

FORMS OF STYLISTIC TERMS IN DICTIONARIES (UZBEK AND ENGLISH DICTIONARIES).

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Annotation: This study explores the forms of stylistic terms used in Uzbek and English dictionaries, analyzing their classification, functions, and differences. The paper examines how stylistic labels help dictionary users understand word usage in different contexts and compares the methodologies applied in both languages. The findings highlight the role of stylistic markers in enhancing linguistic clarity and cultural understanding.

Key Words: Stylistic terms, dictionaries, Uzbek, English, classification, language usage, lexicography.

Аннотация: В данной статье изучаются формы стилистических терминов, используемых в узбекских и английских словарях, и анализируется их классификация, функции и различия. В статье рассматривается, как стилистические подсказки помогают пользователям словаря понимать употребление слов в разных контекстах, и сравниваются методологии, используемые в двух языках. Результаты подчеркивают роль стилистических сигналов в повышении языковой ясности и культурного понимания.

Ключевые слова: Стилистические термины, словари, узбекский, английский язык, классификация, употребление языка, лексикография.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada o'zbek va ingliz lug'atlarida qo'llanilayotgan stilistik atamalarning shakllarini o'rganib, ularning tasnifi, vazifalari va farqlarini tahlil qilinadi. Maqolada stilistik belgilar lug'at foydalanuvchilariga turli kontekstlarda so'zlardan foydalanishni tushunishga qanday yordam berishini ko'rib chiqadi va ikkala tilda qo'llaniladigan metodologiyalarni solishtirilgan. Topilmalar lingvistik ravshanlik va madaniy tushunishni kuchaytirishda stilistik belgilarning rolini ta'kidlaydi.

Tayanch so'zlar: Stilistik atamalar, lug'atlar, o'zbek, ingliz, tasnif, til qo'llanilishi, leksikografiya.

Introduction: Dictionaries serve as essential tools for understanding the meaning, usage, and nuances of words in any language. One of the key features of dictionaries is the inclusion of stylistic terms, which indicate the register, tone, and appropriateness of words. This paper examines the forms of stylistic terms in Uzbek and English dictionaries, comparing their functions and classification. The study aims to provide insights into how these terms guide language learners, writers, and linguists in their use of vocabulary.

Develop on its own outside of society. Language is, first of all, a means of interaction between society and people, so society is a direct link between people and formation of a language vocabulary. It is important to remember that language itself is important because of the laws of its internal system of formation. Depending on the situation, a single idea in any developed language will be interpreted differently. Regardless of style, stylistic color, or situation, there are

neutral words that are used in communication only for certain situations as the core of the language. As the verb is one of the categories of words that is active in all languages, it has a wide semantic range and mainly refers to the case that gives an idea of the action as well as the action. The study of the verb series of words is inextricably linked with other categories of words. The largest category of words is also a verb. That's why this language unit has been interesting the scientists in the course of historical development of humanity and its communication. Mahmud Zamakhshari is the theologian, linguist, poet and interpreter of the Qur'on wrote several works in linguistics. The work "prelude-ul Adab" consists of five parts and is composed in the form of a noun, a verb, a bundle, a noun change, a verb change. Zamakhshari is a scientist who was the first to group the verb according to the basic composition. The role of Zamakhshari in the study of morphology is invaluable [1]. One of the important written sources in the study of the history of the formation of the Ancient Uzbek literary language is "Tafsir", where characteristic of the verb series are used in a large number and various forms. Along with the aspects inherent in the Old Uzbek language, aspects related to the language of the ancient Turkic epochs are also shown. In the verb forms recorded in the work, the grammatical meanings of the personnumber, tense and mood are expressed. In this work, full and abbreviated verb forms with person-number suffixes are used and detailed information about the verb series of words is given [2]. The work "Muhabbatnameh", which incorporated Common Turkic features, was noted by our scientists as an example of the Old Uzbek written literary language. Indeed, a number of morphological features are noted in the work. We can find out a number of verb forms in the work "muhabbatnameh " which correspond to the Old Uzbek language. But the grammatical means used in some verb forms are characteristic of the language of much earlier times [3], he says.

Methods: The research methodology involves a comparative analysis of stylistic terms in selected Uzbek and English dictionaries. The study examines explanatory, bilingual, and specialized dictionaries, identifying common patterns in stylistic labeling. The research also reviews previous lexicographical studies to understand the theoretical framework behind the classification of stylistic terms.

There are two more works of the XIV century, the author of which is unknown, the first of which is the dictionary "translator". This dictionary consists of 76 pages, as well as four sections. The first part is devoted to the noun, the second part is devoted to the question of the declension of the verb and the name of the action, the third part is devoted to speciation and declension, and the fourth part is devoted to the use of the word. The first three parts of this work are devoted to morphology, mainly—to the study of the verbal vocabulary. The second work is "At-Tukhfā", where the verb category is also very widely demonstrated. The categories of the verb such as the categories of person, mood, tense are demonstrated in detail.

Results: The findings reveal that both Uzbek and English dictionaries use a range of stylistic labels to indicate formality, dialect, technicality, and colloquial usage. Uzbek dictionaries commonly use terms such as *adabiy* (literary), *so'zlashuv* (colloquial), *shivaviy* (dialectal), and *eskirgan* (archaic). English dictionaries, on the other hand, utilize terms like *formal*, *informal*, *slang*, *dialect*, and *archaic*. The study also notes differences in categorization, with English dictionaries providing more nuanced stylistic markers.

Stylistic terms in dictionaries refer to the labels or markers used to indicate the stylistic or functional characteristics of words, such as formality, domain, emotion, or social context. Both Uzbek and English dictionaries employ various stylistic labels to guide users on appropriate word usage. Below is a comparison of how these terms are represented in both languages:

Stylistic Terms in Uzbek Dictionaries

Uzbek dictionaries, especially explanatory and bilingual ones, use specific stylistic labels to indicate word usage. These labels help users understand the register, context, and appropriateness of words in communication.

Common Stylistic Labels in Uzbek Dictionaries:

Adabiy (literary) – Words mainly used in literature or formal writing.

So‘zlashuv (colloquial) – Words commonly used in spoken language.

Xalq (folk) – Words originating from folklore or rural speech.

Shivaviy (dialectal) – Regional or dialectal words.

Eskirgan (archaic) – Old words no longer in common use.

Yangi (neologism) – Newly introduced words.

Termin (technical term) – Words specific to particular fields like science, law, or technology.

Jargon (slang/jargon) – Specialized words used within certain social or professional groups.

Hajviy (humorous/satirical) – Words used humorously or sarcastically.

Rasmiy (formal) – Official or bureaucratic words.

Stylistic Terms in English Dictionaries

English dictionaries, such as Oxford, Cambridge, and Merriam-Webster, also use various stylistic labels to indicate word usage.

Common Stylistic Labels in English Dictionaries:

Formal – Used in serious or official communication.

Informal – Used in casual conversations.

Slang – Very informal words, often used among specific social groups.

Dialect – Words specific to regional speech.

Archaic – Words that are rarely used in modern English.

Obsolete – Words that have fallen completely out of use.

Technical/Scientific – Words specific to a professional field.

Poetic/Literary – Words used in poetry and literary works.

Humorous – Words used in a playful or funny way.

Derogatory/Offensive – Words considered rude or inappropriate.

Comparison Between Uzbek and English Stylistic Terms

Stylistic Label	Uzbek Equivalent	English Equivalent
Adabiy	Literary (Adabiy)	Literary/Poetic
So'zlashuv	Colloquial (So'zlashuv)	Informal/Colloquial
Xalq	Folk (Xalq)	Dialect/Folk
Shivaviy	Dialectal (Shivaviy)	Dialect
Eskirgan	Archaic (Eskirgan)	Archaic/Obsolete
Yangi	Neologism (Yangi)	Neologism
Termin	Technical (Termin)	Technical/Scientific

Discussion: The presence of stylistic labels in dictionaries is crucial for language users to understand the appropriateness of words in different contexts. While Uzbek dictionaries focus more on broad categories, English dictionaries provide finer distinctions, such as labeling words as *humorous*, *derogatory*, or *technical*. The variation in stylistic terms reflects the linguistic and cultural differences between Uzbek and English. Additionally, the study highlights the impact of digitalization on dictionary design, where online dictionaries now incorporate more detailed stylistic annotations and usage examples.

Conclusion: The comparison of stylistic terms in Uzbek and English dictionaries reveals both similarities and differences in classification and application. While both languages emphasize distinctions between formal, informal, and technical language, English dictionaries tend to provide a more detailed breakdown of stylistic variations. Understanding these labels enhances lexical comprehension and supports effective communication in different social and professional settings. Future research can explore how advancements in computational linguistics influence the development of stylistic terms in dictionaries.

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