

THE NECESSITY TO TRANSFER THE EXPLANATORY DICTIONARIES TO THE COMPLETE ELECTRONIC FORM

(In the case of lexical units with the symbol “go” (“yurmoq”))

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Abstract

Dictionaries are a list in which the pronunciation, formal expression, and meanings of lexical units are explained in detail by examples based on the speech skills of a particular language group. Among them, the most modern type are electronic dictionaries. The article is devoted to the condition of the existing explanatory dictionaries created so far in Uzbek linguistics as an example of the lexeme “yur”(go), the necessity and importance of transitioning to the form of a fully electronic thesaurus dictionary. Here, the thesaurus of the lexeme "walk" is given in the form of a sample, and the synonyms, antonyms, etymological and phraseological meanings of the explanatory dictionaries in the existing print edition are collected in one place. As a result, in the electronic thesaurus dictionaries, not only the various meanings of the lexical units are explained in detail in one place, examples of the paradigmatic semes of the lexeme “yurmoq”(go) not recorded in the speech process are given in the existing explanatory dictionaries. In addition, this article mentions the advantages of electronic dictionaries compared to printed dictionaries: excessive material costs are limited, new lexical units are added every year, pronunciation of language learners, It leads to a thorough and perfect mastery of the meanings of words, and as a result, they have the ability to independently create words in accordance with the norms of the literary language in oral and written form.

Key words: Electronic dictionaries, printed dictionaries, thesaurus, digital dictionaries, innovative dictionaries

Introduction. With the application of information technologies in the educational process, the need for electronic dictionaries is increasing. In the last few decades of the twentieth century, particularly in the 1990s, the first dictionaries were published digitally. In the same year, James-Catalano [James-Catalano, 2010] first called electronic dictionaries “a valuable tool in the pursuit of knowledge”. The term electronic dictionary (ED) can be used to refer to any reference material stored electronically that provides information about the spelling, meaning, or usage of words [Budykina, 2014].

To date, there are several improved versions of it under the name of digital, innovative dictionaries, equivalent to modern electronic dictionaries in developed languages. However, despite the fact that a number of studies have been done on the perfect examples of such dictionaries in the Uzbek language, it is a pity that not all existing explanatory dictionaries have been completely electronicized. In this regard, although it is possible to search for the meaning of units belonging to the modern layer using the URLs <https://uz.m.wiktionary.org/wik>, <https://uz.m.wikipedia.org/wiki>, they are also a It is a pity that it is incomplete and not updated every year, even if we, being the owner of the language, search the meaning of the lexical units

belonging to the history of that language on the Internet, we will not find anything. Therefore, in addition to the development of the complete electronic form of the existing explanatory dictionaries created in Uzbek linguistics, it is necessary to improve it by adding new lexical units every year. Therefore, the electronic online dictionary (EOD) is not yet complete; it can be constantly revised, expanded, edited and improved without any financial resources. In contrast, for lexicologists and language learners, one of the main advantages of an electronic dictionary over printed dictionaries is that it allows for more sophisticated searches. It is clearly shown with the help of examples that lexical units express different aspects of meaning in the form of word combinations and fixed combinations.

Taking into account the above, the purpose of this article was determined as follows:

1. On the example of specific verbs, the situation of existing explanatory dictionaries created in Uzbek linguistics.

2. The need and importance of transition of explanatory dictionaries to a fully electronic form.

In world linguistics, dictionaries are classified according to the number of languages, the purpose of users, the subject area covered and the size. Among them, if we are talking about explanatory dictionaries, by today's time, such dictionaries in developed languages are not printed, but are electronic. In particular, the electronic recording of 60 new modern words that entered the Oxford and Merriam-Webster English dictionaries during 2019-2020 is, on the one hand, a reason for the improvement of the language, and on the other hand, it brings that language to the international level on a large scale serves as a program for its development. Rastislav Metruk also comments on the many conveniences of electronic dictionaries, especially pronunciation features, and states that they have become an integral part of the educational process, opening the door to great opportunities for students and researchers [Rastislav, 2017].

Experimental Method. As we all know, explanatory dictionaries have been published three times in Uzbek linguistics for almost 15 years, and if we dwell on how the lexical units with the word “yur”(go), which is the object of research in these publications, are explained, in all three editions there is almost one it can be observed that it is different. In particular, 18 different units and forms of lexical units with the word “yur”(go) from the 2008 edition, the examples of which are repeated exactly in the 2020 and 2022 editions, and the new units with the word “yur”(go) are not included in the dictionary. These are explained as follows [ЎТИЛ, 2008; 2020; 2022]:

I **Yuramol**. 1 dialect. Skilled at fast walking; yurag'on. **Yuramol** horse. 2. yurimsak.

