

**The selection of polysemous words for English-Uzbek
and Uzbek-English dictionaries**

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The analysis of English-Uzbek dictionaries shows that the vocabulary of existing dictionaries is almost identical. What criteria do they rely on when choosing words? Dictionaries created on the basis of the Ixarian English language are based on lexical minima (word lists) compiled within the framework of the international methodology of teaching English and linguodidactics, which serve as a basic list (base) for bilingual or multilingual dictionaries in several languages of the world. For this reason, not only the English-Uzbek dictionaries compiled in Uzbek but also the “right” part of the corpus of translated dictionaries compiled on the basis of English in most languages of the world – the dictionary - is practically the the same, except for some differences. The choice of a word in the dictionary, of course, depends on the type of dictionary. V.V. Dubichinsky notes that there are no objective criteria for choosing polysemous words for the educational vocabulary yet. When selecting polysemous words for bilingual words, the vocabulary user must make sure that they are present in the educational and regulatory documents of the relevant educational stage, comply with the educational goal, involvement in the educational process; the dictionary must also contain units of all levels of the language - phonemes, morphemes, lexemes, word formations, stable combinations, syntaxes.; the functional meaning of a polysemous word in a particular linguistic community is the degree of its use, frequency; coverage of polysemous words inherent in a particular genus and polysemy inherent in the whole genus; distinguishing the relationship of polysemy and homonymy, i.e. polysemy is an integral part of the microstructure of the dictionary, and a

homonymy is an object of macrostructure, criteria related to its consideration in within the framework of the problem of choosing the word leads.

In bilingual dictionaries, an important role in the disclosure of lexical and semantic features, semantic subtleties, and semantic possibilities of the studied language unit is played by a dictionary micro-device – a dictionary entry.

The dictionary entry (Entry structure) is the most important basic component of dictionaries of the annotation type and consists of a capital word and its footnotes¹. In English-Uzbek, Uzbek-English bilingual dictionaries, compositionally simple and complex forms of a dictionary entry are distinguished. A simple, i.e. minimally comprehensive dictionary article will consist of a translation or an alternative to the title word based on semantic tracing paper. For example: powder [ɪmpaʊdə] N 1) kukun; 2) upa; 3) porox kukuni, miltiqdori².

A dictionary of complex construction an article is a microsystem consisting of internal relationships between several components. It consists of two main components-the preface area and the translation-commentary area:

Condition 1. [kən'dɪʃ(ə)n]

1. state – holat. Keep your car exterior condition in good condition/ Mashinangni tashqi ko‘rinishini toza tut.

2. condition – talab. You have to live there as a condition of you job/ Ish joyingdagi talabga ko‘ra u yerda yashashing kerak.

3. conditions – sharoit. They live in appalling condition/ Ular juda yomon sharoitda yashaydilar.

4. physical form – jismoniy holat. The sportsman is now out of condition/Bu sportchi hozir kerakli jismoniy ko‘rinishdan chiqib ketgan.

¹ Денисов П.Н. Об универсальной структуре словарной статьи. - В сб.: Актуальные проблемы учебной лексикографии. Русский язык, Москва, 1977, – С. 205-226.

² Bo‘tayev Sh. English-Uzbek dictionary: 50 000 words and expressions. Inglizcha-o‘zbekcha lug‘at: 50 000 so‘z va ibora. “BAYOZ” nashriyoti, Toshkent, 2013, – B. 507.

5. train, educate – tarbiyalamaoq / o‘qitmoq. Young people had been conditioned to respect the older generation/Yoshlar kattalarni hurmat qilish ruhida tarbiyalanganlar³.

