PROBLEMS OF CODIFICATION OF WORDS WITH METAPHORICAL MEANINGS IN DIFFERENT DICTIONARIES

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Abstract: Metaphors are important not only in increasing expressiveness of the text in literature, but also very essential in describing different notions in education, medicine, agriculture and many other branches of science. It also helps people to understand some activities and things. The task of transferring such national wealth to future generation is the problem of different dictionaries. Because every dictionary is the fruit of hard work and experience which gained during years. Dictionaries are not only considered national wealth of the nation but also they are a good source for lexicology, grammar, phonetics, stylistics, phraseology, paremiology and the science of translation.

When a word is used by the nation constantly it is codified in dictionaries with facts. But not all the words and terms that appeared newly in the language are codified in dictionaries, such words are the source of the dictionary of neological words. So ordering words in dictionaries require great responsibility, because what is codified in the dictionary it has normal function in life. Before codifying a word or a word combination in the dictionary it must be studied in detail because dictionaries let people use the word in daily life. So compiling a dictionary takes a long time.

Keywords: dictionary, meaning, metaphor, codification, translation, description, expression, main meaning, further meaning.

1. Introduction

World linguistics, including applied lexicology, has always paid attention to the expression of national and cultural phenomena in language. For this reason, linguistics studies language in the discourse of national-cultural phenomena. Linguistic research of language units has become one of the main directions of modern linguistics. The increased attention in world linguistics to the study of the relationship between language and culture shows that the study of metaphors that clearly reflect them is also an important issue. In this sense, transfered meaning, the metaphor at the center of which is distinguished by its purely national nature. The features of the national language for classifying existence and reflecting it in its landscape are embodied in it. Metaphor expresses a number of phenomena such as people's way of life, traditions, customs, mentality, thinking, cognitive process. Therefore, the study of metaphor from the linguistic and cultural point of view always appears as a topical issue in the context of the problem of language and society. In recent years, efforts to raise the status and prestige of the Uzbek language as a

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state language in our country have increased the need for different types of dictionaries. As a result, it became important to carry out scientific research work on the creation and development of monolingual and translation dictionaries. It is no secret that in world practice, the experience of teaching students linguistic and cultural competences in order to develop the lexical competences of language learners gives its effective results. This, in turn, determines the relevance of the issue of codification of metaphors reflecting national cultural characteristics in various dictionaries.

2. Analysis of Dictionary Compiling in Some Spheres

Compiling a dictionary has its requirements, for example, first of all we should decide to whom this dictionary is intended and the second important thing is the words which we want to comprise in this dictionary must be identified and then other tasks are done. One more important thing is that all the possible meanings of a word should be comprised in order. Each meaning should be explained thoroughly and this factor determines the value of the dictionary.

We studied some dictionaries and analyzed to determine whether all meanings of words, including metaphorical meanings are codified or not. They are:

1. Chambers 20th Century Dictionary;
2. Macmillan English Dictionary;
3. Big English-Russian dictionary;
4. The Merriam Webster Dictionary;
5. Oxford Dictionary of Current English;
6. Webster's Third New International Dictionary.

In comparison of dictionaries we took into consideration some facts, such as, when and where they were published, by whom and for whom they are compiled. After comparing these dictionaries, we came to conclusion that there are some differences between dictionaries in the number of words and their quality, in giving meanings of words and their order. For example, they have the following specific peculiarities:

1. Chambers 20th Century Dictionary was published in 1983 in Great Britain, it comprises 62 500 words, and consists of 1583 pages;
2. Macmillan English Dictionary was published in 2007 in Great Britain, it comprises 100 000 words, and consists of 1600 pages;
3. Big English-Russian dictionary was published in 1972 in Moscow, it comprises 150 000 words, and consists of 1688 pages;
4. The Merriam Webster Dictionary was published in 2018 in the USA, it comprises 65 000 words, and consists of 700 pages;
5. Oxford Dictionary of Current English was published in 2006 in Great Britain, it comprises 120 000 words, and consists of 1081 pages;

These differences are defined with the following aspects:

First, the number of words in the dictionary is determined with users of the dictionary;

Second, the duration of compiling them;

Third, continuously appearing new words, notions and terms in the language;

Fourth, the knowledge and experience of dictionary compilers.

