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INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE STATUS OF THE DEVELOPMENT ELECTRONIC DICTIONARIES IN TURKISH LEXICOGRAPHY

Annotation. It comes as no surprise that the dictionary is necessary for human life. Integration into the global system of electronic lexicographic resources will greatly facilitate the further development of the Kazakh language in each industry. It should be noted that the online dictionary is an important tool both as a lexicographic system and as a source of information for the user, as well as for learning the Kazakh language and competent translation. This is due to the fact that almost all electronic and online translators and multilingual dictionaries are in demand in almost all developed countries. Over time, the format of dictionaries has evolved in different ways. Kazakh dictionary also has developed. Kazakh dictionaries published in the XVIII century were written in notebooks and leaflets; dictionaries of the XIX century were as small brochures, dictionaries of the XX century published in the form of large volumes of books. And in the XXI century due to the expansion of the Internet has led to the emergence of new types of dictionaries, and intercultural communications have grown and strengthened. This, in turn, aroused interest in lexicography.

The article is devoted to the consideration of electronic dictionaries, their types and application issues among the derivative works in Turkic lexicography. The significance of electronic dictionaries, the difference and the efficiency of paper dictionaries are considered in the given article.

Keywords: electronic dictionaries, translators, online dictionaries, paper dictionaries, lexicography.

Introduction. One of the tasks of nowadays are the creation of a comprehensive study of high-quality electronic dictionaries of the Kazakh and Turkic languages and their comprehensive study. This agenda raises the issue of analyzing the electronic lexicography of the Kazakh language in order to systematize theory and practice in the field of world electronic linguistics, as well as to identify key specific points of development. If the dictionary or information about a particular language is not available online, it can be said that it is almost certainly not alive at

the moment. The ability to integrate the system of lexicographic resources into the global system is relevant not only in terms of conventional types of dictionaries, but also for its theoretical and practical application, which can provide comprehensive information about the word and improve interlanguage and intercultural communication and solve modern problems. That is why it is important to look at the meaning of the word in the electronic resource system as a new format of education.

There are many scientific conclusions that can be used to evaluate theoretically the practical side of compiled electronic dictionary. These include studies by foreign authors such as B. Bougaraev, R.J. Byrd, N. Calzolari, R.K.K. Hartmann, M. Kay. There are also works by scholars in Russian linguistics and Turkology who have made scientific conclusions in this regard and have made practical and theoretical recommendations. They are: Chumarina G.R., Tabanakova V.D., Kovyazina M.A. and others.

According to Berkov B. P., the dictionary of the XXI century should have the following characteristics:

- a) Large in volume.
- b) According to the needs of user, step-by-step provide with information.
- c) Ability to pronounce dictionaries.
- d) Ability to add graphic illustrations.
- e) Ability to provide complete grammatical information about incoming and outgoing words [1, 15-35].

Today, many world-wide encyclopedias and dictionaries have been digitized. In this regard, the electronic dictionary is regarded as the breakthrough in information technology in the XXI century education system.

That is why the development of information technology and electronic dictionaries in modern Turkish lexicography are taken into consideration. Because among the dictionary being compiled in the modern Turkic lexicography the significance of electronic dictionary is increasing.

Methodology and research methods. The XXI century of information is characterized by the development of electronic online and offline dictionary. To identify the main types of electronic dictionaries and to analyze their structure and composition, traditional descriptive, comparative-historical, synchronous and diachronic methods were used.

This is mainly due to the study of information on the electronic, paper and translation dictionaries of the Turkic lexicography. The materials of online dictionaries used in modern information technology are reviewed and analyzed, moreover, a survey is conducted.

Discussion and observation. The current state of development of information technology and electronic dictionaries in the modern Turkic lexicography is considered, the main types are defined, the differences between paper and electronic dictionaries, the main advantages and disadvantages are shown. Moreover, the using

of the paper and electronic dictionaries by students and teachers are compared through surveys and the taken results are given in the article.

