

CURRENT UZBEKI DICTIONARIES AND DICTIONARY TYPES

Q. T. Ruziyev, Teacher,
Karshi State University, Karshi

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada o'zbek tilini boshqa tillarda so'zlashadiganlar uchun lug'atlar tayyorlab nashr ettirish haqida so'z yuritiladi. Hozirgi paytda boshqa tillilar o'zbek tilini o'rganishga mo'ljangan lug'atlar kam ekanligi hisobga olinib, ularni ko'paytirishni va rivojlantirish to'g'risida fikr yuritiladi. Hozirgi zamonaviy dunyoda o'zbek tilini ham o'rganishga qiziqish ko'paygan.

Kalit so'zlar: Lug'at, lingvistika, ensiklopediya, qomus, maxsus, alifbo, tushuncha

Аннотация. Данная статья посвящена подготовке и изданию словарей для изучающих узбекский язык и говорящих на других языках. Учитывая, что в настоящее время словарей, предназначенных для изучения узбекского языка другими языками, немного, предполагается их увеличение и развитие. В современном мире возрос интерес к изучению узбекского языка.

Ключевые слова: Словарь, языкознание, энциклопедия, лексикон, специальный, алфавит, понятие.

Abstract. This article is about preparing and publishing dictionaries for speakers of other than Uzbek language. Taking into account that currently there are few dictionaries intended for learning Uzbek by other languages speakers, this article discusses about increasing and developing them. In today's modern world, interest in learning the Uzbek language is increasing day by day.

Key words: Dictionary, linguistics, encyclopedia, dictionary, special, alphabet, concept

Current Uzbek vocabulary and types of vocabulary. The science of vocabulary is called lexicography, and lexicography is a Greek word that means writing words, that is, the words of a particular language or two or more languages. collecting and systematizing it in the form of a dictionary is called lexicography. Webster's new world college dictionary defines the dictionary as; 1. is a collection of words in a certain language arranged in relation to the alphabet, which includes types of words, etymology, pronunciation and other information; lexicon. 2. The equivalent of words in another language is given as a set of words composed in relation to the alphabet. For example, English – Spanish dictionary. 3. Any words or articles compiled in relation to the alphabet is a book focused on a specific subject. For example, medical dictionary [3]. Lexicography discusses vocabulary and lexicography. There are two branches of lexicography: 1. Dictionary 2. The branch that studies theoretical issues related to dictionary creation. Dictionaries are divided into two types according to their essence and



structure: 1. Encyclopedic, that is, encyclopedic dictionaries; 2. Linguistic dictionaries. These dictionaries differ from each other in two ways: 1. In terms of object 2. In terms of vocabulary or types. The object of linguistic dictionaries is a word. Such dictionaries include semantics, grammatical features, spelling, pronunciation, etymology, etc. of words. informs about. The object of encyclopedic dictionaries is something expressed in words, such as an event, a concept, and a person. Such dictionaries provide information about things, events, concepts, and people. Linguistic dictionaries give the characteristics of all words, for example, concepts of independent and auxiliary words. Encyclopedic dictionaries are of two types according to their character; 1. General encyclopedia; 2. Special encyclopedia.

A general encyclopedia is a dictionary that provides extensive information on all fields of science, including famous people, scientists, and poets. Encyclopedias of a special nature include encyclopedias of medicine, encyclopedias of literary studies, encyclopedias of astronomy, and so on. In philological dictionaries, the meaning of words and phrases in a certain language is explained or words in two or three languages are translated, according to the characteristics of the language, such dictionaries are divided into three: 1. Monolingual dictionaries. 2. Bilingual translation dictionaries. 3. Multilingual translation dictionaries and speakers. Types of Uzbek dictionaries: Dictionaries are classified according to 3 features. 1. In terms of size. 2. From the point of view of the way the vocabulary is given. 3. In terms of purpose. Linguistic dictionaries are divided into two types in terms of volume: 1) General dictionaries; 2) Special dictionaries. This type of dictionary differs in terms of vocabulary. The general dictionary reflects the lexicon of the language within all categories and all layers. The lexicon of the language in the special dictionary is limited and reflected according to a certain purpose. General dictionaries are divided into 3 types according to their size:

- 1. large dictionary;
- 2. average vocabulary;
- 3. small dictionary.

