

## **Methods of Explaining Terms in an Explanatory Dictionary**

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### **Abstract:**

In the studies, the interpretation of terms and types of interpretation are interpreted differently, and the interpretation in the explanatory dictionary is neglected in Uzbek linguistics. This article analyzes the classifications of annotations in linguistics, their different classification in different studies, and the types of term annotations in the universal explanatory dictionary. In particular, descriptive (analytical), logical description types such as gender-species, genetic and nominative, enumeration method, descriptive-enumeration, relative (relative), reference explanation, synonymous explanation, antonymic explanation, relative-syntagmatic explanation, Derivative (derivational) explanation, mixed explanation, paronymic explanation, the essence and specific features of negative explanations are explained on the basis of the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language".

**Keywords:** Descriptive (analytical) description, genus-species description, logical description, genetic definition, naming (nominative) description, enumeration method, descriptive-counting description, relative (relative) description, synonymous description, antonymic description, relative-syntagmatic description, derivational explanation, mixed explanation, paronymic explanation, negative explanation.

### **Introduction**

Terms are a descriptive object not only of terminological and encyclopedic dictionaries, but also of explanatory dictionaries as one of the components of the universal lexicon. These dictionaries differ not only in terms of object, purpose and function, but also in terms of the way of interpreting vocabulary units. Regarding the interpretation of terms in philological dictionaries, A. Madvaliyev gives the following opinion: "Lexicographers who compile general philological, that is, translation and explanatory dictionaries, look at the term first of all as a word, interpret it taking into account the general linguistic signs specific to the word, and in the annotation they are satisfied with reflecting not all the signs assigned by the specialist, but one or two of his most important, most basic signs" [4,56]. At the same time, by studying the materials of world lexicography and explanatory dictionary analysis, it is possible to witness that the interpretation of words and terms in this dictionary is carried out in different ways. The explanatory text of a lexical unit is also a unique microtext, and studying the structure of this microtext on the basis of the materials of each language is of great importance in modern lexicography.

### **Literature review**

It is noted that there are several types of interpretation of words and terms in the world lexicography. Issues related to the interpretation of terms are observed in the works of researchers such as G.A. Lavrentyeva, T.L. Kandelaki, V.F. Zhuravlev, V.L. Nalepin, Z.I. Komarova, I.N. Volkova. I.N. Volkova distinguishes species-species, whole-fragment, species-

species (quazirodovidovie) and operational types of interpretation [6,144-161]. Y.N. Tolikina combines linguistic and logical approaches and distinguishes two groups - linguistic and logical explanations [5, 78-88]. Logicians divide the definition of concepts into nominal and real types, and real definition into types such as genus-species and genetic definition [9, 81]. In his classification, A.R. Komshina divides noun explanations into three types: linguistic, logical and logical-linguistic [3, 56]. These types are also divided into several types. Also, descriptive, synonymous, antonymic, referring, denotative, analytical, synthetic, enumerative, negative, relative, and mixed types of comments are distinguished in various studies. In the explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language, it is shown that two types of interpretation of words and terms are used - descriptive and referential types. Descriptive comment is defined as explaining the meaning of a word, and referential comment refers to the meaning of another word [7, 23]. Z.I. Komarova classified the explanations into three types under the name of analytical (descriptive-logical), relative (relative), and mixed, on the example of special terms related to agriculture [2, 52-62]. The analysis of the terms given in the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" shows that these methods of interpretation are widely used in philological dictionaries.

### **Analysis and results**

Descriptive (analytical) annotation is a type of annotation that has been used since ancient times in the history of lexicography and is still the main method of revealing the meanings of words. It is also stated in the "Instructions for Compilers of the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language": it should be noted that the same way cannot always be followed when interpreting the meaning of independent words. The meaning (semema) of an independent word, or more precisely, a noun, is explained on the basis of its constituent parts (sema). Therefore, this explanation is equivalent to a combination of words expressing the semema semes" [7, 21.]. In some sources, this annotation method is described as semantic annotation. "The main purpose of this explanation is to clarify the meaning of the word, to prevent or eliminate misunderstanding of words and terms. However, this goal is achieved not by itself, but by showing classes (sets) of objects and events and their specific characteristics" [1]. Such an explanation is made on the basis of the definition of denotative signs - symbols. The explanation is based on several unifying and differentiating themes inherent in the term. We observe this type of explanation in plant and animal names (nomens). For example, BORITAROQ is a one-year weed belonging to the Gulkhayridosh family, with an upright stem, thick branches, yellow flowers [8, I, 417]; BO'RDOQI Cattle fattened for meat [8, I, 416].

