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Anotatsion: The article discusses the features of thematic group, derivation which are an important theoretical approach in educational lexicography. In particular, the relationship between five widely used principles and their application as a scientific and methodological basis for the compilation of general and terminological dictionaries is shown. The article also analyzes the use of some of these lexicographic principles in the process of researching the creation of a terminological dictionary of geological terms in English and Uzbek.

Key words: geotonyms, derivation, thematic group, terminology

В статье рассматриваются особенности лексикографических принципов, которые являются важным теоретическим подходом в учебной лексикографии. В частности, показана взаимосвязь пяти широко используемых принципов и их применение в качестве научно-методической основы для составления общих и терминологических словарей. Также в статье анализируется использование некоторых из этих лексикографических принципов в процессе исследования создания терминологического словаря геологических терминов на английском и узбекском языках

Ключевые слова: геотонимы, деривация, тематическая группа, терминология.

Maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi geortonimlarning nazariy yondashuvi bo'lgan tematik guruh, derevatsiya xususiyatlari ko'rib chiqiladi. Xususan, keng qo'llaniladigan besh tamoyil o'rtaidagi bog'liqlik va ularning umumiy va terminologik lug'atlarni tuzishda ilmiy-uslubiy asos sifatida qo'llanilishi ko'rsatilgan. Maqolada, shuningdek, ingliz va o'zbek tillarida geologik atamalarining terminologik lug'atini yaratish bo'yicha tadqiqot jarayonida ana shu leksikografik tamoyillarning aymirlaridan foydalanish tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: geortonimlar, hosila, tematik guruh, terminologiya

Introduction. The need for lexicography and its increasing role led to the completely independent and important place of linguistic sciences. Since it is impossible to learn foreign languages without a dictionary and dictionaries can be considered as educational tools, educational lexicography was formed as a branch of linguistics, the main focus of which is the theory and practice of creating educational dictionaries. Scientific-methodical research works devoted to the theory and practice of lexicology were carried out. Specific scientific and methodological principle and principles to be considered in lexicography A.Nurmonov, Yo.Khamraeva, V.V.Morkovkin, G.M.Vasileva, I.N.Levina, M.V.Moiseev, A.E.Suprun, V. Proposed in the scientific works of V. Dubichinsky, Pitera Marka Rojelar.

Materials and research methods. Interdependence of lexicographic principles can be seen as the linguomethodical basis of educational lexicography, regardless of the type of dictionary. The principle of multidirectional selectivity allows the creator of the lexicography to select the information collected by the authors of other special lexicographic publications and display it in his lexicography. In this case, the user of the dictionary should be selected and presented information from various types, for example, explanatory, encyclopedic, synonyms, ideographic (thematic) dictionaries (G.M. Vasileva,

I.N. Levina, 2017). Currently, two leading and general principles are implemented by Russian lexicographers: consistency and anthropocentric principles. In accordance with the principle of consistency, learning includes the inclusion of factors related to linguistic skills, that is, information related to lexical-syntactic features. Depending on the level of education of the user, the lexical and grammatical information becomes more complex. The principle of anthropocentricity is a "user-centered" approach that includes factors other than linguistic skills, i.e., user education stage, specialty, type of educational institution, age and nationality of users (local or foreign citizens) are taken into account (V.V. Morkovkin, 1990). In scientific articles co-authored by G.M. Vasileva and I.N. Levina, based on the scientific views of V.V. Morkovkin and S.G. Barkhudarov, one of the special scientific-methodical principles is the principle of focusing on active type dictionaries, in which, unlike passive type dictionaries, active type the purpose of which is relevant to provide to a foreign user, includes vocabulary units that help in effective acquisition and use in speech. This main principle includes two more internal principles.

The dictionary is organized according to the historical principle or according to the principle of the relevance of the use of words. According to the historical principle, the meaning of the word that appeared in the language before all other meanings is described first. For example, in some American dictionaries, the first meaning of the word "table" is a thin flat tablet or slab of metal, stone, or wood, used for inscription, and only from then – a piece of furniture consisting of a flat top set horizontally on legs means (M.V. Moiseev, 2006). From the principle of the relevance of the use of words, the most used by the English language at present, and the main meaning is given first in order. Thus, for the word "table", the main first meaning is "piece of furniture", then the descriptive information is arranged in order, and only at the end the meanings "made of metal, stone or wood" come.

