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LEXICOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF *THE DICTIONARY OF SCIENCE FOR GARDENERS*: MACROSTRUCTURAL AND MEGASTRUCTURAL PERSPECTIVES

Ashurova Sitora Erkinovna
Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies
sita.ashurova@gmail.com

Abstract: This study examines the macrostructural, megastructural, and microstructural features of *The Dictionary of Science for Gardeners* (Allaby, 2015). The research aims to evaluate the dictionary's organization and its effectiveness as a specialized horticultural reference work. Descriptive and structural methods were employed to analyze the arrangement of entries, the overall dictionary structure, and the content of dictionary articles.

The analysis reveals that the dictionary has a highly specialized character, with scientific terminology systematically organized in alphabetical order. Its megastructure includes an introduction, the main dictionary section, appendices, further reading materials, illustration credits, and author information. The microstructure is primarily concept-oriented, focusing on clear and concise definitions, while grammatical, etymological, and contextual information is generally absent.

The study concludes that the dictionary successfully combines scientific accuracy, terminological consistency, and user accessibility, making it a valuable reference source for gardeners, students, and researchers. The findings contribute to research in specialized lexicography and horticultural terminology.

Keywords: specialized lexicography, horticultural terminology, macrostructure, megastructure, lexicographic analysis.

Introduction

The continuous advancement of science and technology has resulted in the rapid expansion of specialized terminologies across various fields of knowledge. This development has increased the demand for reliable lexicographic resources capable of organizing and presenting specialized knowledge in a systematic and accessible manner. Dictionaries are not merely collections of words and definitions; rather, they are structured reference tools designed to satisfy the information needs of specific user groups (Jackson, 2002). In this regard, specialized dictionaries play a crucial role in facilitating communication, knowledge transfer, and professional practice within particular domains.

Horticulture is one of the fields that heavily relies on specialized terminology. As an interdisciplinary science, horticulture incorporates concepts and terms from botany, plant physiology, genetics, ecology, soil science, chemistry, environmental science, and other related disciplines. Consequently, horticultural specialists, researchers, students, and amateur gardeners require accurate explanations of scientific concepts and terms to support both theoretical understanding and practical application. Specialized horticultural dictionaries therefore serve as important reference works that bridge the gap between scientific knowledge and everyday horticultural practice.

The effectiveness of any dictionary largely depends on its structural organization. According to Atkins and Rundell (2008), dictionary structure is a fundamental aspect of lexicographic design because it determines how users access, retrieve, and interpret information. Lexicographic theory traditionally distinguishes several structural levels of dictionaries, including megastructure, macrostructure, microstructure, and mediostructure. Among these, macrostructure and megastructure

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are particularly significant because they shape the overall organization of a dictionary and directly influence its usability.

Macrostructure generally refers to the selection, arrangement, and ordering of lexical entries within a dictionary. It encompasses such features as entry selection criteria, alphabetical organization, and the distribution of lexical units throughout the dictionary. Gouws (2004) emphasizes that the macrostructure serves as the framework through which users gain access to lexical information. Megastructure, in contrast, refers to the overall composition of a dictionary, including its front matter, introductory sections, central word list, appendices, bibliographies, indexes, illustrations, and other supplementary components. Together, macrostructure and megastructure determine the accessibility, functionality, and user-friendliness of a lexicographic work.

One of the notable examples of contemporary specialized lexicography is *The Dictionary of Science for Gardeners* compiled by Michael Allaby and published in 2015. The dictionary was designed to explain scientific concepts relevant to gardening and horticulture in a clear and comprehensible manner. It contains thousands of entries drawn from numerous scientific disciplines associated with horticultural studies and gardening practice. By combining scientific terminology with practical explanations, the dictionary seeks to make specialized knowledge accessible to a broad range of users, including professional horticulturists, students, and amateur gardeners.

Despite the growing body of research in lexicography and terminology studies, relatively little attention has been paid to the structural characteristics of specialized horticultural dictionaries. Existing studies have predominantly focused on terminological standardization, semantic analysis, and dictionary compilation principles, while comprehensive investigations of dictionary structures remain limited. In particular, the macrostructural and megastructural features of *The Dictionary of Science for Gardeners* have not been examined in sufficient detail from a lexicographic perspective. This gap highlights the need for a systematic analysis of the dictionary's organizational principles and structural design.