Although the Internet is developing, information is stored electronically, and many electronic dictionaries are being created, linguistic analysis of complex electronic dictionaries is almost absent.

Considering electronic resources as a new format of education and finding new ways to convey the national-cultural features of the meaning of words in electronic lexicographic means requires a scientific justification from the source point of view.

The typology of electronic dictionaries is presented by O. Rubleva as follows [2, 12].

1. Electronic version of paper dictionaries.
2. Only electronic dictionaries available on the computer.
3. The electronic dictionary corresponding to the paper dictionary.
4. The form of the dictionary which is only in electronic form.

Identification of the main types of electronic dictionaries, analysis of their structure and composition, the study and description of the possibility of electronic dictionaries as a new form of education are regarded as research that faces the problem of linguistics today. For the moment, we have electronic dictionaries of Tatar, Turkish, Uzbek and Kazakh languages available among the Turkic languages. G.R. Chumarina did a candidate research on the development of Tatar language dictionaries [3].

Electronic dictionaries of Tatar language:

1. Tatar-Russian dictionary of new words and new meanings.
2. Tatar-Russian online dictionary.
3. Tatsoft Online Dictionary of Tatar language.
4. Explanatory dictionary of the Tatar language.
5. «Lingvo» Tatar-Russian, Russian-Tatar dictionary.
6. Berençe on-line tatar-rus-tatar süzlege.
7. A large Tatar-Russian dictionary. Ed. R.A. Sabyrov.
8. KAMUS dictionary (Complex Automatic Multilexeme Universal Dictionary).
9. Internet dictionaries in the language of monuments of 16th, 17th centuries were developed by the Kazan Linguographic Fund on the territory of Kazan.
10. The language of «Moabite notebooks» of Musa Zhalel
11. The language of M.V. Lomonosov letters for the dictionary
12. The Internet Dictionary of Poetry of Gabdolla Tokay.

This dictionary is regarded as a comprehensive online reference component that describes the details in the verses of the great Tatar poet Gabdolla Tokai (1886-1913), that is, an Internet dictionary. It also includes the traditional (paper) form, with the main part being a concordance (a context alphabetical frequency expression indicator), and the reverse and frequency word representation. Nevertheless, online

bilingual Tatar-Russian dictionaries, explanatory dictionaries, dictionaries of individual authors and the first language translation into the Turkic language and online dictionaries of the language of monuments of the XVI-XVII centuries were developed by the Kazan Linguistic Fund in the Kazan Region. This direction can be considered as a new initiative aimed at historical lexicography.

Electronic dictionaries of Turkish language:

1. ABBYY Lingvo "Turkish-Russian, Russian-Turkish dictionary.
2. Explanatory dictionary of the Turkish language: Türkçe sözlük ve Yazım Kılavuzu.

Electronic dictionary of Uzbek Language:

1. fmc.uz/word.php Uzbek-Russian, Russian-Uzbek electronic dictionary fmc.uz/word.php - (uzword.com) the Russian-Uzbek dictionary is specially designed to work with Microsoft Word. You can get an Uzbek translation with examples in Russian by typing Cyrillic or Latin words or vice versa. A feature of the dictionary is that, Russian-language translation of any form word is given, that is, in comparison with other dictionaries, the dictionary understands and takes the form of words. Translation is performed in four directions:

1. **from Uzbek (Cyrillic) to Russian;**
2. **from Uzbek (Latin) to Russian;**
3. **from Russian to Uzbek (Cyrillic);**
4. **from Russian to Uzbek (Latin).**

One of the services offered by UzWord is transliterate Uzbek texts typed in Russian letters. Conversion to another type is carried out using the built-in dictionary, by simultaneously typing special letters and checking spelling directly in a Microsoft Word document, all transliteration rules. For the first time an explanatory electronic dictionary for the current Uzbek Slang was compiled in Uzbekistan in 2009. According to the authors of the project, the dictionary is still small, which is replenished daily by the users of the site and its members. The slang terms used by young people in Uzbek language are explained in the mentioned dictionary. Words of various dialects of the Uzbek people are given in the Uzbek literary language version. The authors of the dictionary claim that the dictionary is intended for young people and those who are interested in Uzbek slang.

