

The Presentation of Semantic Gradation in Educational Dictionaries of the Uzbek Language

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Abstract: the article theoretically covers the history and future tasks of the presentation of lexical-semantic gradation in educational and other dictionaries.

Keywords: gradations, educational dictionary, semantic gradation, lexicography, linguodidactical educational dictionaries, progressive development of dictionaries.



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The lexicographic department of linguistics has achieved unprecedented success in the 20th and 21st centuries. Today, we see the achievements of lexicography as an example of the fact that lexicography has been taken to a new level. Our lexicography has reached a stage of growth in terms of form and content.

The following thoughts of Professor B. Bahriddinova about the high role of educational dictionaries in the intellectual life of the country are valuable for us: “A new linguodidactic branch of lexicography has emerged in linguistics: educational dictionaries. In a number of advanced countries, which have realized the role of educational dictionaries in the intellectual life of the country, large amounts of funding have been spent on the creation and high-quality publication of dictionaries, large companies specializing in the publication of dictionaries for school and preschool children, and world-famous prestigious international publishing houses have emerged. In particular, in the UK, Collins COBUILD, Oxford University Press, Macmillan, Longman, Harper, Clever, Harper Collins, Meadowside Children's Books, in France, Penguin, Nathan, Bayard, Auzou, in America, Merriam-Webster, Random House, Harper, Amazon Kindle, in Germany, Duden, Paul Hermann, Max Niemeyer Verlag, Countless school dictionaries have been published by publishing houses such as "AST", "Русский язык", "Учитель" in Russia, "Feniks" in Ukraine, and "Chinese Edition" in China¹. Indeed, it is appropriate to emphasize that the issue of creating and publishing educational dictionaries in world linguistics is being given very serious attention.

The creation of educational dictionaries in Uzbek linguistics dates back to 2006-2008. The following educational dictionaries were created at Karshi State University under the editorship of Professor B. Mengliyev: “Educational Dictionary of Synonyms of the Uzbek Language” by O.

¹ Баҳриддинова Б.М. Ўзбекистонда ўқув луғатчилиги: лингвистик асослари, тарихи ва истиқболлари: Филол. фан. докт. (DSc) ... дисс. – Самарқанд, 2020. – Б. 21-22.

Shukurov and B. Boymatova, “Educational Dictionary of Appropriation of the Uzbek Language” by Y. Hamrayeva, “Educational Dictionary of Antonyms of the Uzbek Language” by U. Turayeva and D. Shodmonova, “Educational Dictionary of Word Composition of the Uzbek Language” by B. Mengliyev and B. Bahriddinova, “Educational Dictionary of Shape-Synonyms of the Uzbek Language” by Kh. Suvonova and G. Turdiyeva, “Educational Toponymic Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” by T. Nafasov and V. Nafasova, “Educational Dictionary of Pronunciation of the Uzbek Language”, “Educational Dictionary of Obsolete Uzbek Language” by Kh. Norkhojayeva Educational dictionaries such as "Word Formation Educational Dictionary" by B. Mengliyev, B. Bahriddinova, O. Kholiyorov, M. Zaripova and M. Khushvaqtoev have been created, but it must be admitted that although the practice of educational dictionaries is being established to a certain extent today, the development of linguistic and pedagogical foundations of educational dictionaries and the establishment of principles for compiling specific educational dictionaries remain an urgent problem in Uzbek linguistics and language didactics”², noted the prominent linguist B. Mengliyev.

Linguist B. Bahriddinova, who conducted a monographic study in the field of Uzbek educational lexicography: “...examines the features of an educational dictionary, what criteria should be prioritized in its creation, its main tasks, its difference from general dictionaries, and its advantages over other types of dictionaries, and draws conclusions based on her studies and approaches. According to her interpretations, the educational lexicography of developed countries, unlike others, has its own gradual development and has been formed in a multi-stage process to date. It is important that in this process, lexicographers are currently engaged in the theory and practice of creating new genres of modern-type anthropocentric educational dictionaries of a new generation”³, notes. Agreeing with these opinions, researcher O. Shukurov expresses his views as follows: “General dictionaries and educational dictionaries are mutually reinforcing linguodidactical tools, they have many common aspects in the process of education and upbringing. However, lexicographers conclude that it is not correct to proceed from general to specific when comparing general (academic) dictionaries and educational dictionaries. More precisely, the creation of educational dictionaries should not be based on general dictionaries in the literal sense. Because educational dictionaries are directly related to the educational process, and their specific advantage is determined by this. In short, an educational dictionary may not be as extensive and voluminous as general dictionaries, but it performs a significant task in terms of content and essence”⁴. Based on the opinions of the above two specialists, it should be said that at the moment the field of educational lexicography is not at a satisfactory level.

