

Interpretation of Embroidery Terms in Dictionaries

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Abstract:

The lexicographical interpretation of embroidery terms in industry dictionaries presents us with a number of tasks. First of all, the general structure, corpus and microstructure of the explanatory dictionary of embroidery terms of the Uzbek language should be determined.

Keywords: dictionary, terminology, embroidery, term, term-vocabulary.

A component that requires serious attention when compiling a dictionary of embroidery lexicon is the microdevice of the dictionary, that is, the dictionary is related to determining the content of the article. Terminology, in particular, the microstructure of most field dictionaries compiled in Uzbek, mainly consists of the main word (vocabulary) and its explanation [Dubichinskiy, 2008, p. 56]. The main word is the left part of the dictionary article, and the footnote is the right part.

Another problem related to the semanticization of embroidery terms is related to the matching of the term-vocabulary in similar dictionaries and the interpretation in them. As mentioned in the first chapter of the work, the lexicon of embroidery is connected with goldsmithing, hat making, carpet making, weaving and other industries. That is, one term can be used in the lexicon of all representatives of this field. This requires caution in the interpretation of embroidery terms. The terminological fund of embroiderers is constantly enriched based on the semantic development and migration of the meanings of related fields - terminological systems or general usage lexemes. When compiling a dictionary, it is necessary to carefully approach the interpretation of terms belonging to other terminological systems, which have become professional terms as a result of a semantic change in general usage. For example, in T.Tursunova's "Practical Lexicon of the Uzbek Language" related to embroidery, dorpech, joypush, zardevol / zardevor, zehdozlk, jorma, yormadozlk, kallapo'sh, kashtadozl, palak, It is observed that such terms as peshonaband / peshonabog, popop, popomokhir, teal, urmak, qatim, kokhkorshokhi / kokhkorak are among the terms of carpet making [Tursunova, 1978, p. 137]. The lack of inclusion of the term in existing

dictionaries has caused embroidery terms to be confused with terms in related dictionaries. Of course, the term pometa is not used in the field dictionary, but when the term embroidery is found in the related dictionary, embroidery is used to indicate its connection to this field. It is recommended to serve it with pomata. Etymological interpretation plays an important role in the semanticization of embroidery terms. Information on the etymology of the main word in academic dictionaries and etymological information in terminological dictionaries are fundamentally different. "It is known that in encyclopedic, explanatory or terminological dictionaries, etymological information belongs to the main word zone, and the dictionary is the part of the article after the main word. Usually, such information is given to foreign words that are foreign, or rather unrelated, and from the point of view of linguistics, it is equivalent to a separate comment section and is limited by parentheses. It consists of information about the language to which the main word originally belongs (with a conditional abbreviation), the form of writing of the word in this language and its brief meaning" [Rajabova, 2022, p. 84]. For example, terms such as qiyamat qiyyq, itqars, garib kalpok, popur kashta belonging to the embroidery lexicon require a special explanation. Therefore, in necessary cases, an etymological explanation is included in the dictionary article. In embroidery, the modern type of stitch, which is sewn by machine, is called popur. But even representatives of the field do not have information about the genetic basis and etymology of this word. In this case, an etymological explanation is needed. For example,

POPOP r. 1. A machine for sewing flowers on fabrics with a hook. Pop-up car. The constructor who invented this machine is connected with the name of Popov. Nabigul's brother showed Kadir a car and a black velvet rug with flowers. A. Qahhor, Wingless Chittak.

2 A type of stitch in embroidery. Popop embroidery. What is Popop?

POPOPCHI A person engaged in machine embroidery. Let it go or don't let it go, my friend, I wish you luck with the girls, You asked me, I'm a pop guy, It's an excuse for our love. T. Tola, Oromijon.

POPOPHIKI The profession of machine embroidery; making artistic items (bedspread, sozana, palak, hat, etc.) with a rolling stitch on a pop-up machine [O'TIL, 2006, p. 295].

The role of illustrative information in the linguistic interpretation of embroidery terms is important. The illustration of B. Bahriiddinova's educational vocabulary is the conformity of the vocabulary with the methodological requirements (meeting it in the textbooks and manuals of the educational link to which the user belongs), conformity with the linguistic and didactic criteria (educational and educational from the linguistic point of view that it meets the goals), confirms the correctness and accuracy of the explanation, emphasizes that it is a visual tool that provides an additional description of the semantic and grammatical features of the word, and clarifies the scope of application [Bahriiddinova, 2020, p. 65].

Illustrative material for the dictionary of embroidery terms is mainly taken from works of art, examples of folklore and popular scientific publications. Therefore, the process of collecting illustrations requires a lot of work from the lexicographer [S.F. Akobirov, 1964, p. 62; Rajabova Z.I., 2022, p.87]. As the sources of information have increased, so have the sources of illustration. In particular, researcher G. Mirkhanova notes that it is possible to use content from scientific works, newspaper pages, and media platforms:

"Illustration is the microstructure of the dictionary - the dictionary is one of the main components of the article, and it is an artistic work in order to provide an additional interpretation of the semantic and grammatical features of the vocabulary (head word), to show the scope of its application, and to justify its normativeness. , consists of scientific works, pages of contemporary press, excerpts from content on media platforms, links" [Mirkhanova, 2022, p. 81].

In embroidery, the illustration confirms the real existence of the term-vocabulary in the lexicon of the field, the correctness and accuracy of the explanation. For example, popular publications for the

words palak, zardevor, bedclothes in OTIL - from the newspaper (In the past, people who gave birth to a girl used to make palak, zardevor, bedclothes, carpets, chests to decorate her daughter's house. From the newspaper), works of art (bridesmaids' bed sheets were taken out of the courtyards, hung in the teahouse. Mirmuhsin, Stories, short stories); For the compound verb to embroider, such illustrations are given as (The brides-to-be have thrown off their thick tops and are dressed lightly, sitting on a kunchuvok and embroidering. N. Fozilov, Okim).

In general, the explanation given to each term in the dictionary of embroidery terms should be functionally short, clear, able to express the scientific understanding specific to this field, and serve to distinguish it from the terms of the related field.

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