The system of electronic lexicographic resources of the Kazakh language:

1. ABBYY Lingvo "Kazakh-Russian, Russian-Kazakh dictionary.
2. sozdik.kz Kazakh-Russian, Russian-Kazakhstan site.
3. Kazakh-Russian dictionary created by the Fund named after N. Sauranbayev.
4. Word Mother 1.0 electronic dictionary
5. IZET Tilmash 1.5
6. Dictionary SozKomek 4.0 – this is about 500 thousand dictionary articles in Kazakh, Russian and English.
7. English-Russian-Kazakh dictionary compiled by Lena Leneshmidt.
8. Wikipedia is an open encyclopedia.

Among these dictionaries, characterized by a large vocabulary of units and a good quality of translation are sozdik.kz and Abby Linguo. These sites are designed in two languages, Russian and Kazakh. Translation of vocabulary units on these sites was carried out at A. Baitursynov Institute of Linguistics in 2004 and 2005. The structures of the «Kazakh-Russian» and «Russian-Kazakh» dictionaries are identical.

However, these sites are characterized by a large number of words, which is associated with the introduction of new words and phrases, the inclusion of lexical units that are not included in paper versions of dictionaries, the advantages of word-by-word access by the site's employees and site users. However, there are also errors in the spelling of some words, probably due to the lack of verification by specialists, or due to errors in the typing and sorting of dictionary units. For example, in the heading of the word «noch'» (night), the expression «noch'yu» (at night) was translated as tunde (at night, at night), while the correct version is tunde (at night). An unpleasant consequence of such a case may be the further spread of this error to other online sites.

<http://sozdik.kz/kk/>. Project Russian-Kazakh and Kazakh-Russian online dictionary has been operating in the Internet for more than 2000 years. It has been installed as sozdik.kz. since 2002. The special relevance of online dictionaries is due to the recent importance of the Kazakh language both in everyday life and in office work. The dictionary is implemented two-way translation. Currently dictionary contains over 60,000 entries in each direction of translation. Improving and updating the dictionary database project sozdik.kz continues. The introduction of AJAX technology allows you to get a quick translation of the word in 1-2 seconds, and virtual keyboard allows you to enter special letters of the Kazakh language. For the convenience of the user, the «User Guideline» has been opened. The information on this page gives you an idea of how to use the online dictionary effectively. The sozdik.kz project is presented as a dictionary but not a translator. The dictionary can translate a word or phrase, and the translator can translate both words and free text. A dictionary subparagraph may include examples of using the word as a phrase. For example, if you enter the word «wonderful», a dictionary string will appear containing the following examples of using the word: *dunieninkeremeti* (a miracle of the world), *tehnilynkeremeti* (a miracle of technology), *keremetaqyn* (a great poet), *keremetulken* (incredibly large) etc. The dictionary also offers examples of phrases: *keremet aqyn* (a great poet)», «*keremet ulken* (incredibly large)» and other phrases. The sozdik.kz dictionary does not take into account the morphology of the typed words. For the same reason as when searching for words from a regular paper dictionary, the words you want to translate must first be in the appropriate form. Remember some rules: it is necessary to use nouns usually in the nominative case and in the singular form. Thus, if a translation of the word *pevets* (singer) is found, a translation of the *pevtsa*, *pevtsov*, *pevtsy* will not be found. In most cases, adjectives should be masculine with nouns. For instance, the word «*krasivyi*» (beautiful) will be

found, definitely the words: *krasivogo, krasivaya, krasivoe, krasivyewon't* be found in the dictionary. For the verb, you must use the indefinite form of the verb.

