

IMPROVING THE DESCRIPTION OF SHEVA WORDS IN EXPLANATORY DICTIONARIES

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Annotation. The article discusses the importance of improving the descriptions of dialect words in annotated dictionaries.

Keywords: dictionary, dialect, description, bejoy, bengzamoq, gashir, guvalak, copy; pattern, pattern, flower.

The formation of languages in a society is inextricably linked to a number of factors, and the use and development of a particular language in public speech is the product of various complex stages in the development of that language. Historically, tribes and clans have been formed on earth. In this tribe, as a result of their interaction with the tribes, the tribe, the language of the tribes, emerged. Because people consider their life to be related to the tribe to which they belong, they also value the language of that tribe and tribe as a means of communication, giving it a certain value, uniqueness, and great blessings. they looked at. At the same time, they tried to expand and enrich the possibilities of this language. The development of the tribal language has been linked to the historical path of the tribe. The tribe believed that the members of the tribe paid special attention to the specifics of the language they used to communicate with each other and tried to elevate them as high as possible from the language of other tribes. Indeed, if we look at the research of linguists who studied the language of tribes and clans, each of them had some phonetic, lexical, morphological, syntactic differences. In the languages of closely related tribes and clans, this is not the case, but it is more pronounced in different languages. This is mainly due to the fact that the tribes that speak the same language belong to the same language. The development of nations in the world has led to the formation of tribes. Tribes spoke their own language or dialects of a particular language. Later, large states, empires, and khanates began to form. Their rule was in the hands of certain dynasties and clans. The languages of the countries formed in the early times also adopted the language of the ruling dynasty of the country as the state language and conducted the affairs of the country in this language. Later, as borders expanded, language possibilities changed. Now the affairs of the country are being conducted in the language of the peoples who have a large share in the territory of this state. As people's thinking increased, so did their ability to use languages. As a result, countries had to have their own literary language, and literary languages began to take shape in countries around the world. It should be noted that literary languages were indeed very necessary for an ever-evolving society. Because in one country there are ethnic groups who speak several dialects. They needed a single literary language so that they could understand each other well enough. Literary languages have a special place in the country as a means of communication. In the formation of literary languages, the languages of the nations living in a particular country are studied, and a language with high potential in public administration and a high level of public understanding is obtained. The literary language is enriched by the existing dialects of the country. This trend is still widespread today, and literary languages are enriched by dialects and dialects. In particular, the Uzbek language is growing due to internal and external factors. Dialects are considered as an internal source, and the lexical elements of dialects used in the country are considered to be literary..

As languages evolved, dictionaries began to emerge that contained the lexical units of these languages and described their meanings. These dictionaries cover the lexical units used in the

literary language and their usage. Also included are dialect words used in dialects. In particular, the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" has been formed, which contains lexemes used in the Uzbek literary language. In connection with our research, in the above chapters we have focused on the attitude of the Uzbek literary language to dialects, the reflection of dialect elements in explanatory dictionaries. In this section, we would like to focus on improving the descriptions of dialect words in existing glossaries and the terms that need to be included.

First of all, let's look at the description of words in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language". The "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" contains a specific word, a description of the lexeme, its meanings, which belong to several areas and parts of society. In particular, when a lexeme of a particular dialect is given, the word, the corresponding lexeme or phrase in the literary language, and the sentence in which the word occurs are given..

“BEJOY” [be .. + place] 1 There is no place, no place, no place.

2 shv. Wrong, wrong. *You rode on the king's horse, you died, and you did a wonderful thing. "Rustamxon". You made fun of me, mother, you didn't know why, you didn't tell me in advance. "Rustamxon"™¹.*

The lexeme bejoy has two different meanings and is given in a sentence with the same word. Meaning 1: spacelessness, 2nd meaning inappropriate action or speech.

“BENGZAMOQ shv. To compare; to see someone in someone's image. Onama bengzadim jamoling sani. "Songs".

The word Bengzamoq exists in the Uzbek literary language in the form mengzamoq, which means the meaning given in the description of the form given as a dialect word..

This means that units that exist in a literary language and have undergone phonetic changes in dialects and are used in a particular dialect are also included in the dictionary. In our opinion, it would be more appropriate to use the lexeme of menzamoq to describe the form of bengzamoq in dialects. In general, words that exist in a literary language, but are represented by phonetic changes in dialects, have the same meaning in the interpretation of a lexeme in a literary language..

“GASHIR shv. Carrots. Here we go, Shavkat. S. Siyoev, Light. " The dialectical form of the carrot lexeme is given here, as an example from the work. In our opinion, once a lexeme of pure dialect is expressed in the dictionary, it is expedient to give it examples of dialects in which this lexeme is actively used..

“GUVALAK shv. Guvala. Her [Aunt Anzirat's] yard is surrounded by a wall that is as tall as a man. A. Qahhor, Qoshchinor lights. Guvalak's house, thatched porch, was on Shundoq Street. M. Ali, Eternal World ". Here, too, the lexeme of guvalak is explained and given a sample of the work of art. In our opinion, it is appropriate to approach the aspects we have mentioned in the commentary on the lexeme bengzamoq and gashir..

