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SEMANTIC COMMENTS IN AN EXPLANATORY DICTIONARY AND THEIR PROCESSING AS A SEMANTIC EXTENSION

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada o'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati va lug'at maqolasidagi leksemalar, qo'shma so'z, so'z birikmasi va iboralarning o'zbek tili lug'at boyligi sifatidagi ahamiyati dalillangan. Semantik izohlar tahlilga tortilgan, ularni semantik kengaytma sifatida qayta ishlash yo'l-yo'riqlari misollar orqali tushuntirilgan. Semantik kengaytmaning leksik ma'lumotlar bazasini tashkil etuvchi birliklarning ichki ma'lumotlar bazasidan tashkil topishi, lug'at maqolasi hajman katta bo'lganda kengayish/kichrayish funksiyasi ishga tushirilishi, lug'at maqolasida izohlanayotgan birliklar guruhlanishi haqida mulohazalar bildirilgan.

Lingvistik korpuslarning o'ziga xos xususiyati shundan iboratki, ma'lum bir birlik haqida (korpus imkoniyatidan kelib chiqqan holda) turli xildagi axborot/ma'lumotni olish imkoniyati mavjud. Chuqur annotatsiyalangan korpuslarda istalgan so'z tanlansa, bu so'z haqida fonetik, morfologik, leksik, grammatik va boshqa ma'lumotlarni olish imkoni paydo bo'ladi. Bunday ma'lumotlar sirasida semantik ma'lumotlar alohida o'rin tutadi. Maqolada muallif tomonidan korpus tarkibidagi so'zning semantik ma'lumot beruvchi qismi uchun semantik kengaytma atamasi taklif etilgan va qo'llangan.

Kalit so'zlar: leksema, lug'at maqolasi, ma'lumotlar bazasi, semantik izoh, semantik kengaytma, bosh so'z, frazeologiya, pometa, havola, teg, interfeys, ko'chma ma'no, elektron lug'at.

Аннотация. В данной статье доказано значение лексем, сложных слов, словосочетаний и выражений в толковом словаре узбекского языка и словарной статье как богатстве лексики узбекского языка. Анализируются семантические аннотации, и на примерах объясняются рекомендации по их обработке в качестве семантических расширений. Семантическое расширение формируется из внутренней базы единиц, составляющих лексическую базу, функция расширения/сжатия активизируется, когда словарная статья становится большой, а единицы, объясняемые в словарной статье, группируются.

Особенность лингвистических корпусов в том, что из них можно получить разные виды информации об определённой единице (в зависимости от корпуса). При выделении какого-либо слова в глубоко аннотированных корпусах становится возможным получение фонетической, морфологической, лексической, грамматической и другой информации об этом слове. Особое место среди такой информации занимает семантическая информация. В статье автор предложил и использовал термин семантическое расширение для семантически информативной части слова в корпусе.

Ключевые слова: лексема, словарная статья, база данных, семантическая аннотация, семантическое расширение, заглавное слово, фразеология, пометка, ссылка, тег, интерфейс, переносное значение, электронный словарь.

Abstract. In this article, the importance of lexemes, compound words, phrases and expressions in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language and the dictionary article as a wealth of the Uzbek language vocabulary is elucidated. Semantic Abstracts are analyzed, and the guidelines for processing them as semantic extensions are explained through examples. The semantic extension is formed from the internal database of the units that make up the lexical database, the expansion/shrinking function is activated when the dictionary article becomes large, and the units explained in the dictionary article are grouped.

The peculiarity of linguistic corpora is that it is possible to obtain different types of information/information about a certain unit (depending on the corpus). If any word is selected in deeply annotated corpora, it becomes possible to obtain phonetic, morphological, lexical, grammatical and other information about this word. Semantic information has a special place among such information. In the article, the author proposed and used the term semantic extension for the semantically informative part of the word in the corpus.

Key words: lexeme, dictionary article, database, semantic Abstract, semantic extension, head word, phraseology, pometa, link, tag, interface, figurative meaning, electronic dictionary.

Introduction. In the introduction to the Uzbek Language Explanatory Dictionary, it is indicated that there are 80 000 words and combinations in this dictionary, but if we list the dictionary articles, then their number is more than 32 000 articles. It turns out that the ULED covers more than 32 000 lexemes, as well as more than 45 000 compound words, vocabulary and phrases in a dictionary article; these units were considered as vocabulary of the Uzbek language. To determine this, we will weigh some of the dictionary articles for analysis.