When searching for a word or phrase in the online dictionary, the word will begin with the first letters of the searched word or phrase, followed by 10 variants of the word or phrase entered by the user. In other words, as you type letters, the dictionary will begin to «help» the user.

When introducing a word, it must be spelled correctly. If the user types a letter when entering a word, the dictionary will go further and indicate similar spelling options that can be translated. For example, when translating from Russian into Kazakh, the word «*karova*» (cow) was not found in the dictionary as it was misspelled, but the dictionary offers a user the correctly written word «*korova*» (cow), and by clicking this word, the user can go to the dictionary entry. *Sozdik.kz* online dictionary has a virtual keyboard for translating and adding words. In autumn 2010, the site was redesigned, the vocabulary and the program code was updated.

Online dictionary users also have access to feedback. This means that the dictionary user can add words that are not in the dictionary, enter interesting examples of a word application, and correct any errors that may occur in any dictionary. The service has been improved due to the fact that users can provide feedback. It also promotes quality of translation.

In April 2011, in partnership with Kar-Tel LLP (Beeline trademark), a mobile version of the dictionary was released to celebrate the 20th anniversary of Independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In 2011, a partnership was established with LimeOn Global, the developer of the SOYLEM electronic translation system.

As a result of this partnership, a technology exchange and text translation service <http://sozdik.kz/ru/translator/> and a separate word translation service <http://audaru.soylem.kz/> appeared. Thanks to the partnership with *sozdik.kz*, users gained access to extended dictionary entries when translating individual words. Cases when a dictionary entry has only one alternative version in *Sozdik.kz* are extremely rare; almost every article has at least two alternatives. Researcher G. Chumarina considers this «an advantage of electronic dictionaries» [3, 268].

The computer translator «Tilmash»

This is the most popular Kazakh-Russian and Russian-Kazakh dictionary, a new version of the «Tilmash» computer translator. Sequel of a series of products of «Izet», a company supporting the Kazakh language in the field of computer programs. Tilmash can check the orthography of the written text now. Flash incorrect words or words not found in the dictionary. The computer translator «Tilmash» flashes words with errors or words not found in the dictionary. The spelling of both Kazakh and Russian words is checked. Text translation for Microsoft Word has been improved. The subtracted lines of text are translated without changing the format of the table or list. The translator's dictionary contains over 20,000 new words. The translation of Russian words with the letter e is provided. Parsing rules were

introduced, which improved the translation.

Electronic Dictionary Sozkomek 4.0

The purpose of the dictionary is to overcome language barriers in official and informal communication between the people of Kazakhstan and representatives of other nationalities. SozKomek 4.0 is a dictionary for businessmen, government officials, students, pupils, translators, that is, that is, a dictionary intended for the public related to foreign languages. These are about 500 thousand dictionary articles in Kazakh, Russian and English. For the first time, an electronic dictionary provides professional translations in the Kazakh-Russian and Russian-Kazakh areas, in which rich language material is widely represented in both ancient and modern Kazakh languages. «Bimash» LLC is one of the leading IT companies in the field of applied information systems linguistics, including the development of electronic dictionaries.

The dictionary is focused on both native Kazakh speakers who are expanding their knowledge in Russian and English and for beginners who start learning the Kazakh language. The previous version of the SozKomek 3.0 dictionary was released by the company in 2003. The dictionary is presented in two directions: Kazakh-Russian and Russian-Kazakh. The dictionary is presented in two directions: Kazakh-Russian and Russian-Kazakh. The vocabulary fund of Sozkomek 3.0 does not exceed 120,000 dictionary articles. SozKomek 4.0 dictionary contains general vocabulary, records management dictionary, legislation, history, culture, sports, literature, computer science and telecommunication dictionaries.

Although the need for online dictionaries is not disputed in the age of modern needs and technologies, we do not exclude that many problems arise due to the inability to solve linguistic reasons, such as poor translation of some sites or incorrect interpretation of words, or incomplete interpretation of the figurative meaning of words. This, in turn, can confuse people who want to learn the Kazakh language, which leads to illiteracy and misinterpretation.

