
"LEXICAL AND SEMANTIC FEATURES OF LEXICOGRAPHY IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH"

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Annotation: This article provides information on the role of lexicography in Uzbek and English, active lexical units in languages and their lexical-semantic features.

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Introduction: As in the lexicon of a particular language, in its terminological system there is a difference between its own and the acquired layer. This is despite the fact that the terminological layers do not exist in the social consciousness as separate systems, but that they are mutually variable, synonymous, homonymous, as well as paronymic, while requiring clarity on lexical, stylistic and phraseological terms. , in particular, suggests that there are a number of problems, such as the fact that term acquisition is often subjective and individual in nature, in contrast to general vocabulary. This can sometimes lead to falsifications, confusion, uncertainty, and other negative aspects of the formal, semantic, and grammatical features of the assimilations. Therefore, it is important to seriously study these cases, to solve the problems that have arisen, to achieve terminological perfection. A lexical unit is a word, phrase, or other unit of language that can express things, events, their signs, and so on. A lexical unit is a semantic unit, a simple or complex concept in which words are expressed through a single word or phrase, and none of them can be abandoned without changing the meaning of that unit. A dictionary is a collection of words arranged for a specific purpose. The field of theoretical and practical principles of compiling a dictionary is called lexicography (Greek lexicon - dictionary and grapho - I write). Dictionaries are called lexicographers. The task of lexicography is to develop the principles and methods of compiling a dictionary, to organize the work of lexicographers, to create, systematize and store the files that form the basis for compiling a dictionary.

Vocabulary is a vocabulary, its proper and purposeful use is an important factor in expanding human knowledge, increasing the richness of vocabulary and the correct and fluent expression of ideas. In the second half of the twentieth century and the beginning of the eleventh century, approaches to the study of Uzbek and English dictionaries are reflected in the three areas we have chosen to solve problems. If dictionaries are somewhat conservative, they define their own shortcomings and merits. Because, as I. R. Galperin writes, "lexicography must be all encompassing, it lives in a language that has not lost its power, its value, and its ability to be used in speech, and it is also born in recent times, vital, and stable can reflect all that is new." Pronunciation dictionaries can be seen to have a degree of morphological variability that is not rigid in writing but is manifested in pronunciation. A number of verbs defined as standard in writing in pronunciation turn out to be verbs of variable paradigmatic design. For example, leaned / lent / i / ly: nd /, leaped - / lept / i / ly: pt /, learned - / la: nt / i / la: nd /, dreamed - / dremt /, / drempt / i / drı: md / can be pronounced.

In the process of analyzing pronunciation dictionaries, it is clear that lexical units have non-standard paradigm forms. Because non-standard spelling forms are only pronounced as "non-

standard” and standard spelling forms are pronounced as two (or more) “standard” and “non-standard” in English. This is especially evident in English with an American accent.

It can be seen from these examples that there are levels of variance that foreign speakers can clearly find using English lexicographic analysis, as this feature is not reflected in written texts but can be analyzed in oral speech. The second area in which dictionaries need to be studied is lexical and semantic analysis, shifts in large and small time intervals.

For example, it can be observed from history that new words and meanings have been developed through the study of neologism dictionaries of different published years and various published modern annotated dictionaries. New words as shown

- 1) words originally mentioned in dictionaries retain their meanings for a long time;
- 2) words develop semantically and stylistically;
- 3) can gradually move to the linguistic periphery or leave the dictionary;
- 4) Continues in language, becomes historiographical, as well as metaphorically reconsidered, experiencing tension in use. \

Dictionaries of English neologisms have been available since the mid-20th century, and annotated English dictionaries at the beginning of the 21st century. For example, the word "smog" was listed as a neologism in the 1955 Dictionary of New Words and retained the same values in 2005 (polluted air that is a mixture of smoke and fog”- 1955 [Ibidem] and“ polluted air that is a mixture of smoke and fog ”-2005 can be seen from the analytical examples that give the following meanings. looks like a mixture of smoke and fog, especially in cities ”.

The form of the word, the semantic structure of the interconnected words and their use in speech should be taken into account in the translation process in different languages. For example, in Webster's third new international English dictionary, the word "eye" is used in 20 Uzbek dictionaries (2006), and in the Russian dictionary (1981). 'are shown.

CONCLUSION: It is well known that lexical units and phraseological units are the linguistic units that make up the vocabulary of any language. As a unit of language, they are ready for speech. Also, lexical units in each language have their own linguistic features. However, in all languages, lexical and phraseological units serve as linguistic richness. Polysemantic phraseological units serve to enrich the lexical structure of language and speech, and combine the meanings of emotional coloring. Therefore, we need to be able to use lexical and phraseological terms correctly when translating. That way, we can make great strides in lexicography and translation.

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