II Yurag'on a fast walker. The animal turned out to be very mobile. I haven't said “chuh” since I set foot on the **uzangi**. M. Khayrullayev love is in the eye.

III **Yurgilik**: he lost his **yurgilik**, he could not join the public, he could not move inside the country. I thought about it, it didn't go well; I couldn't walk (**yurgilik**) in Oqtosh nation. “Murodkhan”. I couldn't walk (**yurgilik**) with my eyes open. Oydin Yamoqchi ko'zda.

IV **Yurgizmoq** 1 Yurmoq 1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 12, 13 fl. back n. Drive the tractor. Run the clock. (The wayfarer) He rode his horse slowly until the fairy in the flowerbed disappeared from sight. He left, lost in sweet thoughts. (*Traktorni yurgizmoq. Soatni yurgizmoq. (Yo'lchi) Gulbog'chadagi u pari ko'zdan g'oyib bo'lguncha, otni sekin yurgizib.. shirin o'ylarga botgan holda ketdi*) Oybek, Selected works.

2. To carry out certain work, to engage in some work or activity. He [Abdishukur] considered himself one of the most “open-minded and new-minded” Muslims and began campaigning for the opening of “modern-style” schools. Oybek, Selected works. Alexey is a foreman who runs the boss’s factory. N. Safarov, Fiery traces.

3. Portable to draw, paint with something. Run a red pen over the dream. Pour golden water around the edges of the bowl. - It seems that he was not satisfied with the black color of his eyebrows; he drew a black pencil over it. Oydin, Ko‘ngli to‘ldimi, yaxshi yigit.

To run a millstone on someone’s head. To take a look. The traveler looked around and then answered politely. Oybek, Selected works. Think about it. Idea. 1. To follow one's word, to do what one says, to turn to one’s side. Enemy does not rest in peace. He is deceiving [some] and making him go his way. (Birovning boshida tegirmon toshi yurgizmoq Ko‘z yurgizmoq Qarab chiqmoq, nazar tashlamoq. Yo‘lchi atrofga ko‘z yurgizib, so‘ng muloyimlik bilan javob berdi. Oybek, Tanlangan asarlar. Fikr yurgizmoq q. fikr 1. O‘z so‘ziga yurgizmoq O‘z aytganini qildirmoq, o‘z tomoniga og‘-dirmoq. Yov tinch yotmas. [ba‘zilarni] aldab-suldab, o‘z yo‘liga yurgizmoqda). G‘. G‘ulom, Shum bola.

V **Yurimsak** s.t. 1 One who likes to walk a lot, for example, hospitality (about women). Yurimsak(like to walk) young woman.

2 Spreading quickly, spreading from mouth to mouth. Some of these idle rumors reached his ears (yurimsak rumors).Sh. Bo‘tayeov, Qo‘rg‘onlangan oy.

VI **Yuritmoq or yurgizmoq** [Shoqosim] He shouted again, moving the juvaz. (Yana juvozni yuritib.. qichqirdi).Oybek, Selected works. These two [people] were moving the pen over the paper without saying a word, as if it were nailed to the paper (Bu ikki [kishi] qog‘ozga mixlangandek gap-so‘zsiz savag‘ich qalamni qirr-qirr qog‘oz ustida yuritib turar edi). A. Qodiriy, Mehrobdan chayon. To think. opinion 1.

VII **Yuritilmoq 1 Yuritmoq** (verb, passive participle). The thoughts and articles he read opened his [Elmurod's] eyes and deepened his thinking (Bu to‘g‘rida yuritilgan fikr, o‘qilgan maqolalar uning [Elmurodning] ko‘zini yanada kattaroq ochib, mulohazasini chuqurlashtirdi.) P. Tursun, Teacher.

2 ..to be said or called. Words denoting an object are called nouns.

VIII **Yurish 1 Yurmoq**. Verb, name of action (it is the same in all three versions: its 7 semas and the example of the south side of the village are noted.

IX **Yurishli** 1. Fast and good walker. Walking(yurishli) stallion. - Salimboyvachcha, even though he is good and walkable... he didn’t feel like going on this horse, he decided to leave for a rest, and he was dizzy again. (Salimboyvachcha, yaxshi va **yurishli** bo‘lsa ham.. bu otda borishni o‘ziga ep ko‘rmay, dam jo‘nashga qaror qilar, dam yana aynar edi). Oybek, Selected works.

2. Worth a walk or a sight. If not, my dear, walk. Let’s go to the new city, there are places to walk in the evening (Yo‘qsa, jonim, yuring. Yangi shaharga chiqaylik, kechqurun yurishli joylar bor.. aylanib kelamiz). Oybek, the Great Road (Ulug‘ yo‘l).

