



SOME RECOMMENDATIONS ON COMPILING THESAURUS DICTIONARIES

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ABSTRACT

The article evaluates thesaurus dictionaries and their versions in Uzbek. Recommendations have been developed as to what should be done to compile such dictionaries. Theoretical opinions on the preparation of the article-questionnaire and concrete examples were given.

KEYWORDS. *descriptor, ideography, lexicology, lexicography, dictionary, article-questionnaire, system-structural direction, thesaurus dictionary*

INTRODUCTION

In today's globalization process, the demand for dictionaries in the study of foreign languages, the correct and consistent organization of the exchange of information is growing day by day. Linguists around the world are constantly researching the word and its features. In addition to its social value, lexicological research aimed at revealing its psychological, mental, territorial, emotionally-expressive, stylistic features are on the agenda. It is known that lexicological research begins with lexicography. [7; 4] Good dictionaries will never be forgotten, they will last forever. [2; 15] Achievements in lexicology enrich lexicography and serve to improve it.

Today, the intellect of mankind has reached an unimaginable level. The development of science and technology has dramatically changed the vocabulary of languages in the world, Uzbek as well. Ten years ago, it was unthinkable to use lexical items in Uzbek, such as file, domain, imo, charter flight, plastic card, electronic signature, coronavirus. Today, they occupy a place in the active layer of our language. As a result, it is important to collect all the lexical units in the lexical continent or in a particular area of social life and to interpret them within the paradigms (semantic fields) to which they belong. Thus, there was a vital need for a new type of ideographic (thesaurus) dictionaries.

MAIN PART

The word thesaurus is derived from the Greek word *trezauras* treasure, which is used to refer to a dictionary that fully reflects the lexical structure

of a language. [8; 103] The ideographic (thesaurus) dictionary shows that the lexicon is visible as a level.

According to YN Karaulov, such dictionaries express the lexical structure of the language in a concise and clear way, give a vivid idea of the semantic branching of lexical units and the formation of certain concepts. [3; 148-166]

In the research of VV Morkovkin, one of the Russian scientists who made a significant contribution to the theoretical and practical issues of the creation of ideographic (thesaurus) dictionaries, such dictionaries are interpreted as an instrument of information retrieval. [5;] IV Arnold, on the other hand, considered the thesaurus as a collection of knowledge. [1; 28]

Dictionaries like these are rare in Uzbek. In M. Sabirov's "Russian-Uzbek dictionary of mathematical sciences" we encounter elements of ideographic (thesaurus) dictionary. When interpreting lexical units in mathematics, the scientist tried to cite all the lexemes related to it under a single term (key word). For example, there are 61 terms under the word vector, 19 under the word mathematics, and 113 under the word equation.

The Russian-Uzbek thematic dictionary "Thematic dictionary related to the Uzbek language" created by AN Tikhonov, NT Khatamov, SA Emelyanova and M.Yu. Tikhonova is a thematic dictionary of the Uzbek language. It classifies 4,860 lexical units and 400 phrases under 3 major cycles and 16 major topics.

The work done is a drop from the ocean. Today, lexicography is rising to a new level of quality. The range of dictionaries created in



philological aspects is expanding, and dictionaries cover all spheres of social life. Scientific and technical lexicography is also emerging in the Uzbek language. Classifiers, rubrics, tariffs, reference books and dictionaries in various fields of agriculture, industry and public education require the rapid creation of thesaurus dictionaries in the Uzbek language. The maximum involvement of computer technology in all spheres of social life, the automation of the production process urges us to accelerate this work. Here's what to do to create an ideographic (thesaurus) dictionary. It is natural that the question arises.

To do this, it is desirable to follow the following recommendations:

1. To determine the urgency of the thesaurus to create a machine language of the field under study, as well as to control it automatically. The reason is that in the future such an ideographic (thesaurus) dictionary should be used not only by linguists, but also by representatives of the field to which it belongs.

2. Special attention should be paid to the volume of lexical units included in the dictionary. It is important to cover as much information as possible.

