

CRITERIA FOR CREATING DICTIONARIES WITH NATIONAL AND CULTURAL WORDS

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Abstract: *In this article, the term lexicography, its interpretation, views of scientists, a subsection of lexicology, a dictionary of national-cultural words, the scientific scope of lexicology today, lexical features, the main meaning of a word, the formation of its other cultural characteristics, views and opinions are given.*

Key words: *term, lexicography, semasiology, general characteristics, language, vocabulary*

The famous Russian linguist L.V. Sherba categorically condemns the term and interpretation of lexicography as “making a dictionary”. According to him, in the past, any person collected words based on their own opinions and created a dictionary. According to these ancient views, lexicography is defined as “making a dictionary.” However, a dictionary is not just a set of words and their placement in a certain technical order, but for this a lexicographer needs sufficient knowledge and a broad view of the world.

Lexicology is therefore a scientific and theoretical discipline. There are no clearly defined rules for building a dictionary of national and cultural words, but the experiences of lexicographers can be used as the main source for creating a dictionary. Initially, lexicography was considered a subsection of lexicology, but today the scientific scope of lexicology is expanding and moving in new directions. However, the main syllable of the dictionary remains the basis of lexicology. Lexicographers must first take into account its lexical characteristics when defining a word. Because the main meaning of the word creates the ground for the formation of its other cultural characteristics.

Lexicology and lexicography are closely related to each other, because without studying the lexicological properties of words, they cannot be interpreted or translated. The vocabulary of the language and the words that compose it are characterized by a certain number of common features. Lexicology studies the lexicon based on these general characteristics. These characteristics are: synonymy, antonymy, homonymy and ambiguity.

First of all, every word that makes up the vocabulary has a meaning. When it comes to this meaning, words have their own characteristics. The (semantic) meaning of the word and the questions related to it are one of the main questions in lexicology. The semasiology branch of lexicology deals with this lexical question. The rules of semasiology make it possible to clarify the main meaning of words with several meanings.

In the development of a language, the most changing and fastest part is the lexicon. During the process of language development, as the vocabulary is enriched with new words, some words become obsolete and fall into disuse. Therefore, vocabulary composition is characterized by the presence of relatively new words and obsolete words as well as words acquired from the beginning and currently in use. Some words specific to national culture may have fallen into disuse.

However, these words are often used in history coverage, and it should be noted that it is mainly works describing Uzbek history and nationality that are translated into foreign languages. In the majority of translated works, we see that mantle is translated by French words such as mantle, xonatlas - dyed silk, hat - embroidered caps, yacht - summer coat. This is why it is necessary to pay special attention to the provision of national culture words in dictionaries; it is clear that these dictionaries constitute the main dictionary for translators.

Drawing on the experiences of the famous French lexicographer Pierre Lyarus, born into the family of a blacksmith, and his colleagues who have cooperated with him for many years in the development of the Lyarus dictionaries, Jean Pruvost developed several important criteria for creating a dictionary. It should be noted that these laws are the result of real scientific activity, facts, examples, critical and positive opinions collected over three centuries, that is, the XIX-XXI centuries. According to one of the criteria, when interpreting a dictionary word, it is necessary to use not only literary or scientific sources, but also public opinion. Because only this nation can understand the essence of each word, the nation is its creator.

A lexicographer is an intermediary person who transmits these words to others. In particular, words that express the cultural life and mentality of the people constitute an important source of information in the study of the behavior of this people. In our language there are words characteristic of Uzbek culture, such as shukrona, mushkulkushod, Askiya, andisha, which, despite their etymological description, are important for expressing the Uzbek character. Let's see the definition of the word "thanksgiving" in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language:

THANK YOU - gratitude, thank you; say thank you Expression of satisfaction and satisfaction, gratitude. The next day the old woman, in gratitude for these joys, gathered the women and girls and trained them harshly. Excited, confused. There are two elements in your heart: one is eternal gratitude and the other is selfishness. S. Siyoev, Light.