Therefore, the present study aims to provide a lexicographic analysis of *The Dictionary of Science for Gardeners* with particular emphasis on its macrostructural and megastructural features. The objectives of the study are: (1) to identify and describe the principal macrostructural characteristics of the dictionary; (2) to examine its megastructural organization and constituent components; and (3) to evaluate the effectiveness of these structural features in supporting the dictionary's informational and educational functions. The findings are expected to contribute to the development of specialized lexicography and to provide insights into the compilation and evaluation of horticultural reference works.

Research Material: The Dictionary of Science for Gardeners

The primary source analyzed in this study is *The Dictionary of Science for Gardeners*, compiled by Michael Allaby and published by Timber Press in 2015. The dictionary represents one of the first comprehensive lexicographic works specifically designed to provide scientifically grounded explanations of terminology relevant to gardening and horticulture. As a specialized reference work, it occupies a significant position within horticultural lexicography by systematically integrating terminology from multiple scientific disciplines that support gardening practice.

One of the distinguishing characteristics of the dictionary is its interdisciplinary scope. The work contains more than 6,000 entries covering terminology drawn from sixteen scientific fields, including botany, ecology, soil science, plant physiology, genetics, climatology, biochemistry, environmental science, and related disciplines. Such broad coverage reflects the complex and interdisciplinary nature of horticulture, which relies on knowledge derived from numerous branches of science.

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The dictionary is designed not only to provide theoretical definitions but also to explain scientific concepts in relation to practical gardening activities. In compiling the dictionary, Michael Allaby adopts a user-oriented approach, presenting complex scientific concepts in a clear, accessible, and logically structured manner. The definitions are formulated in language that is scientifically accurate while remaining understandable to non-specialist users. This approach substantially enhances the educational and practical value of the dictionary and broadens its potential audience.

Another notable feature of the dictionary is its extensive use of visual materials. Hundreds of illustrations, diagrams, and graphical representations accompany the textual entries, contributing to a more precise understanding of terminological meanings. These visual elements are particularly useful in explaining abstract concepts related to plant anatomy, physiological processes, reproductive mechanisms, ecological interactions, and other scientific phenomena. Consequently, the dictionary may also be regarded as an illustrated specialized dictionary that combines verbal and visual modes of knowledge representation.

The definitions contained in the dictionary are based on contemporary scientific knowledge and reflect current developments in environmental and horticultural sciences. Particular attention is given to topics of growing global importance, including climate change, biodiversity conservation, ecological sustainability, native plant species, and environmental management. As a result, the dictionary functions not only as a reference source but also as a valuable educational resource that introduces users to contemporary scientific perspectives relevant to gardening and horticulture.

The target audience of the dictionary includes home gardeners, nursery and greenhouse professionals, horticultural practitioners, university students, researchers, and other individuals interested in plant science and gardening. The work successfully combines scientific precision, terminological consistency, and user accessibility, making it an effective tool for both educational and professional purposes.

The compiler of the dictionary, Michael Allaby, is a distinguished science writer and lexicographer known for numerous publications in the fields of environmental science, agriculture, natural history, and earth sciences. He has authored and edited a wide range of scientific reference works and dictionaries and has been actively involved in the preparation of specialized dictionaries for academic publishers, including Oxford University Press. His extensive experience in scientific communication is reflected in the clarity, consistency, and accessibility of the dictionary under investigation.

Published in the United States by Timber Press in 2015, *The Dictionary of Science for Gardeners* comprises 554 pages. Its substantial size, extensive terminological coverage, and carefully structured content reinforce its status as a major specialized lexicographic resource within the field of horticulture. The dictionary demonstrates a successful balance between scientific rigor and practical applicability, making it a suitable object for macrostructural and megastructural analysis.

Results and Analysis

Megastructural Analysis of The Dictionary of Science for Gardeners

From a megastructural perspective, *The Dictionary of Science for Gardeners* demonstrates a logically organized and functionally efficient lexicographic design. Its overall structure consists of introductory materials, the central alphabetical word list, and several supplementary reference sections that facilitate access to scientific information. The dictionary's megastructure reflects the principles of specialization, usability, and scientific reliability, which are essential characteristics of contemporary specialized reference works.

