

EIN ERKLÄRENDES KOMBINATORISCHES VOKABULAR IST EIN INTEGRIERTER BESTANDTEIL JEDER SPRACHE

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Anmerkung: Der Artikel behandelt die kombinatorische Linguistik, den elektronischen Übersetzer, die Syntagmatik und die Kombination von Spracheinheiten. Anhand von Beispielen wird die Implementierung des erklärenden kombinatorischen Wörterbuchs im Rahmen der Theorie sprachlicher Modelle vom Typ "Inhalt-Text" analysiert.

Schlüsselwörter: Computerlinguistik, künstliche Intelligenz, kombinatorisches Vokabular, semantische Vorstellungskraft, anthropozentrischer Ansatz, "Inhalt-Text"-Modell, syntagmatische Kommunikation.

AN EXPLANATORY COMBINATORIAL VOCABULARY IS AN INTEGRAL PART OF ANY LANGUAGE

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Abstract: The article discusses about combinatorial linguistics, electronic translator, syntagmatics, and combination of language units. The implementation of the explanatory combinatory dictionary within the framework of the theory of linguistic models of the "content-text" type is analyzed on the basis of examples.

Keywords: computational linguistics, artificial intelligence, combinatorial vocabulary, semantic imagination, anthrocentric approach, "content-text" model, syntagmatic communication.

Linguistic thinking in world linguistics has always progressed along with social problems. The social system, worldview and level of consciousness determine which aspects of the source should be paid attention to in research, which methodological bases, social orders and requirements should be treated. It is directly related to linguistics, including lexicographic studies. After all, as the lexicon reflects the spirit of the era more than phonetics and grammar, this situation, by itself, affects the creation of lexicographic resources. Immediate application of the latest achievements of world linguistics to Uzbek lexicography and effective use in practice has become one of our urgent tasks.

It is known that combinatorial linguistics is a part of the field of research "artificial intelligence". The special terms of artificial intelligence and intellectual system began to form in the 60s of the 20th century. By the middle of the 20th century, the development of science and technology led to the emergence of various trends in linguistics. Including mathematical linguistics, computer linguistics. In turn, two branches of quantitative linguistics and combinatorial linguistics emerged from mathematical linguistics. Quantitative linguistics analyzes language units based on the theory of probabilities in mathematics, information theory, quantitative system based on mathematical statistics, system probabilistic-statistical analysis methods, combinatorial linguistics analyzes language on the basis of mathematical-logical

analysis methods based on the theory of pluralism in mathematics, mathematical logic, and the theory of algorithms. began to analyze the units. Both directions jointly worked on statistical combinatorial modeling of language units in computer linguistics.

Currently, combinatorial linguistics, as a direction that studies the syntagmatic relations of language units and their combinations, reveals a number of new problems related to the field of "electronic - translator". Human + machine + human and human + text + machine + human systems are performing huge operations. Both the main tool and the object of such operations are language. Combinatorial linguistics, as a branch of the union of two fields, firstly studies syntagmatics, which is a component of language - the linear relationship of language units, and secondly, studies the process of combining and forming a "combination" of language units. In their implementation, it is subject to certain conditions, certain communicative tasks and takes into account the number of words that can be formed [1; 20-23].

The study of the "combination" of language units led to the creation of special types of dictionaries.

An explanatory combinatoric dictionary is an integral part of a complete description of any language and is implemented within the framework of the theory of linguistic models of the "content-text" type. As a natural language creator, a natural language that corresponds to multiple meanings is presented in texts as a single meaning (i.e., homonymous) and a single meaning corresponding to multiple expressions (synonymous).

