

APPROACHES TO ENHANCING THE DESCRIPTIONS OF IRRIGATION AND MELIORATION TERMS IN EXPLANATORY DICTIONARIES OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Abstract: This article discusses the development of explanatory dictionaries in the Uzbek language up to the present day, methods for improving the descriptions of irrigation and melioration terms in existing Uzbek explanatory dictionaries, and the practical significance of the results obtained.

Keywords: explanatory dictionary, word, phrase, entry, illustrative example, irrigation, melioration, Uzbek language.

O‘ZBEK TILINING IZOHLI LUG‘ATLARIDAGI IRRIGATSIYA VA MELIORATSIYA TERMINLARI TAVSIFLARINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH YO‘LLARI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada o‘zbek tilida yaratilgan izohli lug‘atlarning bugungi kunga qadar shakllanib kelishi, o‘zbek tilida mavjud izohli lug‘atlardagi irrigatsiya va melioratsiya terminlariga berilgan tavsiflarni takomillashtirish yo‘llari va undan olinadigan natijalarning amaliy ahamiyati haqida so‘z yuritiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: izohli lug‘at, so‘z, ibora, maqola, illyustrativ misol, irrigatsiya, melioratsiya, o‘zbek tili.

ПУТИ СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ ОПИСАНИЙ ТЕРМИНОВ ИРРИГАЦИИ И МЕЛИОРАЦИИ В ТОЛКОВЫХ СЛОВАРЯХ УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается процесс формирования толковых словарей узбекского языка на современном этапе, пути совершенствования описаний терминов ирригации и мелиорации в существующих толковых словарях узбекского языка, а также практическая значимость получаемых результатов.

Ключевые слова: толковый словарь, слово, выражение, статья, иллюстративный пример, ирригация, мелиорация, узбекский язык.

Introduction. To improve the lexicographic interpretation of terms in the field of irrigation and melioration within explanatory dictionaries, attention should be paid to the following aspects:

- a) expanding and enriching the definitions of terms included in the dictionary;
- b) developing definitions for units that are not included in the dictionary but are widely used in Uzbek texts and are comprehensible to a significant portion of the population, including non-specialists;
- c) identifying cases where the use of grammatical and stylistic markers (special labels) is necessary.

According to the first point, attention should be given to cases in explanatory dictionaries where terms are listed but their terminological meanings are insufficiently elaborated or not provided

at all. The lexeme “*qasirg‘a*” can be included among such terms. The dictionary entry for this lexeme provides the following definition:

“1 *kt.* Uyurma, quyun.

2 Tashvishli voqealar, g‘alayonlar” [1:80].

In addition to the definition of the lexeme in the dictionary entry, the stylistic marker “k.t.” (literary word) is also provided. This marker indicates that the defined meaning of the lexeme pertains to a literary style. However, the illustrative example provided to support this meaning does not align with a scientific style:

“*Nam tuproqlardan ko‘tarila boshlagan bug‘ siyrak tuman hosil qildi, u boya shiddat va qasirg‘a orasida qo‘ylarini qaytarishga uringan cho‘ponning holini to‘sib qo‘ydi*” (I.Sulton, Sofiya) [1:80].

In specialized dictionaries related to irrigation and melioration, the following dictionary entry is provided for the lexeme *qasirg‘a*:

“*Qasirg‘a – odatda, momaqaldiraqli jala bilan bir vaqtda bo‘ladigan kuchli shamol*” [2:77].

Analysis of the literature on the topic (Literature review). In our opinion, the first meaning of the lexeme provided in the explanatory dictionary is precisely its terminological meaning. Therefore, it is advisable to rely on the information from specialized dictionaries when formulating it. If the dictionary entry for the lexeme in the explanatory dictionary is structured as follows, the definition will be more comprehensive and precise:

“1 *kt.* Momaqaldiraqli jala bilan bir vaqtda bo‘ladigan kuchli shamol; uyurma, quyun”.

Through this definition, the reader gains a clear understanding of why a strong wind or whirlwind is specifically referred to as *qasirg‘a*. This is because the term *momaqaldiraq* denotes “chaqmoq chaqib, elektr razryadi – yashin bilan kuzatiladigan, qisqa vaqt davom etadigan atmosfera hodisasi; portlash to‘lqini” [3:221] and its inclusion in the definition of the lexeme *qasirg‘a* enhances the necessity and relevance of its presence.

