

## **On the Unification of Explanations of Terms in the Explanatory Dictionary**

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**Abstract.** *The article discusses the features of the formation of systematic definitions –*

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### **Introduction**

- the use of single types of annotations (for example, “regarding ..”, “characteristic feature, behavior”, “person engaged in ..”, “specialist in ..”) when explaining semantically related units;
- the use of references such as “ayn.”, “karang (kar.)” to explain synonymous or closely
- citing synonyms at the end of the annotation;
- citing antonyms at the end of words with opposite meanings with the sign “zid.”;
- a systematic definition of words/terms related to one thematic group. In particular, the formation of systematized definition rows - model explanations - for words and terms related to one thematic group in the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” allows us to talk about the unification of explanations. The creation of explanatory dictionaries for groups of words with the same type of explanations not only ensures a high level of unification of the material and coordination of its linguistic presentation, but also makes it possible to explain the common aspects of the meanings of the words being explained that are ignored in the usual approach. By forming a single type of explanation for units that are close in meaning or belong to the same thematic group, it is possible to prevent excessive use of some explanations and contradictions, and to facilitate the work of the lexicographer. Such an opportunity exists in explaining most thematic groups of socio-political terms, and this has been done in many cases in the explanatory dictionary. For example, socio-political terms with personal meanings constitute a fairly large group. Among them, the names of persons expressing the meaning of "a supporter of a certain political path, current" are rather prolific. In explaining the

terms of this thematic group in the dictionary, attention is mainly focused on the use of the same annotation pattern as mentioned above. For example:

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**“..yo’lini tutuvchi”, “..yo’lidan boruvchi”, “..siyosatini yurituvchi”, “..siyosatini yurguzuvchi”, “..siyosatini amalga oshiruvchi”. Moreover, two of these terms have a gender (person)**

Term	Explanation
<b>A</b>	Ayirmachilik tarafdori, ayirmachilik <i>yo’lini tutuvchi shaxs</i>
Sindikalist	<i>yo’lini tutuvchi</i>
Millatchi	Миллатчилик тарафдори, миллатчилик <i>йўлдан борувчи</i>
Militarist	
Ekspansiyachi	Ekspansiya tarafdori, ekspansiya <i>siyosatini yurituvchi</i>
<i>Irqchi</i>	
Ekspropriator	Ekspropriatsiya tarafdori, ekspropriatsiya <i>qiluvchi, uni amalga oshiruvchi</i>
Opportunist	
Ekstremist	Ekstremizm tarafdori, keskin fikr va choralarni <i>yoqlovchi, amalga oshiruvchi</i>

The explanation of a word based on its relationship to another word, as a form of explanation specific to philological dictionaries, serves to ensure the compactness of the dictionary. The explanation based on word-formation relations is also based on this. In the O’TIL, such a systematized explanation was formed for a group of socio-political terms. The socio-political lexemes expressing the meaning of a characteristic or action related to a person, derived from the base formed with the -*lik* affix, were explained based on the basis of the formation of the base and the semes specific to the forming morpheme, and a series of explanations of the same type were formed from this. For example:

***Teskarichilik*** – *teskarichilarga xos ish-faoliyat, xatti-harakat; reaksiya.*

***Aqidaparastlik*** – *aqidaparastga xos xususiyat, xatti-harakat.*

***Ko’zbo’yamachilik*** – *ko’zbo’yamachiga xos ish, xatti-harakat.*

However, not all terms belonging to this content group can be interpreted in this way. For example:

Rasmiyatchilik – *quruq rasmiyatga yoki takallufga berilib ketishlik; yuzakilik, to’rachilik.*

Qog’ozbozlik – *amalda emas, qog’ozdagina ish bitirish, qog’ozboz kabi ish bitirish*

Buyruqbozlik – *bo'lar-bo'lmasga, o'rinli-o'rinsiz buyruq beraverish, hamma ishni faqat buyruq berish yo'li bilan olib borish v.b.*

It is clear that the explanation of the artificial term is the same as the type part of the explanation of the term on which it was based (the part remaining from the concept of gender), and the explanation is repeated. When the previous explanation is followed in the explanation of these terms, the semantic connection of the term is clearly manifested, and excessive repetition is avoided. It should be noted that strict unification of word explanations increases the likelihood of the loss of its necessary semantic features and the shallowness of the explanation. In particular, the standardization of the explanation of a terminological unit should be carried out to a limited extent. In a general-language dictionary, the term is explained in a form suitable for the understanding of an average reader, that is, in a common language, and only the main features of the term are given in the definition. This type of dictionary provides for the explanation of the main word, mainly the general meaning of the main word [1, 17] or the general explanation of the lexical unit. In this case, the terminological meaning is often not clarified, and the user cannot obtain the necessary information about the term. This can be confirmed by comparing the explanatory dictionary with the explanations of the term in encyclopedias or specialized dictionaries:

<i>O'TILda</i>	<i>In a specialized dictionary</i>
<b>Tadbirkorlik</b> Tadbirkorga xos xatti-harakat, faoliyat, hislat [4, 636].	<b>Tadbirkorlik</b> Tadbirkorlik faoliyati sub'ektlari tomonidan qonun hujjatlariga muvofiq amalga oshiriladigan, tavakkal qilib va o'z mulkiy javobgarligi ostida daromad (foyda) olishga qaratilgan tashabbuskor faoliyat [8, 439].
<b>Oshkoralik</b> Oshkora xususiyatga egalik; ochiq-oydinlik [4,172].	<b>Oshkoralik</b> Demokratiyaning zarur sharti; jamoatchilikka muassasalar, tashkilotlar va mansabdor shaxslar faoliyatiga oid barcha ma'lumot, xabarlarni bilish, muhokama va nazorat etish uchun ro'y-rost e'lon qilish [5, 613].
<b>Yetakchi</b> 2 ko'chma Yo'lboshchi, rahbar [3,17].	<b>Yetakchi</b> Ijtimoiy guruh faoliyatini va xatti-harakatini birlashtirish salohiyatiga ega bo'lgan shaxs [7,120].
<b>Barqarorlik</b> Turg'unlik, mustahkamlik, o'zgarmaslik holati [2,173].	<b>Barqarorlik</b> Jamiyatdagi tinch-totuvlik va uni mustahkamlash uchun shart-sharoitning mavjudligi; ijtimoiy qatlamlar, kuchlar va siyosiy partiyalar o'rtasidagi hamjihatlik vaziyati; davlat jamoat tashkilotlari, fuqarolar o'rtasidagi ijtimoiy kelishuv holatining muttasil davom etishi [7,45].

Therefore, there will be no opportunity to fully describe the concept, to adequately express the terminological meaning, as the explanation of the term based on the principles of interpretation of common words in the explanatory dictionary, which creates the need to create a terminological dictionary of the field.

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