



## CHARACTERISTICS OF CONTEXTUAL LEXICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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**Abstract:** *This article provides information about the role of lexicography in the Uzbek and English languages, about active lexical units in languages and their lexico-semantic features.*

**Keywords:** *vocabulary, lexicography, lexical units, phraseology, phraseological units, terms, dictionaries.*

As in the vocabulary of a particular language, its terminological system distinguishes between its own and assimilated layers. This circumstance is due to the fact that terminological layers do not exist in the public consciousness as separate systems, but are in mutually variable, synonymous, homonymic, moreover, paronymic relations, at the same time the requirement of accuracy to lexical, stylistic and phraseological terms, especially due to the fact that the assimilation of the term is often subjective and the individual character, unlike the common vocabulary, indicates the presence of a number of problems. This also leads to the fact that in the formal, spiritual and grammatical features of borrowings, forgeries sometimes occur, confusion, ambiguity and other negative situations arise. Therefore, a serious study of these cases, the solution of emerging problems, and the achievement of terminological perfection is of great importance. A lexical unit is a word, phrase, or other unit of language capable of denoting things, phenomena, their signs, etc. A lexical unit is a semantic unit, a simple or complex concept expressed by a word or phrase, which cannot be abandoned without changing the meaning of this unit.

A collection of words collected and ordered for a specific purpose is called a dictionary. The field of theoretical and practical principles of word formation is called lexicography (from Greek. Lexicon - dictionary and grapho - I write). Specialists composing the dictionary are called lexicographers. The development of principles and methods of compiling a dictionary, the organization of the work of lexicographers, the compilation of card files that will become the basis for compiling a dictionary, their systematization and maintenance is the task of lexicography.

A dictionary is a storehouse of words, its appropriate and expedient use is an important factor in expanding human knowledge, increasing vocabulary, as well as correct and fluent expression of thought. Approaches to the study of Uzbek and English vocabulary of the second half of the twentieth and early twentieth centuries were reflected in the three directions of problem solving chosen by us. If dictionaries are conservative to some extent, they determine their shortcomings and advantages. Because I. R. As Galperin



wrote, "lexicography should be comprehensive, it lives in a language that has not lost its power, value and ability to be used in speech, and can also reflect everything new that has been born, has become viable and stable in recent times."

In pronunciation dictionaries, you can see the presence of a degree of morphological variability, which is not strict when writing, but manifests itself in pronunciation. A number of verbs designated in writing as standard in pronunciation turn out to be verbs with a changing paradigmatic design. For example, leaned/lent/ U /Li:ND/, leaped - /lept/ U /Li:PT/, learned - /LD:NT/ U /LD:ND/, Dreamed - /dremt/, /dreamp/ U /DRI:MD/ can be pronounced.

In the process of analyzing pronunciation dictionaries, it is clearly seen that there are non-standard paradigmatic forms of lexical units. Because non-standard spelling forms are pronounced only as "non-standard", and standard spelling forms are pronounced as two (or more) "standard" and "non-standard" in English. This is especially evident in English, a typical American pronunciation.

As can be seen from these examples, there are levels of variance that native speakers of a foreign language can accurately determine using lexicographic analysis in English, since this is

the feature is not reflected in written texts, but in oral speech it will be possible to analyze. The second area in which it is necessary to study dictionaries is vocabulary and semantic analysis shifts in large and small time intervals. From history, for example, it can be observed that the development of new words and meanings has been achieved through the study of neologism dictionaries of different Published years and modern explanatory dictionaries with different editions. New words as shown

- 1) words originally recorded in dictionaries are preserved for a long time in their original meaning;
- 2) Words develop semantically and stylistically;
- 3) can gradually move to the linguistic periphery or leave the dictionary;
- 4) experiencing tension in the application, the language continues, becomes hysterical, and is also metaphorically revised.

From the middle of the 20th century, dictionaries of English neologisms were obtained, and at the beginning of the 21st century explanatory dictionaries of the English language. As an example, the word "Smog" was listed as neologism in the dictionary in 1955 as "Dictionary of New Words" and retained the same values even in 2005 ("polluted air that is a mixture of smoke and fog" - 1955 [Ibidem] and "polluted air that is a mixture of smoke and fog" - 2005 can be seen mainly from analytical examples that give the following meanings. The same definition is given in the sentence "a form of air pollution that is or looks like a mixture of smoke and fog, especially in cities". As a similarly defined neologism, Mary Reiffer's dictionary in 1955 also shows the example of the acronym VIP.

It is necessary to take into account in the translation process that the word form, the semantic structure of interconnected words and their use in speech differ in different languages. For example, Webster's Third International New English Dictionary lists the



essential meanings of the word "eye" in the 20th Uzbek language dictionary (2006), and the Russian language dictionary (1981) indicates the essential meanings of the word "eye".

Interlinked words in English and Uzbek form a variety of flattering words: eyeglass, eye witness, eyeful, eyeless, to close ones eyes, up to ones eyes, in a pies eye, make eyes, make eyes, open eyes. It turns out that suitable words in two languages can have similar and different aspects according to the scope of spirituality, valence and application.

### Conclusion

It is known that lexical units and phraseological units are considered the unit of language that makes up the vocabulary of each language. They will be in a pre-speech state as a unit of language. Also, lexical units in each language have their own linguistic character. But in all languages, lexical and phraseological units serve as a language asset. Polysemantic phraseological units serve to enrich the vocabulary of the language and speech, and embody the meanings of emotional coloring. Therefore, when we are translating, we must be able to correctly apply lexical and phraseological terms. Only then can we achieve great success in the field of lexicography and translation.

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