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PROBLEMS OF ADJECTIVES REPRESENTING PERSONAL CHARACTERS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES IN DICTIONARIES

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ANNOTATION

This article describes the lexicographic interpretation of adjectives representing a personal attribute in English and Uzbek, important aspects of language learning and addressing a person. Understanding and clearly defining these qualities helps in effective communication and a deeper understanding of the personal qualities of people. The lexicographic establishment of adjectives denoting a personal attribute in the Uzbek language requires careful consideration of specific problems and issues facing linguistics.

Key words: lexicography, vocabulary technique, linguistics, functional and pragmatic features, skillful vocabulary creation art.

ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ ПРЕДСТАВЛЯЮЩИХ ЛИЧНЫЕ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ В СЛОВАРЯХ АНГЛИЙСКОГО И УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКАХ

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье описывается лексикографическая интерпретация прилагательных, представляющих личный признак в английском и узбекском языках, важные аспекты изучения языка и обращения к человеку. Понимание и четкое определение этих качеств помогает в эффективном общении и более глубоком понимании личностных качеств людей. Лексикографическое установление прилагательных, обозначающих личный признак, в узбекском языке требует внимательного рассмотрения конкретных проблем и вопросов, стоящих перед языкознанием.



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Ключевые слова: лексикография, лексические приемы, языкознание, функционально-прагматические особенности, искусство грамотного словарного образования.

The new century is characterized by revolutionary reforms of existing concepts in human society, acquiring a new form and appearance. Certain aspects of communication, social relations, economic transactions, service provision, giving and receiving of knowledge and all other aspects of life have become "digital". This transformation was marked by the emergence of computer and corpus linguistics as the main guiding force in lexicography. But it is a pity that the lexicology of our country has not undergone this refinement.

During the period of independence, Uzbek lexicology developed in various directions and topics, but due to the demands of the times, some problems became apparent. Even the true nature and scope of lexicography science was recognized relatively later.

M. Iriskulov says that "lexicography is a branch of lexicology that deals with creating a dictionary." This comment shows a narrow view of lexicography that prevailed a few decades ago. In fact, at first, the tasks of lexicography were included in a very narrow range of operations, which was referred to as "dictionary technique" and was equated to a skill that could be performed by a volunteer without a special university education. Especially in Western publications, it was widely considered as "the art of skillfully composing vocabulary".[1]

Dictionaries are a phenomenon that literally reflects the socio-economic, political and cultural achievements, growth and evolution of any nation in the language. The importance of a dictionary is not limited to the language of a particular nation and the structure formed through the dictionary, but also determined by its culture, past, and lifestyle.

Issues of the development of the Uzbek language in the period of independence have been in the focus of attention of linguists in many aspects. Among them, the content of works related to the lexical level of the language is more important than others. Naturally, the lexicon plays a leading role in expressing the landscape of existence to people through language and can quickly shape the innovations that have appeared around it. Of course, such innovations occur in the context of language and thought. However, in this case it is not correct to idealize thinking and attach language to it as a form. As Sh. Safarov wrote, "in fact, it is difficult to imagine how "non-verbal thinking" occurs, because we can read the thought of existence only through



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linguistic forms. Therefore, it is not fair to separate the activity of thinking from its purpose".[2] Also, according to N. Mahmudov, there is no doubt that national consciousness cannot exist without a national language, which is a fact recognized in linguistics.[3]

It did not take long for lexicography to be recognized as a science. In the educational edition of 2006, it is explained that "lexicography is a part of linguistics, it is a department about collecting words specific to a certain language, putting them into a certain system and publishing them in the form of a dictionary, and about the dictionary and its structure, types of dictionaries" [4].

As evidence that lexicography is a relatively young branch of linguistics, L.P. Stupin cites the fact that this term is not mentioned in the famous Britannica and American encyclopedias.[5]

Sherba was recognized as a linguist scientist who for the first time strongly promoted the idea that lexicography is a subject of research, scientific and methodical principles, its theoretical problems and a separate science that has its place in the series of other sciences.[6]

Thus, the powers of lexicography, recognized as a separate branch of linguistics, include the following tasks:[7]

- 1) development of principles and methodology of dictionary creation;
- 2) definition of types and types of vocabulary;
- 3) organizing the work of lexicographers;
- 4) creating a card stock that will be the basis for creating a dictionary;
- 5) study the history of vocabulary;
- 6) engage in vocabulary building.

Linguists define the importance of dictionaries according to their functional and pragmatic features based on different tasks. Nevertheless, priority tendencies such as "teaching the mother tongue and other languages, describing and standardizing the mother tongue, ensuring intercultural relations between languages and cultures, scientific examination and interpretation of the language lexicon" [8] are considered as the most important of them.

According to the purpose and task, lexicography is divided into two:

- a) scientific lexicography deals with the theoretical issue of lexicography;
- b) practical lexicography is directly involved in creating a dictionary.

The dictionary is divided into two according to its purpose and purpose:

- 1) general vocabulary;



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2) special vocabulary.

The general dictionary is intended for a wide readership, and the special dictionary is intended for a narrow circle of people, specialists in a particular field.

Both types of dictionaries are further divided into two:

1) encyclopedic dictionary;

2) philological dictionary.

Therefore, it is appropriate and convenient to study the dictionary into a general encyclopedic dictionary and a special encyclopedic dictionary, a general philological dictionary and a special philological dictionary.

The general philological dictionary is an explanatory, spelling, orthoepic, translation dictionary intended for people of all fields, a wide range of users. In the general explanatory dictionary, the participation of the lexical unit in all - grammatical, stylistic, phraseological units, homonymy, signs of language acquisition are indicated.

The special philological dictionary is intended for a narrow readership - linguists and other scientific researchers. Among them are the morpheme, frequency, negative, borrowed words, phraseology, synonyms, antonyms, homonyms, dialectism, terminological, etymological dictionaries of the Uzbek language.[9]

As you know, philological dictionaries are divided into monolingual, bilingual and multilingual dictionaries. Monolingual dictionaries contain words and phrases from the same language and serve different purposes. Such dictionaries are popular both in English and in Russian. "Merriam-webster", "Collins English dictionary", "Macmillan English dictionary" are examples of this. Today, due to the increased demand, online versions of the above-mentioned dictionaries have been developed. In bilingual dictionaries, words and phrases from one language are translated into another language. For this reason, such dictionaries are called translation dictionaries.[10]

Examples of bilingual dictionaries include "English-Uzbek and Uzbek-English Dictionary" by Sh. Botayev and A. Iriskulov,[11] and "Russian-Uzbek Dictionary"[12] by Professor V.V. Reshetov.

In conclusion, it can be said that when translating lexemes in dictionaries, it is very important to provide their microstructure in a complete, clear and rule-based manner. In dictionaries, lexemes have been assigned according to a strict order for years, and after that it may not be perfect, but it does not stop.



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