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Uzbek and English Dialects are Used as Examples to Illustrate the Problems with Vocabulary Creation in Meronymy

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Abstract: One important aspect of lexicography is how well dictionaries convey meronymic notions to their audience. Based on all of these concerns, this article discusses the concept of meronymy and its lexicographic expressions in the linguistic world of numerous languages, including Uzbek and English. The study looks at how meronymic ties are reflected in Uzbek and English dictionaries. It recognizes lexical unit structures associated with meronymy, semantic properties, and translation problems. Furthermore, the roles that meronymy plays in global lexicography and the potential for studying it in the context of world languages are considered. Linguists, translators, and experts in lexicography and linguistics are the book's intended audience.

Keywords: English semantics, translation, lexical unity, part-whole relationships, meronymy, lexicography, Uzbek language, and dictionary structure.

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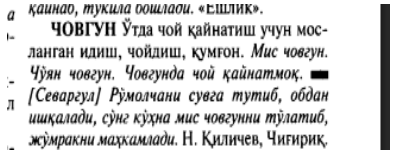
1. Introduction

The study of meronymy—a lexical relation where one term designates part of a whole—is crucial to understanding vocabulary formation and semantic organization in natural languages. This article examines the role of meronymy in the lexicons of Uzbek and English, with an emphasis on dialectal diversity and its impact on language structure. By studying everyday meronyms, we explore how different cultures categorize and name everyday objects, shedding light on cognitive and linguistic patterns. Vocabulary formation depends on a variety of linguistic and extralinguistic factors, including historical development, social interaction, and cultural practices. In both Uzbek and English, meronyms serve as key elements of descriptive language, enhancing specificity and clarity. While Uzbek, a Turkic language, uses agglutinative morphological processes to form compounds, English, a Germanic language, uses compounding and derivational mechanisms to achieve similar results. Comparison of these processes in dialectal variations gives an idea of the dynamic nature of language evolution. Dialects reflect diverse linguistic landscapes within a language, often exhibiting unique vocabulary, pronunciation, and grammatical structures.

In Uzbek, regional dialects such as Tashkent, Fergana, Samarkand and Surkhandarya Uzbek exhibit variations in meronymic terms for household items. For example, in “Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language” “ chovgun”

1.1 Picture.


қаинаю, тукила оошлаои. «Ешлик».
ЧОВГУН Ўтда чой қайнатиш учун мос-
ланган идиш, чойдиш, қумғон. Мис човгун.
Чўян човгун. Човгунда чой қайнатмоқ. ▬
[Севаргул] Рўмолчани сувга тутиб, обдан
ишқалади, сўнг кўҳна мис човгунни тўлатиб,
жўмракни маҳкамлади. Н. Қиличев, Чиғириқ.

which is related to dialectual words in Surkhandarya region, meaning dishes that is used as a kettle but it can be used in the fire pit to boil the water. Similarly, in English, dialects such as American, British, and Australian English show distinctions in part-whole relationships, with words like “tap” (British) versus “faucet” (American) exemplifying lexical differences. These variations illustrate how languages adapt to local contexts while maintaining core semantic relationships. This study categorizes meronyms from both languages into distinct lexical groups, including furniture, kitchenware, clothing, and tools, highlighting their structural and semantic patterns. By analyzing dialectal influences, we aim to provide a comprehensive understanding of how meronymy shapes vocabulary development and communication. The findings contribute to broader discussions in lexicology, cognitive linguistics, and comparative language studies, offering valuable insights for linguists, educators, and language learners alike. This introduction establishes the foundation for your study, connecting meronymy to vocabulary formation and dialectal variations in Uzbek and English. Let me know if you'd like any refinements or additional details.

2. Literature review and research methodology

In world linguistics, the scientist M.V. Nikitin, who covered the concept of meronym in a broader sense, introduced the study of the whole and its partial elements as semantic-structural meaning individuality into the science.[22:1996]] In Uzbek linguistics, B. Kilichev,[4:2019] A. Sobirov [2:2004] were the first to speak about the concepts of meronym (part-whole) relations, and H. Nematov and R. Rasulov, B. Kilichev[17:1986] and H. Jamolkhonov provided information in their research works about “partonyms” expand the vocabulary.[6:2005] D. A. Kolodka [18:2016]; N. Kuzmenka [21:2020]; V.Zakharov and E. O.Materinski[10:2012] are also known as researchers who have widely promoted the scope of research on both linguistic and cognitive principles of the meronymic concept. In presenting this work on the basis of theoretical ideas and in examples of their practical analysis. The theoretical analyses in our study are underpinned by the following key methodologies:

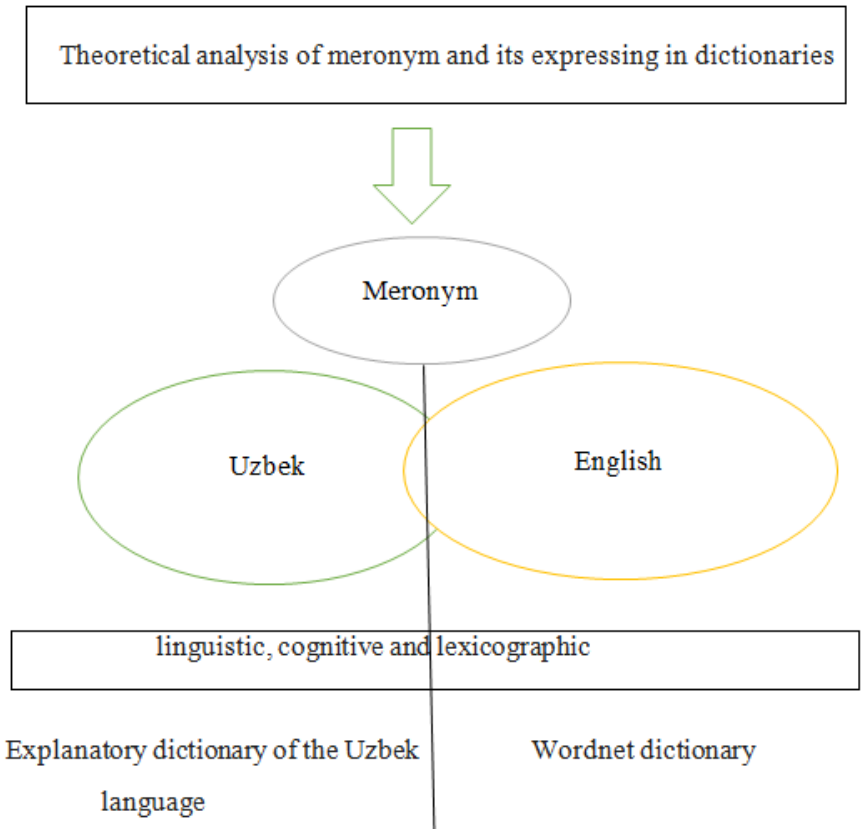
a) **Descriptive method** — This method allows for the analysis of meronymic units in both Uzbek and English, determining their role in the lexicographic process. For example, this method was used to study the types of meronymy used in Uzbek and English and how these units are included in dictionaries; b)**Comparative method** — This technique allows us to compare the representation of meronymic units in Uzbek and English dictionaries. It examines how meronymic meanings are classified in English dictionaries and how such units are explained in Uzbek dictionaries. Furthermore, the similarities and differences in the use of meronymy between the two languages were analyzed using this approach; c) **Structural-Semantic Method** — This method focuses on the study of the structure of word meanings in dictionaries. It is particularly useful in analyzing how meronymic changes occur. Questions such as: “How are the primary and meronymic meanings of a word interconnected?” and “Which meanings are designated as primary in the dictionary, and which are secondary?” can be answered through this method; d) **Cognitive-Methodological Analysis** — Meronymy is not only a linguistic phenomenon but also a conceptual process connected to human cognition. Therefore, this method is the primary approach

for revealing the impact of meronymy on the worldview of speakers, as well as for exploring the linguistic-cognitive theory of meronymic units in both Uzbek and English languages; e) **Lexicographic Analysis** — This method is essential in the theory of dictionary-making. It allows for an investigation into how meronymic units are incorporated and explained in various dictionaries, thus defining the scope of their expression. The differences in the stylistic approaches to presenting meronymic meanings in Uzbek and English dictionaries were also explored through this methodology. Through lexicographic analysis, we observed the dialectal variations in the usage and expression of meronymic words in the two languages; f) **Statistical Method** — This method involves collecting meronymic units from texts or dictionaries and analyzing their frequency of usage. We applied statistical analysis to explore the scope of meronymic units' usage and the frequency of various types of meronymy in both Uzbek and English languages. The statistical method served as a basis for discussing the frequency of meronymic terms in both languages; To strengthen the scientific foundation of the research, it is crucial to employ a combination of several methods. For instance, through descriptive and comparative methods, one can compare meronymic units, while structural-semantic analysis can help study their meanings in dictionaries. Additionally, the cognitive method allows for an exploration of their conceptual foundations.