The megastructure begins with the **Introduction**, which serves as an important guiding component of the dictionary. In this section, the compiler explains the rationale, objectives, and

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intended functions of the work. Michael Allaby emphasizes the increasingly close relationship between modern gardening and scientific disciplines such as biology, ecology, genetics, soil science, and environmental studies. He argues that gardeners frequently encounter scientific terminology and therefore require a reliable source capable of explaining specialized concepts in an accessible manner. The introduction clearly identifies the target audience of the dictionary as amateur gardeners, horticultural practitioners, and readers seeking to understand scientific information related to gardening. At the same time, the author explicitly states that the work is not intended to function as a gardening manual or textbook but rather as a reference source designed to facilitate the interpretation of scientific terminology.

The introductory section also outlines the conceptual framework underlying the compilation of the dictionary. Various scientific disciplines relevant to gardening, including plant taxonomy, ecology, genetics, soil science, entomology, climatology, and related fields, are identified as the principal domains from which terminology has been selected. This demonstrates that the terminological scope of the dictionary was established through a systematic and scientifically informed approach.

The central and most extensive component of the megastructure is the **main dictionary section**, in which lexical entries are arranged alphabetically from A to Z. Each entry is presented as an independent dictionary article and is accompanied by a concise, precise, and scientifically reliable definition. The dictionary incorporates terminology originating from numerous scientific disciplines, including botany, zoology, microbiology, genetics, ecology, soil science, meteorology, and environmental science. A notable characteristic of this section is the exclusion of ordinary everyday vocabulary commonly used in gardening practice. Instead, the dictionary focuses specifically on scientific terminology, thereby reinforcing its status as a specialized reference work. As the principal information-bearing component of the dictionary, the alphabetical word list constitutes the functional core of the entire megastructure.

Another significant component of the megastructure is the **Appendix** section, which follows the main dictionary body and contains supplementary scientific reference materials. These appendices enhance the practical and educational value of the dictionary by providing information that extends beyond conventional lexical definitions. Among the appendices, the *Beaufort Wind Scale* presents a classification of wind strength and velocity, thereby facilitating the interpretation of meteorological terminology encountered in gardening and environmental contexts. Similarly, *The Genetic Code* appendix provides a tabular representation of amino acids, RNA codons, and DNA codons, supporting the comprehension of genetics-related terminology. The inclusion of such materials increases the dictionary's value as both a lexicographic and scientific reference resource.

Following the appendices, the dictionary includes a **Further Reading** section. This component provides a selected list of additional resources relevant to the scientific concepts and terms represented in the dictionary. By directing users to external sources of information, this section encourages independent learning and extends the educational function of the dictionary beyond its immediate lexical content. From a lexicographic perspective, the inclusion of recommended readings reflects a user-oriented approach that supports the continued acquisition of specialized knowledge.

The megastructure also contains an **Illustration Credits** section, in which the sources of visual materials used throughout the dictionary are acknowledged. This section identifies the creators of the illustrations and specifies the corresponding page references. Such documentation demonstrates adherence to academic and publishing standards while enhancing the transparency and credibility of the work. Given the significant role played by illustrations in explaining scientific concepts, the provision of detailed image credits represents an important supporting component of the dictionary's overall structure.

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The dictionary concludes with an **About the Author** section. This final component presents information about Michael Allaby's academic and professional background, highlighting his extensive experience as a science writer, editor, and compiler of scientific reference works. By providing information regarding the compiler's expertise and scholarly achievements, this section strengthens the authority and reliability of the dictionary as a specialized lexicographic publication.

Megastructural Components of the Dictionary

The principal megastructural elements identified in the dictionary are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Megastructural Components of The Dictionary of Science for Gardeners

Component	Primary Function
Introduction	Explains objectives, scope, and intended users
Main Dictionary Section (A–Z)	Provides definitions of scientific terms
Appendices	Supplies supplementary scientific reference materials
Further Reading	Directs users to additional information sources
Illustration Credits	Documents sources of visual materials
About the Author	Presents compiler's academic and professional background

To illustrate the hierarchical organization of the dictionary, Figure 4 presents the overall megastructural framework.