For example, in the English-Russian-Kazakh trilingual dictionary compiled by Lena Leneshmidt, which contains more than 455,836 terms and phrases, the words are misinterpreted (in particular, the Kazakh part): in particular, the translation of the word «zdorovyi» (healthy) implies three completely different interpretations: dadyl (healthful), deny sau (healthy), bildei (powerful). But there are correct options found for translating words: neskólko minýt – birneshe minýt (a few minutes); maloe vremá – az ýaqyt (short time), skotoboiná – qasaphana (slaughter), zdorovyı –saý (healthy), smelyı – batyl (brave). Many words are incorrectly translated, some words have English and Russian versions, but there is no Kazakh translation. Difficult search for words, lack of meaning for polysemantic words suggests that this site is still in need of refinement [4].

Selegei said that «an electronic dictionary is a special lexicographic object that can contain a lot of information that is not in paper dictionaries for various reasons» [5].

An online dictionary is an electronic dictionary located on the Internet. Online dictionaries are becoming more widespread. They are posted by many search portals (yandex.ru, rambler.ru, mail.ru). «Online Dictionary» is a dictionary that works from a specific site that you can use for free.

The main advantages of electronic dictionaries (of course, comparing them to hard-copy lexicographic works) are: multifunctionality - for example, along with individual words, you can also get from the dictionary information about the functions of affixes, about parts of speech; relevance and dynamics - information can be updated and changed; using multimedia tools, that is, you can listen to the pronunciation of words in electronic dictionaries, images, animation, video materials, graphic tools are used; a large amount of vocabulary – this means that those who point to this advantage believe that the words are much larger in electronic dictionaries than in paper dictionaries; versatility - several electronic dictionaries can be used at the same time; simplicity of word search - you can quickly get the necessary information with typing the beginning of the letter of the word [7, 30; 8, 146]; possibility of increasing vocabulary, which means that the user can add words, correct mistakes and make other corrections [3, 265]. And Shevchuk, giving examples from translation experience, says that electronic dictionaries can be useful not only for writing, but also for interpreters [9, 79].

In this regard, we conducted a student survey to determine how students use translation tools and how they evaluate their effectiveness. Fifty students took part in the survey. They were asked: «What translation programs and electronic dictionaries have you tried to work on?». From the responses of the questionnaire it was revealed that, mainly, students use the programs: «Google Translate» and «Yandex. Translator». Of the above mentioned electronic dictionaries «ABBY Lingvo Online» was in the first place. But it should be noted that not all students understand the differences between translation programs and electronic dictionaries, for instance, apart from used electronic dictionaries, mobile translators were mentioned.

Results. We also conducted a survey among teachers to determine to what extent and how effectively each type of dictionary was used in the learning process at the university. The results of a survey of 20 teachers revealed that teachers use various translation tools in their classes with students, but mostly paper dictionaries (100% of respondents, 20 people), 14 teachers, in addition to paper dictionaries, also use electronic analogues. Only 6 people use additional translator programs. The majority of teachers (63%) think that it is normal process of students' frequent use of translator programs and electronic dictionaries, while 4 people consider this process to be «negative» and 3 people to be «positive». Students and teachers were asked to evaluate the effectiveness of using various translation tools on a 10-point scale: From 1 to 4 - low efficiency; 5-7 medium efficiency; 8-10 high efficiency (table 1).