2.1. Differences of codification of words in some dictionaries

We studied 235 metaphorical words in Chambers 20th Century Dictionary, 461 metaphorical words in Macmillan English Dictionary, 270 metaphorical words in Big English-Russian dictionary, 288 metaphorical words in The Merriam Webster Dictionary and 310 metaphorical words in Oxford Dictionary of Current English with the following principles:

1. The use of metaphorical words in general and normative language case;
2. Differences between metaphors and homonyms;
3. Codification of archaic metaphors in dictionaries;
4. Codification of neologic metaphors in dictionaries;
5. Dialectal metaphors and their codification;
6. Scientific-technical metaphors in dictionaries;
7. The degree of stylistic characteristics to metaphorical words;
8. The degree of grammatical and phonetical characteristics to metaphorical words;
9. Describing metaphors with illustrative examples;
10. Describing metaphors in dictionaries in general.

Main problems in compiling dictionaries are to determine the main and further meanings of the word and differences between polysemantic words and homonyms. We came across to three questions while investigating dictionaries in this point of view:

1. Are there differences between dictionaries in the number of meanings?
2. Are there differences between the main meanings and additional meanings of words in different dictionaries?
3. Is there any connection between the main meaning and further meanings of a word?

In order to answer these questions, we try to show some facts from dictionaries.

For example, 16 meanings of the word **BODY** are given in Chambers 20th Century Dictionary in the following way:

1. The whole frame of a man or lower animal; 2. The main part of an animal; 3. The main part of anything; 4. The part of a vehicle which carries the load or passengers; 5. A garment or part of a garment covering the trunk; 6. A bodice; 7. A corpse; 8. Matter; 9. Substance; 10. Fullness; 11. Solidity; 12. Opacity of a paint or pigment; 13. A mass; 14. A person (col); 15. A number of persons united by some common tie; 16. Size of type.

Only three, the 1st, 13th, 15th meanings are given in all the five dictionaries that we studied, the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 10th, 11th meanings are given only in four above mentioned dictionaries, the 9th and 14th meanings are codified in three dictionaries, the 5th, 7th, 12th, 16th, meanings are added only in two of the dictionaries and the 8th meaning is given in Chambers 20th Century Dictionary. [4]

And we can see examples The Forsyte Saga by John Galsworthy:

Main meaning – "and to youth he turned, to the round small limbs … and the feel of small **bodies** against his legs, to all that was young and young, and once more young".

Second meaning - "June stood in front, fending off this idle curiosity – a little bit of a thing …,

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whose face and **body** seemed too slender for her crown of red-gold hair".

Sixth meaning - "Or so at all events young Jolyon seemed to see them, lying around Bosinney's **body**".

Ninth meaning - "He stumped his umbrella on the ground, as though to drive it into the heart of that unfortunate **body** which had dared to ostracize his son…".

Thirteenth meaning - "He passed through the first of the two rooms in the Gallery. There was certainly a **body** of work! And how that the fellow was dead it did not seem so trivial. The drawings were pleasing enough…".

Fourteenth meaning - "I should like a glass of Madeira tonight."

"There is champagne, James." James shook his head.

"No **body**," he said: "I can't get any good of it.".

And now we are going to see the word **HAND** on page 568 in Chambers 20th Century Dictionary:

1. In man the extremity of the arm below the wrist. 2. Any corresponding member in the higher vertebrates. 3. The forefoot of a quadruped. 4. The extremity of the hind-limp when it is prehensile. 5. A pointer or index. 6. A measure of four inches. 7. A division of a bunch of bananas. 8. Side, direction, quarter. 9. A worker, esp. in factory or a ship. 10. A performer. 11. A doer, author, or producer. 12. Instrumentality. 13. Influence. 14. Share in performance. 15. Power or manner of performing. 16. Style. 17. Skill. 18. Handiwork. 19. Touch. 20. Stroke. 21. Control. 22. Keeping custody. 23. Possession. 24. Assistance. 25. Style of handwriting. 26. Sign-manual. 27. Pledge. 28. Consent to or promise of marriage, or fulfillment of such promise. 29. Feel, handle (of a textile). 30. The set of cards held by a player at one deal. 31. The play of a single deal of cards. 32. Loosely, a game of cards. 33. A turn, round, or innings in a game. 34. In various games, (possession of) service. 35. A round of applause. 36. Skill in handling a horse's reins. [7]

Now we can see that 36 meanings of the word HAND are codified in Chambers 20th Century Dictionary. We haven't seen so many meanings in other dictionaries. For example, in Macmillan English Dictionary there are 8 meanings of this word, in Big English-Russian dictionary we see 20 meanings of the word HAND, in The Merriam Webster Dictionary 11 meanings and in Oxford Dictionary of Current English 9 meanings of the word HAND are codified.

