

## SEMANTIC GROUPS OF WORDS INTRODUCED THROUGH RUSSIAN IN THE EXPLANATORY DICTIONARY OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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**Abstract.** This article discusses the development of the Uzbek language through words introduced through the Russian language. **The amount** of words that entered through the Russian language has been analyzed. The number and their ratio to other words in the dictionary, as well as proposals and recommendations for organizing words in the dictionary, have been developed.

**Keywords :** Uzbek language, semantics, words, dictionary, development, integration

**Abstract.** V dannoy state proanalyzirovano kolichestvo slov, popavshikh cherez russkiy zyzyk v hode razvitiya uzbekskogo zyzyka, razrabotany predlozheniya i rekomendatsii po licheststvu slov, popavshikh cherez russky zygyk, i ix sootnosheniya s otheri slovami v slovare, a takje po popolojeniyu slov v slovare..

**Key words:** Uzbek language, simple slova, lexicon, progress, integration.

The primary basic linguistic unit is the lexeme, which is characteristic of the vocabulary of language construction; accordingly, the lexical unit is also called a lexical unit. Dictionary in wealth lexemes layer student industry lexemes (in sources) (lexicology)

Lexical meanings in the semantic structure of a word are initially divided into two large groups.

The current lexical meaning is specific to the current stage of language development, while the previous lexical meanings are specific to the past stages of language development. Therefore, the current lexical meaning is studied in descriptive semasiology, while the previous lexical meanings are studied in (diachron) semasiology.

In the description of lexemes as lexical units, the following character properties play a special role:

1. Any lexeme consists of the unity of two sides - the planes of expression content (nomeme and sememe):

a) The expression plan of a lexeme is its phonetic shell (its material form consisting of phonemes, syllables, and word stress). For example, the expression plan of the lexeme "*lamp*" has 5 phonemes (ch ,i,r,o,q ), 2 syllables (chi-roq), and 1 word stress (chiro`q) <sup>1</sup>.

Just as any whole is divided into parts or consists of parts, the semantic aspect of a lexeme is made up of its own unique elements - semes. The term sema is borrowed from the Greek language and means "sign", "symbol", "hint".

is a whole made up of elements, that is, elements, in this respect, chemical substances are molecules, which are made up of specific elements, that is, atoms. If the number of these atoms or their position is changed with another, a new molecule-substance is formed. For example ,  $H_2SO_4$  (Sulfuric acid) and  $H_2SO_3$  (Sulfuric acid).

Sememas are made up of semes. For example, if the lexeme *aka* is made up of the semes "of the same generation", "blood relative", "male", "older than me", then together they form the sememe "of the same generation, older than me, male blood relative". A sememe is a constituent in a part-whole relationship with a sememe. It is the smallest meaningful unit of a sememe and cannot be divided into other components. Of course, this is the case in the current state of linguistics. The current state of linguistics does not see the need to divide a sememe into components .

The division of a word into semes is of practical importance. Semes are used to distinguish and explain lexemes that are close in meaning , opposite in meaning, or synonymous. Therefore, linguistics is seriously engaged in revealing the essence of semes, distinguishing <sup>2</sup>and differentiating the types of semes .

Although the lexical meaning is a semantic whole in the content plan of the lexeme , in later times it was discovered that this whole contains certain semantic parts - *semes* . For example, we see that the lexical meaning of the lexeme *tree* contains the following semes. 1) "object"; 2) "plant"; 3) "perennial plant"; 4) "Growing on the ground"; 5) "woody"; 6) "rooted"; 7) "branched"; 8 "leafy".

These semes combine to form the lexical meaning of *the tree* lexeme. This is why the semasiology of lexical meaning is called sememe.

Semans are divided into the following types according to their semantic meaning :

<sup>1</sup>Jamol Khanov H. Current Uzbek literary language . T 2005 .

<sup>2</sup>Mengliyev B. The modern Uzbek language. T.2020

1. Denotative semantics (denonative semantics).
2. Expression, image , additional meaning semantics (connotative semantics).
3. Task semantics (functional semantics)

Atash semes are the naming and atash semes in the sememe structure. They are present in the lexical meanings of all lexemes in the noun , adjective, numeral, and verb categories. Therefore, they are also called ediographic semes.

Expression semes are stylistic aspects of meaning in the structure of a sememe. They serve to express personal relationships of lexemes beyond naming or to determine the scope of application of these lexemes.

For example, the lexemes "*byyum*" and "*matoh*" have the meaning "goods used in livelihood", but in the word "*matoh*" this lexical meaning is covered with a negative connotation;

Russian- international words - lexemes adopted into the Uzbek language from Russian and through it from European languages: *newspaper, magazine, bus, trolleybus, theater, novel, plot, geometry, physics, mathematics, tractor, combine, rocket, machine gun, army*, etc.

“**JOURNAL**” Journal- newspaper; diary. 1. A periodical published at a fixed time in the form of a booklet or a collection. 2. A notebook for recording daily work, events, and incidents.

“**ZABASTOVKA**” - r. stoppage of work , organized general strike.

"**ZABOY**" - a mining site where mineral resources (coal, ore, etc.) are extracted in a mine.

“**LOAN**” r .- noun formed from zanyat- “to borrow” *fl* . 1. A loan of money received or given. 2. ml., esk . A security issued in order to improve the financial situation of the state .

"**ZAPAS**" p. to preserve . 1. Something that is saved up and set aside for future use or for some purpose; reserve. 2. A person or thing prepared for a contingency , a necessity. 3. The amount of mineral resources underground that have not yet been exploited. *Oil reserves* .

