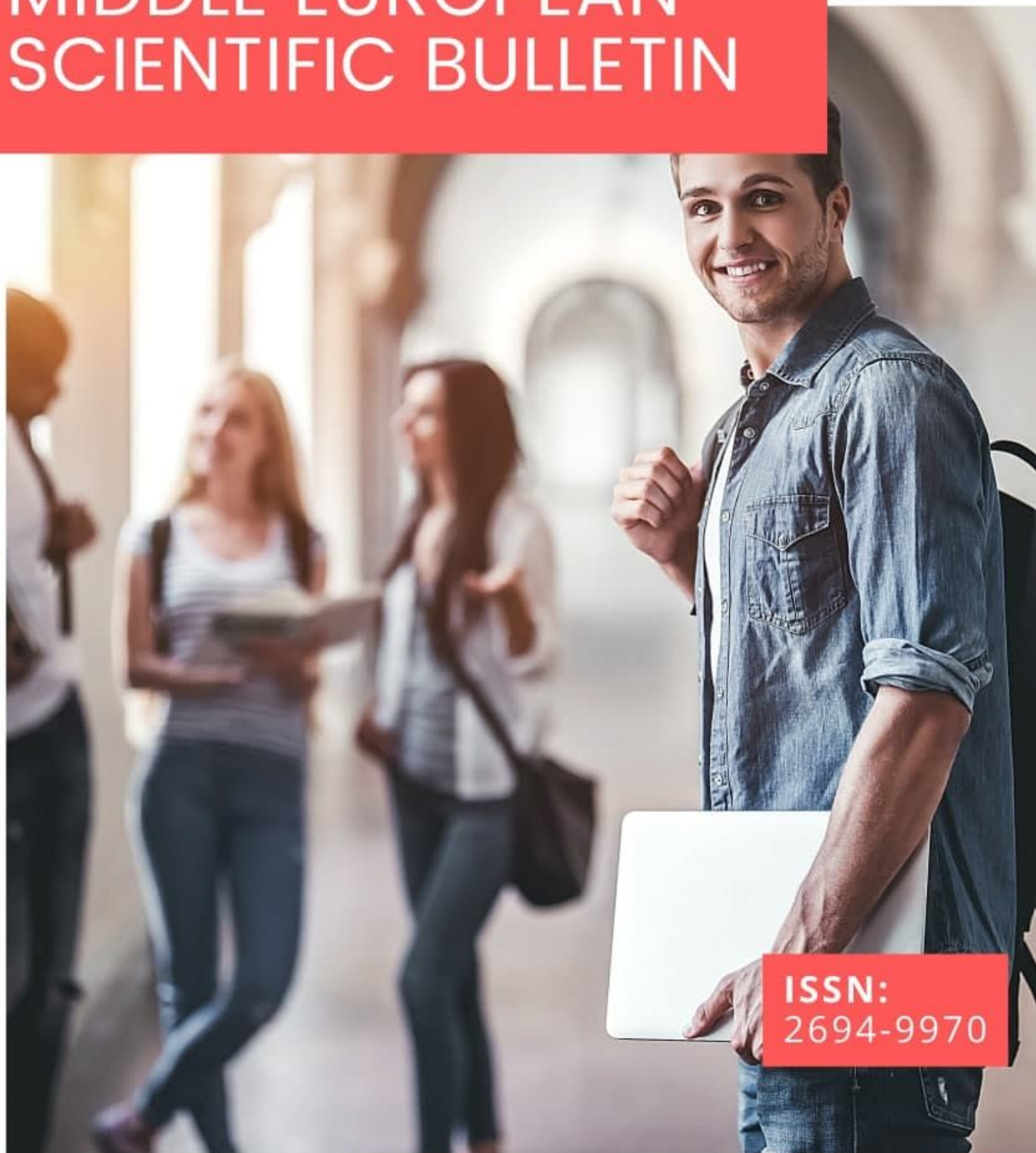


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Presenting synonyms in the explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language

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Abstract: *This article deals with the description of synonyms in the explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language published in different periods, the systematic description of the similarities and differences between the explanations of synonyms in the publications.*

Keywords: lexicography, explanatory dictionary, synonyms, synonymy, synonym series.

I. Introduction

Synonyms and terms related to them in explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language have various descriptions and interpretation and. These comments are presented in different ways, which can be understood as a unique approach of the authors of the commentary to the objects of this research.

When it comes to the description of synonymous words in the explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language, we have a two-volume "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" published in 1981 and a five-volume "Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language" published in 2006. that can be interpreted by comparison. First of all, if we talk about the interpretation of synonymous words, in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" published in 1981, synonymous words are defined as "sound structure, different in pronunciation, but the definition of synonyms in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" published in 2006 is different: "Synonyms are language units in a series of language units are the same or slightly different." Concepts such as synonymy, synonyms, and synonym series in these two dictionaries were briefly explained in the previous dictionary, while in the 2006, edition of these concepts were interpreted in relation to the concept of "synonym", in contrast to the dictionary in 1981, the definition of "synonym" in the dictionary does not mention its connection with synonymy.