2.2. Codification of words in dictionaries according to different points of meaning

The naming function of a word is an expression of the relationship of the content expressed by the word to objects and events in natural existence. By the way, the meaning space (source) of the word exists outside the language. Although the number and quality of word meanings are imprinted in the language system, they appear based on the needs of the community that speaks the language. We know that when a language group discovers something new, it will definitely come up with a new name for it using the sounds and word formation methods that exist in its language. For example:

Noob – someone who is new to an online community or game (a person who has just joined a group or game on the Internet);

Botox – a toxic compound used in cosmetic surgery to conceal wrinkles;

Such examples can be continued, such as twitter, yahoo, online, spam, etc. In this way, the language will have a new word, a new meaning.

In some places, the language community can also name new objects using old words. Both methods create a new meaning with a new subject and space. Logically, it seems that the language system has nothing to do with it. By the way, when every single word has its own sound form and expresses the same meaning, such a conclusion would be correct if there were no phenomena of polysemy and synonymy in languages. In fact, some (many) words express more than one meaning, or different sound units can name the quality of the same object or events, as a result, we can see the development of some semantic harmony of lexical units.[3]

It is already known in world linguistics that it is a very rare phenomenon in languages to create new words by combining new sounds. To achieve this goal, lexical units that are already used by the language community are usually used in the dictionary. In such cases, new meanings are mainly realized by changing the meaning limit and level of the root morphemes of the words. At this point, the importance of lexical units borrowed from other languages should be emphasized. Suffice it to remind you that a significant part of the vocabulary of a language is made up of borrowed words. We know very well that there is a historical semantic development relationship between the main vocabulary and the acquired words. The vocabulary of the language is enriched by new words and new meanings. Although the language has its own characteristics and laws of development, it is impossible to deny the connection between the language and its own system.

It became clear from the comparative analysis of explanatory dictionaries in the English language that there is no clear criteria for determining the meaning boundaries of the polysemous words given in the dictionaries, the existence of freedom in describing and distinguishing between the general meaning of words and special meanings, the correct meaning and figurative meanings, and the existence of some significant difference between the meanings of all of them, because there is a connection, all of them are given under one main word. There is a practice of giving metaphorical words at the end of the main word article in cases where the semantic transition between meanings is not clear. For example, in BARS:

DUCK – 1. duck. 2. duck meat. 3. col. man parent, child 4. dove. 5. sports a player who has not scored a single point. 6. military. amphibious trunk. 7. military slang. rookie, beginner. 8. rasterizer.

Such situations are often considered favorable for bilingual dictionaries, and are justified by the uniqueness of the dictionary and the need of the learner.

By the way, the arrangement of the dictionary in a very granular state, the division of multi-meaning words into small groups can cause difficulties in the process of using the dictionary. For example, Chambers 20th century dictionary of the English language is undoubtedly one of the most modern, well-structured dictionaries, but the fact that the meanings of some words are given in a very small way and these meanings are very little different from each other may cause some difficulty to the users. For example, TO DRAW has 54 meanings [8], HAND has 36 meanings [13], HEAD has 35 meanings [12], and TO BREAK has 35 meanings [10].

It was found that the placement of word meanings in the studied dictionaries is mainly

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based on the following lexicographic principles:

1) in dictionaries, the meaning of the main word is placed at the beginning of the article, the placement of the meanings is carried out based on their semantic connection from the point of view of the current language;

2) the main meaning of the word is given first;

3) relatively more used, used meanings are given after them;

4) the figurative meaning of the main word is usually given after the main meaning;

5) if the main word has a homonymic meaning, i.e. is the same in form, and the meaning is not related, then this word is designated as a separate language unit and given as a special vocabulary unit.

It should be noted separately that the adaptation of the meaning of the word, the expansion or narrowing of the meaning is not the same as the process of metaphorical transfer. Their connection paths have a special shape in the language system.