Figure1. Megastructural Organization of *The Dictionary of Science for Gardeners*

Introduction
↓
Main Dictionary Section (A–Z)
↓
Appendices
↓
Further Reading
↓
Illustration Credits
↓
About the Author

The scheme demonstrates that the dictionary follows a linear and logically organized megastructural model. Each component performs a specific function while contributing to the overall accessibility and usability of the work.

Discussion of Megastructural Features

The analysis shows that the megastructure of *The Dictionary of Science for Gardeners* is designed to satisfy both informational and educational user needs. Unlike many specialized dictionaries that consist solely of an alphabetical word list, this dictionary incorporates a variety of supplementary components that facilitate knowledge acquisition and improve user navigation.

The inclusion of appendices, recommended readings, and extensive visual documentation transforms the dictionary into a multifunctional scientific resource rather than a simple terminological reference book. Such a megastructural arrangement reflects contemporary trends in specialized lexicography, where dictionaries increasingly serve as integrated knowledge systems rather than mere repositories of definitions.

Overall, the megastructure of *The Dictionary of Science for Gardeners* consists of six major components: the Introduction, the main alphabetical dictionary section, Appendices, Further Reading,

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Illustration Credits, and About the Author. These components are arranged in a coherent and functionally interconnected manner that facilitates access to scientific terminology and supports the educational objectives of the dictionary. The megastructural organization therefore contributes significantly to the dictionary's effectiveness as a specialized horticultural reference work.

Macrostructural Analysis of *The Dictionary of Science for Gardeners*

The macrostructure of *The Dictionary of Science for Gardeners* is formed according to the principles governing the selection, classification, and alphabetical arrangement of lexical units included in the dictionary. As a specialized scientific dictionary, its macrostructure is designed not to represent general vocabulary but rather to provide systematic coverage of horticultural terminology and the terminology of related scientific disciplines.

Selection of Lexical Units

An examination of the sampled pages (10, 50, 100, 200, 300, 400, and 500) demonstrates that the macrostructure is overwhelmingly composed of specialized scientific terminology. The lexical core of the dictionary consists of terms originating from botany, plant physiology, paleobotany, microbiology, ecology, virology, soil science, meteorology, and other branches of natural science closely related to horticulture.

General vocabulary items, stylistically marked expressions, and everyday lexical units occur only occasionally and perform an auxiliary explanatory function. Their limited presence confirms the specialized nature of the dictionary and highlights its orientation toward scientific rather than general language users.

Principles of Entry Arrangement

The dictionary follows a strict alphabetical arrangement from A to Z. Lexical entries are not grouped according to thematic or disciplinary categories but are organized within a single alphabetical sequence. Such an arrangement is characteristic of specialized reference works because it facilitates rapid access to information and enables users to locate specific terms efficiently.

From a macrostructural perspective, each lexical unit is treated as an independent headword. Scientific names, multi-word terms, and compound terminological expressions are included as separate lemmas whenever necessary. This approach distinguishes the dictionary from general explanatory dictionaries and reinforces its status as a specialized terminological reference work.

Distribution of Terms and General Lexical Units

The quantitative analysis of selected pages reveals a clear predominance of scientific terminology within the dictionary. The results are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2. Distribution of Terms and General Lexical Units in the Sampled Pages

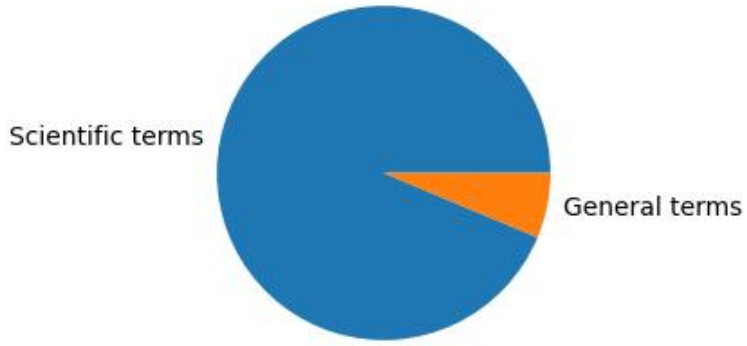
Page	Total words	General terms	Scientific terms	General terms (%)	Scientific terms (%)
10	20	1	19	5.0	95.0
50	14	3	11	21.4	78.6
100	13	0	13	0.0	100.0
200	17	0	17	0.0	100.0
300	11	0	11	0.0	100.0
400	16	0	16	0.0	100.0
500	20	3	17	15.0	85.0
Jami:	111	7	104	6.3	93.7

The data clearly indicate that scientific terms constitute 93.7% of all analyzed lexical units, whereas general lexical items account for only 6.3%. This confirms that the primary purpose of the

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dictionary is to systematize and explain scientific terminology related to horticulture and its associated disciplines.

