

The Problem of Semantic Teaching of Words About Sheva in Uzbek Language

Raimnazarova Nasiba
Xolyarovna

Termez Pedagogical Institute of Termez State University
Senior Lecturer of the Department of Uzbek Language and
Literature.

e-mail: raimnazarova2021@mail.ru

ABSTRACT

The article deals with the problem of semantic tagging of dialect words in Uzbek language as one of the tasks of improving the description of dialect words in the requirements of the time and in the explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language.

Keywords:

Uzbek language, dialect, dictionary, linguistics, semantics, tagging, result, efficiency

The research on corpus linguistics of the Uzbek language is noteworthy. Currently, this direction is developing rapidly. Nevertheless, there are many tasks in Uzbek corpus linguistics that need to be addressed. In particular, the issue of creating a dialect corpus within the Uzbek national corpus is urgent. Although there is no comprehensive monographic study in Uzbek linguistics, some work is being done [1].

Created in Uzbek "Boysun online dialect database (with sorting and search capabilities)". It is known that the lexical structure of the Uzbek language is a product of a long period of time. The phonetic, lexical and grammatical diversity of this language is also the richness of the Boysun dialects. Linguistic analyzes in the Sheva database are structured based on several stages and principles. When accessing this database, the user (the database is designed for a wide audience of users) is provided with the following options: 1. Home. 2. Table of words. 3. About the project. 4. Transcription. 5. Communication [3].

The main source for semantic tagging of Uzbek dialect words in the corpus is an explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. At the same time, for almost a century, dozens of PhD and doctoral dissertations on Uzbek dialects have been done, thousands of articles have been written and books have been published. In particular, "Dictionary of Uzbek folk dialects", F.Abdullaev's "Khorezm dialects", M.Mirzaev's "Bukhara group dialects of Uzbek language", I.Shamsiddinov's "Karakul dialect of Uzbek language", Sh.Nosirov's "Kokand dialect of Uzbek language", Q. Muhammadjanov's "Morphology of Uzbek dialects in South Kazakhstan", T. Yuldashev's "Morphology of Uzbek dialects in Tajikistan", A. Ishaev's "Uzbek dialects in Karakalpakstan", S. Ibragimov's "Professional lexicon of Fergana dialects", "Uzbek Andijan dialect", V. "Gallaorol dialect of Samarkand region", N.Rajabov "West Samarkand dialects of Uzbek language", S.Rahimov "Uzbek language Surkhandarya dialects", B.Juraev "Upper Kashkadarya Uzbek dialects", A.Shermatov "Lower Kashkadarya Uzbek dialects", Bosim and scientific sources such as Kazakboy Kashkirli's "Language

Encyclopedia of Zaamin" show the importance of dialects in linguistics and serve as a source for semantic tagging of dialectal words in Uzbek [4].

One of the tasks of the period and to improve the description of dialect words in the explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language is to solve the problem of semantic tagging of dialect words in the Uzbek language.

The dictionary contains more than 80,000 words and phrases in modern Uzbek literary language, terms related to science, technology, art and culture, words used in several dialects, some historical and outdated terms. The practical application of the words given in the dictionary is proved by examples from the

Uzbek literature and press of the XX century. The dictionary is intended for specialists in Uzbek linguistics and Turkic studies, translators, media workers, teachers and students of higher education institutions, as well as the general public. There is a logical system in the structure of the dictionary article. Applying the experience of the structure of a dictionary article in the semantic tagging of a word gives an effective result [6].

Annotated dictionary and dictionaries specific to different regional dialects differ in the main word (dictionary), the dictionary article, and its structure. The differences between them can be shown as follows:

Table 1

Lexicographic source	Giving the key word	The structure of the dictionary article
Annotated dictionary	Lexeme, stable compound, free compound, compound word	Keywords, semantics and descriptions, own and figurative meaning, lexicographic symbols and descriptions, index, reference
Dialectological dictionaries	Simple dialect word (consisting of one word), compound dialect word (consisting of two or more components), compound term (consisting of two or more words)	Shuva-specific word and its interpretation

Apparently, when filling out the database and semantic tagging, a certain amount of information will have to be selected by the expert himself, as the dictionary mainly contains key words / idioms and explanations. It is expedient to semantically mark the words of the dialect belonging to the limited lexical group into the following groups: 1) words used in parallel in the literary language, such as bed, chair, bed; 2) words such as guring, manglay, konak, which are used in most dialects and are also found in written sources, although they do not belong to the literary language; 3) words such as elvizak, elvagay, archimoq, arna, used

in a certain or more dialects, which have no variant in the literary language [8].

Before semantic tagging of words related to dialect, it is necessary to create a database based on the existing dialect words in the Uzbek language, given in OTIL, as well as the scientific sources mentioned above.