A metaphorical metaphor is a unit with its own stable lexical environment, which usually has its own meaning in order to enhance the emotional coloring of the word. From this point of view, the separate presentation of metaphorical words in the composition of polysemous words at the end of the article was carried out based on the principles of theoretical and practical lexicography.

It should be noted that each type of meaning of words has its own relationship in the language system. Determining the relationship and uniqueness of this meaning, placing them in their place, and revealing the features of meaning are among the main principles of creating an explanatory dictionary. At this point, it is desirable to include historical-diachronic information as much as possible, while the analysis of words is carried out only synchronously.

2.2.1. "The portable meaning of the keyword": multi-meaning, omonimy, degree of differentiation of metaphorical words in dictionaries

In dictionaries, the meanings of words should be explained as short, simple and succinct as possible. Phrases that are difficult to understand require special attention. Words used in a footnote must, in turn, be previously defined in that dictionary. It is necessary to prove the explained word through evidential and illustrative examples. These general lexicographical principles are also considered as the main criteria in the interpretation of metaphorical words.

There are several possibilities for explaining the metaphorical meaning of the head word:

1. To define, that is, to explain the meaning of the word by opening and explaining it.

2. Explanation through synonyms or synonyms.

3. Interpretation through words with opposite meanings.

4. If it is not possible to explain by all the methods indicated above, that is, if the interpretation is difficult, difficult to understand, and there are no corresponding synonyms, a general explanation is required.

These interpretation methods have their own merits and demerits. By definition, the explanatory part of the dictionary expands and the size of the dictionary increases. The second way is when

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interpreting through short, concise synonyms, the difference between the stylistic coloring of the word to be explained and the descriptive words sometimes does not fully reveal the true meaning of the main word, and the meanings can be confused. In fact, it should be noted that there can never be complete unity of meaning, similarity of meaning between words. For example:

HONEST (Chambers 20th century dictionary, 601 – page) – 1 full of honor, 2 just, 3 fair-dealing, 4 upright, 5 the opposite of thievish, 6 free from fraud, 7 candid, 8 truthful, 9 ingenuous, 10 seemingly , 11 respectable, 12 chaste (arch.), 13 honorable. (This word can also have several meanings in Uzbek, such as conscientious, honest, honest)

Now we would like to draw your attention to the second meaning (explanation) of the above word, i.e. the explanation of the word just in the same dictionary:

JUST (Chambers 20th century dictionary, 686 – page) – 1 fair, 2 impartial, 3 according to justice, 4 due, 5 in accordance with facts, 6 well grounded, 7 accurately true, 8 exact, 9 normal.[15]

As we can see, none of the definitions of the word just, which is one of the definitions of the word honest, are the same as the definitions of the word honest. However, the word "honest" is explained to the reader as "just". So, we can give many such examples to our above opinion.

Along with the above important points, it should be noted that the comments should be taken from the words of the literary language and the normative language as much as possible.

2.2.2. Presentation of metaphors with archaic meaning in dictionaries

The main purpose and task of explanatory dictionaries is to codify the most frequently used words and expressions in the language based on the requirements of the present time. At the same time, in the process of forming the vocabulary of each dictionary, the question of including archaic metaphors among a number of archaic and historical words or not, creates a number of difficulties for lexicographers. By the way, on the one hand, such metaphorical words are considered the historical, national, cultural wealth of the language's owners, but from the point of view of the current language, they are very outdated, the level of use is extremely low.

In addition to the dictionaries that we analyzed, when other types of dictionaries were studied, we witnessed the practice of including metaphors found in some works written in the 18th and 19th centuries and which are still popularly read in the dictionaries, usually taking into account the practical purpose. Because, on the one hand, this approach is of great importance in understanding the essence of such historical literature and clarifying mythological and religious concepts related to historical figures. For example, the Macmillan English dictionary lists metaphors with archaic meanings as follows:

Goose (615-бет) – 1 a large white bird,

2 (informal, old-fashioned) a silly person

Peach (1044-бет) – 1 a fruit with a furry yellowish pink skin,

2 (informal, old-fashioned) someone or something that is extremely good, impressive or attractive

Pup (1144-бет) – 1 a very young dog,

2 (old-fashioned) a rude or unpleasant young man [12]

There are two different opinions among scientists about the placement of such metaphorical words in dictionaries. A number of lexicographers recommend that such concepts be given at the end of the dictionary in the form of an appendix, while most of them suggest that they be given under the main word.

