

LEXICOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF ORTHOGRAPHIC TERMS

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Abstract

As a result of the phonetic features of the two languages we are comparing, English and Uzbek, and the differences in the sound system, phonetic phenomena and situations also occur differently. As a result, the rules that have emerged at the phonetic level are formed and reflected in the terminology. In terms of the number of common phonetic terms, the Oxford dictionary dominates. However, in the internal division, the result showed that the spelling terms are given more in Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary than in Oxford.

Key words: Indent / indentation, alphabet, apostrophe, diacritic, ideogram, hieroglyph, spelling, Cyrillic, italics, logogram.

The Oxford Dictionary contains 25 spelling terms: indent / indentation, apostrophe, diacritic, ideogram, hieroglyph, spelling, Cyrillic, italics, logogram, Latinate, macron, orthography, orthographic, palaeographer, palaeography, capital letter, grapheme, graphology, -graphy, syllabification, stenographer, stenography transliteration, script.

We can see 40 terms in the Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary: *абзац, алифбо, алфавит, апостроф, бош ҳарф, графика, графолог, графология, дактилография, диакритик, забар, зер, идеограмма, идеография, идеографик, иероглиф, имло, имловий, курсив, логограмма, лотинча, миххат, орфография, орфографик, палеограф, палеография, пиктография, стенограмма, стенографик, стенографист, стенографистка, стенографистлик, стенография, стенографчи, транслитерация, тутук, фатҳа, фонография, хат, хатбоши.*

In the below, we want to make a comparative analysis on the interpretation of some terms. First, let's look at the glossary of terms related to the section name. In the Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary we use terms such as “*Орфография*” and “*Орфографик*” which are interpreted as follows: O R F O G R A F I K Spelling, spelling, correct spelling related to the rules, which serve it. Spelling dictionary. Spelling errors. O R F O G R A F I Ya [orfo .. + yun. grapho - I write] Rules for spelling words correctly; spelling. Uzbek spelling. Spelling rules [1 vol., P. 142] The same terms are given in the Oxford dictionary, ie “Orthography”, “Orthographic” and their explanations in English are as follows: Orth • og • raphy / ɔ: 'thɒgrafi / NAmE / ɔ:r 'θɑ:ɡri / noun [U] (formal) The system of spelling in a language. Ort • thograph • ic / ɔ: 'thɒɡrafik / NAmE / ɔ:r 'θɑ:ɡrafik / adj. [P.1031]. When we look at the comments, we see some similarities and differences. First of all, if we pay attention to its name, we can see that the sounds and letters are almost the same. The reason for this is that these terms came into the two languages we are comparing from one language, ancient Greek. Therefore, except that some sounds are different, they are written almost the same and have a pronunciation proximity. The reason for the difference is in the diversity of the sound system in these two languages. The etymology, meaning and definition of the term are given in the Cyrillic alphabet with an example in the form of a phrase. The Oxford Dictionary gives a pronunciation, a phrase, and a brief description of the term, but does not give an example. We know that the terms “spelling” and “spelling” are terms that are indirectly related to each other. In OTIL these two terms are given sequentially but separately under two definitions, while in Oxford the term “Orthography” is followed only by the structural division of the word, the correct pronunciation of which is not explained. and given without description. The only thing that is emphasized is that this word is a qualitative form of the word “Orthography”.

