



Special qomusiy lexicography in uzbek linguistics

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Annotation. In the 20th century, the article describes the research of special qomusiy lexiconishninig in Uzbek linguistics, explanatory dictionaries created in different directions of the agrarian sphere, problems that are relevant to be implemented in the field of lexicography.

Keywords: encyclopedia, dictionary, general lexicography, term, adjective, encyclopedic dictionary, special dictionary, terminological dictionary

During the years of independence, a number of encyclopedias were created in our republic, such as the "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan", "independence: a popular scientific dictionary", "encyclopedic Dictionary of philosophy", "educational" encyclopedia, "Encyclopedia of women", "legal encyclopedia", "pedagogy".

A special encyclopedic Dictionary describes the concept necessary only for specialists in the field with an expression characteristic of the scientific style of this field. For example, pedagogical terms are a set of words that represent scientific concepts related to pedagogy. They embody important concepts of pedagogical science. The "encyclopedic Dictionary of philosophy" interprets certain scientific, philosophical terms, concepts, Current Directions, theories and doctrines used in philosophical disciplines, socio-political and popular literature, and widely used in spiritual life.

In Uzbek linguistics, large-scale work was carried out in the field of lexicography in the 20th century, with great emphasis on the creation of Special-Field dictionaries. The third type of special dictionaries are terminological dictionaries. The vocabulary of these dictionaries will be Terms only. Terminological dictionaries are created quite a lot in the Uzbek language.

Agricultural aids of terminological dictionaries in particular are common. This was followed by Platnikov's "tsrmins on the fight against plant pests and diseases" (Stone - kent, 1931), N. Saifulmulkov's "Russko-tuzemsky terminologicheskyy slovar po khlopkovodstvo" (Tashkent, 1933), S. V. Matalov and N. Saifulmulkov's "Russian-Uzbek terms of vine-growing and winemaking"



(Tashkent, 1935), N. Saifulmulkov's "Russian-Uzbek Dictionary of Agriculture" (Tashkent—Samarkand, 1936), N. V. Qamberg and M. B. Bahodirov's "Russko-uzbeksky terminologicheskyy slovar po agropochvovedeniyu" (Tashkent, 1941), N. Mamatov's "glossary of short Explanatory Dictionary of cotton terms I" (Tashkent, 1964) can be shown.

There are also dictionaries compiled on botanical terms. This includes Z. I. Murat's "Dictionary of Russian-Uzbek botanical terms" (Tashkent — Samarkand, 1934), S. Sahobuddinov's "Slovar mestnix I nauchnix nazvani poleznix vrednix rasteniy Sredney Azii" (Tashkent, 1953), "Russian-Uzbek botanical terms" (Tashkent, 1956), Q. Z. Under zokirov's general edit, the likes of the "concise Explanatory Dictionary of Russian-Uzbek botanical terms I", printed in Tashkent, 1968, can be shown.

Glossaries dedicated to mathematical terms T. M. Qoriniyozov's "mathematical terms" (Tashkent, 1931), "vocabulary of Russian-Uzbek mathematical terms" (Tashkent — Baku, 1933), M. A. Sobirov's "Dictionary of Russian-Uzbek mathematical terms" (Tashkent, 1952), "Russian-Uzbek Dictionary of Mathematics" (Tash - kent, 1977), etc.

Physics terms "Russian-Uzbek cha physics terms" of 1931 in Tashkent, 1952 in Tashkent M. D. Yagudaev and R. X. The mallins "'Dictionary of Russian-Uzbek physical terms I" was published. From Pedagogy X. Boyburov and Sh. Takanayev's "short Russian-Uzbek Dictionary of terminology from pedagogy I" (1963), N. from ada - biotology. T. Khatamov's" short Russian-Uzbek terminological dictionary from Literary Studies " (Tashkent, 1960) was published¹.

The cited data indicate that in the years 1925-2000, work was carried out in the special lexicographical field of lexicography in our republic. Most dictionaries created, however, are annotated, translational, and terminological dictionaries. This is also confirmed by the following statistic data in the "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan".

About 140 terminological dictionaries have been published in Uzbekistan in more than 50 fields; they serve to regulate field terminologies).

The above information indicates that terminological dictionaries have been created in the field of Agriculture in large numbers, but not in the field of Agriculture.

¹ A. Hojiyev. O'zbek tili leksikologiyasi



The terms of the agrarian sphere are a set of words that represent scientific concepts related to agriculture. They embody important concepts of agricultural science. In Uzbek, the terms of the agrarian sphere have their own long-term development path.

The agrarian sphere is one of the first types of human economic activity. Its origins go back to the end of the Stone Age. During this period, man worked the earth with simple weapons to satisfy his farm and other needs, began to domesticate some animals. Over the centuries, under the influence of various conditions, the agricultural system has changed and improved; the beneficial properties of animals have been bred, many breeds have been bred. In connection with this, the agrarian sphere expanded the scope of terms. In the field of Agriculture, many new terms began to be borrowed from the Russian language, entering the Uzbek language. These words took their place from the vocabulary wealth of the Uzbek language by direct adoption from the Russian language and its inclusion in consumption in translation.

To date, many new terms, concepts and expressions have entered agriculture. Their meaning is explained in different ways, and the sources are given in different reviews. This, in turn, distracts users of these terms in some cases. At certain times, however, there is a negative impact on the lighting of the thought. Therefore, the agrarian sphere is one of our important tasks to approach the content of terms in a new context. The agrarian sphere approaches the modernization and unification of the content of terms in connection with new socio-economic changes, based on the fact that the agrarian sphere acquires a new content-essence of terms, in which it is important to study and compare in which forms these terms are used in other languages and what content-essence they acquire.

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