



The Method Of Application Of The “Explanatory Dictionary Of The Russian Language” By S.I.Ozhegov

**Tursunova Shakhnoza
Berdikulovna**

Teacher of the Samarkand State
Architectural and Civil Engineering Institute
amira_ibatova@mail.ru

ABSTRACT

The article discusses the interpretation and meanings of explanatory dictionaries, methods of using dictionaries, characteristics of the structure of a word, examples of use in literary and colloquial speech, information on the compatibility of words, grammatical characteristics of the word. In the dictionary of S.I.Ozhegov is accompanied by a description of those phraseological expressions that are generated by this word or are somehow connected with it, words and phraseological units contained in the dictionary, relating to general literary Russian vocabulary, as well as to the special spheres of the language interacting with it; in the explanatory dictionary is also widely represented vernacular vocabulary used in literature and in colloquial speech.

Keywords:

Word, Dictionary, Explanatory Dictionary, Combination, Phraseological Units, Method, Vocabulary, Meaning.

1. Introduction

In order to gain a deeper understanding of all the riches and charms of the words of the Russian language, in the method of studying the Russian language as a non-native language, a large place is allotted to various explanatory dictionaries. **Explanatory dictionary** - a kind of dictionary with a description of the meanings of words and phraseological units. An explanatory dictionary explains the lexical meaning of words. The word is interpreted only once, and the combination of words is given in the explanatory dictionary as many times as there are words in this phrase - once with the interpretation, the rest with reference. Such dictionaries are usually intended for native speakers. The words and phraseological units contained in the dictionary refer to the general literary Russian vocabulary, as well as to the special spheres of the language interacting with it; in the explanatory dictionary is also widely represented vernacular vocabulary used in literature and in colloquial speech.

There are explanatory dictionaries of the Russian language Dahl, D.Ushakov, S.I.Ozhegov. In modern linguistics, they are all applicable, written in a language accessible to the reader. But among these dictionaries, S.I. Ozhegov's "Dictionary of the Russian language" is more practical and accessible for every teacher - a specialist in Russian and a student.

"Dictionary of the Russian language" by S.I.Ozhegov is the first and only one-volume explanatory dictionary of the Russian language, which includes over 570,000 words. In this dictionary, from the whole variety of vocabulary of the modern Russian literary language, its main composition was selected, in a compact and popular form the norms of Russian literary speech that developed in the mid-40s of the twentieth century are described. Words and phraseological units included in the explanatory dictionary refer to the general literary Russian vocabulary, as well as to the special spheres of the language interacting with it; in the explanatory dictionary, the vernacular of the Russian language, methods used in literature and in colloquial speech are also

widely represented. The dictionary entry in S.Ozhegov's dictionary is accompanied by a description of those phraseological expressions that are generated by this word or are somehow connected with it.

II. Experimental methods

The first edition of S.I. Ozhegov's "Dictionary of the Russian language" was published in 1949, from that time to 1991 the Ozhegov dictionary withstood a total circulation of over seven million copies. S.I. Ozhegov worked on the dictionary until the end of his life. In a revised and supplemented form, the dictionary was published twice during his lifetime, in 1952 and in 1960.

Today the famous dictionary is published under two names: Sergei Ivanovich Ozhegov and Natalya Yulievna Shvedova. Over the years of many years of work, N.Yu.Shvedova has increased the number of dictionary entries from 50 to 70 thousand. In 1996, the dictionary was awarded the prestigious A.S. Pushkin Academic Prize. There were two laureates - S.I. Ozhegov (posthumously) and N.Yu.Shvedova.

In the lessons of the Russian language and literature, teachers and students are increasingly turning to the method of interpreting words to the dictionary of S.I.Ozhegov. In the Russian language textbooks edited by Kucharov and Dzhuraeva there are special tasks in which students must directly use this dictionary. So for example: Assignment number 2 Using the dictionary of the Russian language of S.I.Ozhegov, determine the meaning of the following words and translate them into Uzbek: dear, close, shave, square, reverse, withdraw, general, notify (p. 121 of this textbook). Task number 2 Using the dictionary of the Russian language S.I.Ozhegov, determine the meaning of these words and select the same root words for them: enter, lose, master, gain, skill, sigh, offer (page number 127 of the textbook of the Russian language).