The second principle used by lexicographers to explain the meaning of lexical units is directed to the creation of active type dictionaries. The principle of compression and minimization is actively used in the formation of the register of constituent units of dictionary articles, which includes the inclusion of basic lexemes and their meanings in dictionaries. When implementing this principle, it is important to cover the core and peripheral units from the organized terminological collection in reducing the number of dictionary articles. This principle was used by Mahmoud Kashgari, who rose to the top of world linguistics in the field of lexicography, who lived in the 11th century, and gave a critical opinion on the principles of creating a dictionary in the work of Khalil al-Farohidi ibn Ahmad, and edited the work based on the principle of compression and minimization. Mahmud Kashgari recorded that he organized the necessary words to be used in their place, limited the dictionary to eight main sections, paid attention to the issue of students' use, and wrote down only the words that are in use. Mahmud Kashgari's principle of creating such a dictionary is still relevant among lexicographers all over the world (A. Nurmonov, 2002)

Results and their discussion In order to study the principles of creating a dictionary of geological terms in English and Uzbek, the dictionary "Dictionary of geology and mineralogy" by the editors of McGraw-Hill in English and the dictionary in Uzbek "Russian-Uzbek annotated dictionary of geological terms" prepared by BA Isakhodjaev and his team was selected. During the analysis of these dictionaries, it became known that the following lexicographic principles were used. According to Mac Grove-Hill "Dictionary of geology and mineralogy":

1. Principle of selectivity. (Based on information provided in the dictionary appendices)
 - a) Equivalents of units commonly used for the metric system in the United States;
 - b) conversion factors for the US customary system, the metric system, and the international system;
 - c) Periodic table of metals;

g) Physical properties of some widespread rocks; d) Based on historical data, volcanoes, their types and related statistics are given. Lexicographers selected information based on additional facts related to the field of geology and presented the dictionary to users.

1. The principle of anthropocentricity is aimed at scientists, engineers, teachers and students in the fields of geology, mainly geochemistry, mineralogy and petrology.

2. The principle of reference to active type dictionaries This terminological dictionary belongs to the active type dictionary in the field of geology, because the meanings of the terms are presented based on the principle of relevance of use, that is, the main meaning comes first. For example, anemoclast[GEO] A clastic rock that was fragmented and rounded by wind.-анемокласт [ГЕО] Синган жинс, шамол таъсирида парчаланган ва юмалоқ шаклга кирган, beegerite [MINERAL] A light to dark gray mineral consisting of lead bismuth sulfide; usually occurs in granular to dense massive form.-беегерите [МИНЕРАЛ] оч-тўқ кулранг минерал, кўрғошин висмут сулфидидан ташкил топган; it is usually found in granular form or high density solid. According to "Russian-Uzbek explanatory dictionary of geological terms":

1. The principle of selectivity. The fact that many Russian-Uzbek dictionaries, textbooks and study guides on geology, as well as scientific monographs of doctors of science on geology and mineralogy were used in the compilation of this dictionary indicates that the principle of selectivity is approached. Also, information from the encyclopedic dictionary is selected and presented to the user of the dictionary. For example, Accumulation-A common name for all processes in the accumulation of porous mineral rocks on the Earth's surface. It has two main types: volcanic and sedimentary. j. (accumulation of sediments, sedimentation) A.si. The latter can occur at the bottom of water bodies (subaquatic A.) or on land (subaeral A.). Depending on the geological factors causing A., the following are distinguished: sea, lake, river, wind (sol), glacier, orogenic, etc. A.s. A. as a result of volcano, sediment t. j. and various forms of accumulative relief appear.

2. The principle of anthropocentricity. The dictionary is intended for scientific-research and production workers engaged in geology and mineral deposits, as well as students of higher education institutions.

3. The principle of compression and minimization This dictionary was a planned project containing more than 10,000 terms used by experts in geology and related scientific and practical fields, but later its volume was reduced. In the primary approach, removing those not directly related to the stock of geological terms, based on the principle of compression and minimization, an annotated dictionary containing 7500 special terms necessary for the field of geology was created.

Conclusion. All or some of the five interrelated general principles mentioned above by mature scientists who have conducted scientific research in the field of lexicography serve as the basic rule and main idea for the authors of the dictionary and serve as a scientific-methodical instruction.

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