

Description of Linguistic Terms

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ANNOTATION

In this entry, we discuss the coding of terms for a linguistic encyclopedia. In the previous section, information was given about vocabulary formation, its structure and units. On this basis, we will focus on the problem of codification of thematically classified terms, their reflection in the dictionary entry, and their different variants according to their meaning.

KEYWORDS: dictionary entry, linguistic terms, diaresis, diffusion, diffused sounds, divergent, diphthong, dissimilation.

Introduction

Coding of terms of the thematic group "Phonetics" and "Phonetic laws". As mentioned earlier, there are minimum requirements for the content of a dictionary entry. These requirements serve to form the content of encyclopedic information, explanation and descriptive content. The term "Diaresis" does not exist in V. Jerebilo's dictionary. A. Hojiev and the dictionary of linguistic terms in the Russian language define this term as follows:

A. Hojiev in "Dictionary of Linguistic Terms".	dictionary of linguistic terms in the Russian language
DIARESIS (Greek: diaresis - division). Loss of one of a series of consonants as a result of assimilation or dissimilation. E.g., арслон>аслон.	DIARESIS (from the Greek diairesis - gap, division). Absorption of a sound or syllable, explained by ease of pronunciation, as a result of assimilation or dissimilation. Гру(сн)ый из грустный, пра(зн)ый из праздный, чу-(ств)о из чувство, знаме(но)сец из знаменосец n etc. see апкопа, loss of sounds, haplology, unpronounceable consonants, syncopation, vowel contraction, elision.

With the help of materials from the above and other sources, the coding of this term can be formed as follows:

DIARESIS

Diaresis - (*Greek: diaresis - separation, division*) is the loss of sounds in a word due to certain pronunciation conditions. In the process of dieresis speech, sound changes can occur in various words. Sound changes can be different: sound decrease, sound change, sound increase, sound doubling, etc. Sound changes, phonetic processes - changes that occur in the phonetic structure and structure of a word during speech. In the process of speech, in pronunciation, sounds can be pronounced differently, dropped, and sometimes the sound can be increased, one sound can be adapted by another. Such phonetic changes are called *combinatorial-positional* changes of sounds (lat. combinare - to combine, combine and positio - position, location). Combinatory changes occur as a result of the interaction of adjacent sounds and include: accommodation (*Lat. Accomodatio* - adjustment) - partial adjustment of the articulation of two adjacent sounds (vowel and

consonant). For example, the front vowels (a, e, i) move back in accordance with the pronunciation of the back consonants (q, g`x); assimilation (k, .), dissimilation, metathesis, dieresis (Greek diaeresis - separation, division) - loss of a sound in a word due to certain pronunciation conditions: like *pastqam* > *pasqam*. Phonetic changes that occur as a result of the unpronounceability of certain sounds in the root of the word or in the suffixes added to it due to the influence of a certain phonetic environment or position include: **procopa** (Greek: *rgokore*) - the loss of a vowel or consonant at the beginning of a word: *yroq* > *iroq*, *yilon* > *ilon*; **syncope** (Greek: *syncope* - shortening) - loss of sound in the middle of a word: *o`g`il* > *o`g`lim*; **apocopa** (Greek: *arokore* - shortening of completion) - dropping of a vowel or consonant at the end of a word or two parts in a compound word: *baland* > *balan*, *do`st* > *do`s*; *kilogramm* > *kilo*, *metropoliten* > *metro*. Factors such as saving phonational energy and achieving compactness are among the reasons for dropping a sound or component. The following is observed: **elision** (lat. *elisio* - compression, squeezing out) - the loss of one of the vowel sounds as a result of the addition of two words ending with a vowel and beginning with a vowel. For example, *yoza oladi* > *yozoladi*, *ayta oladi* > *aytoladi*; **sandhi** (Sanskrit *sandhi* - connection, connection) - phonetic changes that occur as a result of compaction of analytical forms *ishlar edi* > *ishlardi*; **apheresis** (Greek: *aphaeresis*) is the lowering of the sound at the beginning of the next word under the influence of the last sound of the previous word: *ne uchun* > *nechun*; **haplology**, e.g. *tragikokomediya* > *tragikomediya*; **syneresis** (Greek: *syneresis*) - one of the two vowels in the middle of the word is weakened and dropped in speech: *saodat* > *so: dat*, *maorif* > *mo: rif* and others. A number of phonetic changes take place in the adaptation of foreign words to the traditional phonetic composition of Turkish words. These are: prosthesis (see), epenthesis [Greek. *Epenthesis* - (sound) gain, addition] - appearance of a sound, letter, syllable that is not actually in the word structure; *fikr* > *fikir*, *hukm* - *hukum*; *brigadir* > *birgadir*, *traktor* > *tiraktir*; Epithesis (Greek: *epithesis*) is the addition of a sound at the end of a word under a certain phonetic or morphological influence that does not actually exist in this word: *tank* > *tanka*, *kiosk* > *kioska*.

