



## PRESENTATION OF UZBEK CULTURAL WORDS IN DICTIONARIES

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**Abstract:** *In this article, the description of the words characteristic of the Uzbek national culture in French, their use and place in sentences, explanations in dictionaries and examples are given.*

**Key words:** *national culture, dictionary, tradition, literature, word*

An interesting aspect of the dictionary comments are the definitions given to the animal world. For example, if the dog is represented as an animal adapted by man, it gives the basis for a somewhat mythological view of the cat's entry into human life.

Although we were able to see the list of literature used in the construction of the dictionary, some of the literature mentioned in it attracted our attention. It includes not only Western literature and religious sources, but also Eastern literature. In particular, it can be understood from the inclusion of the Avesta religious book, which is the main link of Uzbek culture, in the list of main literature, that this cultural dictionary may contain concepts specific to Zoroastrianism, including Uzbek values. In addition, the work "Mantiq ut-tayr" by Fariddin Attar is included in the list of literature. So, this dictionary describes the concept of one word in several cultures. In the general description of the dictionary on official sites, it is mentioned that the following aspects are taken into account in the word explanation:

- etymology and history of the word, its place in modern linguistics;
- definition based on specific facts;
- examples of its use;
- modern words and their regional features;
- to give an example of the most famous quotations used during the last five centuries.

The dictionary of cultural words in the French language consists of the following thematic sections:

- concepts (spirit, symbol);
- flora and fauna;
- science direction;
- world of art and culture;
- human feelings;
- everyday items (telephone, television, bicycle...).

Based on the theoretical foundations of Alain Ray's long-term experience, it can be said that the specific aspects of words in cultural vocabularies can be clearly manifested only when compared with another culture.



In some etymological dictionaries, we find the analysis of words that came from Turkic languages.

For example, the word Chéchia is defined in the etymological dictionary of the French language as the pronunciation of the headdress produced by the Algerian Arabs in the city of Shosh in the region of Sogdiya in the Middle Ages.

In fact, if we look at our history, the Sakas living in the Sogdiana region wore cylindrical headdresses with pointed ends. It dates back to the early Middle Ages, and the original definition of the word was not from dictionaries, but from historical sources.

In the etymological dictionary of the French language, you can find the definition of such words as “oven” , “orda” but the sources from which the explanation of these words were derived are not indicated:

Tandoor – Sorte d'instrument de chauffage formé d'un réchaud qui est caché sous une table recurve d'un tapis. C'est la pronociation turque du mot arabe-persan.

Tannoor, oven portable, oven. - a heating device on which a carpet is covered, this is the Turkish pronunciation of the Arabic-Persian word.

If we pay attention to the definition of the word, first of all, the word is similar to our “tandoor”. However, the function description of the device here is reminiscent of “sandal”. The source of the examples given in the dictionary is not available. According to the definition, if it really came from Arabic or Persian, it seems strange that it is called a heater. The reason is that, as we know, the Arabs lived in a hot country, why do they need a heating system? Since the dictionary is very old, it is possible that the words were neglected however, the biggest task facing Uzbek lexicologists is to solve such problems and ensure the correct delivery of our national and cultural words.

Yourte ou Iorta (Russian jorta) . 1. Tente en feutre des nomades turcs et mongols d'Asie centrale. 2. Hutte conique en écorce de certains peuples sibériens. A blanket woven from felt by Central Asian and Mongolian settlers. The conical tea of the peoples of Siberia.

The definition of this word is given in detail. In fact, it was a shelter for nomadic Turkic and Mongolian peoples. So from this we know that our culture also has its place in the world. However, its correct application depends on how effectively Uzbek lexicographers work.

Another thing to pay attention to is the acquired words. There are words such as “shukrona” and “mushkulkushad” discussed above, whose origin is in Arabic and Persian languages, but their meaning in Uzbek culture is completely different. That is why, in many cases, mistakes are made in the translation of words specific to our national culture in foreign languages.

The reason is that when giving words in a certain range, attention is focused only on its function, other categories are not taken into account, as a result, we witness that the desired word is used inappropriately in the context. Especially such cases can be



observed in words that have been acquired from one language to another through the medium of the language.

Therefore, when giving national-cultural words in dictionaries and translating them into foreign languages, one should not forget a number of lexicological features, such as word structure, meanings, synonyms, antonyms and homonyms, origin. Only then will the real essence of the concept and the place of application be expressed more clearly.

Moreover, the main principle of lexicography is the choice of words for its vocabulary. In particular, national-cultural words should be studied in explanatory dictionaries before they are given in bilingual dictionaries. An explanatory dictionary of a particular language should be the main encyclopedic resource for providing this language together with other languages in a translation dictionary. For this, cultural information should be fully indicated in these explanatory dictionaries.

Although there is no need to define the meanings of the most frequently used words in explanatory dictionaries. Such dictionaries are usually aimed at native speakers of that language. But in bilingual dictionaries, users should be able to get information not only about the main signs of the concept, but also about its connotations. Because secondary characters can also be difficult to understand texts. In languages where cultures are close to each other, these connotations may be similar, or even close, but differences are not far from reality.

Terminological dictionaries also have an incomparable role in lexicography. When compiling a dictionary of national and cultural words, using the experience of terminological dictionaries to provide accurate descriptions and the principles of division into fields can be effective in obtaining the desired result. In our opinion, when creating terminological dictionaries, it is necessary to pay attention to the following:

- the term should express a clear concept, i.e. perform a definite function. In this case, it is necessary to pay attention to the proportionality of things and concepts;
- the lexical meaning of the term expressing a concept is required to be free of emotional-expressive features;
- it is desirable that the composition of words and terms included in the terminological lexicon should be related to its own layer as much as possible. Except for international terms;
- the term must be unambiguous. Sometimes a term can form a homonymous series with its own meaning in different fields: morphology (in biology and linguistics), assimilation (in linguistics and ethnography), system (in engineering and linguistics), etc. Each of these are relevant industry terms.

Alain Ray says that the historian of the language is involved in the creation of a dictionary, which is like an astronomer studying the optical structure of a telescope. That is, a linguist, a translator, and, of course, a language historian must also



participate in the creation of a dictionary. Because one word cannot be learned in only one direction.

When creating cultural dictionaries, the lexical composition and linguistic features of the word should not be confused. The word has three functions: as a social, historical and cultural object, it can be given in monolingual dictionaries. Other dictionaries can supplement this explanation, taking into account the main task of the dictionary.

In short, national cultural words enriched not only the Uzbek vocabulary but also the colloquial speech. Today, their place and value in our lives has not disappeared.

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