

LEXICAL SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF LEXICOGRAPHY IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

Dedabayeva Dildora Abdunabiyevna

Turon Xalqaro universiteti 1-kurs magistranti

Gumanitar fanlar pedagogika fakulteti Lingvistika (ingliz tili) yo'nalishi

Abstract

This article provides information about the role of lexicography in the Uzbek and English languages, active lexical units in the languages, and what their lexical-semantic properties consist of.

Key words: Lexicon, lexicography, lexical units, phraseology, phraseological units, terms, dictionaries

INTRODUCTION

As in the lexicon of a specific language, in the terminological system, there is a difference between native and alienated layers. Although terminological layers do not exist as separate systems in the social consciousness, this situation is due to the fact that they are in variable, synonymous, homonymous, and, moreover, paronymic relations, and at the same time, the requirement of precision placed on lexical, stylistic, and phraseological terms, in particular, it shows that there are a number of problems, such as the fact that the acquisition of the term is often subjective and individual in contrast to the universal lexicon. This sometimes causes falsifications in the formal, spiritual and grammatical features of adaptations, confusion, uncertainty and other negative situations. Therefore, it is important to seriously study these cases, solve the problems that have arisen, and achieve terminological perfection. A lexical unit is a word, phrase or other unit of language that can represent things, events, their signs, etc. A lexical unit is a simple or complex concept of words expressed by a single word or phrase, none of which can be omitted without changing the meaning of this unit.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

A collection of words collected and arranged for a purpose is called a dictionary. The field of theoretical and practical principles of creating a dictionary is called



lexicography (from Greek lexicon - dictionary and grapho - to write). Specialists who compile dictionaries are called lexicographers. The task of lexicography is to develop the principles and methodology of dictionary compilation, to organize the work of lexicographers, to create card files that serve as the basis for dictionary compilation, to systematize and maintain them. A dictionary is a treasure of words, its appropriate and purposeful use is an important factor in expanding human knowledge, increasing vocabulary, and expressing thoughts correctly and fluently. The approaches to learning Uzbek and English dictionaries in the second half of the 20th century and the beginning of the 11th century are reflected in the three areas we have chosen to solve problems. If the dictionaries are somewhat conservative, they define their own merits and demerits. Because, as I. R. Galperin wrote, "lexicography should include everything that lives in a language that has not lost its power, value and ability to be used in speech, as well as being born recently, vital and stable. can reflect all the new things that have come out."

Pronunciation dictionaries show that there is a degree of morphological variation that is not fixed in writing but is reflected in pronunciation. A number of verbs that are standard in writing in pronunciation turn out to be verbs of variable paradigmatic design. For example, leaned /lent/ i /lɪ:nd/, leaped – /lept/ i /lɪ:pt/, learned – /lə:nt/ i /lɜ:nd/, dreamed – /dremt/, /drempt/ i /drɪ:md/ can be pronounced.

In the process of analyzing pronunciation dictionaries, it can be clearly seen that there are non-standard paradigm forms of lexical units. Because non-standard orthographic forms are pronounced only "non-standard", and standard orthographic forms are pronounced both "standard" and "non-standard" in English. This is especially evident in American-accented English.

As can be seen from these examples, there are degrees of dispersion that foreign language speakers can clearly find using lexicographic analysis in English, since this feature is not reflected in written texts, but can be analyzed in spoken speech. A second area where vocabulary learning is needed is vocabulary and semantic analysis shifts in large and small time frames. For example, it can be observed from history that new words and meanings have been developed by studying neologism dictionaries of different published years and various published modern explanatory dictionaries. New words as shown:

1) the words recorded in the dictionaries at first remain in their original meanings for a long time;



- 2) words develop semantically and stylistically;
- 3) may gradually move to the linguistic periphery or leave the dictionary;
- 4) experiencing tension in use, continues in the language, turns into historicism, and is also revised metaphorically.

From the middle of the 20th century, dictionaries of English neologisms, and at the beginning of the 21st century, explanatory dictionaries of the English language were obtained. For example, the word "Smog" was listed as a neologism in 1955 in the 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 mainly give the following meanings. The same definition: "a form of air pollution that is or looks like a mixture of smoke and fog, especially in cities" is also given in the sentence. As a similarly defined neologism, it is also shown as an example of the abbreviation VIP in Mary Reifer's dictionary in 1955. Word form, connected word It is necessary to take into account the fact that the semantic structure of words and their use in speech are different in different languages in the translation process. For example, in Webster's third international new dictionary of the English language, the word "eye" in the annotated dictionary of 20 Uzbek languages (2006), Russian and in the language dictionary (1981).

The important meanings of the word "eye" are shown. Interrelated words in English and Uzbek form various artificial words: eyeglass, eye witness, eyeful, eyeless, to close one's eyes, up to one's eyes, in a pie's eye, to open. It can be seen that corresponding words in two languages can have similar and different aspects according to meaning, valence and scope of application.

CONCLUSION

It is known that lexical units and phraseological units are the linguistic units that make up the vocabulary of each language. As a language unit, they are ready for speech. Also, lexical units in each language have their own linguistic features. But in all languages, lexical and phraseological units serve as language wealth. Polysemantic phraseological units serve to enrich the lexical structure of the language and speech and embody the meanings of emotional coloring. Therefore, we must be able to use lexical and phraseological terms correctly when translating.



That is the only way we can make great progress in the field of lexicography and translation.

REFERENCES

1. Abdulaziz.A, Sodiqov.N, Bashakov.N, Umumiy tilshunoslik T., 1979
2. Rahmatullayev.Sh . Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili. 1978
3. Oxford dictionary of idioms Published in the United States by Oxford University Press Inc., New York © Oxford University Press 1999, 2004
4. Isayeva, M. A. (2014). RELIGIOUS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF FAMILY FUNCTIONS. The Way of Science, 90.
5. Raxmatullayev Sh. O‘zbek tilining frazeologik lug‘ati. – T.: Qomuslar bosh tahririyati. 1982.
6. Smirnitskiy A.I. Ingliz tilining leksikologiyasi. - M., 1996 yil.
7. Vinogradov V.S. Tarjimashunoslikka kirish. - M., 2001 yil.
8. Кунин А.В. Курс фразеологии современного английского языка.–М. 1986.
9. Narimonova Z. Frazeologik iboralarning tarjimasida.-T.:O‘zMU to‘plami. 2007.