The issue of lexicographic study of the phenomenon of gradation has not been studied in Uzbek linguistics in a separate monographic plan. Scientific research works on synonymy and in Academician A. Hojiyev's "Dictionary of Synonyms of the Uzbek Language"⁵, linguist B. Jorayeva's "Brief Synonyms Dictionary of Uzbek Folk Proverbs"⁶, O. Shukurov, B. Boymatova's "Dictionary of Synonyms of the Uzbek Language"⁷ have studied gradation as a component of synonymy.

² Б.Менглиев, Ў.Холиёров. Она тили (Қомус). . – Тошкент: Янги аср авлоди, 2007. – Б. 6.

³Бахриддинова Б.М. Ўзбекистонда ўқув луғатчилиги: лингвистик асослари, тарихи ва истиқболлари: Филол. фан. докт. (DSc) ... дисс. – Самарқанд, 2020. – Б. 21.

⁴ Шукуров О. Замонавий ўзлашмалар эволюцияси, трансформацияси ва лексикографик талқини. Қарши “Интеллект” нашриёти Б-174-175

⁵ Ҳожиёв А. Ўзбек тили синонимларининг изоҳли луғати. — Тошкент. Ўқитувчи, 1974.

⁶ Ҳожиёв А. Ўзбек тили синонимларининг изоҳли луғати. — Тошкент. Ўқитувчи, 1974.

⁷ Шукуров О., Бойматова Б. Ўзбек тилининг маънодош соъзлар оъқув луғати. Мактаб оъқувчилари учун. – Тошкент, 2006.

For the analysis of graduonymy from the lexicographic aspect, it is worth noting that in Uzbek linguistics there is only one dictionary for schoolchildren, "Uzbek language word grading", by Sh. Bobojonov and I. Islamov, published in 2007 by the "Yangi Asr Avlodi" publishing house. Describing this dictionary, researcher Q. Eshboyev provides the following information on the dictionary structure: "The dictionary introduction is given under the topic "Word Heading", where the need to compile the dictionary is discussed. The characteristics of the dictionary, the order of presentation of vocabulary, its difference from other dictionaries of this type, and the conditional signs used in the dictionary are given: "This manual is an educational dictionary of the word classification of the Uzbek language, in which the word classification is given in alphabetical order in a graduonymic series without speech examples:

Achchiq – taxir – nordon – chuchuk – shirin;

(maza-ta'mning me'yoridan ortiq-kamligiga ko'ra)

Avvalgi – hozirgi – keyingi;

(zamon belgisiga ko'ra)