As emphasized, the issue of improving the definitions of lexemes in explanatory dictionaries is addressed by adding or clarifying their terminological meanings. For instance, the lexeme *oqova* is present in all editions of explanatory dictionaries. The definitions of this lexeme in explanatory dictionaries ensure its inclusion in the terminological system of irrigation and melioration. In the latest edition of the explanatory dictionary, three meanings of the lexeme *oqova* are defined, one of which expresses a connotative meaning and is not used as a term in the field under study. The following meanings of the lexeme, as provided in the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language, can serve as a specialized lexical unit within the domain of irrigation and melioration:

“1 Hovuz, ekinzor kabi joylarga bir tomondan kirib, ikkinchi tomondan chiqib ketadigan suv.

2 Partov suv, chiqit, iflos suv” [3:508].

Both meanings of the lexeme *Oqova* are actively used in texts related to irrigation and melioration. Lexicographic information concerning the phrase “*Oqova qilib sug‘orish*” which denotes “ekinni egatlardan suv oqizib qo‘yib, miriqtirib sug‘orish” confirms that the first meaning is an element of the terminological system of the field under study. However, there exists an additional terminological meaning of the lexeme that has not been included in the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language. In our opinion, if one terminological meaning is included in the dictionary entry, it is advisable to also reflect the remaining ones. The following meaning of the lexeme *Oqova*, which is not included in Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language but is provided in specialized dictionaries, is as follows:

“*Oqova, ortiqcha suvni chiqarish uchun qurilgan maxsus inshoot*” [2:10].

It is evident from the definition that this meaning of the lexeme is a result of the development of its primary meaning. This is because the meaning of the lexeme *oqova* as “used water” has, through metonymy, transitioned to denote a structure through which such water is discharged. In our opinion, it is advisable to include this meaning of the lexeme, which is used in the field of irrigation and melioration, in explanatory dictionaries. As a result, the definition of the lexeme in the explanatory dictionary would be formulated as follows:

“1 Hovuz, ekinzor kabi joylarga bir tomondan kirib, ikkinchi tomondan chiqib ketadigan suv.

2 Partov suv, chiqit, iflos suv.

3 *q.x.* Ortiqcha suvni chiqarish uchun qurilgan maxsus inshoot.

4 *ko'chma s.t.* Bo'lib o'tgan ishning qoldiq asari, oqibati”.

Research Methodology. Indeed, the initial two terminological meanings of the lexeme are relatively widespread. However, including all meanings of the field's terminology in their complete form within the explanatory dictionary entry enhances its informativeness. For the purpose of creating modern language corpora and thesauri, explanatory dictionaries with a high level of informativeness are essential as lexicographic resources. If the lexeme's definition is structured in this way, all its terminological meanings will be fully represented in the dictionary entry. Generally, the fact that explanatory dictionaries are designed for a broad audience requires that the information they contain be comprehensive and precise.

Among the terms in the field of irrigation and melioration, there are lexemes that are familiar to a significant portion of the population but have not been included in explanatory dictionaries. Incorporating such terms into explanatory dictionaries is one of the pressing requirements of the present day. As previously mentioned, subsequent editions of explanatory dictionaries are compiled with consideration of the changes occurring in the language over time. In particular, terms that express concepts widely adopted in public life and integrated into everyday lifestyles must be included in dictionaries. Concepts related to irrigation and melioration terms have become increasingly significant in recent years due to the growing urgency of water scarcity issues in our region. President Sh.Mirziyoyev, deeply aware of the water scarcity issue in the region, emphasized at high-level platforms, “When discussing issues related to ensuring security and stability in Central Asia, we cannot overlook the critical matter of the rational use of the region's collective water resources” [4]. Furthermore, our country is considered to be in the most unfavorable position among Central Asian states in terms of “water stress,” i.e., the volume of water extraction relative to available water resources. Consequently, focusing on water conservation in agriculture and other sectors has become a vital necessity in recent years, and it would not be an exaggeration to state so. Measures such as efficient irrigation, cultivation of low-water-demand plant varieties, and the careful management of water resources in the national economy have become guiding principles for every citizen. From this perspective, the active use of new terms related to water resources and their conservation in field-specific texts is, unsurprisingly, not an unexpected phenomenon.