Абдуллаев Й. Ҳамроҳим. – Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1996. Абдурахмонов Г., Мамажонов С. // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Т.: Ўзбекистон, 2002. Азизов О. Тилшуносликка кириш. – Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1996. Алиев А., Назаров К. Ўзбек тили маълумотномаси. – Т.: Фан, 1992. Аширбоев С. Қутбнинг «Хусрав ва Ширин» достони ва ўзбек адабий тили. – Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1997. Джамалханов Х.А. Основы узбекской графики. – Т.: Фан, 1991. Жамолхонов Х.А. Графика ва орфография. Маърузалар матни. – Т.: Низомий номли ТДПУ босмаҳонаси, 1999. Жамолхонов Х.А. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. Ўқув кўлланмаси. 1-қисм. – Т.: Низомий номли ТДПУ босмаҳонаси, 2004. Жамолхонов Х.А. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. Ўқув кўлланмаси. 2-қисм. – Т.: 2004. Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг янги алифбоси ва имлоси. – Т.: Университет, 1999 (қайта нашри – 2002). Турсунов У.М., Мухторов Ж., Раҳматуллаев С. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. Қайта ишланган, тўлдирилган 3-нашри. – Т.: Ўзбекистон, 1992. Ўзбек тилининг асосий имло қоидалари. – Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1995.

Related words: *combinatorial sound changes, assimilation, metathesis, dissimilation.*

The size of the dictionary entry is related to the content coverage of the term. Some terms refer to such processes in the language that this concept includes several terms. The term "Diacresis" is also a comprehensive concept, which means that due to certain pronunciation conditions, the sounds in the word are dropped, sound changes occur in various words during the speech process.

There are several types of it, and this dictionary entry explains its manifestations in detail. An encyclopedic dictionary allows for the expansion of this entry.

In the section on the description of terms, we mentioned the requirement to have etymological information in the dictionary entry when codifying native terms. Since this term is also borrowed, the information indicating the language from which it came is given. Also, this entry provides background information along with illustrative examples, a bibliographic index, and, most importantly, terms related to the term. So, this dictionary entry consists of the following parts: the main word (1), etymological information (2), encyclopedic and linguistic explanation (3), illustrative material (4), bibliographic index (5), units related to the term (6).

In the previous sections, we thought about homonyms or polysemous terms. In science, this feature of terms is still the subject of debate. Some scholars emphasize the presence of homonymy in terms, while others consider this phenomenon to be ambiguous. Since this issue has been analyzed in the previous sections, we will not dwell on it too much. We consider the same term used in different disciplines as a homonym, and a term with different meanings within the same discipline as a polysemous term and analyze the coding of such terms.

The compound term "*diffuse sounds*" is interpreted differently in different dictionaries. This term is used in chemistry, biology, geology and linguistics. Therefore, this term has a homonymous nature: in chemistry it means measuring the molecular weight of a substance, in biology it means the absorption of nutrients, in geology it means the transition of substances from solid to liquid. In linguistics, it means the combination or blending of sounds. It seems that the term diffusion has different meanings in different disciplines. When coding ambiguous terms, the word indicating the subject to which it belongs is highlighted. For example, we have italicized in this dictionary entry. In some dictionaries (for example, an explanatory dictionary), a pometa, which is placed at the beginning of a line with an abbreviation, indicates that this dictionary has multiple meanings:

DIFFUSION [lat. diffusio scattering, spreading] *phys.* Pentrys of a substance (gas, liquid) slowly pass and penetrate into another substance. Diffusion of gases. Diffusion of liquids.

Main part. It seems that this dictionary entry in the annotated dictionary lists the word as a term related to the science of physics. The word "Diffuse" before it is shown in the explanation as a compound and in a separate dictionary entry it is indicated as a linguistic term. The description in the annotated dictionary is also repeated in the dictionary of linguistic terms. Compare:

Explanation on ULDD	Explanation in the terminological dictionary
DIFFUSE: diffuse sounds <i>ling.</i> Blended, mixed sounds.	DIFFUSED SOUNDS. <i>ling.</i> Inseparable, interwoven sounds.