In our opinion, these two ways are both practical and scientific. However, based on the convenience of using the dictionary, we believe that it is appropriate to explain the metaphorical meanings of the words under the heading in order to clarify the relationship between the meanings of the words and to show the evolution of the meaning of the words.

2.2.3. The question of taking newly emerging neological metaphors into dictionaries

Another problem for lexicographers is the inclusion of metaphorical words that have appeared in the language in dictionaries. As you know, language is constantly evolving. Violent changes in the development of society, especially the scientific and technical progress of the last half century, lead to changes in the vocabulary of languages. In this regard, we observe great changes in the vocabulary of English, one of the most widely spoken languages in the world. A couple of centuries ago, hundreds of thousands of words in languages were thought of, but now millions of words are spoken about. Among the emerging new words, we often come across words with a metaphorical meaning. They are mostly used in journalism, newspapers and magazines, economics, politics and sociology. For example, in the following years, a number of metaphors appeared in some dictionaries and written literature.

A number of new metaphors are emerging as a result of global social and political changes. Researcher N.A. Averyanova said that recently new metaphorical words such as "a banana problem", "Cappucino economy", "Dirty money", "Christmas creep" appeared in English, representing political and social situations.[5]

The deep penetration of computer technology into the life of all nations has led to the emergence of a number of new metaphorical terms in the English language. These are mainly used in youth speech and computer jargon: "Sticky site", "Memory hog".

Such new metaphors have expressive-emotional characteristics, and their emergence is related to a number of extralinguistic factors.

However, it is not easy to define and determine the level of use of such metaphorical words, their common vocabulary or their occasional status. Their longevity has not been determined. At the same time, some of them appear in the professional lexicon, in some dialects, in the slang lexicon, among vulgar words as a product of the oral speech of their time. Of course, in this place, the publication of special neological-new word dictionaries can be considered as an expressive savior of its time. But this does not mean that new metaphorical words should not be added to explanatory dictionaries. If a metaphor is mentioned in several written sources, it is necessary to capitalize such words in the dictionary. Of course, it is necessary to take into account the potential of written sources and the features of being recognized by many people. Otherwise, many one-time similes used accidentally in speech or in prose, especially in poetry, can take place in the vocabulary. Such a situation is contrary to the principles of lexicography.

In our opinion, in order to identify such cases, firstly, existing dictionaries should be compared (of course, while studying the level of use of dictionaries), and secondly, it is appropriate to

conduct a survey of informants, i.e. a survey of native speakers, in controversial, ambiguous situations. Based on the information of the dictionaries and the results of the survey, the number and quality of the collected illustrative (evidential) examples, it is necessary to come to a conclusion about the inclusion of this or that metaphorical word in the dictionary.[3]

2.2.4. The question of dialectal metaphors and their codification

It is a fact that does not require proof that the history of the development of all literary languages is closely related to the dialects and dialects that exist in these languages. As a result of the influence of time and development, some words and phrases in existing dialects of languages have evidence of transition to the literary language system. In such a process, words and terms used in the speeches of some characters used in fiction may enter. The English language has a number of dialects and usage criteria other than the Anglo-American forms, which make it difficult to find a solution to this problem.

Taking into account that the complete solution of this issue will be the topic of a separate scientific work, we will pay attention to the level of presentation of existing metaphorical words in languages. By the way, there are different views among lexicographers in this regard. The essence of these views is related to the place of metaphorical words related to dialects in the normative vocabulary of languages. After all, the lexicon that does not apply to the literary language is not stable by its nature, besides, it is used more in oral speech, but it is used less in written speech. Nevertheless, as we mentioned above, metaphorical words belonging to dialects serve as the main source for the enrichment of language vocabulary. For example, the Macmillan English Dictionary codifies dialectal metaphors as follows:

Scrap (page 1271) – 1 a small piece of something such as paper or cloth,

 2 (British English) a very small thin person

Sugar (page 1436) – 1 a sweet substance consisting of very small white or brown pieces that is added to food or drinks to make them taste sweet,

 2 (American English spoken) used to talking to someone you like or love

Dog (page 409) – 1 an animal kept for the pet to guard buildings or for hunting,

 2 (Australian English, informal) someone who gives information to police,

 3 (American English) something that is of bad quality or very unsuccessful

It should not be overlooked that the naming of newly emerging concepts can be done through words in existing dialects. After all, the connection between a new concept and a word can appear on the basis of some law. The famous linguist A.A. Potebnya said that "There is a connection between the meaning of a word and a new concept, they have common features - Tertium Comparisonis."

