

Illustration of Lexicographic Terms in the Explanatory Dictionaries of the Uzbek Language

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Annotation: This article contains illustrations in lexicographic terms, information about the place of illustrative examples in a dictionary article. Also, the semantic and grammatical features of illustrations in dictionary microstructure are commented on, the possibilities of illustration in educational dictionaries, in particular, in the formation of synonymous rows in synonymous educational dictionaries, are revealed on the basis of examples.

Keywords: illustration, dictionary article, microcirculation, educational dictionaries, synonymous dictionaries.

Illustration dictionary microstructure-a dictionary is one of the main components of an article, consisting of an additional interpretation of the semantic and grammatical features of a vocabula (head word), an indication of the scope of application, speech excerpts from content in artistic, scientific works, timed press pages, mediaplatforms, links for the purpose of substantiating its normality.

Illustration (lot. illustratio-lighting, visual representation) is an area of visual art associated with the figurative interpretation of a literary work, which, in addition to the main text, serves to figuratively illuminate, complement its content. The emergence of illustration dates back to the times when the first manuscript books appeared.

Illustration plays an important role within lexicographic terms. Illustration is usually typical for dictionaries of a comment nature, and is referred to by several compound terms such as illustrative annotation, illustrative attachment, illustrative material, illustrative example. The dictionary displays and validates the meanings of words, subtleties of meaning, the use of other words in various combinations through examples and example-quotes from notable sources.

Educational dictionary illustration is a visual tool that confirms the correctness and accuracy of the annotation, provides an additional description of the semantic and grammatical nature of the word, clarifies the scope of application, provides an additional description of the semantic and grammatical nature of the word, meets linguistic and didactic criteria (meets educational and educational goals from the point of view of the language), Bahridinova emphasized [Bahridinova, 2020: 65].

Z. Rajabova, on the other hand, notes that in her study on the linguistic foundations of Uzbek educational phraseography, illustrative information, that is, examples attached to the dictionary perform an important task in the dictionary article, the value of the educational dictionary is determined by the extent to which this task is achieved, and the study lists five tasks of the illustrative applications presented in the, thirdly, phraseological meaning makes it possible to lay the foundation for the validity of the annotation, and fourthly, to show the features of phraseology associated with its phenomena in a colloquial envelope and methodological personifications, and fifth, to justify the methodological commentary given to the dictionary" [Rajabova, 2022:87].

Also, the choice of a graphic form corresponding to the current spelling rules of synonyms for the Educational Corps base is one of the main issues. For example, *zarar – ziyon – futur – talafot* among the attitude of meaning fullness at the level of demand. However, the Arabic – speaking futur derivation in the row is allowed to be written in Uzbek according to the rule of writing in two different

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scripts-phonetic (putur) and origin, (fatur) according to etymology, and variant homogeneity occurs. When introducing a word into a teaching dictionary, the current norm of the literary language, spelling is based on giving according to educational dictionaries. In the dictionary of academic dictionaries or variant units, it may be common for both of them to be included. But even then, the emphasis should be placed on the fact that they are one variant unit. Otherwise, the continuity will be undermined by the fact that the word is given in related dictionaries.

ZARAR, ZIYON, FUTUR, TALAFOT. Moddiy, jismoniy jihatdan bo‘lgan yo‘qotish, foydaning aksi. *Fatur* deyarli hamma vaqt yetmoq fe‘li bilan qo‘llanadi.

For synonymous dictionaries, the role of illustrative examples is important. As in any educational dictionary, the illustrative material of the synonyms educational dictionary is selected from the works of writers and poets whose work is being studied in Literature lessons, as well as from popular scientific publications, and, as a rule, in the annotation of educational dictionaries, a special emphasis is placed on this. Like all dictionaries of a comment nature, a synonym training dictionary will always have an illustrative comment.

Illustration in educational synonymic dictionaries should reveal in synonymous dictionaries even the characteristics of the word that are characteristic of grammatical forms. For example, in the series to get used to, to get used to, to get used to, to learn; to aim, to aim, to look at, to stop, to do, to squeak, to brush, to guess, to be structurally-derivationally fundamental and to make, given a sequence of simple and compound verbs. The examples given to each of them are concise, concise, clear and clear, and at the same time it is desirable that it be stylistically and grammatically ripe, ideologically and educationally correct and national, corresponding to the norms of the literary language, which fully encapsulates the exact meaning of the word and its characteristic, does not lead to any other meaning.

Among the components of the dictionary article of the educational synonymic dictionary, illustration is a basic part that allows you to indicate the validity of the general lexicographic interpretation of the vocabula – synonymic series, the presence of each meaningful unit in the series in a literary language and the justification of forms of speech phenomena, its phenomena in a speech envelope, its combinations – the possibility of morphological and syntactic, lexical valence

For magnetization in the educational corpus, in general, even in traditional printed educational dictionaries, illustrations must be given to portable meanings of synonymous words, subtleties of meaning, methodological and figurative applications. Illustrations should not contain words, phrases, word forms and their annotations that are not included in the dictionary.

It is usually necessary to be careful when quoting poetic passages in which introspection or obsolete words, dialectisms, portable meaningful units are used, which are not directly related to the meaning of the unit being interpreted, requiring a comment, explanation.

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