It is also observed that in the explanatory dictionary, the meaning of the units representing the plant world is revealed in a systematic way on the basis of showing several of their signs: the gender sign of plant names is a unifying theme (for example, a plant, a tree), its function, its role in nature. and so on.

A particularly common type of analytical explanation is logical explanation. Types of logical description based on logical operations are also distinguished, such as gender-species, genetic and nominal.

Not only in terminological, but also in philological dictionaries, gender-species explanation has been actively used in dictionary practice for a long time as a type of explanation that is widely used in the semantic definition of terms. Compiling a species description requires not only a logical, but also a scientific approach. In this case, it is necessary to identify the close relatives and congeners of the term, its place in the system of scientific concepts, its relationship with other concepts, and its specific characteristics should be determined. The description is carried out in two stages: in the first stage, a close genus of the identified concept is found; in the second stage, the difference of the identified concept from other types of concepts belonging to the same genus is determined, that is, its type symbol is indicated. Based on this logic, these features are recorded using linguistic means. For example, RADICALISM is a political current that criticizes the existing state system and demands radical changes and reforms.

The text of the genus-species description consists of two parts: the text part representing the concept of the related genus and the text part representing the species symbol of this concept. Most often, the dominant part of the explanatory expression in the description of the species is represented by a noun phrase. In this case, the gender part is syntactically dominant, and the type part is subordinate to some part of the gender part. In the Uzbek language, there is a lexicographical note representing the sign of gender at the end of the microtext. For example, TAMSIL in classic literature: artistic art based on giving an example of a life event in the second verse as evidence for the idea expressed in the first verse of the verse [8, III, 656].

As lexicographers have noted, due to the fact that general dictionaries are not intended for specialists, it is often observed that the term is explained not by a unit representing the concept of close gender, but by a word or combination with the concept of distant gender. Sometimes it is observed that both near-gender and distant-gender concepts are expressed in the comment. For example, OSMIY is a chemical element belonging to Group VIII of Mendeleev's periodic system (distant rock), blue is a gray hard, extremely heavy metal (near rock) [8, III, 46]; ARPA is an annual and perennial cereal plant (near genus) (distant genus) belonging to the Cereal family, whose grain is used for food and fodder [8, I, 100].

In the genetic definition, the content of the defined concept is revealed by showing the origin of the object it represents. For example, OXIDE A substance formed by combining a chemical element with oxygen. [8, III, 103].

The naming (nominative) type of comment is mainly characteristic of philological dictionaries, and the onomasiological plan is brought forward in the comment. For example, FERRUM is the name of iron used when saying (reading) chemical formulas [8,IV,340]; BORIKALLA The name of one of the varieties of melon [8, I, 417].

The enumeration method is also a type of logical explanation. The essence of this method is that the meaning of a word (term) is revealed by listing the objects referred to by this word. This description consists of a series of words, each of which names only a part of the thing (denotation) expressed by the word being explained. For example, IGNORANCE 1 Ignorance, backwardness, lack of culture, ignorance [8, I, 78]. In this case, it is not the meaning-content of the word (term), but the opening of the scope of the meaning, and the listing of the subjects belonging to this group.

In many cases, when a certain part of the explanation is a word expressing a general, broad meaning, words with a specific meaning are given in order to more clearly reveal the meaning of this part. For example, DANAK is a seed consisting of a hard shell and core inside some fleshy fruits (apricots, peaches, etc.) [8, I, 554]; FIELD FARMING A system of farming consisting of growing field crops (cotton, grain, vegetables, etc.) [8, I, 548].

In the explanatory dictionary, descriptive-counting explanation is often leading. If the identifier (integral symbol) of the descriptive part is a general word, its qualifiers are given in dashes or parentheses. For example, ARCHAISM is a language unit that has become obsolete for a certain period and has started to go out of use - word, phrase, grammatical form [8, I, 101]; CREDIT TICKETS Means of payment (banknote, check, promissory note, etc.) used instead of gold or paper money in credit transactions [8, II, 415]; DEFOLIANTS Chemical substances used during defoliation (calcium cyanamide, magnesium chlorate, etc.) [8, I, 602].

The descriptive part of such a definition shows features of the concept that are not clear from a simple enumeration, and the enumerative part shows its scope. For example, DESSERT is a sweet dish eaten or drunk after a hot meal (cake, candy, drinks, wet fruits, etc.) [8, I, 600].

An annotated dictionary makes limited use of this type of annotation. Because the qualitative signs of the denotations are not revealed, but only serve to familiarize with the size. Nevertheless, this method of annotation is widely used in mixed annotation forms with other annotation types.

One of the main types of explanation is relative explanation, which includes relative-paradigmatic (synonymous, antonymic), relative-syntagmatic and derivational explanations.

