Presenting synonyms in the explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language

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Abstract: This article deals with the description of synonyms in the explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language published in different periods, the systematic description of the similarities and differences between the explanations of synonyms in the publications.

Keywords: lexicography, explanatory dictionary, synonyms, synonymy, synonym series.

I. Introduction

Synonyms and terms related to them in explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language have various descriptions and interpretation and. These comments are presented in different ways, which can be understood as a unique approach of the authors of the commentary to the objects of this research.

When it comes to the description of synonymous words in the explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language, we have a two-volume "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" published in 1981 and a five-volume "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" published in 2006. The interpretation of synonymous words is different in both editions. A. A. Eshmuninov says that the definitions given to synonyms in both publications were conditionally divided into the following groups in the dissertation of the doctor of philological sciences (PhD) named "the synonym base of the national corpus of the Uzbek language":

1) synonyms with the exact interpretation and examples;
2) the explanation is completely new, the examples are exactly;
3) the comment is partially new, the examples are exact;
4) the comment are partially new, the examples are partially changed;
5) the comments are exact, the examples are new;
6) the comments are both new, the examples are not new;
7) to point to the synonym. comment as ayn (before and after).

II. Analysis

To define the concept of synonyms, we refer to other dictionaries: "Dictionary of Literary Terms" published in 1970 by H. Homidiy, Sh. Abdullayeva and "The Russian-Uzbek Dictionary of Literary Terms" dictionary by S. Ibrahimova, N. Hotamov, B. Sarimsakov published in 1979 defines synonyms as "synonyms are words that are the same or close in essence, but different in form." A. Hodjiev's "Explanatory Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" (1985) explains the concepts of synonyms, synonymy, synonymous series, synonymous constructions. In it, the author distinguishes such types of synonyms as affixal synonymy, lexical synonymy, phraseological synonymy, syntactic synonymy. In general, in addition to dictionaries, various scientific literature and textbooks also provide comments and interpretations on the nature of the concept of synonymy, which is a topic that deserves special attention. However, here we would like to focus on the description of how the explanations of synonyms are given in both "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language".

When comparing the dictionaries: the two volumes “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language” which was published in 1981 and the five-volume “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language”, consisting of five volumes, published in 2006, it is possible to see that the interpretation of synonyms is different in both editions. A. A. Eshmuninov says that the definitions given to synonyms in both publications were conditionally divided into the following groups in the dissertation of the doctor of philosophy in philological sciences (PhD) named "the synonym base of the national corpus of the Uzbek language":

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III. Discussion

We will compare the two volumes “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language” published in 1981 and the five volumes “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language” published in 2006: each of the conditional groups separated by A. A. Eshmuninov

1) synonyms: explanation and examples are exactly:
In the first edition of EDUL, NIMTA-NIMTA Bo'laq-bo'laq, parcha-parcha. Oz'ing mardsan G'irotning yelgansen, G'anim bo'lsa nimta-nimta bo'lgansan. “Ravshan” (cut into piece).

In the second edition of EDUL, ILTIJO: [a – himoya, panoh so’rash, yalinib, yovorish] Xudoga, ilohiy kuchga sig’i inib panoh tilash; umuman yalinib-yovorib, o’tinib so’rash; o’tinchli ilimos. Nazr-a niyozlarini oyog’i ostiga to’kib, duo qilishi ni iltijog’ bilan so’radi. K. Yashin, Hanza. Zamiraning bu iltijosini, temir tobuni quchoqlagancha parchin bo’lib yotishi har qanday bemehr odamming ham yuraringiz eziy yuboradiri. E. Usmonov, Yolqin (cut into piece).

3) The comments have been partially changed, the examples are not given in the previous one, but in the next one:

In the first edition of EDUL ZARGARLIK- 1 zargar s. kash oti.

2 tar. Bozorda zargarlar joylashgan rasta, qator (cut into piece).

In the second edition of EDUL, ZARGARLIK 1 Zargar hunarining egallaganlik, qimmatbaho metallalar va toshlarning bezak yasash.

Zargarlik san’atni eng ko’hna san’atlardan biri bo’lib, u dekorativ-amaliy san’at xili sifatida keng tarqalgan. Respublika tengdoshgan quyosh shu’lasini ko’rdi.

From newspaper [Usta Orif Buxoriy]- naqqosh qilinib va zargarlikidan to sartaroshlikkacha nodir odom. Oybek, Navoiy (cut into piece).

2 tar. Bozorda zargarlar joylashgan rasta, qator, zargarlar yashaydigan mahalla.

4) comments are changed, no examples:

In the first edition of EDUL, ASILZODA [a + f-t] feudal va burjuya-dvoryan jamiyatida: yuqori tabaqalni zotlarga mansub shaxs; oqsuyak, zadogan, aristocrat (cut into piece).

In the second edition of EDUL, ASILZODA feodal va burjuya-dvoryan jamiyatida: yuqori tabaqalni zotlarga mansub shaxs; oqsuyak (cut into piece).

5) comments have not changed, examples are not given in the previous one, there are in the next one:

In the first edition of EDUL, JILG`A [t + a] Tog’ dan oqib tushayotgan kichik suv, daryocha, yilg`a (cut into piece).

In the second edition of EDUL, JILG`A Tog’ va tog’ yonbag`irlar (cut into piece).

Men jilg`aman, Daryo bo`lib to`lgim keladi. Ona yurtim, Senga o`g`lon bo`lgim keladi.