In the field of irrigation and melioration in our country, the relatively new term “drip irrigation” (tomchilab sug'orish) is actively used in scientific and journalistic texts. This term has not been included in explanatory dictionaries, yet a significant portion of the population currently understands its essence and actively employs it in their speech. Indeed, the term under analysis is structurally a collocation, which poses a challenge to its inclusion as a headword in an explanatory dictionary. The phrase “drip irrigation” (tomchilab sug'orish) can be classified among relatively stable collocations, as recognized in English and Russian linguistics. In collocations, the constituent elements are fixed, and the lexical units forming them frequently appear together as a phrase in live speech. It is pertinent to cite the following statement regarding the role of collocations in language: “Collocations are combinations of words that frequently co-occur in a specific language” [5,6]. It is evident that the phrase “drip irrigation” (tomchilab sug'orish) which has become widespread in recent years in the Uzbek irrigation and melioration domain, can be included in explanatory dictionary entries as a fixed collocation. The section of the explanatory dictionary titled “Structure of the Dictionary and Its Usage” outlines the procedure for including fixed collocations as follows: “Derived words and fixed collocations formed from a headword through an auxiliary word (written separately) are included within the dictionary entry for the headword, after the entry for the headword itself is completed, in a new paragraph in bold type, with derived words listed first, followed by fixed collocations as defined units” [7:15]. In this regard, the collocation “drip irrigation” (tomchilab sug'orish) could have been included in the dictionary entries for the lexemes tomchilamoq or

sug'ormoq. However, this terminological collocation is not included in the entries for either *to drip* or *to irrigate* in the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language. Notably, the government resolution on "Tomchilatib sug'orish tizimini va suvni tejaydigan boshqa sug'orish texnologiyalarini joriy etish va moliyalashtirishni samarali tashkil etish chora-tadbirlari" was adopted in 2013, well before the last two editions of the explanatory dictionaries. Considering the active use of this terminological collocation in live speech and its comprehensibility to a large segment of the population, it is advisable to include the term "drip irrigation" (tomchilab sug'orish) in the dictionary entry for one of the two constituent lexemes. The definition for the terminological collocation "drip irrigation" (tomchilab sug'orish) would be formulated as follows:

"Tomchilatib sug'orish – suvni maxsus quvurlar orqali to'g'ridan to'g'ri o'simlikning ildizlari atrofiga kam miqdorda tomizib sug'orish usuli".

Analysis and results. Structuring dictionary entries in this manner significantly enhances their effectiveness and informativeness.

In various scientific fields and aspects of life, there exist opposing concepts grounded in the dialectical law of the unity and struggle of opposites, which mutually necessitate each other[8]. If one term of such a pair is included in a dictionary while the other is omitted, it undermines the logical coherence and systematicity of the dictionary. During our analyses, such pairs were identified among the terms of irrigation and melioration. For instance, in the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language, the term *galofitlar* is defined with its etymological meaning as "salt plants" and further elaborated as "sho'radoshlar oilasiga mansub, o'ta sho'rangan, tuzli tuproqlarda (dengiz qirg'oqlari, sho'rxoklar kabi) o'suvchi o'simliklar" [9:181]. This lexeme exhibits polyfunctionality through its terminological meaning, as it simultaneously pertains to concepts in both irrigation and melioration and botany. Despite its clear terminological significance, the dictionary entry lacks a specific marker indicating its terminological affiliation. In contrast, the lexeme *galofoblar*, which denotes a concept with opposing characteristics, is not included in Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language. The term *galofoblar* could be incorporated into the explanatory dictionary as a term in irrigation and melioration with the definition "tuzli tuproqda yomon o'sadigan o'simliklar". Given the abundance of plants classified as galofoblar in our country and the presence of galofit in the dictionary, it is recommended that galofoblar be included as a headword in future editions of Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language. Throughout our analyses, we have observed a significant number of such lexical units in the field of irrigation and melioration.

Although explanatory dictionaries clearly indicate relevance to this field through definitions and illustrative examples, they are not distinguished by stylistic or grammatical markers. Certain terms, hierarchically higher in relation to the field under study, are marked with the designation "*q.x.*" (agriculture) as pertaining to the broader agricultural domain. Other terms, belonging to hydrology or hydraulic engineering, are marked with the "*gidr.*" (hydrology) notation. In our view, incorporating the "*irr.*" (irrigation) and "*mlr.*" (melioration) notations into a dictionary that employs over a hundred stylistic and grammatical markers would be expedient. This would further specify the domain to which a term belongs and streamline the process of gathering material for the compilation of specialized dictionaries in the future.

Conclusions and suggestions (conclusions/recommendations). In summary, explanatory dictionaries reflect linguistic changes by refining the definitions of lexemes, incorporating new lexemes, and documenting stylistic and grammatical changes in headwords. As a crucial lexicographic resource, explanatory dictionaries continuously evolve and improve, mirroring the dynamic nature of the language itself.

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