A relative explanation is an explanation used when the content of the concept expressed by the interpreted word cannot be revealed directly, and there is no direct description of the meaning of the denotation. The meaning of a word is explained by its relation to another word. That is, it is used to reveal lexical-semantic relations between words. Although such annotations provide very little information about the word, they also have certain advantages: reducing the scope of the description, eliminating unnecessary repetitions, reducing the size of the dictionary, etc.

Words with synonyms are explained in the annotated dictionary in two ways: a) one of the synonyms is explained and the others are referred to it with the corresponding meaning - this is called a reference explanation. For example, TANGLIK 5 rev. Crisis, crisis [8, III, 662]; STAYER An athlete who runs or swims long distances; compare: sprinter [8, III, 568]; b) in the second method, which is called synonymous explanation, the meaning of the word being explained is explained by a synonym word with the same (or close, similar) meaning. For example, ALLIANCE Union, association [8, I, 76]; ASOTIR Narratives [8, I, 109]. This method is mostly used for adjectives, adverbs, some nouns, replacement words, idioms, idioms, neologisms and obsolete words, dialectal words, and stylistic words. is a suitable type of explanation for deciphering the meaning. In the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" more descriptive-synonymous explanations are used. That is, in addition to the explanation given to a specific word, its synonym is also provided. In these definitions, synonyms come after the descriptive part, a position consistent with their function of providing additional information about the meaning of the words. For example, ANEMIA is a disease characterized by a decrease in the amount of erythrocytes and hemoglobin in the blood; anemia. [8, I, 85].

Most synonyms are usually not the same in terms of scope and meaning, so they cannot be clearly distinguished. In this case, in order to achieve the necessary accuracy and completeness, a synonymous line consisting of two, three, four synonyms is used, they determine each other and achieve the desired goal. For example, AGGRESSIVE. [8, I, 37]; ANARCHY 2 Lack of leadership, leadership, lack of leadership. [8, I, 82]; ADVOCATE 1 A lawyer who provides legal assistance (advice) to the defendant in court and defends the defendant; vindicator, protector. [8, I, 39].

An important advantage of synonym annotations is their brevity. With a minimum volume, they allow you to fully and clearly reveal the meaning of the word being explained.

It is more often observed that the synonym is given after the description of the meaning of the term. But sometimes the cognates play a key role in revealing the meaning of the term being interpreted. In this case, the description is preceded by a synonym (or synonyms) that defines the meaning of the word. For example, who is ZOK. Iron sulfate, iron sulfate; light green substance that is easily soluble in water. [8, I, 158]; MEDICINE Medicine (mainly used in relation to oriental folk medicine). [8, III, 628].

Sometimes a synonymous word or words serve as identifiers when the gender of a word is not found or is not available. For example, DISPUTE A public discussion, debate, discussion on a topic. [8, III, 628]; DETONATOR 2 A detonator, capsule, piston used for igniting (burning) the main charge of explosives. [8, I, 601].

The antonymic explanation is similar to the synonymic and enumeration method, in that this method also reveals the meaning of the word being explained by referring to the meaning of the antonym rather than directly revealing it. However, the antonymic interpretation does not occur in its pure form. An explanation by attaching an antonym serves as a supplement to a descriptive explanation. For example, ASYMMETRY Absence, violation of symmetry; asymmetry; opposite symmetry [8, I, 105]; IMPORT 1 Import of goods, services, securities, etc. from abroad to the country for sale in the domestic market or for transit to a third country. import; opposite Export. [8, II, 204].

In relative-syntagmatic annotation, one part of the annotation text gives an indication of another part. In the explanatory dictionary, we observe an example of this in more socio-political, historical terms: POLICE 1 In some countries: a system of administrative bodies that protect the existing social and state system, maintain public order, fight against crime and delinquency [8, II, 292]; OMNIBUS esq. Until the beginning of the 20th century: a multi-seater horse-cart that regularly traveled between certain settlements; initial team transport [8, III, 123].

In the dictionary, it is often found that, in addition to the stylistic sign, the definition of the term is given by quoting it in the component part. Such a situation is observed when indicating that the term refers to a specific type, branch of the field of science: SPRINTER sprt. An athlete specializing in short-distance competitions (in sports such as athletics, swimming, skating, cycling) [8, III, 567].

