

ANALYSIS OF LEXICOGRAPHIC MATERIALS IN UZBEK

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Annotation: Available in forms of lexicographic materials in Uzbek language, Uzbek language and its explanatory dictionaries, dictionaries, articles, books prepared for readers and other types of information. This material is an important basis for learning the language, learning the rules of the language, the rules of speech and a deeper understanding of the Uzbek language. The analysis of these materials, on the other hand, helps to understand their available information and track the news in the Uzbek language.

Keywords: Uzbek language, book, word, analysis, phonetic features, lexical features, development, phrases, literature.

Important aspects of the analysis of lexicographic materials in the Uzbek language. The study of the concepts of words: the study of which words, their meanings in the materials, with which words they themselves were used, in what environment and other concepts. Words and their meanings: which words are present in the materials and their main meanings. For example, words such as "book", "reading", "trust", "agreement" are commonly used in Uzbek, and their meanings are also known. Words that are accompanied by words: which words are used in the materials along with other words. For example, when "reading a book" refers to the words "book" and "Reading" used together, the meanings in which they are used together must also be analyzed.

Use in words and environments: which words are used in materials in what environment and purpose. For example, words are formal, informal or may have been used in a local environment. This provides a comprehensive understanding of words and their meanings. Words and phraseology: phraseologies, phrases or sayings used in materials along with words. This, along with the underlying meaning of the word, is important for understanding interdependence. Words and synonyms/antonyms: which words have been used in materials to express similar or contradictory meanings. This helps to understand the difference between words and their meanings. The results of this analysis will help readers on Uzbek words and

their meanings, their forms of application to each other, features of use in different environments, phraseology, and synonyms/antonyms. This provides a deeper understanding of language and allows for understanding concepts that are similar or contradictory to words.

Grammatical rules and structure analysis: understanding the grammatical structure, rules and their practical manifestations of the Uzbek language, as well as studying vocabulary and their syntax. Word structure and morphology: which words embody what structures in materials. This analysis can be divided by rules (e.g. noun, verb, adjective, adverb) and their meanings, uses and features in Uzbek. Word compounds and structural structure: which words are used in materials to create what structural compounds. This allows analysis on the practical manifestations of vocabulary, their meanings and their syntax. Words and syntax: which words in materials embody what syntax. This helps to learn words, sentences, and their interdependence. Words and exact constructions in Uzbek: which words in the materials show clear constructions in Uzbek. Examples include the active, existential, developmental, and reproductive forms of the verb. Study of historical materials: analysis of the historical development of the Uzbek language, its changes and historical data on words, phrases, meanings or sayings. Historical evolution of the Uzbek language: when analyzing the historical development and changes of the Uzbek language, it is necessary to study in what period, in what territory, and in what historical environment the language developed. This helps to understand the developmental processes that have influenced the phonetic, lexical, grammatical, and syntactic foundations of language.

Historical analysis of words and phrase: Analysis on linguistic signs and words in historical materials, their historical meanings or changes in meanings. This helps the development and changes of the language to have historically shown visions.

As a result, the analysis of the historical development, changes and historical data of the Uzbek language helps to understand the specific evolution of the language. This allows for a complete understanding of the history of the creation of the language, words and phrases from other languages, spiritual changes and development.

Regional and dialectical analysis: analysis of the regional dialects that exist in Uzbek and their characteristics, what changes the Uzbek language has seen in different regions. Critical definition of Regional dialects: definition of regional

dialects that exist in Uzbek and understanding how they are used in different regions. For example, among the regions of Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Ferghana and Surkhandarya there are dialects that are conspicuous. Phonetic features: the phonetic features of each regional dialect, that is, the features of the representation of voices, sounds, noises, simple words or phrases, are analyzed. This shows how the Uzbek language has seen changes in different regions. Lexical features: the lexical features of each regional dialect, that is, the features of words, phrases and phraseology that exist in the Uzbek language, are analyzed. This provides information about the relationship between words, what form the sentence should take, and what changes are shown in different regions in Uzbek.

Spiritual and social changes: the spiritual and social changes of Regional dialects, that is, the differences in what countries, cities or rural lands they are used in different regions, are analyzed. It provides information on the effects on the spiritual world and social conditions of individuals.

Analysis of the concepts of a word or expression: analysis of how words or expressions related to a particular topic are expressed in Uzbek, their use environment by different contexts, as well as their phraseology and forms in use.

When focusing on the results of the analysis, lexicographic materials in Uzbek will help language learners, understanding historical data, fully understanding the meanings of words and expressions. This allows for a deeper and more theoretical understanding of language, and serves to preserve the correctness and robustness of language in practical languages.

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