X **Yurishmoq 1 Yurmoq (verb, joint proportion)**. They walked a long way. Warriors took off their clothes and walked from side to side. A. Qahhor, Oltin yulduz. Children were still rioting in the streets. M. Ismoiliy, Farg‘ona tong otguncha.

2. To develop, turn towards development. If things don't go well, the soft tooth breaks. Proverb.
- The dust and shrill voices that rose like a pillar in the air indicated that the work was progressing. M. Osim, Ajdodlarimiz qissasi. I was not the only one who was unlucky in this case. E. Raimov, Strange village.

The weather (or the day) has gone. The weather has cleared and the day has warmed up. We can dig a lot of trenches before the weather runs out. I. Rahim, Ixlos.

XI Yurish-turish. Work, behavior, etc. state of affairs. There was nothing different about his face, eyes and behavior (yurish-turish) from other warriors. Shuhrat, Shinelli yillar. He was suspicious of Shakarkhan's current behavior (yurish-turish), and his suspicion was correct. Oydin, O'zidan ko'rsin. It is true that this son of yours is active and intelligent, it is known from his behavior (yurish-turish) and attitude. M. Osim, Ibn Sino qissasi. Their words, behaviors (yurish-turish) seemed completely foreign to Yolchi. Oybek, Selected works.

XII The 15 sema of the verb Yurmoq are given in all variants with the same examples.

XIII Yurum. (dilalect) A work, thing, speech, etc. orderly continuation, direction, course, flow. This(yurum) is how our work went- Hoji aunt straightened her speech (yurum) like a person holding a bowl without breaking it. M. Ismoiliy, Farg'ona tong otguncha.

XIV Yurumsak or yurimsak. Don't walk too much; it's not good for girls. (Unaqa yurumsak bo'lma, tentirash qizlarga yarashmaydi). Oybek, Ulug' yo'l.

XV Yuruq (dilalect). exact walk, go.

XVI Yuruqsiz: to be yuruqsiz, to be unable to carry one's head. I was ashamed, I was **yuruqsiz** among my peers. N. Safarov, Hayot maktabi. Refrain from two desires. Otherwise, you will be **yuruqsiz** in front of the people. N. Qobil, Bug'doy pishig'iga yetmaganlar. To do without a yuruqsiz. To do without a head. Do you still know how to steal a horse? You made me yuruqsiz! R. Rahmonov, Changalzordagi sharpa.

XVII. Yuruvsiz. Fellow, you have made me immobile(yuruvsiz). T. Murod, Yulduzlar mangu yonadi.

XVIII Yurg'usiz. If you walk close to the bad, the black is high. You made the country black by walking close to Karim! (*Yomonga yaqin yursang, qorasi yuqar. Karimga yaqin yurib, yurtga yurg'usiz qilding!*) Sh. Rashidov, Bo'rondan kuchli.

As you can see, the three existing editions are the same, there is almost no change in them, only the last edition has one volume more than the previous ones due to the increase in the size of the text. In fact, lexemes based on "yur" need to be systematized from the point of view of category before identifying their semes. This can be done as follows:

- 1) "yuramol", yurag'on" (*yuramol/yurag'on ot*), "yurishli" (*yurishli ayg'ir*) – adjective;
- 2) "yurish-turishi" (...*yuris-turishlari Yo'lchiga tamoman begona tuyuldi*)- activity-process noun;
- 3) "yurgizilmoq", "yurgizmoq" (*traktorni yurgizmoq*), "yuritmoq" (...*juvozni yuritib, qichqirdi*), "yurishmoq" (*ular ancha joygacha piyoda yurishdi*) - verbs that take relative forms;
- 4) "yo'liga yurmoq", "bosh ko'tarib yurmoq", "boshida tegirmon toshi yurgizmoq", "ko'z yurgizmoq" (*Yo'lchi atrofga ko'z yurgizib, so'ng muloyimlik bilan javob berdi*), "o'z so'ziga

yurgizmoq” (...*aldab-suldab, o‘z yo‘liga yurgizmoqda*) phrases like;

5) “yurgiligi qolmadi”- is a compound verb, because the lexeme “yurgilik” expresses a complete meaning only when combined with the verb "qolmadi”, that is, this word is not used alone in speech: Oqtosh public I have no time left. However, explanatory dictionaries provide only the explanation of the lexeme “Yurgiligi” [9].

In addition, the following meanings of the lexeme “yur” (“to walk”) were neglected in the explanatory dictionaries named above:

6) *-siz, edi, bo‘lmoq* are a grammatical category used as participles: Are you doing well? Is he safe and sound? I thought about this until the evening;

7) As a leading verb: The news spread from the Kokan guy that one and a half thousand were killed. The paint was torn from the tracks of the car;

8) An auxiliary verb joining the leading verb and expressing the meaning of continuity: Reading Surah Al-Baqara is a blessing, leaving it is a sorrow (From the hadith).