Based on the above considerations, it is appropriate to comment on metaphors that have the status of a literary language to a certain extent and are often used in dialects in explanatory dictionaries.[4]

2.2.5. The assignment of metaphorical words related to science and technology and field in dictionaries

As mentioned in the previous chapters of our dissertation, there is no area of our social life where the "service" of metaphors is not used. Language, as a linguistic sign of the world, is the main tool not only for naming and describing natural existence, but also for expressing spiritual and sensitive feelings of human nature. In this regard, the importance of metaphorical words as the second denominator is incomparable. At first glance, it is emphasized that the lexicon of science, technology, and science should have words without different emotions, but recently, in scientific works based on the materials of different languages, it is emphasized that specific metaphorical words are used in the lexicon of the field.

Mainly, their level of use is somewhat higher in the fields of social sciences, but it is proven that they have their own weight in the field of science and technology, in the lexicon of medicine, biology, chemistry, and agriculture. In the process of ordering such metaphorical words in dictionaries, special attention should be paid to two different situations. First of all, if the metaphorical term is taken from the words of the general language, such terms should be included in explanatory dictionaries and explained by special symbols. Secondly, if the term is narrowly specialized, that is, it is used only in the speech of representatives of this or that field, it is advisable to collect them in terminological dictionaries of a special field.

Most of the analyzed dictionaries follow the above-mentioned principles. For example, take the following words from the Macmillan English dictionary:

BUD (page 175) – 1 a part of a plant that will open to form a leaf or flower, 2 (science) a part of a living thing that grows from it before separating and becoming a new organism.

The first meaning of the word bud in this example is a bud, a bud, but the second meaning has a scientific meaning, indicating the state of something before its appearance, and this is the metaphorical meaning of the word bud.

CELL (page 217) – 1 the smallest part of a living structure that can operate as an independent unit, 2 (science) a piece of equipment that uses chemicals, heat or light to produce electricity.

Here, the word cell originally means a tissue, a cell, the second meaning is a scientific term, which is far from the first meaning, that is, it means a device that produces an electric current.

CLOSE (page 255) – 1 if you close something it moves to cover an open area,

2 (business) to successfully complete the arrangements for a business deal,

3 (medical) if you close a wound or it closes the edges join and the skin becomes healthy again.

This word has three meanings, which are very close to the original meaning. The first meaning is to close, to close, the second meaning is to stop an agreement in the business field, and the last one is to bind a wound, which is a metaphorical meaning related to the field of medicine.

FOOT (page 548) – 1 the part of your body at the end of your leg,

2 (linguistics) a section of a line of a poetry that consists of one syllable that you emphasize when speaking.

The first meaning of the word foot in this example is foot, and the second meaning is a term related to linguistics, which is the name of the last syllable at the end of the poem. Since the leg is the end of the body here, the last part of the poem is expressed by this word.

TO FREEZE (page 564) – 1 if water freezes it gets very cold and changes into ice, 2 (computing) if a computer screen freezes the images on it become still and you cant move them.

Freeze is the first, original meaning of this word, but the second meaning is used instead of freezing, idling, which refers to the computer industry.

Therefore, it can be concluded that metaphor also applies to words related to science and technology and industry, and such meanings are codified in dictionaries.]2]

3. Discussion

As a result of our research, we came to the conclusion that modern dictionaries should be organized based on the new information of modern lexicology, linguo-cultural science and linguo-didactics.

This conscious human mechanism (activity) constantly brings new concepts, metaphors to the world. Because there is no area of human communication culture that is free of metaphors. There is a saying in the East: "Only fools call a spade a spade."

Metaphors are important not only in fiction as a unit that increases the attractiveness and aesthetic power of language, but also as an explanatory tool in education, science and technology, medicine and other fields. Therefore, metaphors not only enrich science and language, but are also a unique tool for understanding and perceiving human behavior. It is known to everyone that the task of preserving such a national treasure and passing it on to future generations is entrusted to explanatory dictionaries. Because any dictionary, as a creation of human thinking, is primarily a product of accumulated experience based on facts.