Our observations show that the information given in the sources about this term is insufficient. The codification we recommended above also includes the meaning of this term in other disciplines. Also, its meaning as a linguistic term is explained in detail. We recommend his encyclopedic explanation as follows:

DIFFUSED SOUNDS

Diffuse sounds are mixed sounds that are inseparable and mixed with each other. Lexical diffusion, historical linguistics, spread of sound changes through language lexicons. According to Trask, lexical diffusion is phonetically abrupt but lexically gradual. The existence of lexical diffusion has long been controversial, but only Wang [1969] and Chen and Wang [1975] put

an end to this debate. **Diffusion** (Latin: *diffusio* - absorption, spreading) is the spontaneous transfer of one substance to another substance, absorption of one substance into another, as a result of irregular heat movement of atoms and colloidal particles. Diffusion is important.

In *chemistry*, the diffusion method is used to determine the molecular weight of a solute.

In *biology*, diffusion plays an important role in the absorption and absorption of nutrients and the release of metabolic products.

In *geology*, diffusion refers to the spread of substances from solid to liquid, from hot to cold, from wet to dry. The role of diffusion in the search for mineral deposits is very important.

In *linguistics*, the phenomenon of diffusion represents sounds that have been absorbed and mixed with each other. Linguists such as H. Jamolkhanov, A. Hojiyev, Sh. Rakhmatullayev spoke about diffuse sounds in their studies.

Жамолхонов Ҳ.А. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. Ўқув қўлланмаси. 1-қисм. – Т.: Низомий номли ТДПУ босмаҳонаси, 2004. Жамолхонов Ҳ.А. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. Ўқув қўлланмаси. 2-қисм. – Т.:, 2004. Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг янги алифбоси ва имлоси. – Т.: Университет, 1999 (қайта нашри – 2002). Турсунов У.М., Мухторов Ж., Раҳматуллаев С. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. Қайта ишланган, тўлдирилган 3-нашри. –Т.: Ўзбекистон, 1992. Еникеев Р. Тил ҳақидаги қонунлар тарихига оид // Тил ва адабиёт таълими, 1997, № 2. Жамолхонов Ҳ.А. Алифбони ислоҳ қилиш керакми? // Туркий тиллар таракқиёти муаммолари, ТошДПИ илмий асарлари. – Т., 1993. Назаров К. Энг катта муаммо ечилади // Маърифат, 1992, 22-сон. Нурматов А. Илмий-техникавий тушунчаларни ифодалаш масаласи // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 2000, 2-сон. Раҳматуллаев Ш, Ҳожиёв А. Ўзбек тилининг имло луғати. – Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1995. www.ziyounet.com

Related words: diffusion, lexical diffusion

Let's analyze another example. Let's compare the interpretation of the term "Divergent" in the dictionary of linguistic terms:

Dictionary of V. Zhrebilo	Dictionary of A. Hojiev
DIVERGENTS [lat. <i>divergens</i> (<i>divergentis</i>) diverging in different directions]. Speech sounds whose pronunciation depends on neighboring sounds, for example, hard "l" (as in the Russian word " лоб ") and soft "l" (as in the Russian word " лебедь ") in Polish.	DIVERGENT (lat. <i>divergere</i> - spreading in different directions). A phoneme that has developed (originated) from variants of one phoneme by divergence. For example, the vowel phoneme o (ə) is derived from the back vowel a in the Uzbek language (in the word <i>қишлоқ</i>).

Linguistic encyclopedic dictionary	Linguistic encyclopedic dictionary of O.S. Akhmanov.
Divergent - see Divergence. Divergence, in linguistics, is a term in linguistic literature meaning a known relationship between homogeneous (see) sounds. The sounds of human	DIVERGENT English divergent, variant. 1. Same as allophone, Russian. 1 in [стол] and [стол* и к].

