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THE LEVEL OF APPROACH TO EXPLAINING SYNONYMIC WORDS IN GENERAL EXPLANATORY DICTIONARIES OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Abstract. This article deals with the hierarchical approach to the interpretation of synonyms in general dictionaries of the Uzbek language. The main task of the article is to take into account the hierarchical nature of synonymic lexemes when reconstructing common interpretations and thus to reveal the compatibility of the gradionic relation with the synonymic character. The task is solved with the help of concrete examples.

Keywords: synonym, ranking, dictionary, commentary, semantic description, conventional abbreviations.

Changes in language (obsolescence/new words) are due to the demands of time and other factors. So is the development of linguistics. Most of the changes in world linguistics reflect the relationship between man and language. The influence of language on man, man on language has changed the rules of linguistics. It is deeply related to humans (of course, the person we are talking about is not a linguist). Most modern research is practical, which means that language is important and effective for humans. In particular, there is a practical philology in Uzbek linguistics, based on the principles of "from theory to practice," "linguistic possibility-person-speech.

Dictionaries are the national resource that determines the vocabulary and capabilities of each language. Dictionaries become obsolete and updated over the years. Issues such as dictionary compilation, commentary on dictionary entries, and choice of examples are important and relevant to Uzbek lexical practice. In the age of globalization and the Internet, there is certainly a need for many new dictionaries, and as a result, one of the achievements of modern lexicography has been the creation of corpus dictionaries. However, the words used in the corpus will be placed according to the available possibilities. To bring the Uzbek national corpus to a perfect level, it is necessary to clarify the traditions of the national lexicography.

The 20th century holds a special place in the history of Uzbek lexicography. During this period, dictionaries of terminology, orthographic dictionaries, translation dictionaries, annotated dictionaries, and private philological dictionaries were created for various purposes and are still in use today.

One of the traditional types of lexical-semantic relations between words, the phenomenon of synonymy, has similarities with modern lexical-semantic relations with hyponymy and gradonymy. In particular, the presence of a lexical-semantic sequence, the distinct perception of the position of the leading word, and the spiritual closeness of the lexemes in the sequence are the unifying features of these three relations. However, the phenomenon of hyponymy, gradonymy, as opposed to synonymy, appeared in modern linguistics. In linguistics, before gradonymy was singled out as a separate form of interverbal semantic relations, the series of words denoting degree were studied within the framework of synonymy.

In its meaning and content, the phenomenon of gradonymy is close to synonymy.

Nevertheless, graduonymy is one of the components of synonymy; synonymy is one of the components of graduonymy. One of the distinctive features of ideographic synonyms is the gradual increase of semantics of lexemes in terms of positive and negative coloring. Both the Uzbek Dictionary of Synonyms and the Russian Dictionary of Synonyms often gave words with a certain meaning as synonyms. When the hierarchical event is not specifically highlighted, the rows of words are scattered in synonymous cells. This is because synonyms contain words that are as close to each other as possible.

The main difference between synonymy and gradationism is that a paradigm of words connected by synonymic relations uses the same denotation, the same reality, in different ways. The members of a word paradigm connected by gradation relations are connected to different denotations of the same sign with different amounts of increasing or decreasing relations. At first glance, the boundary between synonymy and gradationism seems clear - if the denotations are the same - synonymy, the denotations are different, but if these denotations have different amounts of mutual quality - gradationism. Gradationism is evident in every event of existence.

The interpretation of synonyms in OTIL has been discussed in detail in the previous sections. There are several examples of hierarchical approaches to the representation of synonyms, but the same approach to synonyms has not been observed. The passage provides the following explanation: ... The explanation of the meaning of the main word is consistent with the meaning of the word to which it refers, and secondly (with a methodological note), the specificity of the word to which reference is made is noted. This ensures that the commentary is complete. If this is not possible, each of the synonyms (their meaning) should be explained. For example, the words good, right, and synonymous are synonyms. They differ from each other in the level of character. This difference can be explained with a specific explanation rather than a character. Example:

Positive characteristics...

A little bit good, not bad...

Very good...

This definition in the introductory part of the dictionary is not found in the OTIL internal dictionary entries. The authors suggest giving the same form (example above), taking into account the possibility of ranking words with close meaning. The comments on lexical synonyms also have level cues. For example, the comments in the OTIL series of synonyms inaq-ahil-dardan revealed the following.

1. INOQ 1 In friendship; ahil.

2. ahil [a. - close, intimate] A very close, friendly union.

3. KADRDON [a. + f.-appraiser, appraiser; one who knows good] 1 Mutually respectful, highly appreciative of each other.

There is no hint in the explanation of the word inak, but the explanation of the other two words contains a very auxiliary word. The word chada indicates the strength of character in the words ahil and darc.

Like any lexical paradigm, the graduonymic lexical paradigm is open. The number of words in a string is relatively individual for each person and depends on his or her language skills, occupation, and social activities.

Thus, although there is no hierarchical clue in the commentary, it is true that there are clues. If word interpretation is based on degrees of increase or decrease, the following techniques are recommended:

- Adding comparison;
- Small and large words;
- Devices like..., nisbatan,...;

- suffix -cha;
- small-gentle appendix;
- a very useful word.

Using these devices as an example, a synonymic series of annotations within a word category has been reconstructed:

A term is a series of increments according to its degree of use.

ATAMA 1 ayn. term.

2 In general, nom.

TERMIN [lot. terminus - check, boundary] A word or phrase that is a clear and sustained expression of a concept characteristic of a field of science, technology, or profession; atama.

Istiloh [a., to use common words; atama, term] esq. nodes Terminus, atama.

1. The above comments are taken from OTIL, and, as you can see, there is a hint in the commentary that these words have little applicability. The explanation of the term is obsolete. nodes is abbreviated and by itself clearly indicates the scope of the word's use.

2. It is also used to interpret synonyms in OTIL.

3. - kt. - A biblical word, a conditional abbreviation of the phrase

4. - s.t. - conditional abbreviation of a word or phrase used in colloquial speech (colloquialism)

5. - sw. is a dialectal word, a conditional abbreviation of a phrase

6. - Esq. - An obsolete word or phrase in which conditional abbreviations are used, and these symbols can at least partially explain the phenomenon of word alignment. The original reason for this is partly because comments are structured in their approach to synonyms. The possibility of hierarchies of purely hierarchical synonyms is not considered. Therefore, this aspect of synonyms, which also have the property of gradation, is appropriate to cover in the comments.

TERMIN 1 A word or phrase that is a more widely used term than a term that is a clear and stable expression of a certain concept characteristic of a particular field of science, technology, or profession.

TERMIN [lot. terminus - tick, boundary] A word or phrase that is a clear and sustained expression of a certain concept characteristic of a particular field of science, technology, or profession; atama.

Istiloh [a. - to use common words; atama, term] esq. knots Term is the use of terms to a certain extent only by certain persons.

The device relative to -ga and the suffix -gina were used to reconstruct these commentaries.

The leading factor in the fusion of synonymic series is the commonality of the denotations (synonyms) of synonymic paradigm words. The difference between the denotations is not in the qualities of the denotations, but in their quantitative indices. Qualitative differences between denotations used in the gradionic lexical paradigm are the result of transforming quantitative changes into qualitative ones.

The authors of OTIL included a reference to synonyms in the dictionary in order to avoid duplicate comments. However, only traditional types of lexical-semantic relations between words were identified in the creation of the dictionary, while modern types have become found all over the world. For this reason, some commentaries show signs of a hierarchical approach, while others do not. An even approach to words is also necessary for the further development of our national wealth.

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