Figure 2. Distribution of Lexical Units in the Dictionary



As shown in Figure 2, scientific terminology overwhelmingly dominates the macrostructure of the dictionary. The minimal presence of general lexical units does not diminish scientific precision; rather, such units function as cognitive support elements that facilitate users' understanding of specialized concepts.

Structural Classification of Terms

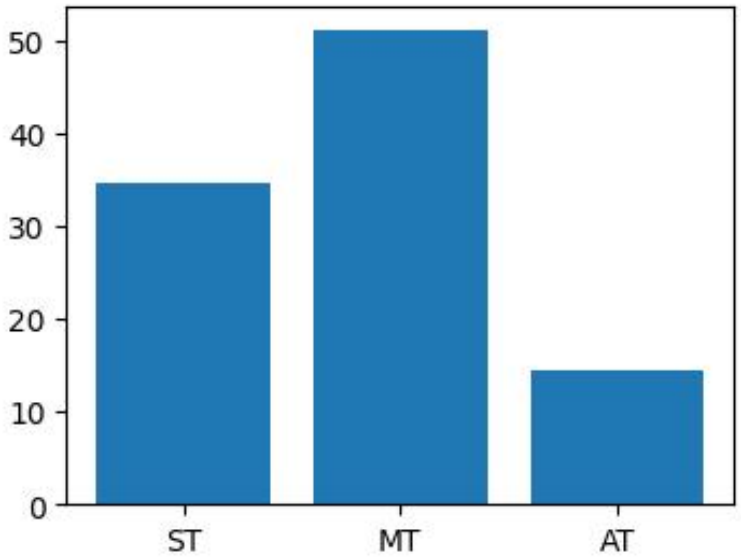
The structural composition of the dictionary terminology was also analyzed. Three major categories were identified: simple terms (ST), multi-word terms (MT), and affixal terms (AT).

Table 3. Structural Classification of Terms

Structural Type	Description	Frequency	Percentage (%)
ST	Single-word terms (abaca, carbon, lysis, pollen, tocopherol)	36	34.6%
MT	Multi-word terms (carbon cycle, arctic heath, pollen tube, tomato chlorosis virus, top dressing)	53	51.0%
AT	Derivational terms (abaxial, abiotic, polyembryony, polyclimax, tomentose)	15	14.4%
Total		104	100 %

Figure 2. Structural Distribution of Terms

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The results indicate that multi-word terms constitute the largest category (51.0%). This predominance reflects the analytical character of horticultural terminology, where complex scientific concepts are frequently expressed through terminological phrases such as *carbon cycle*, *pollen tube*, and *tomato infectious chlorosis virus*. Simple terms account for 34.6% of the analyzed material, while affixal formations represent 14.4%.

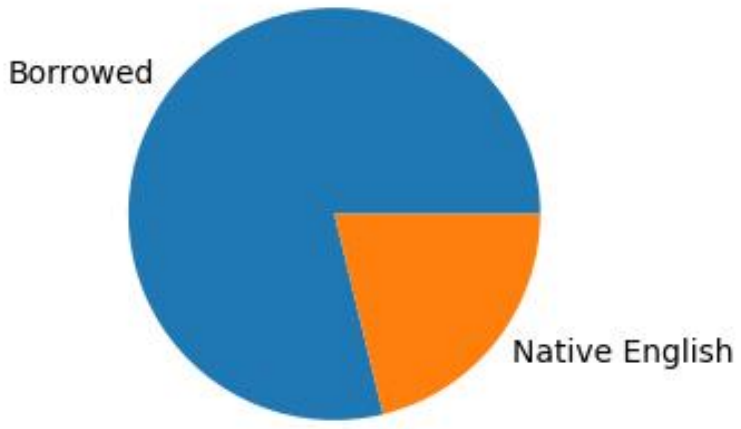
Classification According to Origin

The etymological composition of the terminology was examined to determine the relative contribution of international and native English lexical resources.

