



## On the Inclusion of Dialectal Phrases in Explanatory Dictionaries

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### ABSTRACT

**(1) Background:** This article discusses the criteria developed for the presentation of phrases in explanatory dictionaries and their inclusion in such dictionaries, as well as the principles regarding the presentation of dialectal phrases in dictionaries. **(2) Methods:** Methods for representing phrases in dictionaries and related issues have been discussed in the scientific literature, and principles for their representation in dictionaries have been developed. In particular, Uzbek scientists have compiled an explanatory dictionary of Uzbek phrases. **(3) Results:** The outlined lexical criteria play a vital role in outlining the lexical, grammatical, and stylistic features of phrases. They contribute to the explanation and description of phraseological units in dictionaries, guaranteeing comprehensive definitions of these units. The outlined lexical criteria play a vital role in outlining the lexical, grammatical, and stylistic features of phrases. **(4) Conclusions:** Explanatory dictionaries often include phrases in a generalized way, leading to confusion for users, as phrases can resemble proverbs, sayings, compound words, and term combinations. Since dictionaries consist of both words and phrases, integrating phrases with clear definitions could lead to the creation of comprehensive multi-volume dictionaries in the future.

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**Introduction:** This article examines the criteria developed for presenting phrases in explanatory dictionaries and the guidelines for their inclusion, along with the principles governing the representation of dialectal phrases in these dictionaries.

**Materials and Methods:** The methods of presenting phrases in dictionaries and the related issues have been discussed in scientific literature, and principles for their presentation in dictionaries have been developed. Specifically, the explanatory dictionary of Uzbek phrases has been compiled by scholars such as Sh. Rahmatullayev, H. Berdiyev, R. Rasulov, B. Yo'ldoshev, B. Mengliyev, M. Khudoyberdiyeva, O. Boymatova, Sh. Shomaqsudov, S. Dolimov, N. Mahmudov, Z. Kholmanova, I. O'rozova, K. Rikhsiyeva, among others. The number of phrases in these dictionaries varies.

**Result and Discussion:** The five- and six-volume "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" includes the most commonly used phraseological units that are widely used in general communication, as well as those with a limited scope of use, which are frequently encountered in written texts. In the dictionary, phrases are incorporated into the entry of the specific word on which the phrase is based. The meaning of each phrase is provided, along with an explanation and examples to support both the meaning and the explanation.

In the dictionary, phrases are presented under the entry of the main word that forms the phrase. For example, the phrase *bir yoqadan bosh chiqarmoq* ("to act in unison") is recorded under the entries of the words *bosh* (head) or *yoqa* (collar), which are considered the base words in the formation of the phrase.

If there are multiple phrases of the same type in the dictionary, they are listed in alphabetical order. Variants of the phrases are shown in parentheses or with the word *or* (yoki). For example, *anjir bo'lmoq* (or *anjiri chiqmoq*). In the five- and six-volume *Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language*, dialectal phrases are presented using the abbreviation *shv* (short for "sheva," meaning dialect). For example, *bo'lar ish bo'ldi, tayog'i sindi* ("the job is done, the stick is broken" in a dialect).

In the two-volume *Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language*, phraseological units are described based on different criteria compared to the five- and six-volume *Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language*. That is, in the two-volume dictionary, stable expressions are mainly used as illustrative examples. In contrast, in the five- and six-volume *Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language*, phrases are incorporated into the entry of the word they are based on, with their meanings explained, and examples supporting these meanings and explanations are also provided.

The principles for including phrases in dictionaries were developed by scholars such as A. Ishayev, R.A. Ayupova, and N. Mahmudov. The linguist A. Ishayev, in his work "Uzbek Dialectal Lexicography," presents his views on dictionary compilation, offering the following recommendations for compiling dialectal dictionaries of general Uzbek dialects or specific regions:

- “Get acquainted with the sources;
- record headwords on cards;
- collect dialectal materials by visiting the areas that are objects for dialectal dictionaries;
- record texts;
- collect facts based on “surveys” and “questionnaires” designed to collect material,” etc.

Tatar linguist R.A. Ayupova, in the context of reflecting phrases in dictionaries, proposes the following parameters:

1. Phraseologism (including its morphological, lexical, full, and abbreviated variants).
2. Control within the phraseologism (especially verb control).
3. Stylistic features.
4. Lexical synonyms.
5. Meanings and nuances of meaning.
6. Explanations based on the context of usage.
7. Explanations regarding potential gestures when pronouncing the phraseologisms.
8. Literary examples illustrating the phraseologism.
9. Specific features in the use of the phraseologism.
10. Grammatical-syntactic analysis.
11. Phraseological synonyms and antonyms.
12. Etymological information.
13. Other various indicators related to the meanings and usage of phraseologisms in the dictionary.