II. Analysis

To define the concept of synonyms, we refer to other dictionaries: "Dictionary of Literary Terms" published in 1970 by H. Homidiy, Sh. Abdullayeva and "The Russian-Uzbek Dictionary of Literary Terms" dictionary by S. Ibrahimova, N. Hotamov, B. Sarimsakov published in 1979 defines synonyms as "synonyms are words that are the same or close in essence, but different in form." A. Hodjiev's "Explanatory Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" (1985) explains the concepts of synonyms, synonymy, synonymous series, synonymous constructions. In it, the author distinguishes such types of synonyms as affixal synonymy, lexical synonymy, phraseological synonymy, syntactic synonymy. In general, in addition to dictionaries, various scientific literature and textbooks also provide comments and interpretations on the nature of the concept of synonymy, which is a topic that deserves special attention. However, here we would like to focus on the description of how the explanations of synonyms are given in both "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language".

When comparing the dictionaries: the two volumes "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" which was published in 1981 and "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language", consisting of five volumes, published in 2006, it is possible to see that the interpretation of synonyms is different in both editions. A. A. Eshmuminov says that the definitions given to synonyms in both publications were conditionally divided into the following groups in the dissertation of the doctor of philosophy in philological Sciences (PhD) named "the synonym base of the national corpus of the Uzbek language":

- 1) synonyms with the exact interpretation and examples;
- 2) the explanation is completely new, the examples are exactly;
- 3) the comment is partially new, the examples are exact;
- 4) the comment are partially new, the examples are partially changed;
- 5) the comments are exact, the examples are new;
- 6) the comments are both new, the examples are not new;
- 7) to point to the synonym. comment as ayn (before and after).

III. Discussion

We will compare the two volumes "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" published in 1981 and the five volumes "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" published in 2006.: each of the conditional groups separated by A. A. Eshmuminov

1) synonyms: explanation and examples are exactly:

In the first edition of EDUL, NIMTA-NIMTA Bo'lak-bo'lak, parcha-parcha. *O'zing mardsan G'irotingni yelgansan, G'anim bo'lsa nimta-nimta bo'lgansan.* "Ravshan" (cut into piece).

2) comments, exact examples:

In the first edition of EDUL, **ILTIJO**: [a] Xudoga, ilohiy kuchga sig`inib panoh tilash. | Umuman yalinib-yolvorib, o`tinib so`rash; o`tinchli iltimos. *Iltijo etmoq (qilmoq). Shuncha kishining iltijosini yerda qoldirish o`zi yaramaslik.* A. Qodiriy, Mehrobdan chayon. *Ko`zingni tikma ob-havoga, U quloq solmas yuz iltijoga.* M. Rahmon. *Mard qilmaydi nolish, iltijo! – Vatan mehri dilga bo`lsa jo.* Y. Mirza (cut into piece).

In the second edition of EDUL, **ILTIJO**: [a. – himoya, panoh so`rash, yalinib, yolvorib] Xudoga, ilohiy kuchga sig`inib panoh tilash; umuman yalinib-yolvorib, o`tinib so`rash; o`tinchli iltimos. *Nazr-u niyozlarini oyog`i ostiga to`kib, duo qilishni iltijo bilan so`radi.* K. Yashin, Hamza. *Zamiraning bu iltijosi, temir tobutni quchoqlagancha parchin bo`lib yotishi har qanday bemehr odamning ham yuragini ezib yuborardi.* E. Usmonov, Yolqin (cut into piece).

3) The comments have been partially changed, the examples are not given the previous one, but in the next one:

In the first edition of EDUL **ZARGARLIK- 1 zargar s. kasb oti.**
2 tar. Bozorda zargarlar joylashgan rasta, qator (cut into piece).

In the second edition of EDUL, **ZARGARLIK 1** Zargar hunarini egallaganlik, qimmatbaho metallar va toshlardan bezak yasash. *Zargarlik san`ati eng ko`hna san`atlardan biri bo`lib, u dekorativ-amaliy san`at xili sifatida keng tarqalgan.* From newspaper [Usta Orif Buxoriy]- *naqqoshlik va zargarlikdan to sartaroshlikkacha nodir odam.* Oybek, Navoiy (cut into piece).

2 tar. Bozorda zargarlar joylashgan rasta, qator, zargarlar yashaydigan mahalla.