3. It is necessary to take into account the presence or absence of other dictionaries on the field in which the thesaurus is created.

4. It is required to search ways of automatic processing of the text, to mark the performed operations. [6; 10,11]

Compiling an ideographic dictionary of the Uzbek language is a complex and time-consuming task. Given that so far no work has been done in this area in the Uzbek language, it is possible to organize the work on the basis of a clear plan in several stages. We would like to single out two types of the ideographic (thesaurus) dictionary to be created.

1. Ideographic dictionary of the Uzbek language. The dictionary contains hundreds and thousands of words used in the Uzbek language and is distinguished by its huge volume and variety of information.

2. Interdisciplinary thesaurus dictionaries. Such dictionaries are created in certain areas, and in them all the lexical units used in this area are explained in an ideographic plan.

Also, in the future, thematic, ideological, analogous, associative dictionaries of the Uzbek language based on various experiences, questionnaires, special programs can be created. Ideographic dictionaries, in any form, differ from other dictionaries in the following respects.

1. Alphabetical order is strictly followed in any dictionary. They do not pay special attention to the spiritual relationship between words. The

alphabetical order for ideographic dictionaries is not strict. In them, due to the systemic nature of the language, the relationship between lexemes comes to the fore. It explains the words that are combined under a specific topic (keyword).

2. For dictionaries, a lexeme or term (term) is taken as the main unit, which, depending on the nature of the dictionary, they are interpreted or described. The basic unit of ideographic (thesaurus) dictionaries is a descriptor, not a token or a term.

From the paradigmatic line of words, the term descriptor is used to refer to a combination of words or words selected for information-search activities in order to reveal their systematic nature. [4; 121] The descriptor is, in a sense, a key word.

3. The systematic nature of the language is not taken into account in dictionaries. Ideographic (thesaurus) dictionaries are primarily based on systematicity. The relationship between descriptors (key words) in the system and other lexical units is determined.

4. In ideological (thesaurus) dictionaries, serious attention is paid to the automatic processing of lexemes, their coding, the development of special programs, and the creation of inter-machine language. In dictionaries, however, this is not considered.

5. Special dictionary articles are created for ideographic (thesaurus) dictionaries. They have more questionnaires and cover all the descriptive relationships of the descriptors. In other dictionaries, such a case is not observed.

Based on the above, such conclusions can be drawn. Creating an ideographic (thesaurus) dictionary of the Uzbek language requires a great deal of knowledge and effort from the researcher. Therefore, the work can begin with the creation of thesaurus dictionaries in certain areas. All textbooks, manuals, dictionaries, reference books created in this field will be collected. Then the frequency of their use will be determined. Lexical units used at least three or four times are considered suitable for research, on the basis of which a dictionary is formed. According to experts, descriptors can be mainly nouns, sometimes adjectives or verbs. The most important step in a thesaurus dictionary is to compile a dictionary article. In compiling the dictionary article, technical processing, automatic processing, of linguistic terms and their coding is given a wide space.

For example, to create a thesaurus dictionary, you can use the following questionnaire schemes:

1. keyword (descriptor): *yovvoyi gultojixo'roz*;
2. macro field: *fitonim (o'simlik)*;
3. micro field: *ko'kat*;
4. semantic cluster: *markaziy urug'poyalilar*;
5. lexical-semantic group:



gultojixo'roz; 6. semantic nest (paradigmatic row): *semizo't, otquloq, ituzum, chinnigul, sho'ra, gulbeor, momaqaymoq, ravoch, shovul ect*; 7. synonym: *eshak sho'ra* (Andijon), *machin* (Farg'ona), *machitak* (Uchqo'rg'on); 8. antonym: -; 9. hyperonym (gender): *gul*; 10. hyponym (kind): *gultojixo'roz*; 11. holonym (whole): *gul*; 12. meronym: *ildiz, poya, barg, shox, gul, urug', to'pgul*; 13. graduonym (degree) -: 14. level: *leksik*; 15. level unit: *leksema*; 16. science: *botanika*; 17. syntagmatic relation (valency): *o'smoq, unib chiqmoq, gullamoq, qizil, to'q qizil, yulmoq, o'rmoq, ekmoq*; 18. association (non-traditional function): *dekerativlik, yem-hashak, hid, rang*; 19. scientific term: *amaranthaceac*.

