

INTERPRETATION OF POLYSEMIC WORDS IN ENGLISH-UZBEK BILINGUAL DICTIONARIES

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Abstract

In bilingual dictionaries, an important role in the disclosure of lexical and semantic features, semantic subtleties, and semantic possibilities of the studied language unit is played by a dictionary micro-device – a dictionary entry.

The dictionary entry (Entry structure) is the most important basic component of dictionaries of the annotation type and consists of a capital word and its footnotes¹. In English-Uzbek, Uzbek-English bilingual dictionaries, compositionally simple and complex forms of a dictionary entry are distinguished. A simple, i.e. minimally comprehensive dictionary article will consist of a translation or an alternative to the title word based on semantic tracing paper. For example: powder [paʊdə] N 1) kukun; 2) upa; 3) porox kukuni, miltiq poroxi².

A dictionary of complex construction an article is a microsystem consisting of internal relationships between several components. It consists of two main components-the preface area and the translation-commentary area:

Condition 1. [kən'diʃ(ə)n]

1. state – holat. Keep your car exterior condition in good condition/ Mashinangni tashqi ko'rinishini toza tut.

2. condition – talab. You have to live there as a condition of you job/ Ish joyingdagi talabga ko'ra u yerda yashashing kerak.

3. conditions – sharoit. They live in appalling condition/ Ular juda yomon sharoitda yashaydilar.

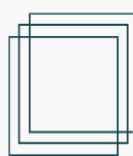
4. physical form – jismoniy holat. The sportsman is now out of condition/Bu sportchi hozir kerakli jismoniy ko'rinishdan chiqib ketgan.

5. train, educate – tarbiyalamaoq / o'qitmoq. Young people had been conditioned to respect the older generation/Yoshlar kattalarni hurmat qilish ruhida tarbiyalanganlar³. In the field of capital words, the orthological form, spelling and phonetic characteristics of the vocabula are given, which is considered normative for the literary language:

¹ Денисов П.Н. Об универсальной структуре словарной статьи. -В сб.: Актуальные проблемы учебной лексикографии. – Москва: Русский язык, 1977, –С .205-226.

² Butayev Sh. English-Uzbek dictionary: 50 000 words and expressions. Inglizcha-o'zbekcha lug'at: 50 000 so'z va ibora. – Toshkent: „BAYOZ“ nashriyoti, 2013,–Б. 507

³ Литвинов П.П. Англо-русский словарь многозначных слов / English-Russian Polysemantic Words Dictionary. –Москва: БАКО, 2005,–С. 336



Condition [kən'dɪʃ(ə)n]

Translation-in the comments area:

- the derived meanings of the word polysemy, originally expressed in Russian, are listed in bold black letters in order: **holat, vaziyat, sharoit, jismoniy holat, o'rgatmoq, tarbiyalamoq;**

- then the English translation of each derived value is also given in bold black letters (italics): **state, provision, circumstances, State of forms, train/ bring up;**

- the next part consists of an English illustration of this word: **keep your car Exterior condition in good condition. You have to live as a condition of your job. The live in appalling condition. The sportsman is now out of condition. Young people should be prepared for a respectable older generation;**

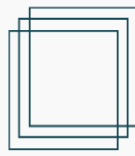
- the last section will consist of a Russian translation of an English illustration:

Maintain the appearance of your car in good condition. You will get a job provided that you live there. She lives in terrible conditions. This athlete is out of shape right now. Young people are accustomed to respect their elders.

Lexicographic marks (label, the glosses) also play an important role in the lexicographic semantics of the capital word. A pometum is a conditional abbreviation of a certain word or combination used in the dictionary in order to provide the user with additional information and related to information about the category, phonetic interpretation, morphological form, etymology, style of the interpreted language unit. The pometum may vary depending on the type of dictionary, language, and purpose. In particular, V.V.Dubichinsky and L.P.Stupin distinguish only four types of pometum – status label, regional label, functional label, subject label.

Considering a phonetic comment as a separate component of a dictionary entry, then V.P. Berkov introduces it into the mark. In the bilingual educational dictionary of polysemous words, there are mainly the following manifestations of pometas: 1) phonetic marks (transcription); 2) grammatical marks (word category: a. (adjective / adjective), adverb. (adverb / adverb), P. (noun / noun), V. (verb / verb); vocabulary and content group: num. card. (numerical cardinal / countable number), num. ord. (numeric ordinal/ordinal number); reference to the morphological form of the case: mood. (imperative / imperative mood), inf. (infinitive / infinitive), pass. (passive/mandatory ratio); syntactic marks: attr. (attribute/determinant), predicate. (the noun part of the predicate / participle)⁴.

An illustrative example is a dictionary in order to confirm the compliance of all the information presented in the translation and annotation part of the article with didactic requirements, linguistic and didactic criteria laid down in the dictionary, phraseological meaning, i.e. the correctness and accuracy of the annotation is given the basis. The role of illustration is significant both in revealing the semantic possibilities of the lexeme, as an independent semantics of expression, and in its differentiation from the formative one.



Dictionary of polysemous words in bilingual dictionaries the article consists of the following microinstallations:

I. The scope of preposition interpretation:

- 1) the spelling form of the capital word (main, entry, entry word, catch word, headword, vocabula, capital word, registry word, black word, and lemma).
- 2) phonetic characteristic – transcription (key to transcription);
- 3) grammatical characteristic – the category of the word associated with the grammatical form of the mark (functional label).

II. Translation-the comment area:

- 1) an alternative to the capital word in translation (translation equivalent, meaning, meaning of the word);
- 2) each derivative alternative and explanation of the meaning in translation (The lexicographic definition): a) marks (status label, regional label, subject label) about the border of the word in accordance with its scope, space and time; b) synonyms (if necessary); c) conjunctions, syntactic valence (cross reference); d) etymological commentary; d) illustrative basis (verbal illustration, quotation, description), e) references to the source.

When selecting polysemous words for bilingual dictionaries based on English-Uzbek and Uzbek-English corpora, chronological (approach to polysemiticity from a historical point of view), orthological (approach to polysemiticity from the point of view of modern norms of literary language), functional-stylistic (approach to polysemiticity of word meanings, their relation to different styles of writing) criteria are significant.