Pay attention to this word not in the Uzbek sense, but in the eyes of foreigners. The word is defined by the concepts of contentment and satisfaction. Naturally, those who want to know the full meaning of the word try to analyze the translation of the words used in the definition. In the Uzbek-French dictionary, these words are translated as follows:

Satisfaction - satisfaction f; moderation f; trust f; patient to satisfy; to be satisfied with little, to be content.

Grateful - grateful; redeemable. gratitude - gratitude f, gratitude f; to express deep gratitude.

Contentment m, satisfaction f.

If we summarize these words, here it is possible to understand meanings such as bearing any problem patiently, walking with contentment and happiness in any situation. However, gratitude has a very deep meaning in Uzbek culture. It is not just about living a happy and joyful life, but about understanding the essence of life.

There is a big difference between the explanations given in dictionaries and the examples they contain. The comment is expressed in simple words, but in the example a special maraka mushkulkushad was organized for thanksgiving, that is, an event where many people gather together, which indicates the importance of this word in people's way of life. Any foreigner who sees the examples given and the French translation will naturally understand that to thank is simply to thank God for one's achievements. If we focus on the examples, the challenge event does not take place when achievements are made, but rather:

MUSHKULKUSHOD - resolve and eliminate difficulties. Prayers and rites to ease a person's problem, to accomplish one's work, and a meeting to achieve it. ..in order to prevent misfortune.. chillayosin teaching, mushkulkushad, bibi seshanba - all are religious superstitions. From Journal. I'm going to Kutlug's old woman's house to have fun, you stay at home. E. Raimov, Strange village.

Therefore, giving thanks means not being depressed in difficult and problematic situations, looking for the good in a bad situation, living with hope and being grateful to fate for good days, being mentally ready to overcome difficulties. In the Uzbek-French dictionary compiled by Bayram Balsi, H. Ibragimov, U.S. Mansurov and Joan Urslar under the direction of the French Institute for Central Asian Studies, the following translations of these words can be seen:

Thank you - thank you m; thanks Mr. (Thanks thanks).

As you can see, a very simple and very short translation undermines the original meaning of the word here. There are enough phrases in the French vocabulary to define this notion more clearly, for example:

Optimism (n.) - faith in goodness, looking to the future with hope, not being discouraged in the face of a difficult situation.

In word analysis, the lexicological features listed above are not important. Examples explaining the place of use of the word are not given in the description, therefore, the analysis of the word has become superficial. This Uzbek-French dictionary, published in 2004, is a new edition of the 1989 dictionary, with more than two thousand five hundred new words and expressions added. Among the newly introduced words, we also find several concepts specific to Uzbek culture.

But in some dictionary scans there are fewer explanations, while in others the increase in the number of words to be translated attracts attention.

For example: Andisha - delicacy f, tact m; caution f, precaution f; thought f, reflection f, idea f, opinion f; shame f, modesty m.

This definition, consisting of a series of several words such as delicacy, courtesy, prudence, thought, imagination, judgment, chastity and honor, has lost its precision, because all the words given have different meanings, and it is clear that 'it makes the reader suspicious. In accordance with the laws of creating a dictionary, the true essence of the concept would be clearer when an example from fiction or folk art is given here.

According to French linguist Robert Galisson, there are two important aspects of national culture words in language learning. The first concerns the didactic, psychological and sociological aspects, which help the language learner to correctly understand each concept and to learn the particularities of other cultures. After all, criteria such as understanding, respect and appreciation of different cultures form the basis of universal human values.

If the representatives of this country above all respect and are faithful to the traditions of a certain nation, others will have the same attitude. It is very important that we fully understand the meaning of our national and cultural words. As R. Galisson says, in language learning, culture begins with a word, that is, we can study the national characteristics of the language owner through a single word in a given language. This is why it is necessary to pay special attention to the translation of words specific to national culture when developing a dictionary.

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