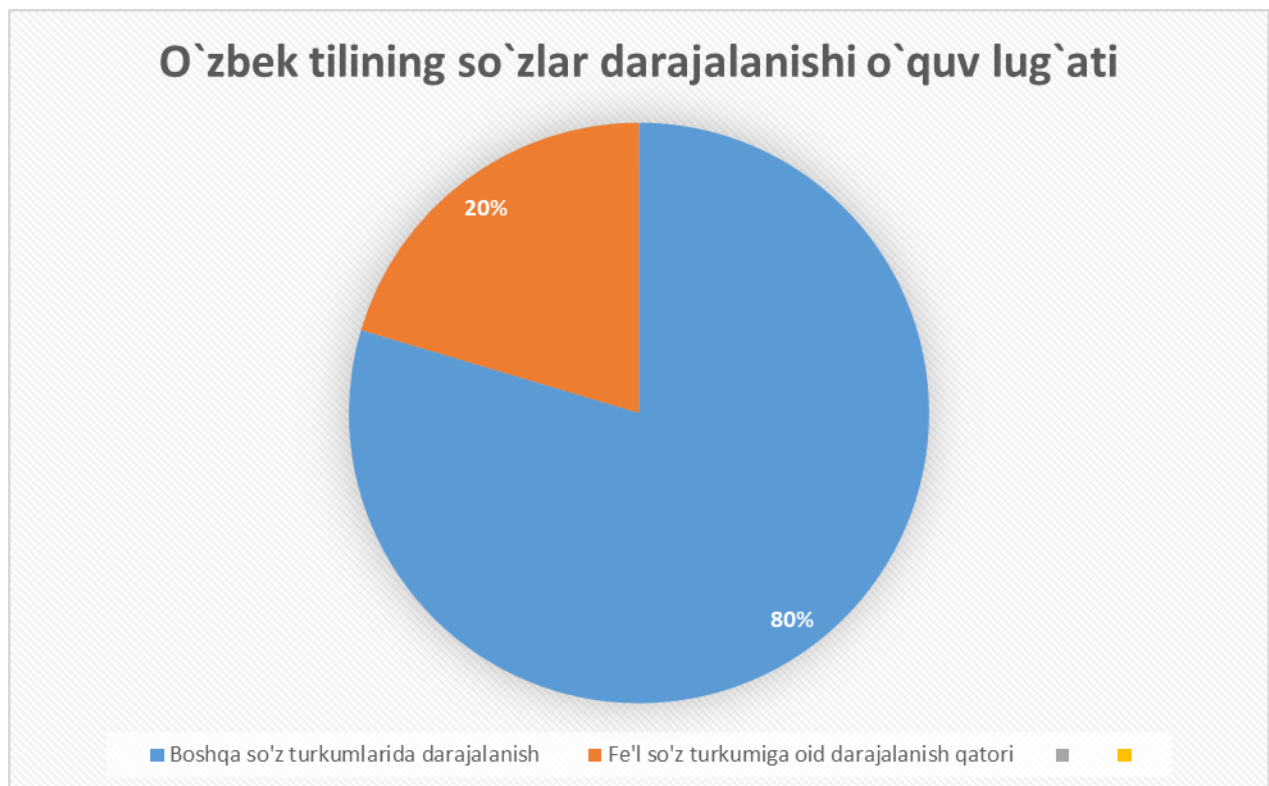
Adoq – bel – bosh;

(joylashish o'rnining yuqoriligiga ko'ra)

Ayb – gunoh – jinoyat

(ijtimoiy zararining kuchliligiga ko'ra)⁸.

If we calculate using the statistical analysis method, it was determined that the "Uzbek language word classification educational dictionary" contains 20% of the word classification series related to the verb word category, and their total number is 83. (Figure 3.1)



⁸ Бобожонов. Ш., Исломов. И. Ўзбек тилининг сўзлар даражаланиши ўқув луғати. – Тошкент: Янги аср авлоди, 2007. – Б. 9.

Figure 3.1. Comparison of lexical units in the Uzbek language word classification dictionary by word classes

In this dictionary, there are a total of 83 graduonymic rows related to the verb word class, and the remaining 328 are related to other word classes.

Also, until the end of the last century, the semantic relations between words were limited to synonymy and antonymy, and the system analysis method was used. “Further observations have shown that the semantic relations in the language are diverse, their types such as graduonymy, hyponymy, paronymy, functiononymy, hierarchionymy were identified, and this dictionary differs from previous dictionaries in that it separates synonyms from these relations when forming vocabulary”⁹ puts forward the idea. The authors of the “Uzbek Language Synonymous Words Educational Dictionary” express the following attitude to this idea: “Linguistic synonymy is a relationship between lexemes that have the same semantics and task semantics, but different semantics of expression, and express the same type of thing, sign, feature, action, state. Grading is lexemes that have the same general semantics, but express different levels of a certain semantics. In addition, the second difference between synonymy and grading is that if lexemes in the synonymy series differ in their semantics, this is not the case in the grading series. Accordingly, many graded words that were considered synonymous were considered as a separate system of relations and were excluded from this dictionary¹⁰”.

In general, the following requirements are imposed on educational dictionaries to be created in the coming years. Development of the theory of educational lexicography of the Uzbek language, development of its scientific - linguistic, linguodidactical, linguopedagogical, psycholinguistic, sociolinguistic, pragmalinguistic foundations.¹¹ We must recognize that the dictionaries to be created must meet these requirements, which is also enshrined in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-6084 dated October 20, 2020 “On measures to further develop the Uzbek language and improve language policy in our country”.

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8. <https://lex.uz/docs/-5058351>

⁹ Эшбоев Қ. Сўзлараро даражаланиш ўқув луғатини тузиш асослари: Филол. фан. фалс.док. ... дисс. автореф. – Андижон, 2022. Б.- 39.

¹⁰ Шукуров О., Бойматова Б. Ўзбек тилининг маънодош сўзлар ўқув луғати. – Тошкент: Янги аср авлоди, 2007. – Б. 5.

¹¹ <https://lex.uz/docs/-5058351>