4) comments are changed, no examples:

In the first edition of EDUL, **ASILZODA** [a + f-t] feodal va burjua-dvoryan jamiyatida: yuqori tabaqali zotlarga mansub shaxs; oqsuyak, zodagon, aristocrat (cut into piece).

In the second edition of EDUL, **ASILZODA** feodal va burjua-dvoryan jamiyatida: yuqori tabaqali zotlarga mansub shaxs; oqsuyak (cut into piece).

5) comments have not changed, examples are not given in the previous one, there are in the next one:

In the first edition of EDUL, **JILG`A** Tog`dan oqib tushayotgan kichkina suv, daryocha, yilg`a (cut into piece).

In the second edition of EDUL, **JILG`A** Tog` va tog` yonbag`irlaridan oqib tushadigan kichik oy, daryocha, yilg`a. *Men jilg`aman, Daryo bo`lib to`lgim keladi. Ona yurtim, Senga o`g`lon bo`lgim keladi.* E. Vohidov, Muhabbatnoma. *Qirg`og`ida go`zal yulduzlar O`ynayotgan jilg`aga bordim.* Sh. Rahmon, Yurak qirralari. *Qashqatovning kungay tomonida chap qo`lga qarab ketgan bir jilg`a bor.* S. Anorboyev, Oqsoy (cut into piece).

6)Izohlar ham, misollar ham yangi:

In the first edition of EDUL, **MA`RIFAT** [a] 1 Kishilarning ong-bilimini, madaniyatini oshirishga qaratilgan ta`lim-tarbiya, maorif. *Ma`rifat yaxshi narsa, Matqovul aka, u - odamni ko`zinigina ochib qolmay, baxtini ham ochadi.* M. Ismoiliy, Farg`ona tong otguncha (cut into piece).

In the second edition of EDUL, **MA`RIFAT** [a. – bilim, fan, ma`lumot, tanishish] 1 Ta`lim-tarbiya, iqtisodiy, siyosiy, diniy, falsafiy g`oyalar asosida kishilarning ong-bilimini, madaniyatini oshirishga qaratilgan faoliyat. *Ma`rifat. bilim va madaniyatni yoyish va yuksaltirishning hamma turlari va sohalarini o`ziga qamraydi. “Muloqot”. Endilikda ilmni oddiy kishilarga xizmat qildirish kerak, hammani savodli qilib, xalqni ma`rifat nuri bilan yoritish kerak.* P. Tursun, O`qituvchi (cut into piece).

7) The comments are partially similar; the examples have changed:

In the first edition of EDUL, **ZARVARAQ** [f-t + a] 1 ayn. **zarbof.** *Zarvaraq to`n.*

2 *ko`chma* Zardek nurafshon; yorqin, zarhal. *To`da oldida qor kechib borayotgan Sergey Sharqqa zarvaraq ufqini yoyayotgan quyosh shu`lasini ko`rdi.* H. G`ulom, Mash`al. *Million tonnamiz zarvaraq daftarda bo`lsin.* R. Norjigitov, Respublika tengdoshi (cut into piece).

In the second edition of EDUL, **ZARVARAQ** [f. + a. – tillarang yupqa metal varag`i] 1 ayn. **zarbof.** *U kishi[rais]ning zarvaraq to`ni, oppoq soqoli, to`n ichidan boylagan feruza, yoqut ko`zli kumush kamari o`t shu`lasida yaltillar, lekin yuzi aniq ko`rinmasdi.* H. Shams, Xarakteristika. *Ho`qandi latif va shaharlar shohi Marg`ilon ko`chalarida zarvaraq to`n kiyib, simobi salla o`ragan boylar yonidan juldur jandali darveshlar o`tardilar.* N. Yusufiy, Farg`ona sho`x kuladi.

2 *ko`chma* Oltin sahifa. *Oltin umrimizning yana bir zarvarag`i ortda qoldi, Vatan solnomasining yangi sahifasi ochildi.* Gazetadan.

3 tar. Qo`lyozmaning bezakli varag`i. *Frontispis – zarvaraq badiiy qo`lyozma tarkibiga kitob bezashning asosiy elementlaridan biri sifatida kirgan. “O`TA”* (cut into piece).

8) comments have changed partially; examples have not changed:

In the first edition of EDUL, **LATOFATLI** Yoqimli, go`zal, latif. *Ko`zim nuri, latofatli na xush ozoda jononsan.* Habibiy. *Turg`un uning husnini zimdan tomosha qilardi. O`sha kuni Saodat burungidan ham latofatli ko`rindi unga.* O. Yoqubov, Tog` qizi (cut into piece).

In the second edition of EDUL, **LATOFATLI** Latofatga ega; yoqimli, latif. *Ko'zim nuri, latofatli na xush ozoda jononsan.* Habibiy. *Turg'un uning husnini zimdan tomosha qilardi. O'sha kuni Saodat burungidan ham latofatli ko'rindi unga.* O. Yoqubov, Tog' qizi (cut into piece).