Sh. Rahmon, Yurak qirralari. Qashqatovning kungay tomonida chap qo‘lg`a qarat ketgan bir jilg`a bor. S. Anorboyev, Oqsoy (cut into piece).

6)zohlar ham, misollar ham yangi:

In the first edition of EDUL, MA’RIFAT [a] 1 Kishilarning ong-bilimini, madaniyatini oshirishga qaratilgan ta’lim-tarbiya, maorif. Ma’rifat yaxshi narsa, Matqovul aka, u o’saqosfa metal va vodiya toshlaridan oqib tushayotganda hujjatlashgan.

M. Ismoilov, Farg`ona tong otguncha (cut into piece).

In the first edition of EDUL, MA’RIFAT [a – bilim, fan, ma’lumot, tanishish] 1 Ta’lim-tarbiya, iqtisodiy, siosiyi, diniy, falsafiy g‘olyar asosida kishilarning ong-bilimini, madaniyatini oshirishga qaratilgan faoliyat.


P. Tursun, O’qtuvchi (cut into piece).

7) The comments are partially similar; the examples have changed:

In the first edition of EDUL, ZARVARAQ [f-t + a] 1 ayn. zarbof. Zarvaraq to’n.


In the second edition of EDUL, ZARVARAQ [f-t + a – tillarang yupqal metal varaq’i] 1 ayn. zarbof. U kishifras‘ning zarvaraq to’n, oppoq sogoli, to’on ichidan boylagan feraza, yoqot ko‘zli kumush kamari o‘t shu’lasining kichlilar, lekin yuqin aniq ko‘rinmasdi. Sh. Shams, Xarakteristika. Ho‘qand latlif va shaharlari shoki Marg’ilon ko‘chalarida zarvaraq to’n kiyib, simobi salla o’ragan boylar yonidan juldur jandali darveshlar o‘tildar. N. Yusufiy, Farg‘ona sho‘g’ul.


8) comments have changed partially; examples have not changed:

In the first edition of EDUL, LATOFATLI Yqomli, go’zal, latif. Ko‘zim nuri, latofatli na xosh ozoda jonon san.

Habibiyy. Targ‘un uning husnini qizdan tomosha qilardir. O’sha kuni Sosadi burungidan ham latofatli ko‘rindi unga. O. Yoqubov, To‘g‘ qizi (cut into piece).
In the second edition of EDUL, PAYCHI Sherikhilik asosidagi ish uchun pay qo’shgan kishi; hissador (cut into piece).

In the second edition of EDUL, PAYCHI Sherikhilik asosidagi ish uchun pay qo’shgan kishi; hissador (cut into piece).

2) In the next one has new explanations and examples:

In the first edition of EDUL, IDROKISIZ Idroki yo‘q, zehni past, befahtm. Idroksiz odam. || Domla qo‘qisdan uyqudan uyg‘otilgan kishiday idroksiz harakat gilar, ammo ichkariga kirmas edi. A. Qahhor, Sarob (cut into piece).

In the second edition of EDUL, IDROKISIZ I Idroki yo‘q, zehni past, befahtm. Idroksiz odam (cut into piece).

2) Ong-shuursiz, o‘z isxtiyoridan tashqari, hushsiz holda. Domla qo‘qisdan uyqudan uyg‘otilgan kishiday idroksiz harakat gilar, ammo ichkariga kirmas edi. A. Qahhor, Sarob (cut into piece).

3) Not included in the first edition of EDUL, but it is given in the second edition:


4) Available in the first edition of EDUL, but not in the second edition:

In the first edition of EDUL, IMI-DIMI Naridan beri, qo‘l uchida qilingan. Imi-dimi ish (cut into piece).

5) Comments on obsolete words in Uzbek in both dictionaries:

In the first edition of EDUL, MA’ZIRAT [a] esk. kt. Uzr, kechirim. Ma’zirat so‘ramoq (cut into piece).

In the second edition of EDUL, MA’ZIRAT [a. – uzr, afv so‘rash] esk. kt. Uzr, kechirim. Ma’zirat so‘ramoq (cut into piece).

6) Comments on Uzbek dialect words in both dictionaries:


7) Comments in both dictionaries of Uzbek colloquial words:

In the first edition of EDUL, RANGLAMOQ s. t. Rang bermoq, bo‘yamoq (cut into piece).

In the second edition of EDUL, RANGLAMOQ s. t. Rang bermoq, bo‘yamoq. Sochlarini ranglangani bilan,baribir, yuziga keksalikning nuqsi uribdi(cut into piece). From newspaper.

IV. Conclusion

Differences in the isolation dictionaries of the Uzbek language are due to the fact that they were published in different years. It is obvious that the publication does not fully cover the lexicon of the period of its creation, as stated in the five-volume “Dictionary of the Uzbek language”: "Since the emergence of the two-volume dictionary of the Uzbek language. If we take into account the changes in the lexicon of the Uzbek language over the past twenty years, it is clear that it is time to create a new dictionary, and this work is a requirement of today. ".

These two dictionaries are the basis for improving synonymy and classification of synonymous dictionaries. While the enrichment of the vocabulary of preschool and secondary school, children are carried out in exchange for synonyms; one of the most important tasks today is to revise the "Dictionary of synonyms of the Uzbek language" published in 1974 in accordance with modern requirements. There is no doubt that we have two large explanatory dictionaries.

REFERENCE: