

Using Thesaurus Modules in Clarifying the Meanings of Words

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ABSTRACT

Thesaurus is a dictionary with additional information about the relations of terms such as synonyms, homonyms, general relations, part-whole, and can perfectly illuminate the paradigmatic relations between lexical units. In this article, students are interested in creating thesaurus dictionaries in the mother tongue classes in general education schools, about synonyms, antonyms, homonyms, paronyms, figurative meanings, occurrences in phrases, etymology, while feeling the nuances of the meaning of words. methods for strengthening knowledge are described.

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INTRODUCTION

If we analyze the information given in the dictionaries, we will understand how Uzbeks know our national values, to what extent they imagine them, and their language knowledge of national-cultural units. Wise sayings, folk proverbs and sayings, phrases, figurative expressions and associations consisting of unique individual usages are the past and worldview of the Uzbek people, not only the Uzbek people, but also the worldview of all Turks, can give an idea about the national consciousness and thinking. The fact that a thesaurus dictionary (especially in electronic format) is being created in the Uzbek language is a step forward in linguistics. Thesaurus dictionaries are one of the dictionaries that fully reveal the words of each subject. Such a dictionary combines information from several dictionaries, and this process saves people time when they search for information about a particular word, and get all the information about that word from one dictionary. possible Revealing the expressions of all the words in the language according to the requirements of the thesaurus requires a lot of knowledge, effort, and work.

The main part

Currently, Uzbek linguistics is actively working on creating thesaurus dictionaries. In particular, Z.Kholmanova, F.Kurbanova, S.Qahhorova, N.Hamrayeva, professors of the Department of Uzbek Linguistics at Alisher Navoi University of Uzbek Language and Literature. S.Israilova's scientific researches and scientific articles are in this direction.

The following tasks are performed in the thesaurus dictionary:

1. Relationship of language unit to morphology and syntax.
2. Pronunciation.

3. Composition of meanings:
 - A. the original meaning of the word;
 - B. synonym;
 - C. antonym;
 - D. hyperonym;
 - E. hyponym.
4. Relative words.
5. Etymology of words.
6. Use in phraseology.
7. Use in other languages.

Thesaurus In the research of Uzbek scientists conducting research on dictionaries, we examined thesauruses of the words don't bother (in uzbek-tirishma), thesaurus, eye, and blue. Creating thesauruses together with schoolchildren will also make the lessons interesting and effective. For example, if common words are used, it will be more interesting, and through this we will be able to get students interested in creating thesauruses in the future. When choosing words, the age and psychological characteristics of students should be taken into account. For this, it is required that the teacher of mother tongue is skilled and experienced as much as possible. Because the process of doing this activity is a little complicated, it is necessary to take into account that the students do not get bored. For example, if you choose words that have synonyms, antonyms, homonyms, paronyms, are commonly used in phrases, such as head, head, eye, tongue, nose, un, sentence, face, face, will be appropriate. Here we will look at the thesaurus of nasal words.

THE NOSE		
№	Thesaurus template	Thesaurus template the semantic passport of the word is given in OTIL.
1.	The relation of the word or language unit to morphology and syntax:	there are several nasal words in the Uzbek language, which are the organ of smelling and sense of smell of a living being; means the outer part of this member. Nose I. Olfactory organ; the external part of this member. Noun word group.
2.	Pronunciation:	<i>nose (munni in Andijan dialect).</i>
3.	Semantic content:	a) the original meaning of the word: nose - organ of smelling, sense of smell; the external part of this member. Literally: the nose of the kettle, the nose of the lock, the nose of the ship. b) synonym: nose-muzzle. d) homonym: NOSE I. Human nose, sense of smell, sense of smell. NOSE II. geogr. An elongated piece of land that protrudes further into a body of water. NOSE III. ravish Formerly, formerly, in the past. e) antonym: there is no absolute antonym. There is an antonym in the figurative sense: the nose is the nose of the teapot; kettle bell (slang). f) paronym: wrinkle - a wrinkle on the face. g) hyperonym: human body parts. h) hyponym: eye, ear, tongue, lip, face.
4.	Similar words:	THE NOSE 1. Use of drugs, narcotics and similar substances for recreational or

		therapeutic purposes. 2. The general name of substances that are injected into the nose for that purpose. THE NOSE 1. Big nose, big nose. 2. Mobile: one who walks around with his nose up, a smoker. NOSE - a special net that is worn on the muzzle of dogs.
5.	Etymology:	This noun is derived from the old Turkic verb "bur" meaning "hidla" with the suffix -(u): bur+un=burun.
6.	Use in phraseology:	His nose was turned up - he turned pale, gave in to arrogance; nose raised to the sky - gerdayan, arrogant; he rubbed his nose on the ground - severely punished; blow your nose 1) enter; 2) interfere; to poke one's nose - to interfere pain in the tip of the nose, talking (or singing) with the nose, water entering the nose, threading through the nose, pulling on the nose (or clicking on the nose), as if falling, coming out of the nose, raising the nose, biting the nose, the nose did not bleed, under (or under) the nose), pressing (or sticking) both hands to the nose.
7.	Use in compounds:	Nasal cells, itchy nose, reddened nose; the nose of the kettle, the nose of the lock, the nose of the ship.
8.	Usage in other languages:	in russian: НОС; in english: nose.

Creating not only a dictionary, but also creating a thesaurus of a single word is a rather difficult task, but even so, in the native language classes, tasks can be divided into small parts and organized in small groups in the form of interesting games. Together with the students of the 6th grade, we will compile a thesaurus of the word eye. Students of the class are divided into small groups of about 5 people. The teacher says that he will give different tasks to the groups about the word of mouth, and the group members should fulfill their tasks responsibly.

Step 1. The dictionary meaning of the word eye.

Answer: 1. The organ of vision of a living being.

Step 2. Define the category of the word eye and in which branch of linguistics is it studied?

Answer: Koz belongs to the noun family and is studied in the morphological department of linguistics.

Step 3. The form of the word eye.

Answer: When it comes to word form, they give answers about its pronunciation, writing, reading, listening and understanding.

Step 4. The figurative meanings of the word eye.

Answer: The eye of the ring, the eye of the work, the eye of the knee, the eye of the heart, the eye of the window, the eye of the board, the eye of the spring, the eye of the needle, the eye of the sieve, the eye of the cobweb. mind's eye...

Step 5. Synonyms of the word eye.

Answer: blind, blind, deaf, weak.

Step 6. Homonyms of the word eye.

Answer: There is no homonym for the word eye in Uzbek.

Step 7. Antonym of eye.

Answer: There is no antonym for the word eye in Uzbek.

Step 8. Pronouncers of the word eye.

Answer: see, see.

Step 9. Hyperonym and synonyms of the word "eye" (the word nest and the word nest).

Answer: Hyperonym: human body parts.

Hyponym: Nose, ear, tongue, lip, face.

Step 10: Words that are close to the word eye.

Answer: Mirror, peephole (rarely used: Eye-like hole), eyeball, eyeball, eyeball, with eyes, glasses, glasses, with glasses, without eyes, eyes-ears, glasses.

Step 11. The use of the word eye in phrases:

Answer: The eye painted, the eye did not close, the eye hung, the eye floated, the eye fixed, the eye touched, the eye caught, the eye took under the eye, the eye from below z passed in front of him, came before his eyes, took him under his eyes, under his eyes , looked at, looked at, overlooked -can't see black, it looked cold in his eyes, he put a stick in his eyes, it looked like grass in his eyes, it was noticeable, he couldn't see in his eyes, his eyes blinked, his eyes were closed, his eyes were closed, his eyes became cloudy, his eyes were blind, his ears were deaf, his eyes were in his eyes, his eyes were gone, his eyes were wide open. , his eyes are not closed, his eyes are swollen, his eyes are swollen, his eyes are coming out of their sockets, his eyes are coming out of their sockets, his eyes are coming out of their sockets, his eyes are not closed, He said, "Get out of his room, his eyes are still, his eyes are alive, his eyes are four, his eyes are closed, his eyes are narrow, are his eyes flying...

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Step 12. Use of the word eye in compounds.

Answer: Eye cup, white of eye, pupil, black eye, blue eye, evil eye, gem of the eye.

Step 13. Use of the word eye in proverbs.

Answer: Ayagan stands out. A crow does not peck at a crow's eye. The eyes are timid, the hands are down. If your neighbor is blind, close your eyes.

Terms for each direction can be put in a thesaurus. If a program is created together with informatics, it will be convenient for the user and the goal will be reached faster.

Summary.

Thesaurus dictionaries help not only linguists, but also representatives of all fields to save time and get all the information about a word from a single dictionary, freeing them from the tedious work of searching many dictionaries. Therefore, the need to update and create a computer-based linguistic-lexicographic base of the Uzbek language on the basis of alphabetic dictionaries is one of the important tasks facing

linguists and methodologists today.

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