"**IDEAL**" fr.ideal<yun. idea , concept, imagination; image, symbol.

1. noun . The highest goal, highest dream and wish of society and an individual.
- 2 noun . A phenomenon is something that is perfect in every way, perfect in every way, and that is desired in the imagination, but does not yet exist in reality .
- 3 sft . Noble, exemplary , suitable for the desired goal, suitable.

“**ISOLATOR**” [*fr* . isolateur- separator < isoler- to separate, to isolate.]

1. A material that does not conduct electricity (metal, porcelain, glass)
2. A device made of such a material, used for pulling and securing electrical wires (made of shell, porcelain, and similar materials that conduct electricity poorly)
3. in a hospital, barracks, camp, orphanage, etc., where patients with undiagnosed or contagious diseases are temporarily isolated from others.

**"IKRA"** [ r. caviar<lot.iecur- liver].

1. Fish eggs ; egg yolk . *Vitamin A is found in fish oil and egg yolk . It is found in liver and caviar.*
2. A dish made from this seed.
3. A stir-fried dish made from sliced eggplant, onions, tomatoes , etc.

**"IOD"** is Latin. iodum <Greek. iodes- purple. A chemical element belonging to group VII of Mendeleev's periodic table. A dark gray crystalline substance obtained mainly from marine plants and its brown solution in alcohol used in medicine.

**"YOGA"** *Sanskrit* : "to join ", "to unite", "to strive".

1. the six fixed systems of Indian philosophy (recognizing the Vedas ) ; contrasts matter and spirit.
2. controlling the human psyche and physiology (respiration, blood pressure, metabolism, sleep, etc.) (through specific physical exercises); a structural element of Indian religious and philosophical systems that aims to achieve a state of "salvation".

**"CALIBER"** *fr* . caliber max.

1. The diameter of the barrel of firearms such as rifles and cannons
2. tex Industry, precise measurement of manufactured items.
3. A scaleless instrument that measures the size, thickness, and relative position of objects (such as machine parts).

**"CAMERA"** is a Latin word. camera- sunbaz; room-room

1. In some institutions, there is a special room, a compartment, designated for something.
2. space within a tool, machine, or structure .
3. From under the tire or ball cap

In addition to recording and systematizing scientific knowledge and scientific results, terms also perform a very important heuristic function, that is, they also contribute to the discovery of new knowledge . N. Mahmudov emphasizes that the linguistic literature indicates the

requirements for terms in all disciplines, the necessary features of the term. Prof. Mukarramov summarized them as follows:

- “The term tends to be one-sided or one-meaning;
- the term has a specific, nominative function, it has an emotional, expressive, modality function, it is not characterized by emotional, expressive, modality functions. The term retains this property both in context and out of context;
- the meaning of the term is equivalent to the concept;
- the term is stylistically neutral;
- Terminological lexicon is a separate system;
- "A term is a function.... Almost all linguistic literature notes that the relationship between a term and a simple word differs according to these 6 signs ."

is regularly emphasized by researchers today . One of the constant issues in terminology is the synonymy, homonymy, polysemy , and antonymy of terms. In the terminology of the Uzbek language, synonymous or double terms occur. According to the traditional view , the presence of synonyms in the terminosystem is considered a defect of the terminosystem, that is, a negative situation. The emergence of synonymy in the terminosystem is reasonably interpreted as a result of the deepening of existing scientific knowledge, the formation of new paradigms , and the serious development of science, and is interpreted as an integral feature of the terminosystem as a phenomenon that “expands the special capabilities of the language in performing professional communicative tasks.” Lexicography is developing in Uzbek linguistics. The “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” can be cited as the culmination of these dictionaries. As is known, three editions of this dictionary have been published to date, and it is being modernized to a certain extent. At the same time, it is urgent to further improve this huge dictionary. There are several reasons for this, namely, the Uzbek language is developing to meet the broad needs of society, innovative processes are taking place in various spheres of life, Uzbeks are now working in different regions of the world, science and technology are also making great strides forward, and other socio-political events are also taking place, all of which are leading to the introduction of new words into the Uzbek dictionary. So, if international words existed before, then the introduction of such words in the future will become a requirement of the times. It can also be recalled that for a modern person, knowledge of vocabulary related to all spheres of life is also a sign of culture. It is important that as social life continues at the current pace, the desire to know the meaning of international

words will increase. In fact, the need to know such words requires that dictionaries, or rather the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language”, provide them with a purposeful and correct coverage and that they be extremely convenient and comprehensively understandable to users. It is natural that linguistic analysis of the interpretation of words in such dictionaries will serve as the key to their improvement. In this sense,

The analysis of international words in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" is a pressing problem of Uzbek linguistics.

Humanity has gone through many stages as a result of civilizational development. Man has gradually formed in the process of the development of these stages, withstood all the tests. During this period, man has created and shaped the means necessary for himself, the traditions and values that express his identity, and has been improving them nationally, depending on the spirit of centuries, years, and eras. From this perspective, the peoples of Central Asia have also formed their own values, that is, values that express their unity, pride, courage, and honor. If our people cannot reach a stage of maturity at a level where they respect their national language, culture, and customs, cherish universal human values, and rationally and creatively use the noble ideas and wisdom contained in them, the spiritual foundation of independence will not be strong.

If there is any sacred, eternal and vital feeling in the world, it is the national consciousness of every people and nation, the first sign of understanding its national identity. It is its language, culture, customs and traditions that make a nation a nation, determine its unique image, show its identity, its difference from others, and at the same time, show that it is an integral part of the human family.

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