

Formation of Semantic Fields in the Uzbek Thesaurus Dictionaries as an Example of the Noun Group

SAPAROVA MOHIRA FAYZULLAYEVNA
Mamun University, Khiva, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

Semantic fields in thesaurus dictionaries help in analyzing words and their meanings, defining some features, and explaining interactions to users. They prioritize vocabulary, are important in analyzing and explaining the meaning of words, and provide additional information in the field of linguistics and lexicography. In this article, we tried to find a solution to the problems encountered in the formation of semantic fields within the noun group.

Keywords: Semantic fields, computer lexicography, taxonomy, thesaurus, partonymy

INTRODUCTION

Computers and automated information technologies are becoming more and more important in today's society. This is the cause of the new orientations that are emerging. All scientific research is closely related to lexicology, and computer lexicography is regarded as a significant area of computer linguistics.

The dictionary reflects the richness of the national lexicon as well as the powers of the natural language. Computer lexicography is receiving a lot of interest in the United States, Europe, and Eastern nations. Consequently, machine-readable format, search engine, indexing, categorization, clustering, user-

friendliness, and scope of usage are the attributes that define dictionaries. When talking about computer lexicography, it is appropriate to talk about thesaurus dictionaries. Today, terms such as taxonomy, thesaurus, and ontology are widely used. Within the framework of the English language, such thesaurus dictionaries, as WordNet, EurowordNet, and Russian RUthesaurus have been created. The thesaurus is an ideographic lexicon according to thematic principles. "The purpose of such dictionaries is to reveal the material means by which a certain concept of the elements of existence is expressed. [2, 24-25] So, in ideographic dictionaries, it obeys the principle of "existence + reflection of existence in mind + name"

The shift from "concept" to "word" and from "concept" to "symbol" occurs, according to V. Morkovkin and Y. Karaulov. [1, 32-33]. There has also been significant advancement in the Uzbek language lexicography. Numerous dictionaries have evolved in various domains, including phraseology, terminology, a lexicon of the Uzbek language, a dictionary of the language of Navoi's works, and the multi-volume "Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan" and the two-volume "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language"

"Morpheme dictionary of the Uzbek language" was created as a new type of dictionary. A. K. Borovkov, K. K. Yudakhin, V. V. Reshetov, O. Usmanov, R. Doniyorov, Z. Ma'rufov, Sh. Rakhmatullayev, S. Akobirov greatly contributed to the development of Uzbek lexicography. [5, 56-57]

As we have already mentioned, the field of linguistics that studies the issues of creating a dictionary and deals with the creation of a dictionary is called lexicography (Greek *lexikos* - word, related to a word and *grapho* - I write) or lexicography. According to goals and tasks, lexicography is divided into two fields: [2, 88-89]

- a. Scientific lexicography deals with theoretical issues of lexicography;
- b. Practical lexicography is directly involved in dictionary compilation. Lexicography performs important social functions.

These are highlighted in:

1. Serves to teach the mother tongue and other languages;
2. Serves to describe and standardize the native language;
3. Ensures interlanguage relations;
4. Scientifically examines and interprets the language lexicon;

Dictionaries, first of all, are divided into two according to their purpose and purpose:

1. General dictionaries;
2. Special dictionaries

General dictionaries are intended for a wide readership, and specialized dictionaries are intended for a narrow circle of people - specialists in a particular field. Both types of dictionaries are further divided into two:

1. Encyclopedic dictionaries;
2. Philological dictionaries.

“Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek language” was a great event in the development of the history and spirituality of the Uzbek people. "The main task of the dictionary is to collect and describe the vocabulary of the Uzbek literary language, as well as to define and strengthen its norms, which include the norms of spelling, pronunciation, word formation, and use of the literary language. recommended" (?). [3, 56]

So, the first explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language fulfilled its historical task of collecting and describing the vocabulary of the Uzbek literary language and setting its standards. However, the development of the science of linguistics, the development of the factors and methodology of the approach to the source of learning, and the emergence of new demands placed on social sciences at certain stages of the development of society led to the formation of new views in the scientific interpretation of language from the forms of social

consciousness, i.e. "Uzbek Thesaurus" leads to the creation of the dictionary.