speech are subject to certain changes over time. These changes can be of two kinds: 1) without any apparent reason, the so-called spontaneous (see) or spontaneous, probably depending only on the general structure or nature of the entire sound system of a known language (a striking example of such changes is Germanic movement or interruption of sounds, *Lautverschiebung*); 2) caused by a known, immediately, in a given word, present or existing cause - the wobble of neighboring sounds, stress, place in a word or sentence, etc. - the so-called *combinatorial* (see), or *combinational* changes. In this way, so-called alternations of sounds (see) arise in related forms, i.e., a sound changed in known forms of the same word, stem or root alternates with the primary one, not changed in other forms related to the first. If the reason that caused such *alternation* (the result of phonetic change) is present in a given word at the present time and is still capable of causing it, then such a relationship between different sounds of the same origin is usually called (by some, at least by scientists) *divergence*, and the alternating sounds themselves are *divergent*. From the previous it is also clear that D. relations do not allow exceptions (see Sound laws). Thus, the D. relationship exists between the vowels *a* and *ó* in related forms (in “aka” dialects): im. units *ваð á* next to vinit. units *в ó ðy*. The reason here is obvious: the primary sound *o* is preserved only under stress, and in an unstressed syllable it gives *a* (or the vowel *ǎ*, middle between *a* and *o*), as a result of which the alternation of sounds *a* and *ó* is obtained, which has the character of a real sound law that does not allow exceptions. Similar cases are represented by the alternation of hard (non-palatal) consonants before non-palatal vowels with soft (palatal, palatal) consonants before palatal (palatal) vowels in Russian, etc. The terms D. and *divergents* were proposed by prof. I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay and are also used by some other scientists, mainly his direct students (cf. Baudouin de Courtenay, “Some departments of the comparative grammar of Slavic languages”, “Russian Philological Bulletin”, 1881, Warsaw). See also the entries

2. One of the different phonemes that developed through divergence (in 2 meanings) from variants of the same phrase. and ukr. *і и о в кшъ/коня, Мір/могла*.

DIVERGENCE *eng.* divergence, divergent evolution. 1. Phonologization of phoneme variants in connection with the elimination of positional conditions that originally determined this variation. Phonological divergence, Formation of hard and soft consonant phonemes from one phoneme after the fall of the reduced ones in Russian history. *ling.*; phoneme formation *s* and *z*, *f* and *V* of positional variants of the same phoneme in the history of English. *lang.* 2. Positional change of sounds; allophonic discrepancies within one phoneme. The divergence of sounds is allophonic (subphonemic divergence). Relic divergence English. fossilized divergence. The absence of phonetic similarity of sounds in the composition of etymologically identical morphemes as a result of divergence that occurred in an earlier era of language development, *Russian.* *кислый – квас*. 3. (collapse of the tongue). One of the properties of linguistic evolution, due to which dialects of a language tend to isolate themselves from other dialects and become independent languages; opposite convergence (in 2 values). Linguistic divergence.

Homogenes, Sound laws, Correlation, Alternation of sounds, Phonetics. <i>S. Bulich.</i>	
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Combining the above information, we code this term as follows:

Divergent

Divergent (lat. *divergere* - spreading in different directions) - a phoneme that has evolved from variants of one phoneme through divergence. For example, in Uzbek, the vowel phoneme *o* comes from the back vowel *a* (in the word *qishloq*). When talking about this phenomenon, it is necessary to consider the phenomenon of divergence separately. Divergence:

1) *in biology* - differentiation of organism characteristics during evolution. The concept of divergence was proposed by Ch. Darwin to explain the emergence of biological species in nature, varieties of cultivated plants and breeds of domestic animals.

2) *in mathematics* - propagation of a vector field. If the vector field is considered as the velocity field of the fluid flowing, the divergence represents the density of field sources at point R. The geometric meaning of divergence is as follows: D. is the ratio of the vector field flux passing through the surface surrounding the given point to the volume enclosing this surface:

3) *in linguistics* - the differentiation of the speech sound into more than one sound according to the historical development. For example, the back row sound *a* has progressed and turned into the sound *o* in the places where the adjunct is used before the deep tongue back *q, g', x* consonants and the lip-sliding consonant *v*. *Qishlaq > qishloq; o'taq > o'toq; shox, tog', yov*. In the place after these consonants, the back row kept the position of *a* sound: *qazi, hari, g'ani* and etc.. **reverse convergence**. In the explanatory dictionary of A. Hajiyeu, divergence is explained in two ways:

1. Phonologization of phoneme variants as a result of loss of positional conditions that cause change, that is, separation of one phoneme into two phonemes.

