

In this process, the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Living Great Russian Language” created by V. I. Dal is considered a rare and invaluable example of Russian lexicography. This dictionary is of particular importance in that it not only explained the meaning of words, but also included units belonging to folk oral culture, dialectal and historical words. Dal's dictionary, demonstrating the rich lexical possibilities of the Russian language, served as a solid scientific basis for subsequent lexicographic research.

In the 20th and 21st centuries, the lexicography of the Russian language developed rapidly and was significantly enriched in terms of content and form. During this period, the creation of normative, educational, academic and electronic dictionaries expanded the possibilities for a deeper study of the lexical system of the Russian language and its practical application. In particular, normative dictionaries played an important role in defining and strengthening the stable norms of the Russian literary language. In this regard, the explanatory dictionary compiled by S. I. Ozhegov deserves special attention, as it is recognized as one of the main sources reflecting the modern state of the Russian literary language. This dictionary, along with the lexical meaning of words, also showed their stylistic coloring and scope of application, thereby serving to strengthen language norms in practice. Explanatory dictionaries are, in general, the main lexicographic sources that reveal the lexical meaning of words. They explain the content, semantic aspects, and functional properties of language units in the speech process. Therefore, explanatory dictionaries are the main source of knowledge for a language learner, serving as an important tool for expanding vocabulary and forming correct speech. Especially for those who are learning Russian as a second or foreign language, such dictionaries help to deeply and correctly master language units.

Bilingual dictionaries are also of particular importance in the process of learning Russian as a foreign language. Through these dictionaries, the learner will be able to find equivalents of words in his native language, understand subtle differences in meaning, and overcome difficulties that arise during the translation process. Bilingual dictionaries serve to develop intercultural communication and form the lexical competence necessary for the effective use of language in practical speech activities [3].

As a result of the rapid development of science, technology, economics, and other fields, the importance of terminological dictionaries is also increasing. Terminological dictionaries systematize concepts and terms related to certain areas and provide their clear and uniform interpretation. Dictionaries of this type are an important source for the formation of professional speech, the correct

understanding and creation of scientific texts. As a result, terminological dictionaries directly affect the development of the professional and scientific competence of a language person.

Also, phraseological, synonym and antonym dictionaries play an important role in enriching speech, increasing the expressiveness of expression and ensuring stylistic diversity. Through these dictionaries, the language learner understands the stylistic possibilities of words and phrases, develops the skill of choosing options appropriate to the speech situation. This leads to a qualitative improvement in oral and written speech.

A linguistically competent language person is a person who not only correctly understands language units, but also knows how to use them in accordance with the speech situation, is aware of literary language norms and cultural and stylistic requirements. Such a language person, in addition to having a rich vocabulary, can correctly assess the communicative situation, and has the ability to express his thoughts clearly, logically and effectively. It is precisely lexicographic sources, in particular, regular work with various types of dictionaries, that is an important factor in the formation of a linguistically competent language person.

Linguistic competence in the Russian language is a complex and multifaceted concept, consisting of several main components that are inextricably linked to each other. In particular, lexical competence, grammatical competence, communicative competence, and intercultural competence are the main components of this system. The harmonious development of these components ensures that the language learner not only knows the Russian language theoretically, but also can effectively use it in real speech.

Lexical competence implies a deep understanding of the meaning of language units, their semantic structure, scope and stylistic features. This competence is formed mainly through dictionaries. In the process of working with explanatory, synonym, phraseological and bilingual dictionaries, the learner masters the basic and figurative meanings of words, their functional role in speech and stylistic nuances. As a result, the vocabulary expands, and the clarity and expressiveness of speech increases. Grammatical competence is associated with mastering the morphological and syntactic system of the Russian language and ensures the grammatically correct use of language units. Although grammatical competence is formed mainly through textbooks and grammar guides, the provision of grammatical signs in many explanatory and educational dictionaries serves to strengthen this competence. In particular, information about word classes, stress places and form changes allows the learner to avoid grammatical errors.

Communicative competence includes the ability to select and use language units in accordance with a specific speech situation. Working with lexicographical sources plays an important role in the formation of this competence. The stylistic definitions, speech restrictions and examples of use given in dictionaries allow the learner to choose suitable options for formal, informal, scientific or artistic speech. Thus, communicative errors are reduced and communication efficiency increases.

Intercultural competence is of great importance in the process of learning the Russian language. Since language is closely related to culture, national-cultural units, phraseological units and historical realities reflected in dictionaries broaden the learner's cultural worldview. This serves to prevent cultural ambiguities and misunderstandings when communicating in a foreign language.

Regular work with lexicographic resources develops not only the student's language skills, but also the ability to think and search independently. The student forms the skills of finding the necessary information, analyzing and drawing conclusions through independent use of the dictionary. This is considered an important component of the self-development competence in modern education.

Russian language dictionaries are also important in ensuring correct pronunciation, stress and stylistic accuracy. Through orthoepic and orthographic dictionaries, students master the correct pronunciation and spelling of words, which improves the culture of oral and written speech. Electronic dictionaries are gaining special importance in the modern educational process. Dictionaries created on the basis of digital technologies have the characteristics of speed, convenience and interactivity, expanding the possibilities of independent learning for the learner. The multimedia capabilities of electronic

dictionaries, in particular, their enrichment with audio and visual materials, serve to effectively form linguistic competence in the Russian language [6].

In conclusion, lexicography is of fundamental importance in learning and teaching the Russian language and is one of the main tools in the formation of a linguistically competent language personality. Through Russian dictionaries, the learner understands not only the meaning of a word, but also its cultural and communicative value. Therefore, the effective use of lexicographic resources in the modern educational process is an important condition for the development of linguistic competence.

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