Procedure. All existing printed dictionaries in the Uzbek language should be gathered together in the form of a thesaurus and converted into an electronic online form. In the language of developed countries, the thesaurus system has been effectively established. In particular, the thesauri created in Russian linguistics include:

1. The relation of the word or language unit to morphology and syntax.
2. Pronunciation.
3. Semantic content.
 - A) The original meaning of the word;
 - B) Synonym;
 - D) Antonym;
 - E) hyperonym;
 - F) Hyponym.
4. Words with close meaning.
5. Etymology.
6. Use in phraseology.
7. Use in other languages [8].

Design. Information about each lexical unit in the language can be placed according to the above system. As an example, the lexeme “yur” should be interpreted as follows:

1. In morphology and syntax: O‘zak (root) yurmoq = yur+ -moq (lexical form-forming suffix)
 - A) The verb belongs to the group of words and means: *yurdim, yuryapman, yuradi; yurdik, yurasiz, yurdingiz(lar)*;
 - B) from this lexeme “*yuramol*”, *yurag‘on*” (*yuramol/yurag‘on ot*), “*yurishli*” (*yurishli ayg‘ir*) - adjective series;

C) “*yurish-turishi*”, “*yurish* - action-process noun.

2. Pronunciation:

3. Meaning: “*yurmoq*” means “to move from one place to another”.

A) Synonyms: *yurmoq*, *qadam tashlamoq*, *odimlamoq*, *qadam ranjida qilmoq*;

B) Antonym: *to'xtamoq*, *dam olmoq*, *hordiq chiqarmoq*, *bir joyda qotib qolmoq*;

D) Hyperonym: *harakatlanmoq* – giperonim, *yurmoq*–giponim;

E) Hyponym: *qadam tashlamoq*– giponim, *yurmoq*- giperonim

H) Relative words: *oyoq yordamida*, *hayvon ustida* (ot yoki eshakda), *transportda*, *mexanizmlar*; *suvda*, *havoda harakatlanmoq*

F) The closest related words: *toza havoda sayr qilmoq*, *aylanmoq*, *dunyo kezmoq*, *dunyo bo'ylab sayohat qilmoq*, *g'am-tashvishsiz hayot kechirmoq*.

4. Etymology: the verb “*yur*”, used in the same sense (“to move from one place to another”) in the ancient Turkish language, was actually pronounced in the style of “*йоры*”, and later in the forms “*йуры*”, “*йуру*”, (“*йоры*→*йуры*→*йур*”) was used, and words such as **yurak** (“heart”), **yurt** (“country”) were made from it.

5. Use in phraseology or in the form of a fixed combination: *boshini olib chiqib ketmoq* (leave), *boshi og'gan tomonga ketmoq*(leave).

6. Use in other languages. In English and Russian linguistics, the lexemes “*walk*”, and “*ходит*” are used mainly in the meaning of this unit in the sense of “moving on foot”, but these units are not used for moving in transport in those languages.

Results. During the research, the following results were highlighted in the development of an electronic thesaurus of explanatory dictionaries on the example of the lexeme “*yur*”:

1. The lexeme “*yurmoq*” appears in the text in the functions of independent, leading, auxiliary verbs and creates various semantic features.

2. It was determined that this lexeme does not have a holo-meronym (whole-part) relationship.

3. Examples of paradigmatic semes of the lexeme “*walk*” not recorded in the speech process were given in the existing explanatory dictionaries.

Discussion. Here the question arises: What are the advantages of electronic dictionaries over printed ones?

1. An end to excessive material costs.

2. There is a wide opportunity to add new lexical units every year.

3. Language learners will improve their pronunciation and as a result they will be able to pronounce words independently according to orthographic rules

4. Different meanings of lexical units are explained in detail.

5. Working with electronic dictionaries and translators is a great help in terms of speed, volume, visualization and technical possibilities provided by digital tools.

For this reason, the work of language users is facilitated by adding new lexical units to the

existing dictionaries of languages with a large number of electronic dictionaries every year.

Conclusion. The importance of modern electronic dictionaries for the development of any language is incomparable. Because it is faster to find information compared to printed dictionary (BL). Electronic thesaurus dictionaries based on the principle of "all in one place" create unlimited possibilities for storing and presenting lexicographic material. Through this, high speed in searching for a dictionary element according to various parameters, regular updating of the content of dictionary entries, various linguistic and extralinguistic information search methods are achieved. Taking this into account, it can be said that the work to be done in the field of computer lexicography of the Uzbek language and the problems waiting to be solved are numerous.

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