BOCHKA [r. bochka – qavariq shaklli idish] Yog_och yoki metalldan ishlangan silindrik idish. Yog_och bochka. Temir bochka. *Sidiqjon bochkani o_choq boshiga tushirgach, qaytib ishga bordi.* «Sharq yulduzi». Yonilg_i to_la bochkalar, traktorlarning ehtiyot qismlari ko_chma qum tagidan chiqarildi. Sh.Rashidov, Bo_rondan kuchli.

In this dictionary article, the main word is interpreted as a monosemantic word. There are majority of such dictionary articles. The explanation of the units interpreted as such a unambiguous word is entered into the database as a single explanation. We will focus our attention on another dictionary article.

ALPOZDA s. t. (ma'lum so_zlar bilan) Ahvolda, tarzda. *Kecha kechqurun binoyidek yurgan Muazzam opa tun yarmidan og_ganda, oyoqlari zirqirab og_rib, uyg_onib ketdi. Shu alpozdada anchagacha uxlo olmay yotdi.* R.Fayziy. *Balli, ona qizim. Hokim xalqqa ming alpozdada o_kirib, hammani haqorat qilib ketgandan keyingina u uyiga qaytdi.* M.Ismoiliy, Farg_ona t.o.

Bir alpozdada 1) bir tarzda. Begijon bilan oqsoqol beo_xshov bir alpozdada qotib qolishdi. —Yoshlikl; 2) nochor ahvolda. Bir alpozdada kiyingan yigitni ko_rib, salomiga zo_rg_a alik olipti. —Oltin beshikl.

So, the lexeme *alpozdada* is interpreted separately, and in the composition of the dictionary article, the combination *bir alpozdada* is presented separately, highlighted. In the explanatory phraseological Dictionary of the Uzbek language, this unit is not indicated as a phrasebook. So *bir alpozdada* is not a frazema. For this reason, a separate database should be prepared for such combinations (units of content that are not phraseological, not included in the dictionary of compound words).

ALPON-TALPON ayn. alpang-talping. [Xoljon xola] *Alpon-talpon qadam qo_yib chiqar ekan oyog_i toyib, yiqilib tushdi.* G_ayratiy, Dovdirash.

Let's focus on *ayn.* in this dictionary article. there is a pometa as well as a referenced word. In this case, it is considered a word article that is referenced in a dictionary article with a link. This word is interpreted as follows:

ALPANG-TALPANG rvsh. Lapanglab, u yoqdan-bu yoqqa chayqalib, entak-tentak. *Go_dak alpang-talping yura boshladi.* [Solih maxdum] *Alpang-talping ichkariga kirib, o_quvchi qizlar ichidagi Nigor oyimni o_z yoniga chaqirdi.* A.Qodiriy, Mehrobdan chayon.

Analysis of literature on the topic. Putting a pometa to the *ayn.* to the first word in the semantic extension form distracts the user. In a traditional dictionary, the reader flips through the dictionary to open a referenced page or dictionary article and gets to know the desired word. Electronic products do not have such an opportunity, on the contrary, it is possible to open up more convenient opportunities than this. For example, *ayn.* in the dictionary database. the pometa is inserted into a separate column and connected by a hyperlink with the referenced word. When the main word in the dictionary article is searched, the explanation of the main word is visible, *ain.* the explanation of the word connected through the pometasi also comes out of the continuation. But the label *ayn.* is placed not in the first word, as is given in the dictionary, but in the second unit, and the pometa, word and Abstract are highlighted with a separate color. It appears in the interface in the form below (fig.1) In this case, the highlighted color comments attract the attention of the user.

ALPON-TALPON [Xoljon xola] *Alpon-talpon qadam qo_yib chiqar ekan oyog_i toyib, yiqilib tushdi.* G_ayratiy, Dovdirash.

ayn. ALPANG-TALPANG rvsh. Lapanglab, u yoqdan-bu yoqqa chayqalib, entak-tentak. *Go_dak alpang-talping yura boshladi.* [Solih maxdum] *Alpang-talping ichkariga kirib, o_quvchi qizlar ichidagi Nigor oyimni o_z yoniga chaqirdi.* A.Qodiriy, Mehrobdan chayon .