In the field of capital words, the orthological form, spelling and phonetic characteristics of the vocabula are given, which is considered normative for the literary language:

Condition [kən' dɪʃ(ə) n]

Translation-in the comments area:

- the derived meanings of the word polysemy, originally expressed in Russian, are listed in bold black letters in order: holat, vaziyat, sharoit, jismoniy holat, o‘rgatmoq, tarbiyalamaoq;

- then the English translation of each derived value is also given in bold black letters (italics): state, provision, circumstances, State of forms, train/ bring up;

- the next part consists of an English illustration of this word: keep your car Exterior condition in good condition. You have to live as a condition of your job. They live in appalling conditions. The sportsman is now out of condition. Young people should be prepared for a respectable older generation;

- the last section will consist of a Uzbek translation of an English illustration:

Mashinangizning tashqi ko‘rinishini yaxshi holatda saqlang. Siz bu ishni shu yerga kelib yashash sharti bilan qo‘lga kiritishingiz mumkin. Ular juda yomon sharoitlarda yashaydilar. Bu sportchi hozirda yaxshi jismoniy holatda emas. Yoshlar kattalarni hurmat qilish ruhida tarbiyalanganlar.

Lexicographic marks (labels, glosses) also play an important role in the lexicographic semantics of the capital word. A tag is a conditional abbreviation of a certain word or combination used in the dictionary in order to provide the user with additional information and related to information about the category,

³ Литвинов П.П. Англо-русский словарь многозначных слов / English-Russian Polysemantic Words Dictionary. БАКО, Москва, 2005, – С. 336.

phonetic interpretation, morphological form, etymology, style of the interpreted language unit. The momentum may vary depending on the type of dictionary, language, and purpose. In particular, V.V. Dubichinsky and L.P. Stupin distinguish only four types of pomelo – status label, regional label, functional label, and subject label.

Considering a phonetic comment as a separate component of a dictionary entry, then V.P. Berkov introduces it into the mark. In the bilingual educational dictionary of polysemous words, there are mainly the following manifestations of pometas: 1) phonetic marks (transcription); 2) grammatical marks (word category: a. (adjective/adjective), adverb. (adverb/adverb), P. (noun/noun), V. (verb/verb); vocabulary and content group: num. card. (numerical cardinal / countable number), num. ord. (numeric ordinal/ordinal number); reference to the morphological form of the case: mood. (imperative/imperative mood), inf. (infinitive/infinitive), pass. (passive/mandatory ratio); syntactic marks: attr. (attribute/determinant), predicate. (the noun part of the predicate/participle)⁴.

An illustrative example is a dictionary in order to confirm the compliance of all the information presented in the translation and annotation part of the article with didactic requirements, linguistic and didactic criteria laid down in the dictionary, phraseological meaning, i.e. the correctness and accuracy of the annotation is given the basis. The role of illustration is significant both in revealing the semantic possibilities of the lexeme, as an independent semantics of expression, and in its differentiation from the formative one.

Dictionary of polysemous words in bilingual dictionaries the article consists of the following micro installations:

I. The scope of preposition interpretation:

1) the spelling form of the capital word (main, entry, entry word, catchword, headword, vocabula, capital word, registry word, black word, and lemma).

⁴ Rajabova Z.I. O'zbek o'quv frazeografiyasining lingvistik aspekti: Filol. fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD). diss. Qarshi, 2022, – B.87.

- 2) phonetic characteristic – transcription (key to transcription);
- 3) grammatical characteristic – the category of the word associated with the grammatical form of the mark (functional label).

II. Translation-the comment area:

- 1) an alternative to the capital word in translation (translation equivalent, meaning, meaning of the word);
- 2) each derivative alternative and explanation of the meaning in translation (The lexicographic definition):
 - a) marks (status label, regional label, subject label) about the border of the word in accordance with its scope, space, and time;
 - b) synonyms (if necessary);
 - c) conjunctions, syntactic valence (cross reference);
 - d) etymological commentary;
 - e) illustrative basis (verbal illustration, quotation, description);
 - e) references to the source.

As can be seen in the above mentioned criteria for selecting polysemous words in bilingual dictionaries, there are many factors in the compilation of them that should be taken into consideration.