

## **ANALYSIS OF METHODOLOGICAL TOOLS IN THE SCIENCE OF ORTHOLOGICAL LEXICOLOGY**

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### **Abstract:**

In this article, written about the paronymy, an important aspect of orthological dictionaries, methodological tools and their differences from other linguistic terms. In addition, given scientific feedback about the main language tools, such as dublits, variant pairs, omophones and omographs.

**Keywords:** doubles, variant pairs, omophones and omographs, spelling ligaments, orthological dictionaries

The use of paronyms as a methodological tool teaches students and teachers in reading-teaching processes, printing staff, journalists, in general, a wide range of users to use language units correctly and in place, to look at the culture of speech with attention. However, it should also be mentioned that paronyms are often confused with Doublet, omophone, omograph, and Variational words.

A similar word in shape, differentiated by any one or two sounds, is not considered a paronym: head-like, Vine – narrow, knowledge – like a slice. It is also necessary to distinguish between paronyms and word variants (lexical doublets), which differ only by some sound, have a similarity in pronunciation

Doublets are two or more words that represent a concept in content, have a commonality in terms of origin, and often arise at the expense of assimilative words that have entered the language at different times. For example: If we compare some English and Uzbek words : broom – shipirgi, silent – chinchilok, goshanga – pinch, velvet – dukhoba – barkhit, rope – arganchi, chachwon – chimmat, sandal – tancha, artak – chop, pillow – bolish[1;15].

The use in various types have been taken as a literary meior, such as gado – gadoy, so – to say, prestige, nogoh – nogah, can say – say, gave to speak – speak, and such variant pairs as masjid – machit are among them. In many cases, a second variant of some words that undergo phonetic changes in pronunciation is formed, and errors associated with not distinguishing them in writing are also observed: the use of the second word in their pairs, such as excise – accent, urban – urban, leads to an spelling error. They should be distinguished from paronym pairs by the use of one word in different forms in oral and written speech.

Omophones are words whose phonetic composition is distinguished by a certain sound, but remains formative in pronunciation. The mutual difference in omophones is in the single phoneme they are composed of, and they are mostly prominent in the pronunciation homogeneity of resonant and non-resonant pairs and sounds that are closer than they are formed. For example, the pronunciation of words such as mard – mart, sud – sut, tanbur – tambur, tub – tup, Yadi – seven, bod – bot gives rise to omophones.

Omographs are formative words with the same spelling. Omographs are words that are different in meaning and phonetic composition, pronunciation-the same only in terms of the form of writing. For example, o, o sounds in words with meanings such as willow – tree, construction equipment, current – electric power, grape branch, top of the net – room, curtain differ in hardness and softness in pronunciation, but have a formality according to spelling. So, such formative words with the same pronunciation and spelling can be added to the line of omographs with the attention of the uniformity of their own and grammatical suffixes, belonging to one category. Atlas, Boots, cake, now, physical, fresh, apple, eyes are formative words, not only in words, but only in writing.

Such forms in the language as a play of words occupy a fundamental place in the arts of chicken, Ascian.

The role of dictionary-attached vocabulary work exercises is important in increasing the skill of distinguishing paronyms lexically-semantically from each other, as well as from other language phenomena mentioned above.

In mother tongue lessons, depending on the level of knowledge of the students, it is possible to increase the skill of using pronunciation words in place, to know the peculiarities of paronyms, to perform various exercises aimed at not mixing them with other phenomena. This is done first of all at school, with the help of a teacher, with exercises, assignments and tests of various manifestations, which are carried out regularly. In this case, the lexical meaning of paronymic words, along with the emphasis on semantic features, requires the attention of readers to the word forms and spelling, their differences in writing and pronunciation.

Pronunciation words educational dictionaries general construction vocabulary, educational-methodological support, vocabulary based on paronymic slots are formed from vocabulary articles and exercise-applications that serve to improve the skills of the correct use of paronyms in speech.

Modern lexical-semantic units based on eloquence, designed to regulate, improve written and oral speech settings, teach speech literacy, correct pronunciation, correct speech, cultural communication-pronunciation words training dictionary microcirculation:

- 1) head vocabula based on paronyms;
- 2) internal vocabules based on the semantization of each paronym in the Hive and their explanation;
- 3) consists of an illustrative link.

A spelling dictionary provides stability in the written form of a literary official language, defines a major. It is created according to the spelling rule. The spelling rule is a legal document, it has legal force, basis. Its observance is protected by the law on the language of the state. Anyone who wants a spelling dictionary does not have the right to change and publish it repeatedly at will. It not

only distracts the intellectual layer, but also affects the study-teaching work, the main thing is to undermine the rigor of national language majors.

While the demand of society as a whole for spelling dictionaries is high, orthoepic dictionaries are more interested in foreign languages, in particular, the Russian, English-speaking elite layer. But grammatical dictionaries are equally relevant for all language learners, both for language owners and for learners as a foreign language.

For orthological dictionaries, it is much more convenient that the material is arranged according to the alphabetical order. However, dictionaries based on grammatical criteria are usually based on thematic order. This requires a high level of linguistic training from the user.

The educational dictionary emphasizes that all manifestations of speech activity – both receptive (skills about lexical units in the language and their meanings) and reproductive (the ability to practice one or another lexical unit) about the language being studied-should cover information.

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