Figure 1. the appearance of "aynan" pometed words in the interface

In the Explanatory Dictionary "q. (qarang)" referential words make up the majority. Hence, the explanation of such words is different from the reference —*aynan*l. In the introductory part of the

Explanatory Dictionary, this is interpreted as follows: —by a stylistic sign, the word —methodicall was used in a broader sense, that is, in the sense of signs that record other characteristics than a grammatical sign. Ular: *bol.* (bolalar nutqiga oid), *maxs.* (kasb-hunarga oid), *poet.* (poetikaga, poeziyaga oid), *kt.* (kitobiy so_z), *s.t.* (so_zlashuv tiliga oid), *folk.* (folklorga oid), *x.-q.* (xotin-qizlar nutqiga oid), *shv.* (shevaga oid), *esk.* (eskirgan so_z), *haqr.* (haqorat so_zi). Reference *q.* (qarang), *ayn.* (aynan) is also among such signs. In the words related to the fields of Science, an abbreviation was put, denoting this area: *mat.* (matematika), *tlsh.* (tilshunoslik), *iq.* (iqtisodiyot) va b. As can be seen from the comment, the difference in the interpretation of the referenced words with the pometa —*aynanl* and —*qarangl* is not known. In order to determine the difference of such links, we will draw on the analysis of such link dictionary articles.

ALFAVIT [yun. – yunon alifbosining dastlabki ikki harfi (alfa + beta) nomidan] q. alifbo.

Q. (qarang) a dictionary article with a link is viewed in a referenced word article. This word is interpreted as follows:

ALIFBO [Arab alifbosi boshidagi 1- va 2-harf (alif va be) nomidan] Biror til yozuv shakllarining (harf va belgilarining) ma‘lum tartibda joylashgan majmui. O_zbek alifbosi.

Or:

AMR [a. buyruq, yo_l-yo_riq] 1 Buyruq, farmoyish, farmon. *Bizlar mergan, xon amrini qilamiz.* «Malikai ayyor»

Amr qilmoq (yoki etmoq). Buyruq bermoq, buyurmoq. *Janoblari amr qilgan ekanlar, xizmatlariga bosh egib keldim.* N.Safarov, Uyg_onish. *Go_ro_g_li amr etdi: bizlar kelamiz.* «Malikayi ayyor».

Amri ma‘ruf q. amrima‘ruf.

Amri mahol q. amrimahol.

2 Ixtiyor, izm. *Buning ham boisi erishkim ajdar. Uning amrida erish saltanat, zar.* Tuyg_un.

AMR II [a.ish, holat] esk. kt. ayn. ish 1. Ikki dillik, ikki tillik. *Men emasman sen ayrgan, Haq amridan yuz o_girib, Aziz imonin sotgan.* Hamza.

We found it necessary to reflect these observations in Table 1

	—aynanl pometa li havola	—qarangl pometa li havola
Structure of pometa word article	ALPON-TALPON ayn. alpang-talpan. [Xoljon xola] <i>Alpon-talpon qadam qo_yib chiqar ekan oyog_i toyib, yiqilib tushdi. G_ayratiy, Dovdirash.</i>	ALFAVIT [yun. – yunon alifbosining dastlabki ikki harfi (alfa + beta) nomidan] q. alifbo.
Structure of link given word article	ALPANG-TALPANG rvsh. <i>Lapanglab, u yoqdan-bu yoqqa chayqalib, entak-tentak. Go_dak alpang-talpan yura boshladi.</i> [Solih maxdum] <i>Alpang-talpan ichkariga kirib, o_quvchi qizlar ichidagi Nigor oyimni o_z yoniga chaqirdi.</i> A.Qodiriy, Mehrobdan chayan.	ALIFBO [Arab alifbosi boshidagi 1- va 2-harf (alif va be) nomidan] Biror til yozuv shakllarining (harf va belgilarining) ma‘lum tartibda joylashgan majmui. O_zbek alifbosi.
Structure of pometa word article	BOSHBARMOQ ayn. boshmaldoq.	АЛФОЗ [a. – сўзлар] эск. кт. <i>Сўз, сўзлар, иборалар. У менга яқин келгач, уни оғзимга келган алфоз билан сўка бошладим.</i> С.Айний, Жаллодлар.
Structure of link given word article	BOSHMALDOQ (asli bosh barmoq) <i>Qo_l yoki oyoq panjasidagi birinchi yo_g_on barmoq. Bu uzukni olib boshmaldoqqa taqibdi.</i> «Luqmoni Hakim». <i>Bir vaqtlar Tojibuvining boshmaldog_iga xasmol chiqqan edi, tuzalib ketdimi?</i> Mirmuhsin, Umid. <i>Bolalar barmoqlarini bukib aytuvchi edilar: boshmaldoq, qoramaldoq, tom teshaman, bo_xcha o_g_irlayman, xudodan qo_rqaman.</i> M.Mansurov, Yombi.	ALFOZDA q. alpozda. <i>Muftiy esa shu alfozda toki peshingacha Qur'on oyatlaridan tilovat qilishda davom etdi.</i> Gazetadan.

