

THE ISSUE OF COLLECTION, DESCRIPTION, AND SYSTEMATIZATION OF THE VOCABULARY OF THE UZBEK LITERARY LANGUAGE

Denau Institute of Entrepreneurship and
Pedagogy independent researcher.
Karshi International University Philology and
senior lecturer of the Department of
Language Teaching
Yakubova Gulchekhra Ziyatovna
gyakuya5@gmail.com
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10364965>
<https://orcid.org/0009-0005-8706-2785>

Abstract. The primary task of a dictionary is to collect, describe, and systematize the vocabulary of the Uzbek literary language. This process consists of determining the lexical structure of the language, defining the meaning and scope of use of words, as well as strengthening and stabilizing the norms of the literary language. The dictionary not only explains the meanings of words but also provides their correct pronunciation, grammatical forms, and stylistic features, which helps in the correct use of the language. At the same time, according to the requirements of the time, the dictionary makes a significant contribution to improving the culture of speech, as it teaches students and users the most important rules of the literary language.

Keywords. Vocabulary, etymological information, illustrative example, punctuation mark, methodological information, leaf, stylistic feature, language norms.

Introduction. We can see this in the lexicographic interpretation of phytonyms. The dictionary article in explanatory dictionaries consists of the following parts: 1) the main word; 2) etymological information; 3) a special mark that records grammatical and stylistic information; 4) explanation; 5) an illustrative example; 6) source of an illustrative example. In addition to providing brief information about each part, we continue our opinion with an analysis of the dictionary articles in which phytonyms are chosen as the main word. Each word explained in a dictionary entry is called a headword. The main word can be selected from both common words and limited vocabulary. In the modern Uzbek language, independent, auxiliary and intermediate words belonging to the literary language, as well as the literal and figurative meanings of the word can be chosen as the main word. From the limited lexicon, we can find phytonyms in the units of dialectal lexicon, terms that are understandable to many, actively used in textbooks and scientific-popular style. For example, *anor*, *olma*,

apelsin, uzum, nok, tok, shaftoli, g'o'za, tarvuz, qovun, banan, xurmo, terak, baqaterak, gujum, chinor, o't, maysa, qovoq, jiyda, lola, atirgul, rayhon, nilufar, boychechak articles have been prepared in explanatory dictionaries for lexemes such as and they are recorded as common units. Because their explanation does not provide information about the belonging of the lexeme to botanical terminology. Nevertheless, in the dictionary articles prepared for the listed lexemes, the appearance and other characteristics of phytonyms are formed in a scientific style. For example, after the etymological information for the lexeme peach, only the explanation "1a tree with pink flowers, long leaves growing in hot places, in the south, and its fruit" is given. That is, the explanation does not use a special mark that the lexeme belongs to the field of botany.

Research methodology. Similarly, since most phytonyms are used more in a purely scientific style, they are included in the dictionary article based on their terminological meaning. At the same time, lexical units formed on the basis of territorial signs of delimitation were also selected as the main word in explanatory dictionaries. In particular, *baliqko'z, angishvonagul, baliqqiyg'ir, baqasalla, baqayaproq, barginozik, bedanatut, begimsuydi, bakabarmoq, betagabo'z, beshurug', bolquray, boldirqora, boboyi, boboshayxi* we can see such a situation in the explanation of phytonyms such as . For example, in the explanation of the lexeme *baqasalla*, a special pometa (bot.) was used, which gives information about the belonging of the word to botanical terminology. The explanation of the lexeme does not provide etymological information. Because the lexeme is a unit of its own layer. The explanation of the lexeme is also formed in a scientific style: "An inedible poisonous type of cap fungi"². Similarly, the explanation of the lexeme "baqaton" states that it is a special lexical unit.

Results and discussion. It is known that the most important part of explanatory dictionaries is the explanation of the main word. The main information about the essence of the lexeme is given in the explanatory part. Grammatical, stylistic, and etymological data also serve to more fully reveal the essence of the commentary. The illustrative examples that conclude the dictionary article are aimed at proving the correctness of the explanation. For this reason, a responsible approach is taken to the formation of the part of explanatory dictionaries that represents the explanation of the main word. In dictionary articles where phytonyms are chosen as the main word, the explanatory part is formed more in a scientific style. The descriptive text type is widely used in this section. Where there are several words representing a lexeme, its synonyms are also used as an explanation. In general, the explanation of phytonyms can be formed

¹ O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati: 6 jildlik, 6-jild. – Toshkent: G'afur G'ulom, 2022. – B.568.

² O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati: 6 jildlik, 1-jild. – Toshkent: G'afur G'ulom, 2022. – B.277.

as a word, phrase, or sentence. The completeness of the explanation, the fact that it is understandable to the user means that the dictionary article as a whole has been successfully generated. For example, to explain the phytonym *baqayaproq*, a single lexeme - *bargizub* - was used in explanatory dictionaries. Because the explanation of the lexeme is directed to the explanation of the lexeme *bargizub* (a large-leaved, short-stemmed, small-flowered perennial herb and its leaf used as a medicine in folk medicine). This indicates that the second lexeme is more familiar to Uzbek speakers. The user can learn that the lexemes "*bargizub*" and "*bargiyaproq*" are synonyms in the Uzbek language in the status of a lexical double. It turns out that in explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language, the use of descriptive text is observed in the explanation of phytonyms due to the fact that they are specific nouns. Their properties are also formed on the basis of a descriptive text. Each part of the plant is explained by individual compounds. Including leaves, body structure, fruit color, taste, impact on humans, geographical distribution, etc. The listed provide uniqueness in the explanation of the phytonymic lexeme.

Illustrative examples also play an important role in the interpretation of phytonyms in explanatory dictionaries. "Illustrative examples are provided to confirm the inclusion of the main word based on the stated requirements, the correctness of the grammatical and stylistic marks applied to it, the correct, clear definition of the meaning (s) of the interpreted unit, and finally, the correctness of the explanation given to each meaning"³. That is, illustrative examples prove the normative preparation of the dictionary article using an example from live speech. It should be noted that this part of the dictionary entry is not applicable to all explanations. Some annotations do not require approval. Illustrative examples can also be in the form of phrases and sentences. At the same time, several illustrative examples can be given to prove the explanation of some lexemes. For example, two illustrative examples were used to confirm the explanation given for the phytonym *marvartak*:

"The children couldn't find a place on the ground and climbed the mulberry trees." M. Ismoiliy, Fergana region. The inhabitants of Fergana call it "*marvartak*," and the inhabitants of Tashkent call it "*balkh tuti*." "*Mushtum*"⁴.

Conclusions and suggestions. So, we can say that the explanatory dictionaries created in the Uzbek language were prepared on the basis of classical examples of lexicography. In addition to the explanation of the main word, grammatical, stylistic and etymological information is also given in the dictionary articles. The illustrative examples provided to substantiate the explanation are taken from examples of fiction

³ O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati: 6 jildlik, 3-jild. – Toshkent: G'afur G'ulom, 2022. – B.26.

⁴ Ko'rsatilgan manba. – B.117.

and press materials published in the 20th and 21st centuries. The aforementioned aspects are also preserved in the lexicographic interpretation of phytonyms. Nevertheless, there are peculiarities in the presentation of phytonyms in explanatory dictionaries, such as the strength of imagery, the formation of the text in a scientific style, and the acquisition of illustrative examples from more scientific sources.

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