Table 4. Classification of Terms According to Origin

Term Type	Frequency	Percentage
Borrowed / International Terms	82	78.8
Native English Terms	22	21.2
Total	104	100.0

Figure 3. Origin of Terms in the Dictionary



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The findings demonstrate the dominant role of international terminology, which constitutes 78.8% of the analyzed terms. Most of these units originate from Latin and Greek and belong to the internationally recognized scientific vocabulary of botany, biology, ecology, microbiology, and related disciplines. Native English terms account for 21.2% and are primarily represented by descriptive multi-word expressions associated with practical horticultural activities.

Overall, the macrostructure of *The Dictionary of Science for Gardeners* can be characterized as highly specialized, alphabetically organized, and terminologically focused. Its strong orientation toward scientific vocabulary, combined with systematic entry selection and arrangement, confirms its status as a comprehensive horticultural reference dictionary.

Lexicographic Analysis of Dictionary Entries

The lexicographic treatment of headwords and terminological units in *The Dictionary of Science for Gardeners* was analyzed by examining the types of linguistic information included in dictionary entries. The results are summarized in Table 5.

Table 5. Types of Linguistic Information Represented in Dictionary Entries

№	Type of Linguistic Information	Presence
1	Etymological information	–
2	Synonymy	+ Limited
3	History of term formation	–
4	History of term usage	–
5	Subject-field specification	+ (implicit)
6	Foreign-language equivalents	–
7	Grammatical information	–
8	Usage in other languages	–
9	Exemplification (contextual examples)	–

The findings indicate that the dictionary follows a minimalist lexicographic approach. Etymological information, term history, grammatical features, foreign-language equivalents, and contextual examples are not provided. Likewise, the dictionary does not document the historical development or usage of terms.

Synonymic relations are represented only through cross-references introduced by the marker *See*, which directs users to the preferred or more comprehensive entry. For example:

carbolic acid → *See phenol.*

lysogenic cycle → *See lysogeny.*

Subject-field information is not explicitly marked but can be inferred from the definitions. For instance, *Abutilon yellows* belongs to plant pathology, *pollen tube* to plant reproductive biology, and *top dressing* to horticulture and soil science.

Overall, the dictionary entries are based on a synchronic, monolingual, and concept-oriented model. Priority is given to concise explanations of scientific concepts rather than to linguistic, historical, or comparative information.

Structure of Dictionary Entries

The lexical units are arranged in strict alphabetical order, and each entry consists of a headword and its definition. Both single-word and multi-word terms are treated as independent lemmas. Examples include *abaxial*, *arch cloud*, *pollen tube*, and *top dressing*.

The dictionary does not provide grammatical information such as parts of speech, number forms, or morphological characteristics. Instead, the focus is placed on semantic definitions, which constitute the central element of each entry.

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For example:

abaptation — "The ability of a species to prosper in a particular environment because of characteristics it has inherited."

top dressing — "The application of a mixture of soil material and fertilizer to the surface of turf in order to accelerate the decomposition of dead grass, improve drainage, and increase nutrient retention."

Most entries are monosemous, although a limited number of polysemous terms are divided into numbered senses, as illustrated by *scale* and *scapula*.

Cross-references are another important microstructural feature. They establish conceptual links between related terms and reduce repetition within the dictionary. Synonyms occasionally appear in parentheses, such as *abscisic acid (abscisin II, dormin)*, but synonymy is not systematically developed.

The analysis demonstrates that the microstructure of *The Dictionary of Science for Gardeners* is designed to provide clear, concise, and scientifically accurate explanations of terminology. Its concept-oriented and reference-focused approach makes it a practical source for users seeking quick access to scientific information in horticulture and related disciplines.

Discussion

The findings of the present study demonstrate that *The Dictionary of Science for Gardeners* has been designed as a highly specialized lexicographic resource intended to facilitate the understanding of scientific terminology relevant to horticulture. The macrostructural, megastructural, and microstructural analyses reveal a consistent lexicographic strategy focused on accessibility, terminological precision, and practical usefulness.