2. Division of sounds into more than one sound according to positional status.

Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг янги алифбоси ва имлоси. – Т.: Университет, 1999 (қайта нашри – 2002). Турсунов У.М., Мухторов Ж., Раҳматуллаев С. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. Қайта ишланган, тўлдирилган 3-нашри. – Т.: Ўзбекистон, 1992. Еникеев Р. Тил ҳақидаги қонунлар тарихига оид // Тил ва адабиёт таълими, 1997, № 2. Жамолхонов Ҳ.А. Алифбони ислох қилиш керакми? // Туркий тиллар тараққиёти муаммолари, ТошДПИ илмий асарлари. – Т., 1993. Назаров К. Энг катта муаммо ечилади // Маърифат, 1992, 22-сон. Нурматов А. Илмий-техникавий тушунчаларни ифодалаш масаласи // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 2000, 2-сон. Раҳматуллаев Ш, Ҳожиёв А. Ўзбек тилининг имло луғати. – Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1995. www.ziyonet.com

Related words: convergence, speech sound, sliding consonant.

As you can see from the description, the dictionary entry has the usual structure. The meanings of the term in various fields of science are highlighted. Placing a polysemous mark on such terms draws the reader's attention to its polysemous meaning. We did not find such an experience in the studied dictionaries and encyclopedias, but putting a short informative note on ambiguous terms

makes it easier to learn the information.

There are terms that use different diacritic symbols and illustrative examples in their coding. We will analyze such encyclopedic information below.

Dictionary of A. Hojiev	Dictionary of V. Zhrebilo
DIPHTHONG (Greek di(s) - double+rhthong - voice, sound). A vowel consisting of two sounds is a vowel that comes in one syllable and is rounded into one sound accordingly. Diphthongs are almost absent in Uzbek. Comparison. Monophthong.	DIPHTHONG [Greek. <di(s) twice, double + phthongos voice, sound]. A combination of two vowels in one syllable: ай, ой (Russian); au, ai, eu (German).

Dictionary of O.S.Akhmanova	Dictionary of Brockhaus va Efron
DIPHTHONG (*double vowel, *compound vowel) English. diphthong, fr. diphtongue, German Diphthong, ucn. diptongo. A combination of two vowels - syllabic and non-syllabic - in one syllable; Wed monophthong, tetraphthong, triphthong, cd English. [ou], [oi], [eil Diphthong ascending English. rising diphthong, fr. diphtongue ascendante, German. steigender Diphthong, ucn. diptongo creciente (ascendente). A diphthong in which the syllable-forming component is the second of its constituent vowels, o fr. pied, nuit. Diphthong long English. long diphthong. Diphthong with a long syllabic element. Diphthong true (diphthong correct) English. real (full) diphthong, German. echter (schwebender) Diphthong. 1) Diphthong in the proper sense. 2) (uniform diphthong, equilibrium diphthong, stable diphthong) English. level diphthong. A diphthong consisting of two equally tense tautosyllabic vowels; opposite false diphthong (1 value). a Diphthongs of Latvians, lang. Diphthong short English. short diphthong. Diphthong with a short syllabic element. False diphthong English false diphthong, fr. diphtongue fausse. 1) (gliding diphthong). A diphthong consisting of two unequally tense vowels, i.e., syllabic and non-	Diphthong (Greek δι + φθόγγος = double sound, noise) is a monosyllabic (i.e. pronounced with one impulse of expiratory current) combination of two simple vowels, the first of which bears syllabic stress, in other words, a combination of vowel-sonant (syllable-forming) with a consonant vowel (non-syllabic). The monosyllabic nature of the combination is achieved by the fact that the expiratory current gradually weakens and, moreover, in such a way that no noticeable increase is felt anywhere. There are also dubious cases when it is difficult to decide whether we are dealing with D. or with a two-syllable combination of vowels. It is also difficult to determine the maximum and minimum physiological distance between the constituent members of a vowel. There are vowels in which this distance is small - for example, English "long vowels", some of which have the character of real vowels (English no = no pronounced nou). The maximum distances are represented by D. ai, au, iu, and i. It is usually customary to distinguish two categories of D.: 1) real D. and 2) fake, or false, D. An example of the first are D. ai, ei, au, ou, etc., in which the second member has a greater narrowing of the extension pipe than the first; an example of the latter - D. ie, io, iie Swiss dialects, Italian. io, Spanish ie (South German ie, io,