Comparative table of the results of the survey between teachers and students

	Students	Teachers
Preferred translation tools (There may be several variants of the answer)	Paper dictionaries –50% Electronic dictionaries – 65% Translator-software – 62%	Paper dictionaries – 100% Electronic dictionaries – 71% Translator-software – 32%
Assessment of the efficiency of using a paper dictionary	Low efficiency –12% Medium efficiency – 52% High efficiency– 36%	Low efficiency – 0% Medium efficiency - 83% High efficiency – 18%
Assessment of electronic dictionary efficiency	Low efficiency – 6% Medium efficiency – 42% High efficiency – 58%	Low efficiency - 16% Medium efficiency – 58% High efficiency - 32%
Assessment of translator-software efficiency	Low efficiency – 18% Medium efficiency – 26% High efficiency – 66%	Low efficiency – 71% Medium efficiency – 32% High efficiency – 0%
Can translator-software and electronic dictionaries completely replace paper dictionaries?	Yes– 36% No – 56% It is difficult to answer – 16%	Yes – 28% No – 60% It is difficult to answer – 18%

The low and medium efficiency of a paper dictionary is explained in the following way in the answers, «not everyone can use them properly», «dictionaries are out of date», «not always available». However, teachers highly value working with paper dictionaries in terms of the mechanism for remembering new words.

Assessment of efficiency of electronic dictionary use showed a high score among students and a medium score among teachers. Low and medium scores are due to the fact that the dictionary is always «not always available» and «paid». Characteristics of electronicdictionaries such as «convenience, speed, efficiency, versatility, ability to listen to words» were highly appreciated.

If the assessment of the efficiency of using paper and electronic dictionaries by teachers and students is similar, then the cost of translator programs will vary:66% of students recognize their high efficiency («quick result», «always on hand»), and 71% of teachers find low efficiency («text distortion», «not for the educational process»).

There is a certain contradiction in the various interpretations of the purpose of using the electronic translation service: it is important to have a fast result for

students and a good result for teachers. Each contradiction causes a research problem: students need to be taught how to use all translation tools correctly and efficiently, and teachers to use the latest technological achievements in the learning process and to stay up to date. This view supports some research in the field of modern translation [10, 51–55]. In our opinion, when planning the educational activities of students and directly during the lesson, it is necessary to devote a certain amount of time to work with the dictionary.

Conclusion. Finally, an electronic dictionary is a dictionary on a computer or other electronic device. We see that the electronic lexicographic resources of the Kazakh language consist mainly of bilingual Kazakh-Russian, multilingual translation dictionaries and encyclopedic dictionaries. Since these dictionaries are the first in this field, mistakes and shortcomings are inevitable. It is necessary to improve the quality of electronic dictionaries to support and develop the Kazakh language. It should be noted that the work of people working in the software industry, developers, webmasters, designers and other editors, who are involved in the creation of the electronic dictionary is an invaluable contribution in this area.

Electronic and paper dictionaries of the Turkic languages should be considered as a lexicographic system and reference material for the user. New scientific and lexicographic communication paradigms are opening up over the Internet, and modern lexicography is growing rapidly, which gives a new impetus to the development of Turkic dictionaries and, in turn, sets new goals and objectives for the theory and practice of Turkic lexicography. Practice has shown that a good, high-quality electronic dictionary is the result of a collaboration between a linguist and a programmer. Integration into the global system of electronic lexicographic resources will greatly facilitate the further development of the Kazakh language in each industry. It should be noted that the online dictionary is an important tool both as a lexicographic system and as a source of information for the user, as well as for learning the Kazakh language and competent translation. This is due to the fact that almost all electronic and online translators and multilingual dictionaries are in demand in almost all developed countries.

It is known that paper dictionaries made a significant contribution to the development of the civilization of their era. However, as human intelligence and technology develops, so does the need for a new vocabulary format increases. From a modern point of view, paper dictionaries have disadvantages: the time required to search for a word, limited volume, subsequent dictionary changes, processing and updating, the inadmissibility of new words, the inability to quickly exchange information at a distance, and so on.

And the use of electronic dictionaries on the Internet reduces the distance for exchanging information, increases the amount of information received for several times, saves a large amount of data, voiceover of words with the ability to copy, process and update. The most complete access to the necessary information is faster,

and the user's language can also participate in the dictionary. Students can use these dictionaries to quickly learn new languages. In a word, an electronic dictionary is a special lexicographic form in which, for various reasons, you can access many details that were not included in the printed dictionaries.