Among other things, under the guidance of Professor Nilufar Abdurakhmanova to further enrich the lexicography of the Uzbek language, we have created an Uzbek thesaurus dictionary based on the Wordnet Princeton dictionary and are enriching it with words. Our main goal is to prove how rich our language is, that every word is rich in meaning. Unlike the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, the Uzbek thesaurus dictionary is distinguished by the fact that each word has an English and Russian translation, explanation, examples, phrases and proverbs, and an explanation. In addition, it contains hierarchical concepts such as antonyms, synonyms, paronyms, meronyms, holonyms, hyponyms, and hyperonyms of each word. The concept of the semantic field has a great role in creating the thesaurus dictionary of the Uzbek language.

In linguistics, ideas about the semantic or concept field appeared at the beginning of the 20th century, based on Wilhelm von Humboldt's views on the "internal form of language". A set of words and phrases united based on a certain archiseme (general scheme) is called a semantic or conceptual field. For example, let's take the words milligram, gram, kilogram, centner, ton. They are gathered together under the archiseme of the weight they represent and form a unique semantic field.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In world and Russian linguistics the theoretical and practical foundations of the semantic field were developed by scientists such as Y. Trier, L. Weissgerber, V. Porsig, T. Ipsen, L. Yollas, F. Dornzeif, V. Wartburg, H. Kaceres, M. Moliner, Yu.N. Karaulov, V. V. Morkovkin.[1, 90]

In Uzbek linguistics, the study of the lexicon based on the semantic field goes back to the introduction of system-structural methods into our language. The scientific research works carried out in this direction can be conditionally divided into three groups.

1. Research works devoted to the general theoretical issues of systematic linguistics and systematic lexicology.
2. Creation of dictionaries and glossaries based on the study of the relationship between the form and meaning of words.
3. To carry out Special interdisciplinary scientific research works based on the theory of the semantic field.

Based on the theory of the semantic field, carrying out separate scientific research works in different fields began mainly in the 70s and 80s. In this regard, the lexicology of the Uzbek language has moved from the descriptive stage to a new theoretical stage. This stage is characterized by studying the lexicon as a whole system consisting of certain semantic groups, and relations of certain meaning elements. "Issues of morpheme paradigmatics and syntagmatics of the Uzbek language" by T. Mirzokulov, "Graduation in the Uzbek language" by O. Bozorov, Sh. "Study of the lexicon of the Uzbek language as a semantic field (personal micro field)" by Iskandarova, "Lexical categorization in linguistics" by M. Rasulova, "Hyponymy in the Uzbek language" by G. Non-generative, distributive, onomasiological and structural methods were used in works such as Matov's "Lexemes of plant names in Uzbek language: system and artistic application", B. Qilichev's "Paronymy in Uzbek language".

In traditional linguistics, the main attention is paid to the main types of relations (homonym, synonym, antonym) from the internal and external sides of lexemes, as a result of scientific research in the system-structural direction, hyponymy (gender-species), paronymy of spiritual relations (whole-piece), graduonimia, hierarchonimia (increasing) types are emerging.

In particular, the phenomenon of graduonimia was described by O. Bozorov and Sh. Orifjonova, the phenomenon of paronymy was explained by B. Qilichev, the phenomenon of hyponymy was explained by R. Safarova on the basis of Uzbek language materials. [4, 77-78]

B. Kilegev writes about the phenomenon of paronymy: "The semantic relations of each word are colorful, just as any phenomenon in existence is colorful". Therefore, each lexeme stands at the point of intersection of synonymous, graduonymic,

hyponymic, paronymic lines typical for this lexeme, and its linguistic and spiritual essence is determined by the point of intersection of these lines.[6, 89]

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

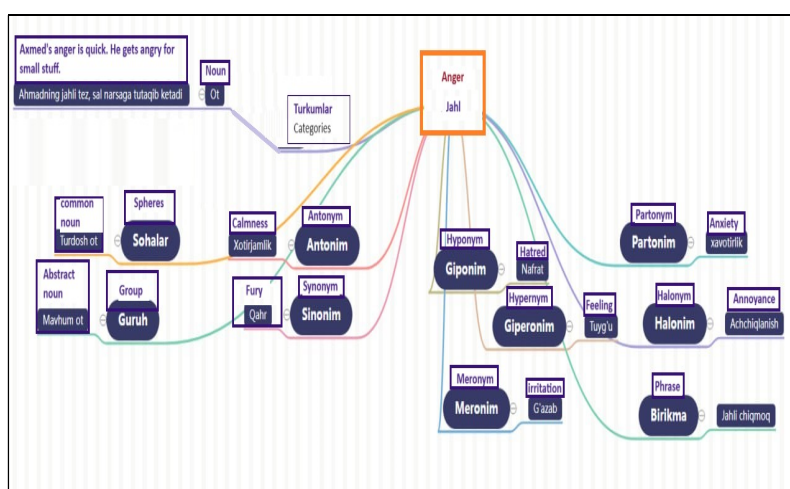


Figure 1

Uzbek word: *jahl* (Anger)