The main unit of the dictionary is a word, which, within its meaning, expresses concepts about objects in natural existence, as well as the number, quality, and relationships between natural phenomena. Explanatory dictionaries of languages, i.e., monolingual dictionaries, include fixed linguistic units formed on the basis of facts, recognized by the speakers of this language according to tradition. Occasional words and phrases used casually in the speech of characters in living language and literary works are not recorded in dictionaries.

The stability of the word in the language, that is, its constant recognition by the speakers of this language, is the main criterion for its codification, i.e. normative writing. Of course, new concepts and terms that constantly appear in the language are excluded. In addition to being the object of a dictionary of special neologisms, such words should also be taken into account to a certain extent in explanatory dictionaries. The main task of an explanatory dictionary is to describe the content of the existing vocabulary in the current state of the language in a wider, deeper, comprehensive, accurate description, description and explanation.

Explanatory dictionaries are not only the national wealth of any nation, the so-called "Golden chest", but they are the main reliable sources for the fields of lexicology, grammar, phonetics, stylistics, phraseology, paremiology and translation studies. They are a unique resource for teachers and students, poets and writers, scientists and translators and all other scientific and practical activities. That is why lexicographers have a great responsibility to arrange the dictionary, that is, to compile a dictionary. In addition to being a source of knowledge, the dictionary has an incomparable educational value. Because what is sealed in the dictionary, it becomes normative. For this reason, a lexicographer should make seven measurements before

entering a word into the dictionary. To declare and define a word or phrase in a dictionary is to admit that it can be used.

Usually, annotated dictionaries have a conservative character. On the one hand, this is considered their positive side, i.e., they write and seal all existing words in the language that have not lost their value, but on the other hand, they face a number of difficulties in determining the level of viability and stability of new concepts and terms when creating a dictionary. By the way, such dictionaries are not created in one or two years, but they are organized over several years. This situation causes the dictionary to acquire the status of a certain conservatism.

4. Conclusion

A number of words in the main vocabulary of the English language have been proven to have their own developed secondary meaning system. It was found that these words have four, five and even more meanings.

It should be noted that in order to study the polysemy of words, including the principles of codification of metaphorical meanings in modern dictionaries, it is important to first study their world, both theoretically and practically. It is impossible to create dictionaries that meet the requirements of the time without relying on a perfect theoretical basis. That is why the cooperation between the branches of lexicology and lexicography has a great impact on the scientific and practical development of these two fields.

It is emphasized that it is more difficult to determine the possibilities of connection with secondary meanings of polysemous words. Based on the data of the studied dictionaries, we can see that the main meaning of the words and some of their meanings are far from the central meaning, and the connection between them is carried out in various ways. In some cases, it is also correct to consider such a word as a sign of its own meaning.

Vocabulary is created based on the original meaning of the word. The order of meanings of words is placed in dictionaries based on several principles:

- location of meanings based on the semantic link of their individual meanings, easy to identify from the point of view of the current language;

- in the first place, of course, the main meaning of the word is given;

- commonly used, used meanings, given earlier than specially applied meanings;

- the portable meaning of the word should be given after its meaning.

The limit of ambiguous and homonymous words is determined on the basis of the scientific study of modern linguistics and a special task of lexicography.

In modern linguistics, it has become clear that there are no clear criteria for determining the limit of ambiguity, there are great difficulties for lexicographers in distinguishing one-word meanings together, a special meaning with a general meaning, a description of portable meanings with the right meaning. In a number of monolingual and bilingual dictionaries, it has been found that ambiguous words are given under one word in a dictionary if there is some significant transfer – dependence of meaning between explicit meaning and abstract meaning, proper meaning and portable meaning, general meaning and special meanings. Also identified is the practice of metaphoring at the base of each syllable in cases where the semantic meaning transition between

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meanings, the connection is noticeable, is unclear.

Dictionaries codify metophoric words that are used in general terms and within the framework of a normative language.

Dictionaries codify the portable, metaphorical meaning and homonym meanings of the head word differently.

Among all the lexical units in the language, it is necessary that the metaphorical units are also updated based on the needs of the time requirement. The analyzed dictionaries showed that they did not fully cover the emerging neological metaphors. This makes the issue of creating modern dictionaries and codifying in them metaphors specific to dialects and related to scientific and technical areas relevant.

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