Research methodology. There is another group of words in which, in addition to the explanation of the main word that stands at the beginning of a dictionary article, separate interpretive units are found, which are further distinguished. Such a large group can be divided into a group of compound verbs (1) formed with the participation of the main word, as well as phrasebooks (2) in which the main word is involved. Below we will analyze such dictionary articles and reflect on how to reflect them in a semantic extension.

ALG,,OV-DALG,,OV s.t. 1 Ag_{dar}-to_{ntar}, ur-yiqit, tartibsizlik. *Hozir ishbilarmon odamlar ozmi?! Lekin alg_ov-dalg_ovdan foydalanib, raislik lavozimiga yana Ravshan polvon chiqib olsa-chi?* O.Yoqubov, Larza. *Hamma yoq alg_ov-dalg_ov, mashinaning ehtiyot qismlari, avtomagnitofon va boshqa bir qancha qismlari o_g_irlab ketilgan edi.* Gazetadan.

Alg,,ov-dalg,,ov ishlamoq O_{zaro} yordamlashib, yerlarini ishlamoq. *Ular yoz paytlarida, dala ishi ayni avjiga chiqqanda, bir-birlarining yerida alg_ov-dalg_ov ishlashib, og_irlarini yengil qilib yashashar edi.* X.To_{xtaboyev}, Yillar va yo_{llar}. 2 Tinchsizlik, besaranjomlik, g_{ulg}ula, g_{alayan}, to_s-to_{polon}. *Miltiq tovushlari bilan boshlangan alg_ov-dalg_ovlardan yuragi po_killab qolgan mullavachcha yana bir tasodifdan qutulganiga shukur qilib, o_rnidan turdi-da, hovliga chiqdi.* P.Tursun, O_{qituvchi}. *Bu vaqtda yurt alg_ov-dalg_ov edi.* Y.Shamsharov, G_{urumsoyliklar}.

Analysis and results. **AMAL** [a. – ish, harakat] 1 Ilm, nazariya, fikr va sh.k.ning hayotiy reallashuvi. *Ilm amal bilan sharofatlidir.* G_{ulom}.

Amalga oshmoq Yuzaga chiqmoq, vujudga kelmoq; barpo bo_{lmoq}; bajarilmoq. *Orzular amalga oshdi. Reja amalga oshdi. Bu ishga ham birorta azamat bosh qo_shsa, ajab emas, amalga oshsa.* Oydin, Hazil emish.

Amalga oshirmoq Yuzaga chiqarmoq, vujudga keltirmoq; bajarmoq; joriy qilmoq. *Maqsadni amalga oshirmoq. Rejani amalga oshirmoq.* Amal qilmoq

1) hisobga olib ish tutmoq, rioya qilmoq. Qonunga amal qilmoq. *Ilmiga amal qilmagan mulladan ustiga xurjun ortilgan eshak yaxshi.* Maqol; 2) ta'sir qilmoq (dori-darmon haqida). *Shifosiz kasalga har bir dori-darmon zahardek amal qilar ekan.* Oybek, Tanlangan asarlar.

2 E'tiqodga oid ish, aqida ishi. *Zotan, inson xotirjam yashamas ekan, uning ko_ngliga ibodat ham, xayr-u ehson ham, boshqa yaxshi amallar ham sig_maydi.* Gazetadan. *Al-ma'ruf deganda bajarilishi lozim bo_lgan barcha islomiy amallarni tushunamiz.* Gazetadan.