English translation: Anger

Russian translation: *злость*

Synonym: *qahr, g' azab, nafrat* (Fury, irritation, hatred)

Antonym: *hotirjamlik* (Calmness)

Definition: *Jahl-nojo' ya xatti-harakatdan, gapdan yoki voqea - hodisadan ranjish, g' azablanish tuyg' usi.* (Anger is the feeling of being offended by an inappropriate behavior, speech, or event.)

Example: *Ahmadning jahli tez, sal narsaga tutaqib ketadi.* (F.Musajonov. Himmat) (Ahmed's anger is quick, and he gets angry for the small stuff)

Proverb: *Jahl-dushman, aql-do' st.* (Anger is an enemy, intelligence is a friend)

Example: *Jahl chiqsa, aql ketdi.* (When he gets angry, he loses his mind)

Idiom: *jahl ustida, jahli burni uchida* (out of anger, hit the roof)

Example: *U Charosning onasi jahl ustida shu ishni qilgan bo'lsa kerak, deb o'ylagandi.* (O'. Hoshimov. *Qalbingga quloq sol*) (He thought that Charos' s mother must have done it out of anger. (O'. Hashimov. Listen to your heart)

Jahli burnining uchiga kelib bosh agronom M.M Kristenkoni chaqirdi. (Mushtum)

(The chief agronomist called M.M. Khristenkoby hitting the roof. (Mushtum)

Collocation: *jahli chiqmoq, jahlidan tushmoq* (in a towering rage, get angry)

Example: *Mingboshining jahli chiqdi.* (Cho' lpon. Kecha va Kunduz) - The commander was in a towering rage. (*Chulpon, "Night and day" Juvon uning o' tirishini ko' rib biroz jahlidan tushdi.* (A. Qahhor. *Qo' shchinor chiroqlari*)

A woman got a little angry when he saw her sitting down. (A. Qahhor. *Kushchinar lights*)

We illustrate the word “Jahl” (in English anger) as follows in Uzbek Thesaurus dictionary:

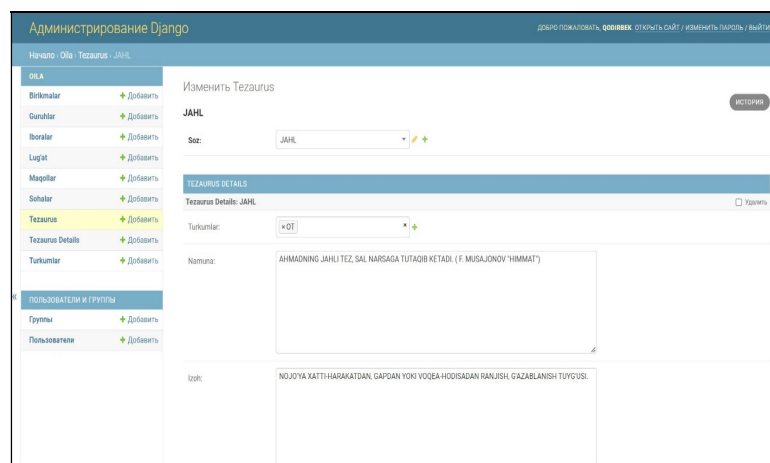


Figure 2

The screenshot shows a web application interface for editing a 'Tezaurus' (thesaurus) entry. The interface is in Uzbek and features a sidebar on the left with navigation options: OILA, Birikmalar, Guruhlar, Iboralar, Lug'at, Maqollar, Sohalar, Tezaurus (highlighted), Tezaurus Details, and Turkumlar. Below these are sections for 'ПОЛЬЗОВАТЕЛИ И ГРУППЫ' (Users and Groups) with options for 'Группы' (Groups) and 'Пользователи' (Users).