Analysis of the lexeme "oq". 1. keyword: *oq*; 2. semantic nest: *oqish, oqishtir, oq, oppoq*; 3. lexical-semantic group: *oq, sut rang, qordek, bo'z rang, oqarmoq, oqlamoq*; 4. semantic cluster: *oq, qora, qizil, sariq, pushti, ko'k, zangori*; 5. micro field: *rang-tus*; 6. macro field: *belgi (sifat)*; 7. synonym: *sut rang, qordek*; 8. antonym; *qora*; 9. hyperonym: *rang*; 10. hyponym: *oq*; 11. holonym: *belgi*; 12. meronym: *oqish, oqimtir*; 13. Graduonym: *oqish(oqimtir)-oq-oppoq-juda oq*; 14. Function: *rang berish*; 15. level; *leksik sath*; 16. word group: *sifat, asliy sifat*; 17. simple *sodda, tub*; 18. Morphological change: varies (*oqim, oqing, oqi, oqimiz, oqingiz, oqi, oq, oqning, oqni, oqqa, oqda, oqdan*); 19. syntagmatic relation: *oq ko'ylak, oq paxta, oq rang*; 20. association: *chiroy, rang, did, ko'rinish, tilak, istak*; 21. phrase: *oq yo'l, oq tilak*.

Analysis of the lexeme „*ishlamoq*“ 1. keyword: *ishlamoq*; 2. semantic nest: *mehnat qilmoq, ter to'kmoq*; 3. lexical-semantic group: *boshqarmoq, haydamoq, qurmoq, yasamoq, yaratmoq*; 4. semantic cluster: *zavod, korxonona, ishchi, dehqon, dala, dastgoh*; 5. micro field: *mehnat, ish*; 6. macro field: *ish-harakat*; 7. synonym: *mehnat qilmoq, ter to'kmoq*; 8. antonym: *bekor yotmoq, dangasalik qilmoq*; 9. hyperonym: *mehnat qilish (faoliyat ko'rsatish)*; 10. hyponym: *ishlamoq*; 11. holonym: *harakat*; 12. meronym: *qimirlab qo'ymoq*; 13. graduonym: *timirskilanmoq-ishlamoq-ter to'kmoq*; 14. functiononym: *yaratish, vujudga keltirish*; 15. level: *leksik sath*; 16. word group: *fe'l*; 17. Morphological change: *o'timli-o'timsiz, bo'lishli-bo'lishsiz shaklga ega bo'ladi, zamon, mayl, nisbat qo'shimchalarini oladi (ishladi-ishlatdi; ishladi-ishlamadi; ishladi-ishlayapti-ishlamoqchi; ishlay-ishla(gin)-ishlasin, ishlaylik-ishlangiz-ishlasin(lar); ishladi-ishlandi-ishlashdi-ishlattir) etc*; 18. structure: *sodda, yasama(ish+la)*; 19. syntactic connection: *zavodda ishlamoq, dalada ishlamoq, qattiq ishlamoq*; 20. association: *ishchi, dehqon, xizmatchi, korxonona, tez, sekin, dala, zavod*; 21. phrase: *ishlasang-tishlaysan, ishlamasang kishnaysan*.

CONCLUSION

Such a system-structural analysis can be applied to all the fields of concept. Under every word, lexeme, the invaluable property of the people is flowing. The Creator Himself has systematized all the words. We linguists are busy finding the key to this system. The creation of thesaurus dictionaries may be one of the key points in this regard. In general, thesaurus dictionaries are the fruit of the future. It provides with ample opportunities to identify, evaluate and bring to the attention of the public "hidden wonders" in certain layers of the language.

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