N. Mahmudov emphasizes the following criteria for shaping the lexicographical description of phrases in the Uzbek language:

1. Phraseologism.
2. Definition of the phraseologism.
3. Etymological information related to the phraseologism (if necessary).
4. Gender characteristics of the phraseologism.
5. Relation of the phraseologism to the speaker's social or other status.
6. Stylistic characteristics.
7. Emotional-expressive aspects of the phraseologism.
8. Variants of phraseologisms (if any).
9. Synonyms of the phraseologism.
10. Antonyms of the phraseologism.
11. Polysemy in the semantics of the phraseologism.

12. Examples supporting the semantic-pragmatic, emotional-expressive, and other characteristics of the phraseologism.

The lexical criteria mentioned above are considered crucial factors for describing the lexical, grammatical, and stylistic characteristics of phrases, explaining and describing phraseological units in dictionaries, and ensuring the comprehensive definition of phraseological units.

When compiling a dialectal phraseological dictionary, shaping its structure, developing the structure of dictionary entries, including dialectal phrases in explanatory dictionaries, and providing lexical interpretations, the following points should be observed based on these criteria:

1. **Including widely used phrases that do not exist in the literary language but are found in dialectal dictionaries:** For example, igna tashlasang yerga tushmaydi (O'TFL p. 194), achchig'ing kelsa, burningni tishla (O'FM p.57), xiy bo'lmoq (QXSL p. 325), bovdurday bo'p ketgan (O'TFL p. 93).
2. **Definition of the phrase's meaning:** The phrase's meaning is expressed briefly. For instance, "Yaxshi kelsa hut, qozon-qozon sut, yomon kelsa hut, keragada put- the arrival of the spring being rainy," or "o'chog'iga o'tin bo'lib kirib, kul bo'lib chiqmoq" – meaning to serve loyally.
3. **Providing a stylistic characterization for each phrase:** This involves providing explanations according to the context of usage. For example, "barq urmoq, dunyo ko'rmoq (publicist style), "safdan chiqmoq, safga kirmoq " (official style), "jinjakning tagidan janjal izlama, oyog'imdagi pit boshimga chiqmasin " (colloquial style), "ari chaqmoq, bir qaynovi ichida " (belles-lettres style).
4. **Including etymological information for phrases in dictionaries:** This helps in correctly understanding the meanings of phrases. For example, in the "Explanatory Dictionary of Uzbek Phraseology" edited by Sh. Rahmatullayev and others, and in M. Vafoyeva's research, the phrase "damida osh pishadi " (O'TFL 124) is explained to mean "to be excessively arrogant and proud." This phrase is used for very large, stout individuals in the dialects. It originates from the process of placing firewood on embers to ignite the flame.
5. **Providing explanations based on gestures (meaningful actions) for phrases:** In our language, phrases like "yuragida qolib ketmoq", "jonidan to'ymoq", "ishi boshidan toshgan", "orasiga qil sig'maydi" are often accompanied by gestures.
6. **Including both complete and abbreviated variants of phrases (if available):** In our language, some phrases have expanded or shortened forms. For example, "arvohga o'xshab – och arvohga o'xshab, nasibasi tortmoq – non-nasibasi tortmoq."
7. **Including synonyms and antonyms of phrases (if available):** In our language, it is common for more than ten phrases to express the same meaning. For example, the meaning of "to be happy" can be expressed through several phrases: boshi ko'kka yetmoq, og'zi qulog'ida, jo'li bo'lmoq, og'zi kalning og'ziday, port bo'lib qolmoq, dimog'i chog' bo'lmoq, og'zi kalishdek ochilib qolmoq, ko'zi yonib ketmoq, terisiga sig'may qolmoq, yorilgudek bo'lib qolmoq, tishining oqini ko'rsatmoq, yuragi toshmoq kabilar and so on.

Antonyms of phrases include: "turqi sovuq – istarasi issiq", "peshonasi sho'r" – "monglayi olti qarish"

8. **Providing a grammatical explanation for the phrase included in the dictionary:** This includes information about the word class of the phrase and its morphological structure. For example, "Orasiga qil sig'mas", "tili tiyiqsiz " (adjective), "orqa tomiri tortmoq," "tomirini yozmoq" (verb), "qo'y bog'ar, supra qoqdi", (noun) "yelligi yo'q", "soluvi bor" (noun+modal), and so on.
9. **Including various information related to the meanings and use of phrases:** This includes different stylistic features of the phrase (emotional-expressive, typical of speech, etc.). For example, "har jolobasidan o'ttiz gap chiqmoq " – very rude, quarrelsome (negative), "dami-duosi o'tkir" (religious), "xarra tortmoq " (specific to male speech), "tilab olgan erimni echki tepib o'ldirdi " (specific to female speech).

**Conclusions:** From the studied explanatory dictionaries, it is clear that the inclusion of phrases in dictionaries has been approached in a generalized way, with phrases being described alongside similar units or terms from various fields based on general descriptions. This can create difficulties for dictionary users because phrases often resemble proverbs, sayings, compound words, and term combinations in structure.

Since a dictionary consists of words and phrases, which are considered units of equal status in the language, if phrases are included and explained in dictionaries based on the main criteria, comprehensive multi-volume dictionaries will be created in the future.

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