

LEXICO-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF THE LEXICOGRAPHY OF THE UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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Abstract. *This article provides information about the role of lexicography in the Uzbek and English languages, about what defective lexical units in languages and their lexical and semantic features consist of.*

Keywords: *vocabulary, lexicography, lexical units, phraseology, phraseological units, terminology, dictionaries.*

INTRODUCTION

As in the vocabulary of a particular language, its terminological system distinguishes between its own and assimilated layers. This circumstance is due to the fact that terminological layers do not exist in the public consciousness as separate systems, but are in mutually variable, synonymous, homonymous, moreover, paronymic relations, at the same time, the requirement of accuracy for lexical, stylistic and phraseological terms, especially due to the fact that the assimilation of the term is often subjective and the individual character, unlike the common vocabulary, indicates the presence of a number of problems. This also leads to the fact that forgeries, confusion, ambiguity and other negative situations sometimes arise in the formal, spiritual and grammatical features of borrowings. Therefore, a serious study of these cases, solving emerging problems, and achieving terminological perfection is of great importance. A lexical unit is a word, phrase, or other unit of language capable of denoting things, phenomena, their signs, etc. A lexical unit is a semantic unit, a simple or complex concept expressed by a word or phrase, which cannot be abandoned without changing the meaning of this unit.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

A collection of words collected and arranged for a specific purpose is called a dictionary. The field of theoretical and practical principles of word formation is called lexicography (from Greek. Lexicon - dictionary and grapho - writing). The specialists who make up the dictionary are called lexicographers. The development of principles and methods of compiling a dictionary, the organization of the work of lexicographers, the compilation of card files that will become the basis for compiling a dictionary, their systematization and storage is the task of lexicography.

A dictionary is a storehouse of words, its appropriate and expedient use is an important factor in expanding human knowledge, increasing vocabulary, as well as correct and fluent expression of thought. Approaches to the study of Uzbek and English vocabulary

of the second half of the twentieth-early twentieth century were reflected in the three directions of problem solving chosen by us. If dictionaries are conservative to some extent, they identify their disadvantages and advantages. Because I. R. As Galperin wrote, "lexicography should be comprehensive, it lives in a language that has not lost its power, value and ability to be used in speech, and can also reflect everything new that has been born, has become viable and stable in recent times."

In pronunciation dictionaries, you can see the presence of a degree of morphological variability, which is not strict when writing, but manifests itself in pronunciation. A number of verbs designated in writing as standard in pronunciation turn out to be verbs with a changing paradigmatic design.

For example, leaned /lent/ U /Li:ND/, leaped - /lept/ U /Li:PT/, learned - /LD:NT/ U /LD:ND/, Dreamed - /dremt/, /dreamp/ U /DRI:MD/ can be pronounced.

In the process of analyzing pronunciation dictionaries, it is clearly seen that there are non-standard paradigmatic forms of lexical units. Because non-standard spelling forms are pronounced only as "non-standard", and standard spelling forms are pronounced as two (or more) "standard" and "non-standard" in English. This is especially evident in English, which is typical for American pronunciation.

RESULT

As can be seen from these examples, there are levels of variance that native speakers of a foreign language can accurately find in English using lexicographic analysis, since this characteristic is not reflected in written texts, but becomes possible for analysis in oral speech. The second area in which dictionaries need to be studied is lexico-semantic analysis with large and small time shifts. For example, it can be traced from history that the development of new words and meanings is achieved by studying dictionaries of neologisms from different years of publication and modern explanatory dictionaries from different years of publication. New words as shown

- 1) words originally written in dictionaries remain in their original meaning for a long time;
- 2) words develop semantically and stylistically;
- 3) may gradually move to the linguistic periphery or leave the dictionary;
- 4) experiencing tension in application, language continues, becomes historicism, and is also metaphorically reinterpreted.

Since the middle of the XX century, dictionaries of English neologisms have been obtained, and at the beginning of the XXI century, explanatory dictionaries of the English language. For example, the word "smog" was listed in 1955 as a neologism in the dictionary of new words and retained the same meanings in 2005 ("polluted Air That a mixture of smoke and Fog" - 1955 [Ibidem] and "polluted Air That a mixture of smoke and Fog" - 1955 [Ibidem] and "polluted Air That a mixture of smoke and fog" - 2005 can mainly be seen in analytical examples that give the following values. The same definition is given in the sentence: "a form of air pollution that is or looks like a mixture of smoke and Fog,

especially in cities." Just like a certain neologism, it is also shown in Mary Reifer's 1955 dictionary using the abbreviation VIP as an example.

In the process of translation, it is necessary to take into account the word form, the semantic structure of interrelated words and the fact that their use in speech varies in different languages. For example, Webster's third international new English Dictionary lists 20 meanings of the word "eye" in the curved dictionary of the Uzbek language (2006), and the dictionary of the Russian language (1981) lists important meanings of the word "eye".

In English and Uzbek, related words form various derivative words: eyeglass, Eye Witness, eyeful, eyeless, to close ones eyes, up to ones eyes, in a Pies Eye, Eye - Eye, Eye-Eye, Eye-Eye, Eye-Eye. It seems that the corresponding words in the two languages may have similarities and differences depending on spirituality, valence and scale of use.

CONCLUSION

It is known that lexical units and phraseological units are considered the linguistic unit that constitutes the vocabulary wealth of each language. They are in a state of readiness until speech as a unit of language. Also, in each language, lexical units have their own linguistic character. But in all languages, lexical and phraseological units serve as linguistic wealth. Polysemantic phraeological units serve to enrich the vocabulary of the language and speech, and embody the meanings of emotional coloring. Therefore, we must be able to correctly apply lexical and phraseological terms in the time we translate. Only then can we make great progress in lexicography and translation.

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