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ТҮРКІ ЛЕКСИКОГРАФИЯСЫНДАҒЫ АҚПАРАТТЫҚ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ ЖӘНЕ ЭЛЕКТРОНДЫҚ СӨЗДІКТЕРДІҢ ДАМУ ЖАҒДАЙЫ

Аңдатпа. Сөздіктің адам өміріне қажеттілігі арнайы дәлелдеуді қажет етпейді. Ақпараттық технологияны электрондық лексикографиялық ресурстардың жаһандық жүйесіне интеграциялау әр салада қазақ тілінің одан әрі дамуына айтарлықтай ықпал етеді. Онлайн сөздік лексикографиялық жүйе ретінде де, пайдаланушы үшін ақпарат көзі ретінде,

сонымен қатар қазақ тілін үйрену және сауатты аударма жасау үшін маңызды құрал болып табылатынын атап өткен жөн. Себебі электрондық және онлайн аудармашылар мен көптілді сөздіктердің барлығы дерлік дамыған елдерде сұранысқа ие. Уақыт алға жылжыған сайын сөздіктердің форматы әр ғасырда әртүрлі болып дамып келеді. Бұдан қазақ сөздіктері де қалыс қалып отырған жоқ. XVIII ғ. шыққан қазақ сөздіктері дәптерлер мен парақшаларға жазылса, XIX ғ. сөздіктері шағын кітапшалар ретінде, XX ғ. сөздіктер том-том қалың көлемдегі кітап түрінде берілді. Ал XXI ғ. ғаламтор кеңістігінің кең жайылуы сөздіктердің жаңа түрлерінің пайда болуына әсер етіп, тіларалық, мәдениетаралық байланыстар өріс алып, күшейе түсті. Бұл өз кезегінде лексикография мәселелеріне деген қызығушылықты арттырды.

Мақала түркі лексикографиясында жасалып жатқан сөздік туындылар арасында электрондық сөздіктерді, олардың түрлерін, қолданылу мәселелерін қарастыруға арналады. Электрондық сөздіктердің маңыздылығы, қағаз сөздіктерден айырмашылығы, тиімділігі көрсетіледі.

Түйін сөздер: электрондық сөздіктер, онлайн сөздіктер, қағаз сөздіктер, аудармашылар, лексикография.

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**СОСТОЯНИЕ РАЗВИТИЯ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ И
ЭЛЕКТРОННЫХ СЛОВАРЕЙ В ТЮРКСКОЙ ЛЕКСИКОГРАФИИ**

Аннотация. Необходимость словаря в жизни человека не требует особых доказательств. Интеграция информационных технологий в глобальную систему электронных лексикографических ресурсов внесет значительный вклад в дальнейшее развитие казахского языка в различных сферах. Следует отметить, что онлайн-словарь является одновременно лексикографической системой и источником информации для пользователя, а также важным инструментом для изучения казахского языка и грамотного перевода. Это связано с тем, что практически все электронные и онлайн-переводчики и многоязычные словари востребованы практически во всех развитых странах. Со временем формат словарей меняется в каждом столетии по-разному. От этого не отстают и казахские словари. Казахские словари XVIII в. были написаны в тетрадах и листовках, словари XIX в. в виде небольших книжек, словари XX в. в виде объемных книг. И в XXI в. Распространение Интернета привело к появлению новых типов словарей, а

межъязыковая и межкультурная коммуникация расширилась и укрепилась. Это, в свою очередь, повысило интерес к лексикографии.

Статья посвящена изучению электронных словарей, их видам, вопросам использования словарей, имеющих отношение к тюркской лексикографии. Показана важность электронных словарей в отличие от бумажных словарей.

Ключевые слова: электронные словари, онлайн-словари, бумажные словари, переводчики, лексикография.

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