3 Umuman, bajarilishi lozim bo_lgan ish, amaliy ish. *Virusli gepatit kasalligi bilan og_rimaslik uchun quyidagi amallarga rioya qilish lozim.* Gazetadan. *Biz ham o_z harakatlarimiz, amalimiz bilan yoshlar orasiga ko_proq kirib borishimiz kerak.* Gazetadan.

4 Mas'ul vazifa, mansab. *Amalga mag_rur bo_lsang – to_zdirar.* Maqol. *Kishining qadri amali va unvoni bilan emas, vatanga, xalqiga qilgan xizmati bilan o_lchanadi.* Shuhrat, Shinelli yillar.

Amal tegmoq kest. Katta ish, mansab tegmoq. *Bo-o xudo! Ammangga ham amal tegib qolgan. Kecha-yu kunduz churvaqalar bilan o_ralashgani-o_ralashgan.* H.Nazir, Bir tup g_{o_za}.

5 Iloj-imkon, chora. *Garchi reja buzildi, lekin bir amalini qilamiz.* Oybek, Tanlangan asarlar.

6 ko_chma Uyg_onish, hayot boshlanishi (o_simlik, daraxt kabilar haqida). *Amal vaqti yetganda, tok, anor, anjir ko_milgan joyida turib ham ko_karaveradi.* R.Rahmon, Mehr ko_zda.

Amal olmoq Ko_{karmoq}, tutmoq. *Nihol jildirab suv oqib turgan jo_yakka ekilmasa, amal olmaydi.* A.Ko_{chimov}, Halqa.

7 mat. Matematik hisobning har bir turi. *To_rt amal. Arifmetika amallari.*

8 etn. Isitish, sovitish, birovning ishini orqaga ketkizish, turgan uyidan bezdirish va sh.k. maqsadlarda dam solingan narsa; sehr-jodu. *Folbin bir nimani yeng uchidan chiqarib berdi. Bu —amall edi. Bu kichkina tugunchak ichida mozor tuprog_i, temirtak, tobutning cho_pi, sovun, o_lik tirmog_i va hokazolar bor edi.* Oybek, Tanlangan asarlar. *Uning gapiga ko_ra, shomonlar o_z amallari bilan turli balo-qazolarni daf etib.* Gazetadan.

A relatively large dictionary article was cited above. This article, in which the word head is an **AMAL** lexeme, presents its own meaning, 8 portable meanings, compound verbs made using the main word, as well as their explanation. Compound words such as **amalga oshmoq**, **amalga oshirmoq**, **amal tegmoq**, **amal olmoq** should be included in the base of compound verbs. Since the word AMAL has many meanings, the expansion/reduction function is added to its semantic extension. In the extension of this word, the word AMAL has its own meaning as well as compound words, while the extension/diminutive function allows you to read the compound verbs formed by the word AMAL, as well as the portable meanings of this word. The semantic extension of the action lexeme can be formulated as follows: (fig.: The units that receive the expansion/reduction function must have the form of a hyperlink, as shown here in all semantic extensions, the explanation of the compound word must expand (open) when the device is brought close to that word. Another thing should be noted at this point is that the dictionary article does not contain information about

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what kind of unit such units are made using a preposition. It seems to us that it is advisable to attach a separate comment (tag) about each of them. Then the tag —compound verb| or —phrase| should also be added to the words in this semantic extension, respectively. In this case, the following view (Figure 3) is formed when the expansion/reduction function of the semantic extension member is launched:

Amalga oshmoq ... ibora

Yuzaga chiqmoq, vujudga kelmoq; barpo bo_lmoq; bajarilmoq. *Orzular amalga oshdi. Reja amalga oshdi. Bu ishga ham birorta azamat bosh qo_shsa, ajab emas, amalga oshsa.* Oydin, Hazil emish.

Figure 3

The more label in the semantic extension performs the expansion/reduction function. When the |phrases" link is selected, a list of phrases will open, the meaning of which will open when the more icon standing next to the desired phrase is selected.

Conclusion and suggestions. As a conclusion, it can be said that the lexical database of the semantic extension is made up of such an internal database as the root lexeme, the compound word that is written apart, the compound that is written together, the free compound that applies in a portable sense, the stable compound, the compound (compound-shaped) names. Also in the dictionary article the function of expansion/reduction is launched when the hajman is large, the units being interpreted in the dictionary article are grouped and brought to a group state (in the traditional dictionary, such units are given in a mixed state).

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