A derivational explanation is an explanation that takes into account its meaningful connection with the word that is the basis of its formation. For example, it is ensured that the characteristic associated with the person understood from the base made with the affix -like is interpreted based on the relationship with the base of forming terms expressing the meaning of behavior. We observe this through the following table:

The term that is the basis of creation	A made-up term
Ko'zbo'yamachi A person who distorts and misrepresents information and events for his own benefit, deceives others, deceiver	Ko'zbo'yamachilik Work, behavior characteristic of an eye painter
Amalparast 1 Career interest	Amalparastlik Work, behavior characteristic of practical people
Teskarichi An enemy of social progress, the Revolutionary Movement, an advocate of political reaction	Teskarichilik Activity, behavior characteristic of revolutionaries; reaction
Aqidaparast A blind believer in creeds, a person clinging to creeds	Aqidaparastlik Character, behavior characteristic of a fanatic
Konservator Pro-conservatism, a person who strives to maintain old, stuck procedures; fanatical	Konservatorlik Work, behavior typical of a conservator

Relying on only one method of explanation creates some complexity due to the complex nature of the term denoting events and concepts belonging to science, a specific field, and also due to the requirement to express the meaning in a concise, short form. Accordingly, most annotations are created using a combination of different annotation methods. This method of annotation is called mixed annotation. The descriptive-synonymous and descriptive-enumerative comments analyzed above belong to the mixed type. In addition, the following mixed annotation types are widely used:

Genus-species annotation+synonymous annotation: SUFFIX tlsh. A morpheme that is added to the root of a word and changes its meaning or serves to connect it with another word; addition. (8, III, 599)

Descriptive + nominative: MARAFON 1 sprt. In modern athletics, the long-distance running distance is 42 km 195 m (named after the brave warrior who ran from the village of Marathon). (8, II, 542).

Paronymic annotation is another form of annotation that is widely used to explain terms in an annotated dictionary. Paronymic annotation is a type of annotation that is made to reveal the content of concepts connected with whole-part relations. This type of interpretation is mainly created for a system of concepts that express the concept of subjectivity, process and measurement, which are characteristic of the meanings of "part of the whole" or "sum of parts".



For example, CALBIR The part of the leg between the knee and the ankle [8, I, ]; ORGAN A part of human, animal, plant and living organisms in general that performs certain tasks [8, III, 308]; ALGEBRA is a branch of mathematics that studies the general laws of operations performed on literal quantities (regardless of their numerical values) [8, I, 69].

If the word (or compound) representing the whole is given in the form of a demonstrative case in the explanation of a word with the meaning of a part (in the above examples, of a foot; of a person, animal, plant, and in general, living organisms; of mathematics), the meaning of the part is expressed in the rest of the explanation. Also, this part includes words such as part, piece, section, type, network, field, direction, element, form, appearance.

In the explanation of the concepts considered "part", it is necessary to note the form of connection with other concepts: to show that it is a part of the whole, and then to cite the important sign (signs) of this "part" [6, 153]. Therefore, the explanation of whole-part concepts consists of two parts and includes the following: 1) a sign that determines the type of connection with other concepts - "part of the whole"; 2) an important sign (signs) of this "part". For example, FLOWER is the part of a flower that holds the pistil, pollinator and seeds [8, I, 519].

Definition of concepts connected with other concepts on the basis of "whole-part" relationship and considered as "sum", "set" of parts, noting the form of "whole", "set" relations and important features of this "whole" must contain characters. That is, this structure combines the following parts: "whole", a symbol indicating that it is a "set" + "sum of parts", a symbol describing the "whole". In the explanation of the word meaning "whole", the words group, gang, set, complex, aggregate in the 3rd person are included. For example, ARCHIPELAGO A group of sea islands close to each other, a group of islands [8, I, 102]; ARTILLERY Cannon, mortar, etc. set of firearms [8, I, 101]; AVIATION A set of flying machines [8, I, 31]; FAUNA Animal world of a region, country or geological period, a set of animals that lived or are living in them [8, IV, 335]; KEYBOARD A set of keys arranged in a certain order in keyboard musical instruments. 2 The total number of keys in different mechanisms [8, II, 381]. Interpretation through the concepts of whole and part is used for objects and events that have quantitative relationships.

Also, one of the rare comments is the negative comment. A negative annotation is a method of annotating an object by specifying properties that it does not have. For example, AMORF Structure is not crystalline, not crystallized [8, I, 80]; UNCONSCIOUSNESS Absence or low consciousness; insanity [8, III, 127].

## Conclusion

The analysis of general philological explanatory dictionary shows that words and terms are interpreted in different ways in these dictionaries. In particular, semantic, gender, partitive, enumeration comments are widely used. Also, types of annotations such as genetic annotation, naming annotation, descriptive-counting annotation, relative annotation, referential annotation, synonymous annotation, antonymic annotation, relative-syntagmatic annotation, derivational annotation, mixed annotation, negation annotation, etc. separate types of interpretation of at units are listed.

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