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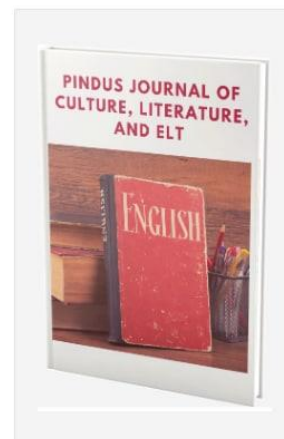
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Use of Explanatory Dictionary in Teaching Words of Different Classes on the Basis of Methodical Symbols in the National Corpus of Uzbek Language

Dilrabo Elova Qudratillaevna

Named after Alisher Navoi Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature

Annotation: This article discusses the methods of using an annotated dictionary to annotate different categories of words on the basis of methodological symbols in the national corpus of the Uzbek language.

Keywords: national corpus, tag, style tag, stylistic notes, speaking style.

Introduction

The establishment of the Republic of Uzbekistan as an independent state, its unique and appropriate place in the world community, along with many other issues, raised the issue of raising the level of language culture. It is impossible to master any language culture without studying its style. That is why the study of language and speech culture has become one of the most important issues in Uzbek linguistics [Каримов: 2010, 3].

In the field of Uzbek computer linguistics, attention is paid to scientific research in the field of language corpus, speech synthesizer, automatic translation, artificial intelligence, understanding and processing of the Uzbek language.

However, the issue of creating a program of morphological analyzer of the national language has not been studied in the scientific-theoretical plan. After all, "... to preserve the purity of the state language, to enrich it and to increase the speech culture of the population; Ensuring the active integration of the state language into modern information technologies and communications" [6] is one of the urgent tasks facing Uzbek computer linguistics today. Accordingly, it is important to achieve the processing of the Uzbek language through modern information technologies, such as the creation of the first automated processing tools such as language corps, electronic translators and their linguistic support [Хамроева: 2021, 4].

Based on this need, it is important for Uzbek language corporations to create a database of words with annotations on methodological features in the Uzbek language.

The main part

Style is the division of language according to its functions related to a particular area of human activity. Functional style is divided into different parts according to the main functions of speech appearances, i.e. communication, reporting, being a means of influence.

In the annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language, the methodological characteristics and symbols that mark it are given mainly for words belonging to a limited layer, and they play a very important role in the annotated dictionary. The field of application and place of the word are marked with the symbols of style. As a result, along with an explanation of the meaning of the word, other characteristics characteristic of it are proved.

Showing such words in the national corpus of the Uzbek language will help to reveal the potential of our language.

Auxiliary words (linking, auxiliary, loading) can also have many meanings, but it is not necessary to record all their meanings as required by the function and purpose of the dictionary.

If the auxiliary words have a different meaning and function than the original function, the event is recorded separately (with the appropriate numbers).

For example: the conjunction “lekin” (but, however, nevertheless) is also used as a *noun*: my brother was in no hurry to collect the money, we do not need a piece of garden. Though, there is a BUT Oybek, Selected works. But these peculiarities of the word are especially noted:

LEKIN (BUT) 1. conjunctive. 2 *noun*.

In addition to its auxiliary function, the word BILAN (and, together with) also has a binding function. This situation is also noted in the annotated dictionary.

The meaning of distinguishable artificial words and fixed compounds was also noted. If they have more than one meaning, they are marked in the appropriate order, with the Arabic numerals in parentheses [1), 2)].

Example: Qoyil qilmoq 1) o‘rinlatib, boplab ado etmoq, bajarmoq...; 2) [izoh]. Boshiga ko‘tarmoq 1) o‘ta hurmat qilmoq...; 2) baqiriq-chaqiriq, shovqin-suron qilmoq... To impress 1) to set, to do, to do...; 2) [note]. To raise one's head 1) to have too much respect...; 2) shouting, making noise...

The most important part (component) of a dictionary article is the commentary on the meaning (s) of the units being interpreted. The fact that the dictionary is called the Annotated Dictionary is mainly due to the same function. Consequently, the success and value of an explanatory dictionary is determined by the extent to which this task has been accomplished, the extent to which this goal has been achieved.

Interpretation of the meaning of a word occurs in ways such as definition, description, explanation. The meaning of an independent word, more precisely, a noun, is explained on the basis of its components (semaphores).