When creating a database, it must first determine its architecture, structure, composition. The structure of the dialect database of the National Corps of the Uzbek language is as follows (see Figure 1):

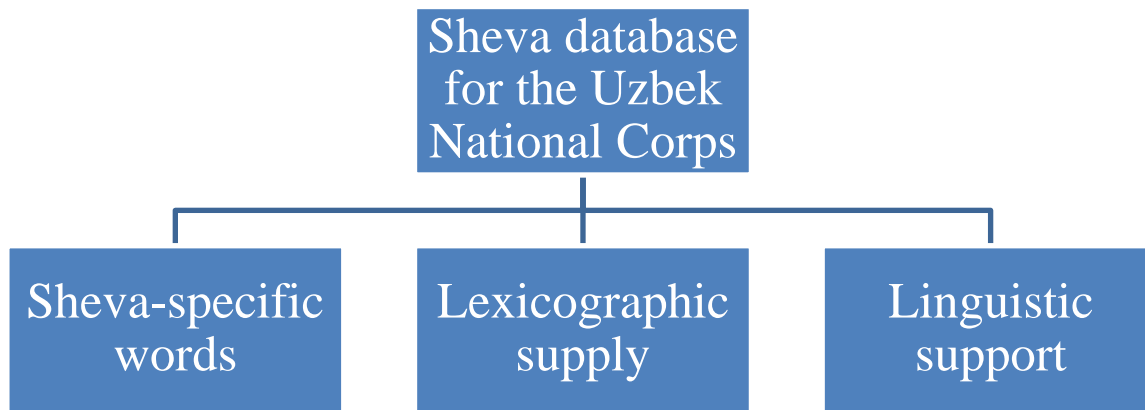


Figure1. Structure of dialect database in the national corpus of Uzbek language

In the national corpus of the Uzbek language the dictionary of the dialect database is formed on the basis of the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language.

Lexicographic support of the Sheva database in the Uzbek National Corps will be the basis for entering data into the database.

The linguistic support of the dialect database in the Uzbek National Corps is a set of rules for interpreting words in the database.

The Sheva-specific word can be entered into the database as follows:

Table 2

No	A word specific to Sheva	Special pometa	Semantic group	Semantic gang	Note
1	ARNA1	hydronym	place name	canal, jar, riverbed	1 In some dialects (eg, Khorezm dialect) - the main channel. 2 In some dialects (eg Jizzakh dialect) - a small jar. When Arna came, he threw, When Or came, he climbed, So Hakim went. "Alpomish". 3 In the Northern Uzbek dialects (Kazakhstan) - a river, a dry river.
2	JIROV1	representing a person by profession word	name of the person	baxshi	<i>Bakhshi (Uzbek, Karakalpak, Kazakh) Among the Kazakhs, bakhshis, jirovs ... make a living by wandering around the country. M. Muhammadjanov, Marriage Attempts. Jambul is a poet, an elder, You have given honey to tongues and proverbs to hands. M. Prince.</i>

Lexical-semantic tags are defined by taxonomy, mereology, topology, causation, evaluation groups.

Creating a Sheva database requires a dictionary, semantic commentary, and semantic tags.

Let's pay attention to the dialectal words given in OTIL:

DOVUSH shv. Sound, sound. The green alp screamed though, screaming and making a lot of noise. Karajon did not listen. "Alpomish". When he sighs, tears come out of his eyes, and the voice of the prince comes out with a sigh. "Alpomish"[9].

DOVUSHLAMOQ shv. Screaming, making noise; to call. "Stop it, you tyrant!" He shouted. "Erali and Sherali."

DODA shv. Dada, ota. My dad gave me money, I couldn't count. (Puzzle - Stars).

DOYI shv. Uncle. The end of my veil is silk, The moon is the border in the middle. Take it, my dear. "Songs". When the khan ordered Avaz to be hanged, he always intervened and asked for fifty sticks. S. Siyoev, Avaz[13].

Apparently, there are no special instructions, links, or pometas here. Therefore, the information is processed manually in the database; the semantic tagging of this term in the database is as follows

Table 3

No	A word specific to Sheva	Pometa	Semantik teg	Note
1	VOICE	It has to do with the voice of the person / thing	VOICE	The result of a person's speech activity or the sound that an object-event emits. The green alp screamed though, screaming and making a lot of noise. Karajon did not listen. "Alpomish".
2	VOICE	Concerning speech movement	Harakat	Screaming, making noise; to call. "Stop it, you tyrant!" He shouted. "Erali and Sherali."

It is natural that problems arise in the process of semantic tagging of Uzbek dialect words. As noted by Sh. Gulyamova, in addition to knowledge about the structure of language, semantics is closely related to philosophy, psychology and other disciplines. Semantic analysis should also take into account the social and cultural characteristics of the mother tongue. The process of human thinking, the

means of expressing ideas, is a difficult process to formalize language. Semantic analysis is therefore rightly the most important complex stage of automatic text processing[11].

As one of the problems of semantic tagging of Uzbek dialect words in the corpus, it is important to note that one word comes in different meanings in different dialects. Including:

SARI II shv. Best of all, Sarah. There was a place where [GoroKli] whipped the squirrel, crossed the dragon, shot him with a bow, cut him with a sword, and saved the great Maston from death. "It's dry."

SARI III shv. Yellow, yellow. Horse market, wedding market, oil market with worms. "Ravshan"[15].

It is expedient to semantically tag such words on the basis of the recommendation developed by Sh. Gulyamova on the elimination of polysemous words. To do this, each of them is first tapped separately, and the ambiguity between the words is distinguished by a filter and by the model created by it. It is clear that the issue of semantic tagging of Uzbek dialect words in the corpus should be studied in a broader context, a new research topic.

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