From the definition of the term "spelling" we can understand that this section studies the rules of correct spelling in the language. Below we will get acquainted with the language symbol, its content, terminology and dictionary definition, which are important for correct spelling. This term is the term "APOSTROF". In OTIL this term is interpreted as follows: APOSTROF [wool. apostrophos - to the side, facing backwards, directed] A comma-type character (') placed on a line instead of a vowel not indicated by a letter in the text (in some languages). [1 vol. It is true that the form (`) of these signs is exactly the same, but their purpose, meaning, and characteristics are different. The symbol "Apostrophe" explained in OTIL is not found in Uzbek, but occurs in English, and it is interpreted in the Oxford dictionary as follows: Apos-tro-phe / ə' pɒstrəfi / noun. 1. the mark (`) used to show that one or more letters or numbers have been left out as in she`s for she is, ` 63 for 1963; 2. the mark (`) used before or after the letters` s `to show that sth belongs to smb as in Sam`s watch and the horses` tails; 3. the mark (`) used before the letter`s `to show the plural of a letter or number, as in How many 3`s are there in 9? and There are two m`s in comma [p.57]. Comments in the Oxford Dictionary show that the symbol "apostrophe" exists in English and comes in several places and performs important functions for a variety of both oral and written speech. It is a factor that indirectly affects the content of speech. The dictionary explains its 3 main contents: a) the abbreviated form "is"; b) a sign indicating the meaning of affiliation; c) a sign indicating the multiplicity of letters or numbers. From the explanations given and the examples given for each meaning, we can draw a conclusion with a certain understanding. Thus, "Apostrophe" is a conditional sign in English, always accompanied by an "s" to express the meanings described above.

In general, if we compare the amount of phonetic trembling, in Oxford this amount is much higher than in OTIL. However, we can see that the number of internal divisions of this level, i.e. the number of terms related to the spelling department, is higher in OTIL. There are some differences between oral and written speech. In the process of recording an oral speech in writing, special symbols and symbols are used. Below we take a look at the definition of this direction and related terms. The tasks and features of this direction are widely described in OTIL. It starts with a description of the main part of the word. STENO - [yun. stenos - narrow, narrow, short] International assimilation is the first part of a compound word, meaning `narrow, narrow, tight, short`. It is followed by an explanation of the content of the oral speech into the written speech, ie the scientific term of the text. STENOGRAM [steno .. + yun. gram - writing, writing mark] Verbal recording of oral speech on paper; text recorded by stenographic method. Transcript of the report. Because it is in alphabetical order, the adjective form of the word

"stenography" is given first, and then the interpretation of the word. STENOGRAPHIC 1 Related to stenography. Stenographic method. Stenographic alphabet. 2 Recorded by shorthand. Stenographic report. Stenographic materials. *STENOGRAFIYA* [steno .. + yun. graphoyozaman] *Og'zakin utqni various shartlibelgilar and qisqartmalar bilan fast yozib olish method and shunday yozuvning o'zi.* Shorthand course. Writing lectures in shorthand. This is followed by a description of the people involved in the field and the industry itself: STENOGRAPHER A specialist who records oral speech by shorthand. STENOGRAPHER A woman stenographer. If the stenographer hadn't caught the girl, she would have hit her head on the flower pot under the window. S. Ahmad, Yulduz. STENOGRAPHY Profession of stenographer, stenographer. STENOGRAPHIC means. Stenographer.

The Oxford Dictionary also provides terms and their definitions in this area, but less frequently than OTIL. The following terms are found in this glossary: Sten • og • raph • er / stə' nɒgrəfə (r), NAmestə' nɑ:grəfər / noun. (also informal steno) a person whose job is to write down what sb else says, using a quick systems of signs of abbreviations [p.1448]. This comment describes the profession in which this work is performed. The field itself is defined as follows: Sten • og • raphy / stə' nɒgrəfi / NAmestə' nɑ:grafi / noun [U] (also informal steno) = SHORTHAND [P.1448] Short • hand - a quick way of writing using special signs or abbreviations, used especially to record what sb is saying: typing and shorthand [p.1355]. The explanation shows that the word Stenography is an international term, and in English it has the same meaning. This word is the word "Shorthand". The note says that these words are synonymous and have the same meaning.

In conclusion, we can say that words in the Uzbek language are written mainly on the basis of morphological writing, that is, on the basis of correctness of form, without taking into account pronunciation changes. In English words, pronunciation is the primary element. Terms and their interpretation are also formed on the basis of these features of language and find their interpretation. Our analysis of the terms shows the same.

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