III. Development of oral speech skills

In literature lessons, students can also use the dictionary of S.I. Ozhegov. For example,

to study the work of S.I. Turgenev, in particular his miniatures in verse "How good, how fresh the roses were," there is an assignment where students are invited to work with S.I.Ozhegov's dictionary: what emotions overwhelm the narrator (joy, fear, sadness, despair, regret, happiness)? For a deeper analysis of these concepts, which express the emotional feelings of the hero, students should explain the meanings of these expressions in the dictionary.

In the lesson on the study of the story "Chameleon" by A.P.Chekhov, you can ask students a task where they must consider and analyze the composition and meaning of words expressing the names of each hero of the story "Chameleon" (Ochumelov, Khryukin, Eldyrin). When analyzing the story "The Fate of a Man" by M.I. Sholokhov, one can offer an interpretation of the expression "Why are you, life has distorted me so much. First, you need to consider the methodology and interpretation of the word "distortion" in the dictionary, then translate the entire sentence into his native language, and by comparing and translating into his native language, the student will deeper interpret the expression and remember the meaning of the word "distortion". At the same time, he will replenish his vocabulary with one more Russian word. Also, when considering the techniques of artistic expression (metaphor, personification, comparison, and epithet), the student comes to the aid of the Russian language dictionary of S.I.Ozhegov.

IV. Conclusion and Recommendation

So, the dictionary definition of a lexeme shows a consistent change and complication of thought in the language. The lexicographic meanings given in the synchronous slice of the language reflect the sequential transition of thought from concrete objectivity to ideal abstract awareness, the change and development of the conceptual forms of the concept. The dictionary of the Russian language by S.I. Ozhegov should be a reference book not only for teachers of Russian studies, but also for every person who wants to "feel" the beauty and methodology of the language of

the great Russian people, to whom the Russian language is dear and urgent. Professors, teachers, journalists, actors, writers and directors, radio and television announcers, students and doctors turn to him.

Literature

1. Apresyan Yu.D. Formal model of language and representation of lexicographic knowledge // Questions of linguistics. No. 6. 1990. P. 123–138.
2. Akhmanova O.S. Essays on general and Russian lexicology / O.S. Akhmanov. Moscow: Education, 1952.293 p.
3. Bayborodin A.G. Russian messeslov / A.G. Bayborodin. Irkutsk, 1998.539 p.
4. 4. Barashkov V.F. And what do you say?: Book. for students / V.F. Barashkov. M.: Education, 1986.111 p.: ill.
5. Birikh A.K. Dictionary of Russian phraseology. Historical and etymological reference book / A.K. Birikh, V.M. Mokienko, L.I. Stepanov. Saint Petersburg: Fomno-press, 1999.704 p.
6. Gorbachevich K.S. Dictionary of epithets of the Russian literary language / K.S. Gorbachevich, K.S. Hablo. L.: Nauka, 1979.567 p.
7. Grammar dictionary of the Russian language: 3rd ed., Erased. M.: Russian language, 1987.880 p.
8. Dahl V.I. Explanatory Dictionary of the Living Great Russian Language: Vol. 1–4. T. 4. / V.I. Dahl. M.: Russian language, 1980.683 p.
9. Denisov P.N. Dictionary of the collocation of words of the Russian language: 3rd ed., Rev. / P.N. Denisov, V.V. Carrot. M.: OOO "Ast Publishing House", 2002. 816 p.
10. Zhukov A.V. Lexico-phraseological dictionary of the Russian language: more than 1400 phraseological units / A.V. Zhukov. M.: OOO "Astrel Publishing House"; LLC "Ast Publishing House", 2003. 603 p.
11. Zhukov V.P. Dictionary of Russian proverbs and sayings / V.P. Zhukov. M.: Russian language - Media, 2003.544 p.
12. Ozhegov S.I. Dictionary of the Russian language / S.I. Ozhegov. M.: Russian language, 1987.797 p.
13. Fomina M.I. Modern Russian language. Lexicology: Textbook. for philol. specialist. universities / M.I. Fomin. 3rd ed., Rev. and add. M.: Higher. shk., 1990.415 p.
14. Shmelev D.N. Modern Russian language. Vocabulary. Study guide for ped students. in-tov on the specialty "Russian language and literature" / D.N. Shmelev. M.: Education, 1997.335 p.