A complete dictionary containing terms, dialectal words, and words from all vocabulary groups is called a large dictionary or an academic dictionary. Such dictionaries are more descriptive, historical, and orthographic. Such dictionaries have not yet been created in Uzbek clay. It is known in the world as "Big Oxford Dictionary", "Treasure Dictionary", "Trench Dictionary". The issue of its creation was raised by R. Trench in 1928. A 12-volume reprint of this dictionary was published in 1933. Among other such dictionaries, the 17-volume academic dictionary of the Russian language can be mentioned. Normative dictionaries are also included in the type of average dictionaries. Medium type dictionaries include "Russian-Uzbek dictionary" published in 1950-1955, "Uzbek-Russian dictionary" published in 1959, "Annotated dictionary of Uzbek language" and all spelling, reverse, thematic dialectological dictionaries can be displayed. Special dictionaries include additional dictionaries and school dictionaries. The word base of school dictionaries contains more words used in textbooks. Small dictionaries are divided into 3 types based on the extent to which their vocabulary is limited to what purpose: 1) Dictionary of lexical layers; 2) Lexical selected dictionary; 3)



Terminological dictionary. The dictionary of lexical layers includes dictionaries whose vocabulary consists of synonyms, homonyms, phraseological units and the like: A. Hojiyev's "Short Dictionary of Synonyms", Sh. Rahmatullayev's "Short Phraseological Dictionary of the Uzbek Language", etc. is an example. The vocabulary of selected dictionaries includes an author, a monument, a work (Gorky's dictionary). For example: Borovkov's "Lexicon of Central Asian Interpretation". "Starouzbekskiyazyk" (old Uzbek language) by E. Fozilov and others. Terminological dictionaries give terms related to a science or a profession: S. Ibrahimov's "Dictionary of Cotton Terms" (1934), N. Mamatov's "Brief Annotated Dictionary of Cotton Terms" (1964), N. Hotamov's "Brief Russian from Literary Studies" - Uzbek terminological dictionary" (1960) and others. In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, "dictionary" is defined as follows; Dictionary, 1. A book in which the words of a language are collected in a certain order (usually in alphabetical order), explained or translated into another language. For example, explanatory dictionary, Uzbek - Russian dictionary, spelling dictionary, etc. Word; the set of all words in the language. Vocabulary composition. Vocabulary.

This beautiful, this blessed New Year's night,

My heart was full of excitement and love,

I searched the dictionary,

I wanted to say a word of sweet words [2]. (Uygun)

Vocabulary is the content of the dictionary. Vocabulary is a list of words selected for the dictionary, and this list is given in a certain order. Linguistic dictionaries are divided into 3 types from the point of view of the way this vocabulary is provided: 1) alphabetical dictionaries; 2) thematic dictionaries; 3) cellular dictionaries. In alphabetical dictionaries, the list of words that make up the vocabulary is given in alphabetical order. The alphabet is given in "outer" and "inner" order. In thematic dictionaries, the list of words that make up the vocabulary is divided into certain topics, where the words are first separated by word groups (noun, adjective, verb), and then they are given by internal thematic divisions.

The thematic dictionary was published in Tashkent in 1975, its compilers are N. Tikhonov, N. Hotamov, S. Emelyanova, M. Tikhonova. The words in the dictionary are divided into 16 thematic parts, named like earth, sky, mineral resources, plants, people [5]. The dictionary is a Russian-Uzbek translation dictionary. Uzbek lexicographers have a task to create a dictionary of nested words. Likewise, it is necessary to review and evaluate the "Uzbek language annotated dictionary" from the point of view of current system linguistics. In our time, the creation of lexical and phraseological dictionaries is relevant in Uzbek lexicography. The Uzbek language is currently being studied in other parts of the world, so bilingual dictionaries or dictionaries, such as Uzbek-English and Uzbek-French, should be published more widely and more. Of course, quality should come first. Taking into account the arrival of tourists to Uzbekistan or the fact that the Uzbek language is taught in some foreign higher education institutions, dictionaries for modern Uzbek and any foreign language considered necessary are relevant. Based on the characteristics of the Uzbek language, for example, I think it is necessary



to take into account the formation of other word groups with the help of suffixes and prefixes in some words [1]. For example, the meaning of the main word and then its second (if any) or third meanings and examples of their use should be given. After that, the words formed by adding suffixes to the main word should also be given in alphabetical order. For example, as in the example below; 1. To stop (f. inf)1 to stop e.g. The wind died down. The wind stopped. Tinim (o)2 Stop, stopping, resting E.g. He paused for a moment. He had a little rest. Betinim (rav)3 without resting (stopping) Timinsiz (adv) (see betinim). Peaceful (sif), 4 peaceful. E.g. The streets are quiet today. Today the streets are peaceful. Betinch- restless (negative form of tinch) Calm down (f) to calm down (see table 1). It will be easy to get, especially with examples. At the same time, I think that it is necessary to allocate hours under the theme of the art (methods) of vocabulary use in schools or higher education (for example, 2 hours in schools, 1 hour (80 minutes in higher education institutions). Because most dictionaries can give a lot of information about a word and for sure spades learning languages.

Table 1

Shortened	Full version	English
F	fel	verb
O	ot	noun
rav	ravish	adverb
sif	sifat	adjective

List Of References:

1. Explanatory dictionary of active words of the current Uzbek language. Eastern publishing house 2001.
2. Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, Volume I. (346 b) "Russian language" publishing house, Moscow 1981
3. Webster's new world college dictionary, fourth edition. 1985
4. Advanced English language dictionary. Cambridge University Press, 2005
5. [www. Zionet.uz](http://www.Zionet.uz)