

INTERPRETATION OF ORTHOGRAMS IN CORPUS OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK MODERATE DICTIONARIES

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Abstract: this article described the classification of orthology, in which the literary language studied is written about the moderate dictionaries. There are also written about the types of modern orthographic dictionaries, training lug;types of horses, and the research of lexicographers on orthological lug;horses.

Keywords: orthology, educational dictionaries, meyoriological educational dictionaries, dynamic variability.

The normative educational dictionary also performs the tasks of ensuring mutual coordination, continuity, continuity of information related to all levels of the language system, in particular, the spelling of lexical level units, lexicographic semantization. The main task of the meiorian teaching dictionary is to define and stabilize the meiores of the present Uzbek literary language, while collecting and describing the vocabulary. In this time, it also serves the rise of speech culture. Therefore, modern orthological dictionaries go hand in hand with the concept of “speech culture”.

It is known that orthology, as a science that studies literary language criteria, encompasses the following important practical aspects:

- acts as motivation in transforming the language of the nation into the language of the future;
- ensures purity of language as well as attractiveness;
- evokes feelings of respect and love for the native language;
- helps to be known to the world and recognized as an international language;
- forms the views of the representatives of the nation on the importance of following the existing language criteria in their native language;

- teaches to be literate, as well as to use the words and phrases used in each branch of society subject to national spirituality and language majors.

Two main groups of modern orthographic dictionaries are distinguished – dictionaries designed to regulate, improve written speech centers and teach oral literacy, correct pronunciation, correct speech, cultural communication. More precisely, the object of orthography is not only dictionaries aimed at ensuring written literacy, but also dictionaries that serve to cultivate correct pronunciation, cultural speech skills of the reader. And the task of orthological educational dictionaries is not only the skills of the student to use the language correctly in written form, but also to correctly pronounce the word and its parts in oral speech, correctly apply the accent in accordance with the nature of the words and Uzbek words, distinguish words that are close to being spoken and written in speech.

Literary pronunciation meiori indicates the position, level of the national language. Having a stable, solid, but at the same time dynamic – historically volatile and socially significant phenomenon, meior is extremely important for the language of any state. In accordance with various aspects of the language and speech manifestations, linguistic meior is regularly worked out. Codification of linguistic material – when developing mold norms, the general communicative function of the language and the communicative characteristics of each Speech Act are taken into account, errors that can occur in writing and pronunciation are identified and classified, words that tend to affect the quality of speech-spelling problem words lists are compiled and methods of correction, prevention are developed, normative references and dictionaries are published.

Any educational dictionary, on its own, will be specific to serve for the assimilation of the rules of phonetic, orthographic, lexical, morphological, syntactic – the native language of those who study in different branches of education or the literary maior of another foreign language. But there are a certain group of dictionaries within them, in the selection of vocabulary in such

dictionaries it is based on the minimum and maxims that the addressee (user) is obliged to master and must voluntarily master, precisely on the birch levels of the language. Such a dictionary is distinguished from other types of educational vocabulary by the fact that the literary language provides the criteria for spelling, pronunciation, word making and its use, Word application. Words are selectively entered into the dictionary, according to its attitude to the nationwide literary language, its place in it and the scope of its application. The optimal form of writing of each word, appropriation is the origin – etymology of the word, if necessary, the pronunciation is indicated, the meaning (or meanings) is determined and explained, the defined meaning of the word, as well as its correct use in this sense, is evidenced by an example – quote from Uzbek written and oral fiction, from the press.

The well-known linguodidact T.V.Jerebilo had distinguished several types of errors that caused the violation of the existing norms of the literary language:

- 1) errors associated with poor skills in the use of methodological resources of the language;
- 2) errors caused by ignorance of the functional criteria of the language;
- 3) like errors that undermine the culture of speech.

Each of these errors is grouped again within itself, and errors affecting the quality of cultural speech include: 1. Errors affecting the correctness of speech: 1) errors related to pronunciation; 2) error in writing syllables; 3) error in the use of morphological forms; 4) syntactic fallacy. 2. Errors affecting the accuracy of speech: 1) errors related to stress; 2) errors associated with the use of lexical units: [1; 30].

In speech, the inability to apply the lexical units of the language – paronyms ,doublets, synonyms-in their place, not discernment affects not only the communicative quality of speech, but also leads to a violation of the lexical range of literary language.

Dictionaries related to the formation of speech culture can include orthoepic minimums, orthoepic dictionaries, accentological dictionaries, Dictionary of pronunciation words, educational annotated dictionaries, educational terminological dictionaries, professionally oriented (for journalists, radio and TV presenters, publishing staff, announcers) dictionaries. On the basis of these practical educational tools, first of all, lies knowledge of the grammatical construction of the language at the level of understanding the meaning of the word, cultivating the skill of using the word, increasing the colloquial Reserve, secondly, teaching language majors and, finally, third, assisting in the acquisition of these skills.

This is a body of dictionaries belonging to the group, in which we will consider the criteria for the formation of vocabulary, the composition of the dictionary article, the lexicographic interpretation of the head Word and the assignment of illustrative links to it using the example of the educational Dictionary of pronunciation words, for which several generations have been created so far in Uzbek. Our analyzes were published by A.Ma'rufov's Dictionary of Paronyms (PL) published in 1974 by the teacher publishing house for schoolchildren[2;50], T.Nafasov and V.Nafasova's 2008 publication "Generation of the New Century" ("Dictionary of pronunciation of the Uzbek language") (O'TSUL3[3;19,] as well as L.A.Vvedenskaya and N.P.Kolesnikov's 2010 publication "Dictionary of paronym words of the Russian language" (RTPSOL) [4;192] by example.

Words that are close to being uttered and written – paronyms are units in a complex lexical-semantic relationship that cause a serious methodological error associated with the use of a word in speech. T.Jerebilo had listed the error caused by the inability to use paronyms in place among the errors caused by the lack of skill to use the language's methodological resources[5;29]. Due to the similarity of the pronunciation of paronyms, the proximity of the morpheme composition, it is often observed that in written and oral speech it is used interchangeably. For

example, vodka – lean, prestige – like nufus, arch – art, campaign – Company, wine – honor. For the better, avoid the worse. To give a side sentence to a good one in the form of a sidekick. Lateral-approach (verb), lateral – lateral (adjective). It is used in rhyming in artistic style, as well as in word play. For example:

Embroidery-bed linen with flowers in uzbek tradition “sozana”.

Butterfly, butterfly,

Message you gave from spring.

I sewed from your copy embroidery,

Dwarf beautiful butterfly.

Heaven is the dome of heaven, heaven, blue.

In the eyes of normat, a piece of blue fell to the ground-he, the clouds in it, are again striving to rise to the catastrophe. (PL, 29).

Like most lexical line unit dictionaries, paronyms dictionaries are structured from the following parts:

- preface;
- educational and methodological support;
- dictionary corpus;
- applications.

At the beginning of the word, according to the custom, information about the purpose of the dictionary, its specifics, who it is intended for is described.

In the educational and methodological support part, the structure of the dictionary, instructions for working on the dictionary, recommendations for students and teachers are developed.

The dictionary Corpus forms the basis of the dictionary, and the corpus of paronymic dictionaries is usually based on alphabetical order. In the Corpus, each paronym pair constitutes a separate dictionary article.

The corpus of L.A.Vvedenskaya and N.P.Kolesnikov is based on the alphabetical order of the macroform "Paronyms of the Russian language" (Educational dictionary of paronyms of the Russian language), in which Tashkent was found from the ISO of 762 paronyms obtained with each other in 357 dictionary articles and speeches, each paronym pair has:

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