Example: MAN 1. A living being with the ability to think, speak and work. UGLY 1. Unpleasant beauty...

The interpretation of pronouns will vary depending on which word group they belong to instead of the word.

Example: KIM 1 means a question about a person... WE 1. The speaker and the group of people to whom he belongs...

The explanation of the meaning of a word belonging to a series of numbers is the same number and the number it represents.

Example: TWENTY 1. The number 20 and the number represented by it, quantity.

The meaning (meanings) of auxiliary words is not recorded separately (with special numbers) and the reason for this is stated above. If the auxiliary word has a meaning and function, it is described and a confirming example is given.

Example: IF download. Reinforces the meaning of the condition, emphasizes. If it weren't for the street, the Passenger would have been ready to put his head on the girl's feet at that moment. Oybek, Selected Works.

SINGARI KOM. Analogy means comparison. There were times when I, like you, was boiling and overflowing when I was twenty-two. M.Ismaili, Fergana t.o.

If the auxiliary word has more than one meaning and function, their main ones are stated and limited to giving supporting examples.

EXAMPLE: FOR. It signifies meanings such as cause, purpose, nomenclature, thus signifying a meaningful relationship. Yormat returned from the city on foot, exhausted to death, and the Passenger looked at all the *nouns*. Oybek, Selected Works. I was humbled to remember that I had come here to touch Madali aka's brother-in-law, to arouse his jealousy. A.Mukhtor, Davr is in my destiny. For the master's daughter he sews palak, dorpech, cut. Oybek, Selected Works.

If the auxiliary words have a different meaning (meaning specific to another word group) in addition to the original function, it is stated above that each of them should be noted separately in the dictionary. In such cases, the issue of interpretation is resolved as follows:

1. If a particular word is an auxiliary word in each function (such as a word with), their interpretation is done as mentioned above.
2. If the auxiliary word also has a meaning related to another word group, the number 1 indicates that it is an auxiliary word (link, auxiliary or loading) and is interpreted as an auxiliary word (in the manner described above).

Belonging to another category is indicated by an appropriate number, and the words of that category to which they belong are explained in the same way.

Example: MAYBE link. [comment]... mod.s.

In pronouns, prepositions and modal words, it is mainly what it means, that is, it means in the commentary such words as "means", "represents".

Example: WOE 1. Represents severe pain, a feeling of pain... 3 Excitement expresses a feeling of wonder.

GUMBUR 1. Explosion, overturning, etc. k. the resulting sound is an imitation of such a sound.

COURSE 1. Thoughts, actions, etc. indicates the stability of.

It has been said above that none of the meanings of the word recorded in the dictionary should be left unexplained. But this does not mean that every meaning of the word mentioned in the dictionary must be interpreted here. It is not even possible to do so in the annotated dictionary because if this is done, the dictionary will be filled with repetitive comments. There is no limit to this in the language corpus, the linguistic supply covers all the meanings and their interpretations, and the requested meaning appears (appears) in the desired window.

It is known that in the Uzbek language there are many synonymous words. If the same meaning is explained in each of them, it is enough to pay attention to the extent to which the repetitive comments in the dictionary increase. There are two ways to prevent this, but also to ensure that every meaning of the word recorded in the dictionary has an explanation:

- 1) interpretation of the meaning of the word by definition, explanation, i.e. interpretation of the meaning;
- 2) referring the meaning of a word to the meaning of another word.

The first of these is the main way of providing an explanation of the meaning of a word, and the meaning (meanings) of a word in general, literary language, of course, is provided by such an explanation. The second way is used to interpret synonyms. For example, if one of the synonyms is general, the other belongs to a limited layer; one is methodologically neutral, the other belongs to some type of style, and so on. The general word is general, widely used in literary language,

methodical, and b. the meaning (meanings) that are neutral in terms are definitely explained. The synonyms of this word are referred to it with the corresponding meaning (meanings). Words are synonymous with certain meanings, not meanings at all. Accordingly, in an annotated dictionary, a word is generally referred to the meaning or meanings of another word with a specific meaning or meanings, rather than a word.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language serves as the main source in the annotation of words on the basis of the national corpus of the Uzbek language according to their methodological features.

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