Both annotated dictionaries have different approaches to the interpretation and description of synonyms. These relative groupings have shown differences and similarities in the interpretation and examples of synonyms given in dictionaries. Nevertheless, we believe that the following can be added to the list of words included in the annotated dictionaries:

1) The explanations are exact, but there are no examples:

In the first edition of EDUL, **PAYCHI** Sherikchilik asosidagi ish uchun pay qo'shgan kishi; hissador (cut into piece).

In the second edition of EDUL, **PAYCHI** Sherikchilik asosidagi ish uchun pay qo'shgan kishi; hissador (cut into piece).

2) In the next one has new explanations and examples:

In the first edition of EDUL, **IDROKSIZ** Idroki yo'q, zehni past, befahm. *Idroksiz odam.* || *Domla qo'qqisdan uyqudan uyg'otilgan kishiday idroksiz harakat qilar, ammo ichkariga kirmas edi.* A. Qahhor, Sarob (cut into piece).

In the second edition of EDUL, **IDROKSIZ 1** Idroki yo'q, zehni past, befahm. *Idroksiz odam (cut into piece).*

2 Ong-shuursiz, o'z ixtiyoridan tashqari, hushsiz holda. *Domla qo'qqisdan uyqudan uyg'otilgan kishiday idroksiz harakat qilar, ammo ichkariga kirmas edi.* A. Qahhor, Sarob (cut into piece).

3) Not included in the first edition of EDUL, but it is given in the second edition:

In the second edition of EDUL, **YO'LKIRA** Yo'l transportidan foydalanganlik uchun to'lanadigan haq, yo'l haqi, kira puli. *Usmonjon uni [pulni] yo'lkira qilib, uyiga quruq kirib keldi.* S. Zunnunova, Olov. *Xoldor suhbatdan sekin sirg'alib chiqib. hukumatdan yo'lkiraga olgan pulini yana sanay boshladi.* A. Muxtor, Tug'ilish. *Festivalga boradiganlardan yo'lkira olinmaydi, tushundingmi, bolakay.* From newspaper (cut into piece).

4) Available in the first edition of EDUL, but not in the second edition:

In the first edition of EDUL, **IMI-DIMI** Naridan beri, qo'l uchida qilingan. *Imi-dimi ish (cut into piece).*

5) Comments on obsolete words in Uzbek in both dictionaries:

In the first edition of EDUL, **MA'ZIRAT** [a] esk. kt. Uzr, kechirim. *Ma'zirat so'ramoq (cut into piece).*

In the second edition of EDUL, **MA'ZIRAT** [a. – uzr, afv so'rash] esk. kt. Uzr, kechirim. *Ma'zirat so'ramoq (cut into piece).*

6) Comments on Uzbek dialect words in both dictionaries:

In the first edition of EDUL, **KALAPATRA** [f-t] dial. Ishni tartibsiz, chala-chulpa, pala-partish qiladigan. *Kalapatra odam.* | Chala-chulpa qilingan, pala-partish. *Kalapatra ish (cut into piece).*

In the second edition of EDUL, **KALAPATRA** [f. – behuda, bema'ni gap, ish] shv. Tartibsiz holdagi; ishni tartibsiz, chala-chulpa, pala-partish qiladigan. *Kalapatra odam. Kalapatra ish. Kalapatra so'zlamog. Kalapatra oqlar batamom Qo'rg'on sari qochib qolmoqda.* M.Ali, Boqiy dunyo (cut into piece).

7) Comments in both dictionaries of Uzbek colloquial words:

In the first edition of EDUL, **RANGLAMOQ** s. t. Rang bermog, bo'yamoq (cut into piece).

In the second edition of EDUL, **RANGLAMOQ** s. t. Rang bermog, bo'yamoq. *Sochlarini ranglagani bilan, baribir, yuziga keksalikning nuqsi uribdi (cut into piece).* From newspaper.

IV. Conclusion

Differences in the isolation dictionaries of the Uzbek language are due to the fact that they were published in different years. It is obvious that the publication does not fully cover the lexicon of the period of its creation, as stated in the five-volume "Dictionary of the Uzbek language": "Since the emergence of the two-volume dictionary of the Uzbek language". If we take into account the changes in the lexicon of the Uzbek language over the past twenty years, it is clear that it is time to create a new dictionary, and this work is a requirement of today."

These two dictionaries are the basis for improving synonymy and classification of synonymous dictionaries. While the enrichment of the vocabulary of preschool and secondary school, children are carried out in exchange for synonyms; one of the most important tasks today is to revise the "Dictionary of synonyms of the Uzbek language" published in 1974 in accordance with modern requirements. There is no doubt that we have two large explanatory dictionaries.

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