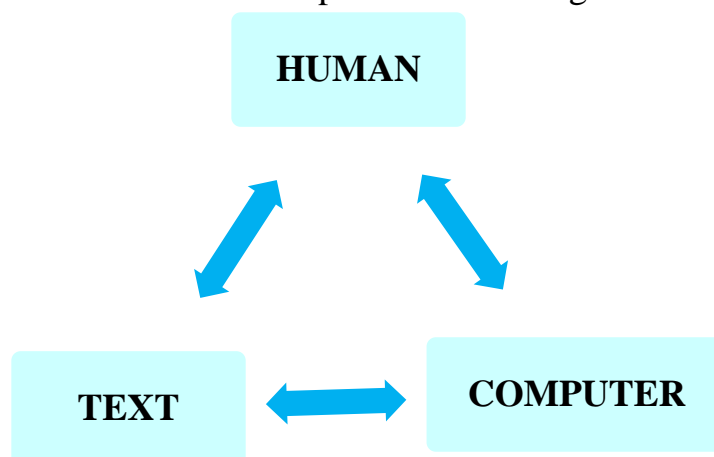
In the "Content-Text" model, representation of language units at 4 levels is presented: semantic, syntactic, morphological, phonetic-orthographic [2; 70].

Interrelationship between content and text as semantic information of multi-stage "translation" process, i.e. SEMANTIC IMAGINATION - transition of the image from one level to another, exchange of information until the relevant content appears (or vice versa: as a process of "translation" of the given text, or phonetic information, i.e., PHONETIC IMAGINATION - transition of the image from one level to another, exchange of information until the relevant content appears). Implementation of the above transition process in the "content-text" model prompted the creation of new type dictionaries that cover every word, level, aspect and specific features of the language. More precisely, this type of dictionary covers the semantic connection and syntagmatic relationship of a word with other words. In Russian linguistics, the dictionaries of scientists such as I.A. Melchuk, A.K. Zholkovsky, Yu.D. Apresyan deserve to be recognized as a serious achievement of lexicography [3; 993].

The component of the "content-text" model is based on the lexicon as a paradigmatic unit and syntagmatic aspect of the rules of connection of words in the text.

One of the most urgent tasks facing linguists-lexicographers is to create a dictionary that can provide perfect information about paradigmatic and syntagmatic lines of words, functional and stylistic features.

It is known that in most sources of combinatorial dictionaries, based on the anthropocentric approach, the whole world is organically connected with three big concepts - "Society", "Human" and "Computer" or "Human", "Computer" and "Text". It is divided into text. But in such a division, not enough attention has been paid to the movement, state, quantity and relationship that constitute the basis and vitality of the whole universe. Accordingly, in the new interpretation of the semantic form, these categories can be called the "Human-Computer-Text" triangle as follows:



In the first half of the 20th century, under the influence of the practical needs of teaching foreign languages, active dictionaries dedicated to the analysis of texts began to appear. The task of such a dictionary is to provide the user with a complete set of language tools to express the desired idea as much as possible. During the development of the language, its vocabulary (lexicon) undergoes rapid and serious changes compared to other areas. The reasons for this are known, of course. These changes reflect the development of the lexicon not only quantitatively, but also qualitatively. Progress, changes in the lexicon, the emergence of new lexical units and the disappearance (obsolescence) of certain lexical units, the acquisition of new meanings of words and some of the meanings will consist of events such as loss. In this process, there are various changes in the relation of lexical units to the literary norm, their use and other characteristics. When such changes reach a certain level, there is a need for research that reflects them theoretically and practically. One of the main practical tasks is the creation of explanatory, historical, etymological and combinatory dictionaries. However, there is an important difference between an annotated combinatory dictionary and other active dictionaries:

Principles for dictionaries	Explanatory dictionary	Combinatorial explanatory dictionary
The dictionary consists of lexical units included in it and the dictionary articles made up for them. A lexical unit usually means a word (head word) included in a dictionary and forming a dictionary article.	+	+
The words included in the dictionary are listed in alphabetical order and are generally	+	+

considered to be the vocabulary of the dictionary.		
Commonly used, limited lexicon words are included, non-compliant (inadequate) words and word forms, as well as abbreviations (such as UNO, FBI), proper nouns as an explanatory unit (head word) was not included in the dictionary.	+	+
Head words (independent words) were given in zero form (head form). Only the names of the nation, tribe, nation, as well as some terms are given in the plural form.	+	+
The part of the dictionary article after the etymological information is the grammatical, methodological and referential notes given before the main word and its meaning. They are given in the form of abbreviations.	+	+
If the main word has a meaning + +253 related to a group other than the (main) word group to which it belongs, it is noted which meaning (or meanings) it belongs to.	+	+
If a specific form of a word acquires a lexical meaning in addition to its specific meaning and function, both cases are marked with a grammatical symbol.	+	-
If the main word has one meaning, then the dictionary article is created with this meaning. If it has multiple meanings, each meaning is recorded separately, in a certain order, with an Arabic number in dark bold (no full-stop after the number).	+	+
Providing and organizing the meaning (meanings) of explanatory units (headwords and fixed phrases) is one of the + +253 most basic, permanent parts of dictionary work.	+	+
The main part (component) of the dictionary article is the explanation given to the meaning (meanings) of the explained units	+	+
The last component of the dictionary article is an illustrative example (examples) given after the explanation of the meaning of the unit being explained.	+	+
Explanation (variables that use indexing related to concepts, for example: speed=width I,	-	+

motion of a thing P, wave X, distance Y, value of a quantity I')		
Management model; limit control model.	-	+
Encyclopedic information on the correct use of the main lexeme	-	+
Idioms		

Combinatorial lexicography is a theoretical and practical part of linguistics, studies theoretical and practical lexicographic issues, interprets the combinatorial-syntagmatic properties of words, and studies the principles of creating combinatorial dictionaries [4; 10]. In addition to establishing word distributions of different languages in bilingual combinatory dictionary catalogs, it is very important to improve the technology and methodology of non-native language teaching.

So, the differences of explanatory-combinatorial dictionaries from other explanatory dictionaries are significant in the following aspects: the lexical function of the natural language is taken into account when expressing this or that idea. Synthesis and analysis of texts is focused on the manifestation of formal description on the basis of a single principle.

Since the combinatorial dictionary is based on traditional dictionary principles, encyclopedic dictionary information is also prominent [5; 74]. Explanatory-combinatorial dictionary is a dictionary that covers complete theoretical information. The dictionary is intended for linguists and bridges the gap between lexicography and theoretical linguistics. It can be considered as a small scientific work on lexicography, a collection of lexicographic studies that combines theoretical ideas.

The dictionary is based on the principle of encyclopedia and systematicity. This means, in particular, the following. First, the transfer of information - through analogy, examples and other language units. Second, describe semantically close units. For example, all differences in presentation and interpretation of lexical functions in similar words should be justified by specific linguistic units.

Explanatory combinatoric dictionary consists of lexical units included in it and dictionary articles made up of them. The main part (component) of the dictionary article is the explanation given to the meaning (meanings) of the explained units. A group of semantically close dictionary articles of lexemes is combined into one vocabulary. Vocabulary - the name of the vocabulary is written with a capital letter, and the words with different meanings (homonyms) are marked with a number in the denominator. Determining and recording the meaning (meanings) of units (headwords and fixed phrases) is one of the most basic and permanent parts of a dictionary article. The value and success of the dictionary is determined by the extent to which this work is done. In the dictionary, not just any meaning of the main word was recorded, but its common meaning (meanings) that are understandable to many people

If the main word has one meaning, then the dictionary article was created with this meaning. In the case of multiple meanings, each meaning was noted separately

with a dark Arabic numeral in a certain order, and the change of word meanings (X, Y, Z ...with letters) is given. The examples in the dictionary are taken from the novel "Balance" by Ulugbek Hamdam [6; 251].

EYE (chas. 324)

1/3/9/20/37/=y Of what?	2/4/5/6/7/8/10/11/12/13/14/15/ 16/17/18/19/21/22/23/24/25/26/27 /28/29/30/31/32/33/34/35/36/38/39 /40/41/42/43/44/45 /46/47/48/49/50/51/52/54/55/56/57/58/59/60=z WHAT?
1.N[k2] →N[l1+ek3] 3.1.N[k2] →Av[ib+k5] 3.2. Av[ib+k5]→V[Zu1+Pnb3] 9.Av3[ib]→V2[y] 20.N[ib+k6] →V[sq+Zu3+Pnb3] 37.1.V1[kfsq+Zu] →Av3[ib] 37.2. Av3[ib] →V1[Zh]	2.V1[ib+k5] →V[sq+Zh1+Pnb3] 4.1.N[k2+Y3] →N[l1+ek3] 4.2. N[l1+ek3] →V[Zu2+Pnb3] 5.1.P3[eb3] →V2[ib+b] 5.2.N[k6] → V2[ib+b] 5.3. V2[ib+b] →V[Zu5+Pnb3] 6.V1[ib+Zu] →N[k3] 7.1.Av2→ib[N(k3) →V(Zu1+Pnk3)] 7.2.P5[l+eb3]→ib[N(k3) →V(Zu1+Pnk3)] 7.3.N[eb3+k3]→ib[N(k3)→V(Zu1+Pnk3)] 7.4.Av1→ ib[N(k3) →V(Zu1+Pnk3)] 8.1.V1[l+ek3+k4] →V1[ib+Zu] 8.2. V1[ib+Zu] →Av2 10.1.P2→V[ib+Zu1+Pnb3] 10.2.N[k4] →V[ib+Zu1+Pnb3] 11.N[k4] →V2[ib] 12.Adj[ib] →N[k1] 13.1.N[k2] →N[eb3+k4] 13.2. N[eb3+k4] →V1[n3+Zu] 14.N[eb3+k4] →V[n2+Zu1+Pnb3] 15.1.Adj[d1] →N[l1+k6] 15.2. N[l1+k6] →V3[l8] 16.V2[ib] →V[sq+Zu1+Pnb3] 17.1.Av2→V1[ib] 17.2.Adj+K2→V1[ib] 18.V[ib+Zu1+Pnb3] 19.N[k2] →V[ib+Zu1+Pnb3] 21.Av2→ V[ib+n4+Zu1+Pnb3] 22.V1[ib+b] →N[y+l1] 23.N[k2]+Y2→ V[ib+b+Zu1+Pnb3] 24.Av3→ V[ib+Zu1+Pnb3] 25. V1[ib+Zu] →V[sq+m3] 26.V[ib+m2] → V[Zu1+Pnb3] 27.1.N[k2] → V1[ib+Zu] 27.2. V1[ib+Zu] →N[l1+eb3] 28.Adj[d1] →V[ib] 29.1.P6→V1[ib+Zk] 29.2. V1[ib+Zk] →N[k1] 30.V3[ib+kfsq]+K1→V[Zu1+Pnb3] 31.1.Av2+K1→ V1[ib+Zu]

	<p>31.2.N[eb3+k3] → V1[ib+Zu] 31.3. V1[ib+Zu] → N[sq] 32.P1+K2→ V[ib+Zu1+Pnb3] 33.V2[ib] → V[Zu3+Pnb3] 34.N[y+k4] → V[ib+Zu1+Pnb3] 35.Adj[y+d1] → V[ib+kfsq+Zu5+Pnb3] 36.Av1→ Adj[ib] 38.V2[ib] → V[Zu5+Pnb3] 39.P3[eb3+k2] → V2[ib] 40.N[y+l1+k4] → V2[ib] 41.1.P2→ V[ib+Zk1+Pnb1] 41.2.V2→ V[ib+Zk1+Pnb1] 42. V[ib+Zk1+Pnb1] → V[sq+Zh1+Pnk2] 43.N[l1+k2] → Adj[ib] 44.N[eb1+k1] → V[ib+Zk1+Pnb3] 45.1.N[k6] → V2[ib] 45.2.V2[ib] → V1[Zu] 46.Av3[ib] → V3+bog' 47.Ib[N(l1+ek3)+V2+V(n2+zu1+pnb3)] 48.V[k1] → Ib[N(eb3+k3)+Sq(V2+V(zu1+pnb3))] 49.Ib[Sj(N+N(eb3))+V2(b)] → Kfsq[V2+V(n4+zu1+pnk3)] 50.N[k2] → Ib[N(eb3)+Kfsq(V2+V1(zu))+V(V3)+Y2] 51.1.N[k2] → Ib[N(eb3+k4)+N+V1(zh)] 51.2. Ib[N(eb3+k4)+N+V1(zh)]→N[k1] 52.Ib[P4+N(k1)+K1] → V[m3]+Y2 53.Ib[N(l1+ek3+k6)+N+N+V(zu2+pnb3)] 54.Ib[N(l1+ek3+k6)+N+N(l1+ek3)+Kfsq(V2+V1)] 55.Ib[N(eb3+k4)+Kfsq(V2+V2)]→ V[zh1+pnb3] 56.N[k1] → Ib[N(l1+k4)+V(b+zu1+pnb3)] 57.1. N[l1+ek3+k2] → Ib[N(l1+ek3+k2)+N+V2] 57.2. Ib[N(l1+ek3+k2)+N+V2] → Ib[N(eb3+k3)+V2+N(eb3+k3)+V2+V1(zu)] 58.P2[l1+k2] → Ib[N(l1+ek2+k4)+N+V(m3)] 59. 1.N[eb3+k4] → Ib[N+V2] 59.2. Ib[N+V2] → Ib[N(eb3+k3)+Sq(Adj+V1)] 60.Ib[N+N(eb3+k4)+Adj+V1(zu+k6)]</p>
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*1=y The organ of living creatures for seeing (10;12:2;13;17:4;18;22:2;23:2; 24; 25:2;27:2;28;30:2;33;34;35;38;39;40;42;48;49:2;57;60;61:2;69;74:2;75;78;81;86;8 7;100;101:2;101;106;114;115;117;119;122;123:3;124:2;125:2;126;127:4;130;138; 140;141:2;142;143:4;145:3;146;152;156;158;163:3;166;169;172;187;189;191:2;19 7;198;200;205;209:2;210:2;214:2;223;225:2;228;231;236;243;244;245;247;2512). He could hardly breathe, his face was blue, and his eyelids had changed in a strange way. (10)

*2=z To grow old, to pass into old age, to to get senescent, to become older (9) In general, brother Muhammadjon when the strength from his back and the light from his eyes are gone has seemed to understand more or less, what is the life and the reasons why human beings come to this world. (9)

*3=y in front of the eye or in the sight. Visible area or space.(32;46;65;72;3;126;211;247). As the tractor pushed forward, Yusuf saw the image of a shepherd dog...(32)

*4=z look, glance; view.(14;2;19;34;36;39;2;55;69;78;2;86;121;127;163;211;249). Only Yusuf's eyes were fixed on Ulug mountain, which stood up again .(34)

*5=z cannot take eyes off(or looking without interruption). To look fixedly. (32; 57;2; 126; 145; 204). He couldn't take his eyes off this wolflike and strong dog, turning his head back in amazement. (32)

*6=z To stand out. Become visible. (32; 121). The adults were joking and telling stories, and the children were looking at the surrounding area, which was starting to light up, and the hills that lead to Ulug mountain. (32)

*7=z To inspect (or run an eye over). To look at from one side; to take into account (attention). (36). Then they all looked closely at the place where the electricity had been cut (36)

*8=z To descry, take a glimpse, catch an eye; to see, to be seen. (78). He noticed this as soon as he entered the gate, when he caught the eyes of his former classmate, Zahro. (78)

*9=y To feel dizzy or darkening eye sight. (75; 100; 130). His eyes darkened from a slap on his ears and he sat down...(75)

*10=z To glance. Take a quick look. (122; 127; 150; 158; 165). He looked around - there was no ghost, the fire had already gone out, the silence of the hill was mainly heard by the snoring of the shepherds, the trumpet of the grasshopper, and sometimes one and a half only the sheep's slow bleating would break it. (122) *11=z Cut one's eyes at, to see, to be seen. (47;83;109;124;2;130;133;142;146;151;179;198;200;204;231). As he entered the gate, he cut his eyes at Yusuf standing in the kitchen and nodded...(83)

*12=z Vision. (46). Everyone is like a blind person: he does not let go of his grip. (46)

*13=z -reference of meaning; A part of some things that is distinguished by some sign and looks like an eye. (57; 101). Odil brother brother went and tore off the black cloth from the eye of the window and threw it on the floor (101)

*14=z to be seen easy on one's eyes or everything in the world appears to please and delight the human eye. (160). Then the world appeared very beautiful to his eyes, he forgot his previous sadness and began to appreciate the world. (160) *15=z Evil eye 1) according to superstition, a look that brings harm, trouble, illness. (249). He had the responsibility and honorable task of protecting the flock from the evil eye and strangers. (249)

*16=z In the blink of an eye. Very fast; in a moment (about time).(4;19;61;186). All this happened in a moment - in the blink of an eye.(4)

*17=z To nod off, rest eyes. To go to sleep, to start sleeping. (1; 130).Nodding off with our tied hands, have we woken up free at dawn? (1)

*18=z To feel dizzy. Dizzy, blurred vision, dark vision. (124).Having had lingering pain in his head, he felt dizzy , eyes darkened. (124)

*19=z To be sure. Be confident. (70; 226). Your father didn't have enough eyes (wasn't sure) to do that other option. (70)

*20=y An apple of an eye. The closest person, the only one (often about a child). (2; 144). Naturally, Yusuf also made sacrifices in these struggles: he lost his friends, his job, his family, the apple of his eye - his child. (2)

*21=z To disappear from sight, to be out sight. To be invisible, to disappear. (27;88;115). They advanced and disappeared in the darkness. (27)

*22=z invisible to the naked eye, endless and infinite view(33;130;216) The width of the dark red roses that grew in the same plane is visible, but their length is invisible to the naked eye and seems to have sunk into the distance.

*23=z Feeling sleepy. To close the eyes with sleep, to fall asleep. (46) He behaves like a boss, - Aigul didn't feel sleepy either. (46).

*24=z To cast an eye (or eye something up). He went to the open window and eyed the outside up (130)

*25=z To stand out or being visible to the naked eye; 1) Attracting attention. (51). They should not be understood as those who take weapons or sticks and destroy everything in sight. (51)

*26=z To come out of the socket of his eye(s) or eyes pop out one's head; His anger is reflected in his eyes and his eyes sting. (152; 179). His eyes seemed to pop out of their sockets, and every time when his feathers were plucked, he moved his wings, but there had almost no feathers left, only the wrists, which were opened like those of a human, moved feebly. (152)

* 27=z Prominent or to be in public eye; Known and popular; well-known(famous). (217). Moreover, he works mainly with the most prominent and knowledgeable scientists of the republic. (217)

*28=z To catch the eye. To feel the small, imperceptible thing. (68; 126). After all, Yusuf's sharp eyes could clearly see the invisible wall that appeared between the two friends as Said rose in rank, not only advanced, but also that this wall was rising. (68)

*29=z Invisible to the naked eye; Not attracting attention. (78). Because he clearly felt that some invisible wall had appeared between him and Mirazim. (78)

*30=z To stand out or leap to the eye 2) To attract attention to oneself. (81). When her second daughter, Muqaddas, was born, he was a little sad for not having a son, but as soon as his child grew up and began leaping to the eye, he forgot all his grudges.

*31=z To show off (or get eye go to catch). To show off, to catch others' eye, to make others interested and excited. (121; 229). Ulugtog, which had been showing off its height since morning, was no longer visible - it disappeared behind the lower hills. (121)

*32=z To disappear from sight (or disappear). To become invisible; to disappear. (144). Yusuf's facial expression suddenly changed, and instead of the usual anguish, a shadow of incomparable joy appeared, and disappeared as quickly as it came...(144)

*33=z To keep one's eyes away/off. To restrain one's self from a certain movement or look, to keep one's eyes away. (114). After these words Alimkul restrained himself, rather, he kept his eyes off. (114)

*34=z To keep an eye on. To wait in the hope that they will come. (239). Namoz joining the ranks of a praying community, like a muslim he spat with his heart, kept an eye on the unity of many, hoped... (239)

*35=z To cast one's eyes on. To stare, to wait, to look forward to (145; 196). Which of these two paths would he have chosen, and would he have casted his dreamy eyes on the other?..(145)

*36=z Protected from eyes. Sheltered, protected, blocked from someone's eyes or from the influence of something. (162; 179). He thought it is more protected and hidden from eyes and hands at least (162; 179).

37=y Depth of an eye. It is much deeper than the surface of the eye, below, inside

38=z The eyes are filled with blood. To be furious, to be angry; to be in such a state. (28; 165; 178). Now, even if there were ten such opponents in front of him, he would not turn back, his eyes would be filled with blood, he would lose his mind and drown more and more in the coma of fighting. (28)

*39=z To lay eyes on. To observe with the eyes, to clearly distinguish, feel, know with the help of the eyes. (149; 174). Let alone hearing, as if seeing with his own eyes, feeling along his scent, with his body

(149) *40=z To turn a blind eye. 1) Knowingly to put oneself in ignorance, to hide. (168). I was very impressionable, turned a blind eye to the pain around me, did not listen to my own depression, I could not handle it. (168)

*41=z To open one's eyes. To wake up, to understand good and bad or being able to discriminate; to wake up. (233) relying on what interest now I open my eyes, what intention now starts me on the street

*42=z To look straight in the eye. To look boldly, directly without hesitation, without fear. (234). Do you still dare to sit in front of me and look me in the eye after all this? (234)

*43=z To be mean enough to steal a penny off a dead man's eyes. Not satisfied with everything, insatiable. (43). In my opinion, people's eyes are enough to steal a penny off a dead man's eyes. (43)

*44=z To hide one's eye(s). To feel uncomfortable and awkward due to shame. (95). To tell the truth, my poor father feels guilty before me, feels embarrassed, hides his eyes...(95)

*45=z To open one's eyes. To wake up from sleep. (173). But the place he woke up from sleep was his own, so his roots and destiny were connected with this place, and he could never be recognized from it. (173)

*46=z Out of sight. Far from the sight of a person or people; empty, shelter. (110). Therefore, it is necessary to collect all the funds and hide them out of sight. (110)259

*47=z to begin to think wiser and act to distinguish between good and bad. (233). Saeed fell apart as if he had been hit by electricity. His eyes opened with light. (233)

*48=z To avert one's eyes. To stop one's gaze. (114).— Nothing.. — Alimqul averted his eyes, then went away excusing some of his work. (114)

*49=z to hit anywhere of someone(29). Before he got his shoe, people arrived and started beating anywhere of Yusuf.(29)

*50=z to be happy or to get the stars in one`s eyes(76; 179; 238). Although the passenger's eyes were shining, he answered Mirazim's questions in a thorough manner.

(76) Today, he was completely wiped out, and there was no trace of his former enthusiasm, the fire that was shining in his eyes: he sank down. (238)

*51=z to be restless, not to be calm (105). Now Yusuf's eyes are disturbed not only by the chaos of the house, but also by Ergash's bitter fate. (105)

*52=z unexpectedly(132;151;251). Then I saw with my own eyes that the owner of the car was my former classmate. (132).

*53=z to be sick, to be ill. He was emaciated, his beard had grown, his looked also pale, he was fainted, especially the light was escaping from his eyes. (151)

*54=z to be overjoyed One spoke out of anguish, and the other listened to this anguish, but it was as if sparks of joy were radiating from their eyes. (156)

*55=z to pull the wool over one`s eyes. If it suits their interests, they can even make a deal with the devil, and if he doesn't come, people even renounce the prophet... A twenty-year-old friend whom he considered dear was deceiving him today, looking him in the eye as the situation changed. (176)

*56=z unexpected surprise(184). Mirazim couldn't believe his eyes, if this is the same name, Matilda, the epic of seven climates, famous and possessive, Matilda Sorel? (184)

*57=z To reach the end of life (200). After all, that bad fate would be better to come to that father who lived long enough rather than killing that young poor children (200)

* 58=z To reach the end of life (201). Then, he unexpectedly remembered the guy who had been tied to a stone last summer - that crazy guy with matted hair. "LET YOUR EYES BE FILLED WITH WATER!!!" - a curse flashed in the old man's brain. (201)

*59=z To slurp, give one`s eye to someone (213). Alimqul, who used to waste his time by looking at his mistress from time to time out of idleness, and gradually by talking, could barely find time to breath(213)

*60=z Finally, to be saddened, to be heartbroken, to be extremely depressed (220). When the world is dark? (220)

In short, explanatory-combinatorial dictionaries are used for the following purposes:

1. It serves as the main source for providing necessary information for the purpose of creating computer programs and processing, synthesizing and analyzing natural language texts in computer linguistics.

2. The theory of natural language, development of semantics of metalanguage, semantic and syntactic features of words, description of phraseology sheds light on such issues.

3. Helps in the development of language teaching, speech culture, and lexicography. It serves as a resource for the creation of educational dictionaries, thesauruses and textbooks.

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