From the above, it can be said that in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" in the presentation of dialect lexemes

1. The word;
2. Expression in literary language (in the form of a word or a compound);
3. Dialect example of a word (from a work of art or a magazine, a newspaper)

The order of delivery was followed. In some places, this pattern has changed. That is, there are places where the meaning of a lexeme is limited:

“GULA II shv. Copy; example”².

“GULGAY shv. The soles of the feet”³.

Based on such examples, the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" can be noted several achievements of the dictionary in terms of the presentation of dialect words.:

1. The "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" contains a sufficient number of dialect words for that period;

¹Ўзбек тилининг изохлилуғати. 5 жилдди. 1- жилд. – Тошкент: ЎзМЭДавлатилмийнашриёти, 2006. – Б. 208.

²Ко‘rsatilgan manba – Б. 517.

³Ко‘rsatilgan manba – Б. 517.

2. Sheva lexemes are given in literary language;
3. Evidence from each work of art with examples of the word sheva;
4. Annotated lexicographical interpretation of Uzbek dialect lexemes for the first time.

In general, the Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language provides a comprehensive approach to dialectal words and their semantic content..

Over time, the lexical layer of any language changes and updates. This is especially true of conversations, but it is also gradually reflected in dictionaries. In particular, the lexical structure of the Uzbek language is being changed and updated. This is also reflected in dictionaries.

It should be noted that in today's era of globalization, it is important to increase the capabilities of language, expand its lexical content, increase the content of expression and content. It is important to learn words from dialects, to reflect the possibilities of dialects in literary language. At the same time, it is important to consider the descriptions of dialectal lexemes given in dictionaries, to enrich the content using the requirements of the time and dialectal opportunities, to take a descriptively critical approach and to raise the essence. At the same time, as mentioned above, we need to increase the potential of the Uzbek language at the expense of dialects, reflect them in dictionaries, and pay serious attention to lexicographic interpretations of dialectal lexemes. In addition to the Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language, we observed several dictionaries during our research. In them, we have seen a number of dialect lexemes interpreted by the lexeme semantics of the literary language, or by the lexeme of the literary language being given a dialectal meaning. Therefore, there is a need to improve the description of dialectal lexemes. Improving the description of dialectal lexemes in annotated dictionaries on the basis of linguistic and dialectological approaches will help to increase the use of dialectal lexemes in the future, to improve lexicographic interpretations..

As we observed the dialectal words in the Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary, we became convinced that there was a need to further improve the interpretation of lexemes. The Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language does not reflect the following aspects of lexemes:

1. dialectal word transcription;
2. dialectal meanings of a lexeme;
3. Variation of lexemes in dialectal phonetic changes;
4. Explanation of variations of a lexeme in phonetic changes;
5. functional capabilities of the lexeme;
6. the scope of the word;
7. a dialectal pattern involving a lexeme.

The above-mentioned aspects should be reflected in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language". Then the content of the lexeme will be enough. These aspects may not apply to all dialects. However, based on their essence, the value of the dictionary will increase if the criteria are reflected. It is also advisable to give in the form of variants of lexemes in the literary language, which are present in the dialects, synonymous, partially modified, in the form of variants in the dialect..

Based on the above, we consider it expedient to rely on the following criteria in the representation of dialectal words in dictionaries.:

1. Dialectal word;
2. Dialectal word transcription;
3. A synonym of a dialectal word in a literary language;
4. Syllable meanings of dialectal lexemes;
5. Variation of lexemes in dialectal phonetic changes;
6. Explanation of lexeme variations in phonetic changes;
7. Functional capabilities of the lexeme;
8. Limits of use of the word;
9. A dialectal pattern involving a lexeme (in transcription);
10. Literary interpretation of a dialectal example involving a lexeme.

Now let's look at the lexemes that exist in Uzbek dialects and should be reflected in dictionaries, and their features..

In general, a certain lexeme has to go through a series of steps in order to be included in a literary language and to be reflected in dictionaries. If we look at some of these stages: while a lexeme is used as a means of expressing a certain concept in the speech of representatives of a particular dialect, its essence must fully correspond to its content, and this lexeme is widely used in the speech of several communities. should be in the mind. At the same time, the lexeme should be clear to each team member and easy to use in the language. It can be said that in order for a dialectal lexeme to find a place in a literary language and to be included in dictionaries: a) to be able to meet the needs of a particular community; (b) express and apply a particular concept among members of society; d) be comfortable and flexible and meet other requirements.

The existence of a being in a society, the occurrence of certain concepts in the human mind, is reflected in its naming. Although this law has been formed in this way for a long time, today it is even more important. Because the range of concepts that need to be understood is expanding, and the range of thinking units that need to be kept in people's minds is growing. Their expression in linguistic units is even more relevant. One of the most effective ways to enrich these aspects is to use slang words.

In conclusion, we believe that in the future, scientific research on the enrichment of such aspects at the expense of internal resources will provide an easy solution to these aspects..

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