The main form contains the following fields:

- Sohalar: TURDOSH OT
- Sinonim: QAHIR
- Antonim: XOTIRJAMLIK
- Giponim: NAFRAT
- Guruponim: TUFUQ
- Mesonim: QAZAB
- Partonim: KAVOTIRLIK
- Habonim: KACHCHOLANISH
- Birikma: JAHLI EHQOMOQ
- Tezaurus Details: #2
- Turkumlar: (empty field)
- Namuna: (empty text area)

Figure 3

The screenshot shows a web application interface for editing a 'Maqol' (article) entry. The interface is in Uzbek and features a sidebar on the left with navigation options: OILA, Birikmalar, Guruhlar, Iboralar, Lug'at, Maqollar, Sohalar, Tezaurus (highlighted), Tezaurus Details, and Turkumlar. Below these are sections for 'ПОЛЬЗОВАТЕЛИ И ГРУППЫ' (Users and Groups) with options for 'Группы' (Groups) and 'Пользователи' (Users).

The main form contains the following fields:

- MAQOLLAR
- Maqol: JAHL QUSHMAN, AQL DO'ST. Xatirya
- Maqol: JAHL QUSHMAN, AQL DO'ST.
- Maqol: #2
- Maqol: (empty field)
- + Добавить еще один Maqol
- BIKIMALAR
- Birikma: JAHLDAN TUSHMOQ Xatirya
- Birikma: JAHLDAN TUSHMOQ
- Namuna: JAHN UNING OTIRISHNI K'ORIB BROZ JAHLDAN TUSHOL (ABDULLA QAHHOR ('OQ' SHCHING'R CHIROQLARI'
- Izoh: USHBU GAPDA AYOLNING TINCHLANGANI TUSHUNTIRILIB BERILGAN.

Figure 4

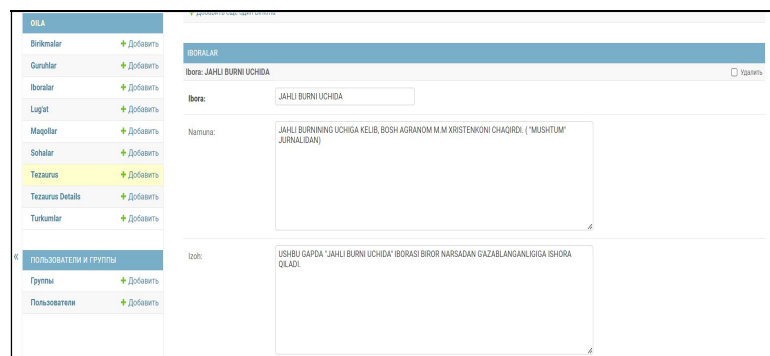


Figure 5

CONCLUSION

In summary, creating a comprehensive and user-friendly thesaurus dictionary involves a careful process to ensure its effectiveness in aiding language learning and understanding. The creation of thesaurus dictionaries is necessary to develop a large collection of words and phrases, including synonyms, antonyms, related terms, and phrases, to provide users with a variety of options for expression, to easily navigate, and to organize and classify information. [3, 67] It helps users find related terms, such as grouping words by meaning, usage, or context, i.e. providing structured information to direct users to alternative words or phrases that suit their needs providing cross-references between terms, providing clear definitions and illustrative examples to improve the understanding and use of each term within the thesaurus, and incorporating these elements and taking into account the above factors, thesaurus dictionary writers, students, professionals and can serve as a valuable resource for language enthusiasts, enhancing their language learning and facilitating effective communication.

REFERENCES

1. Abdurakhmonova, N. Z. "Linguistic support of the program for translating English texts into Uzbek (on the example of simple sentences): Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) sci. dis. autoref." (2018).

2. Abdurakhmanova N.Z. "Computer linguistics", "Nodirabegim" publishing house. Tashkent - 2021
3. Saparova M.F. "The role of WordNet dictionaries in world lexicography", Journal of Mamun Science. Tashkent - 2023.
4. Qilichev B. Partonomy in Uzbek: Philology candidate. ...dis. Abstract. - Tashkent. 1997.
5. Iskanderova Sh. Learning the lexicon of the Uzbek language as a meaningful field (personal microfield). Philologist. Doctor of Sciences. ... diss. Abstract. - Tashkent. 1998.
6. Sobirov Abdulkhay, Researching the lexical level of the Uzbek language based on the principle of the system of systems. Tashkent "Marifat" - 2024

SAPAROVA MOHIRA FAYZULLAYEVNA
DEPARTMENT OF ROMANCE-GERMANIC
PHILOLOGY, MAMUN UNIVERSITY,
KHIVA, UZBEKISTAN.