From a macrostructural perspective, the dictionary follows the traditional alphabetical arrangement commonly employed in specialized reference works. According to Jackson (2002), alphabetical ordering remains one of the most efficient methods of information retrieval because it enables users to locate lexical items quickly and systematically. The predominance of scientific terminology (93.7%) confirms the specialized nature of the dictionary and reflects its orientation toward scientific rather than general vocabulary.

The megastructural analysis indicates that the dictionary incorporates several components beyond the central word list, including an introduction, appendices, further reading materials, illustration credits, and information about the author. Such an organization corresponds to contemporary lexicographic principles that view dictionaries not merely as collections of definitions but as integrated information tools designed to satisfy diverse user needs. The inclusion of supplementary reference materials, particularly the appendices and recommended readings, increases the educational value of the dictionary and enhances its function as a knowledge resource.

The microstructural analysis reveals a predominantly concept-oriented approach to lexicographic description. Definitions constitute the core component of dictionary entries, whereas grammatical, etymological, historical, and contextual information is largely absent. This finding supports the observation that the dictionary prioritizes the communication of scientific concepts over linguistic description. Such an approach is characteristic of many specialized dictionaries whose primary purpose is to explain domain-specific knowledge rather than to provide comprehensive linguistic information.

Another noteworthy feature is the use of cross-references through the marker *See*. Although synonymic relations are not systematically developed, cross-references establish conceptual connections between related terms and contribute to the internal coherence of the dictionary. This strategy improves navigability while reducing unnecessary repetition of information.

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At the same time, the absence of etymological information, usage examples, and foreign-language equivalents may be considered a limitation from a linguistic perspective. These components could enhance the dictionary's value for researchers interested in terminology studies, historical lexicography, and comparative linguistic analysis. Nevertheless, their omission appears to be a deliberate lexicographic decision aimed at maintaining concise and user-friendly entries.

Overall, the results suggest that *The Dictionary of Science for Gardeners* successfully fulfills its primary objective of providing clear and scientifically accurate explanations of horticultural terminology. The dictionary combines terminological precision with practical accessibility and therefore represents an effective model of specialized scientific lexicography.

Conclusion

This study examined the macrostructural, megastructural, and microstructural characteristics of *The Dictionary of Science for Gardeners* with the aim of evaluating its lexicographic organization and effectiveness as a specialized reference work. The analysis demonstrated that the dictionary is systematically designed to meet the informational needs of gardeners, horticultural practitioners, students, and researchers seeking reliable explanations of scientific terminology.

The macrostructural analysis revealed that the dictionary follows a strict alphabetical arrangement and contains a predominantly scientific vocabulary. The overwhelming presence of specialized terms confirms its status as a domain-specific dictionary and reflects its focus on horticulture and related scientific disciplines. The organization of entries facilitates efficient information retrieval and ensures user accessibility.

The megastructural analysis showed that the dictionary consists of several well-integrated components, including an introduction, the main alphabetical word list, appendices, further reading materials, illustration credits, and information about the author. These elements enhance the educational and reference functions of the dictionary and contribute to its overall usability. The inclusion of supplementary scientific materials demonstrates the dictionary's role not only as a lexical resource but also as a source of scientific knowledge.

The microstructural analysis indicated that the dictionary adopts a concept-oriented and descriptive approach. Definitions constitute the central component of dictionary entries, while grammatical, etymological, historical, and contextual information is largely absent. Cross-references are used to establish conceptual links between related terms and to improve navigation within the dictionary. This structure reflects the compiler's intention to provide concise, accurate, and accessible explanations of scientific concepts rather than detailed linguistic descriptions.

Overall, *The Dictionary of Science for Gardeners* represents an effective example of specialized scientific lexicography. Its lexicographic design successfully combines scientific accuracy, terminological consistency, and practical accessibility. Although the absence of etymological, grammatical, and contextual information limits its value for certain types of linguistic research, the dictionary effectively fulfills its primary purpose as a specialized reference tool for understanding horticultural and biological terminology.

The findings of this study contribute to research in specialized lexicography and provide a basis for future comparative investigations of horticultural dictionaries. Further studies may explore the mediostructural features, terminological representation strategies, and comparative lexicographic characteristics of similar specialized dictionaries in different languages.

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