syllabic; opposite true diphthong (2 meanings). 2) In the Russian language, a combination of vowel sounds with *j* or “и” non-syllabic as the second element, which breaks up when inflected. = Russian май – мая, лай – лающий. DESCENDING DIPHTHONG (falling diphthong) English. falling diphthong, fr. diphtongue descendante (décroissante), German. fallender Diphthong, ucn. diptongo decreciente (de-scendente). A diphthong in which the first of its constituent vowels is the syllabic, cd English. [ai], [ay]. Diphthong expanding English expanding diphthong. A diphthong, the first term of which is characterized by a lesser degree of solution than the second; opposite tapering diphthong. *Diphthong consonant. Same as affricate. Diphthong tapering English. narrowing diphthong. A diphthong, the first term of which is characterized by a greater degree of solution than the second; opposite expanding diphthong. = English [ai], [ay]. Diphthong centering English. centering diphthong (murmur dfphthong). A falling diphthong whose second (non-syllabic) element is a neutral vowel. = English [ie], [ee]. Diphthong contraction see diphthong contraction. Diphthong core see diphthong core.

iiē are mostly disyllabic), where we find the opposite relation. In historical terms, the difference between them is that the first were already found in the Indo-European proto-language, while the second developed in relatively recent times, in certain Indo-European languages, from monophthongs (single vowels) *e*, *o* (for example, Lat. focus gives in Italian fuoco, in Spanish fuego). The number of each of both members of D. is not limited by any conditions: each of them can be long or short. The current German D. *ai*, *au* have a short first term; in some German dialects there are also D. with a long second member (Swabian *ei*, *ou*). There is no D. in the general Russian language. The combinations *aï*, *oï*, *eï* etc., which were mistakenly considered by some to be D., have nothing in common with the latter and are ordinary syllables consisting of a vowel and a consonant *j* (*ï*, not the vowel *i*). In some dialects (Vyatka), however, there is something like false D. (*io* or *oi*). S. Bulich.

The description of this term in the glossary of English linguistic terms is given very briefly:

A diphthong is a phonetic sequence, consisting of a vowel and a glide, that is interpreted as a single vowel.

It seems that the encyclopedic description of this dictionary is much wider than the description in the explanatory dictionary, and it is briefly explained in the explanatory terminological dictionaries. Based on this information, we code this term as follows:

Diphthong

Diphthong (Greek di(s) - double sound, double sound) - a complex vowel consisting of two phonetic elements (vowels) forming one syllable; one of these elements directly forms a syllable, and the other follows it and is not considered a syllable-former. *Falling* (forms the first vowel syllable) and *rising* (forms the second vowel syllable) diphthongs are distinguished. Diphthongs are often found in languages such as German, English, Spanish,

French, and Chinese. There are no such vowels in the Turkic languages, in particular in the Uzbek literary language, only in the Kipchak dialects of the Uzbek language. (for example, in the Gallaorol dialect) the vowel "E" becomes "D". There are two diphthongs (double sounds) in Persian: *ey* and *o'u*. When these diphthongs are pronounced, they should not be divided into two syllables, but should be joined together and pronounced as a whole. In this case, the first letter of diphthongs is pronounced stronger than the second.

1. The diphthong *ey* *yoy* is pronounced like the diphthong sounds in the Uzbek exclamation *ey* or the English *mey, dey* *بين beyn – ora, o'ra*.

2. the diphthong *o'u* can be pronounced correctly by comparing it with the diphthong *ow* in the English word *now*. *نو no'u – yangi, بړو bero'u – bor*.

In literary Arabic, short and long vowels are syllabic. In diphthongs, the syllable *th and y* is the first component and the second components are close to consonants. If a syllable is open and ends with a short vowel, the syllable is short (*ف F*) and long - open, if it ends with a long vowel (*قال cha-la"U aytdi*) or close (*تَمْر u erda yugurish"sanalar*). Therefore, any closed syllable (including a diphthong) is long. There are also very long syllables, i.e. closed syllables with a long vowel like the first syllable of a word. *شَاب shab-boon "Yosh yigit"*

A syllable contains one vowel sound, always begins with a consonant, and begins with only one consonant. Therefore, in literary Arabic, there are no vowel words that start like a Russian word.

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Related words: double sound, phonetic, Uzbek literary language

Conclusion. It seems that the content of this dictionary entry is completely different from the description of the term, which is a term with multiple meanings. It is mainly a linguistic description. Illustrative materials are provided. It is desirable that symbols and examples in other writing are clearly and technically accessible. Such examples are usually found in units imported from other languages and in their explanation. In this entry, the diphthong is explained on the example of the Arabic alphabet. The entry can be enriched with events in English and other languages.

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