3. Discussions and results

In the analysis of meronymy and the theory of lexical construction based on examples in Uzbek and English languages, in particular, the world dictionaries WordNet and the Uzbek language explanatory dictionaries were used as the main base. Meronymy is an approach used in linguistics to describe parts of words (or part-meanings). This phenomenon is based on a theoretical demonstration of how the lexical system of two languages has been affected, including how to represent their linguistic, cognitive and lexicographic aspects. For example:

1.2 Picture



Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek Wordnet dictionary language

If we analyze meronyms within the framework of world lexicography, we will consider them on the example of words with independent lexical and semantic content, which include elements of wholeness and part, based on the lexical base of these words, Wordnet, and in some cases open thesaurus resources, as examples of words with types of clarity and abstraction. Also, when we analyze meronyms in the Uzbek segment, we found it advisable to look at them in explanatory dictionaries, including the five-volume "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language"[27:2006] based on the division of meronyms into different types by world linguistic researchers, and we will base our classification of them in the form of a dictionary on the following thematic grouping classifications:

1. Meronyms related to tools and equipment parts:

- *band-sop; tutqich-dasta-baqa; beaso (hassa/ ushlagich); belbog' (kichik ro'mol belga bog'lanadigan); bolta(metal asbob); bolg'a; bolg'acha;*

2. Meronyms related to parts of clothing:

- *balxi (ro'mol); bandak (yeng qismi); baxya (kiyim-kechakning to'g'ri bostirilgan qismi/cheti); bedona (yosh molning terisida tayyorlangan charm); beldamcha (paxtali belbog');beshmat (ustki kiyim); bolopo'sh (ustki ko'ylak/ yoping'ich); buzi (echkining terisidan tayyorlangan charm); bushlat (matros nimchasi); bo'rk (bosh kiyim); bo'g'dirma (yashirincha cho'ntak);*

3. Meronyms related to household appliances:

- *bistar (ko'rpa -to'shak); bolish (yostiq); bordon (qop idish); bufet (meva-cheva, idish-tovoq saqlanadigan jovon/shkaf); bo'g'cha (bo'xcha/ kiyim kechak solib qoyiladigan xalta/tuun);*

4.Household related meronyms:

- *bigiz (nina uchli metal asbob); bidon (suyuqlik solinadigan qopqoqlik idish); bolor (uy ustuniga yotqiziladigan ustin / xoda); borona (qishloq xo'jalik quroli);*

4. Meronyms related to dishes:

- *badya (mis, sopol yoki metaldan yasalgan katta chelak); bak (eski tog'ara); billur (oq rangli shisha idish); bodiya (katta mis idish); bokal (suv ichadiga idish);*

5. Meronyms/partonyms of nationality:

- *bayot (qadimgi o'g'iz qabila nomlaridan biri); barlos (qabila qismi); Bangal (sharqiy Osiyoda yashovchi millat nomi); Bilkut(qadimiy turkiy qabilalaridan biini nomi); bahrin(mo'g'il qabilalaridan biri); Boyovut (qadimgi o'zbek qabila/ urug'laridan biri); Bolgar (Balgariya mamlakatiga mansub xalq); Boshqird (Boshqird xalqi); Burqut (Mo'g'illarning turkiylashgan qismi); Buriyat (Buryatiyaning tub aholisi);*

6. Meronyms/partonyms related to human body parts:

- *barmoq(panja), kaft; bast(gavda); bashara (yuz/bet); baqay (boldir suyagi); bag'ir (ko'krak old qism); bebilchak (oyoq yuzining do'ng joyi); bel (tananing pastki qismi); bilak; biqin (gavdaning qo'ltiqdan to tos suyagigacha bo'lgan yon qismi); bozi (bilak/qo'l); boldir (ouoqning tizza bilan to'piq orasidagi qism); bosh (tananing yuqori qismi); burun (hid bilish a'zosi); but/chot (ikki oyoq orasi); bo'y; bo'ksa (gavdaning bel bilan son orasidagi qismi); bo'g'iz (tomoq); bo'gim (bo'g'in);*

7. Meronyms/partonyms expressing relatives:

- *boja (opa -singil erlari); boldiz (xotinning singlisi/ qaynsingil); buvi (ota yoki onaning onasi); buva (ota yoki onaning otasi); bo'la (opa - singillarning bolalari);*

8. Partonyms/meronyms related to nature:

- *barisfera (yerning ichki qismi); bahr (ulkan dengiz/ daryo); bolid (osmonda onda sonda ko'rinadigan yerik meteorit); bulut;*

9. Meronyms related to plant parts:

- *banan; bargak (erta bahorda tol novdasining popik chiqaradigan sulx qismi);barg (yaproq qismi); bachki (o'simlikning yon tomonidan o'sib chiqadigan qismi); birquloq (ekin chiqaradigan birinchi barg); boshoq (o'simlikning yuqori qismi qaysiki don beradigan tepa qismi); bur (meva/hosil qismi); butoq (daraxtning tanasidan yoki yog'on shox qismlaridan tarmoqlanib chiqadigan yo'n shox); bo'riq (oqjo'xori poyasi); bo'rtmalar (novdaning kesilgan yoki payvandlangan joyida hosil bo'lgan qabariqlar yoki qadoqlar);*

10. Meronyms related to linguistic terms:

- *aruz; atama; afsona; bayt; band; bahr; beshlik;*

11. Meronyms related to transport - automobile:

baydarka - qayiq; ballon; bashnya (tankning gumbaz shaklida aylanadigan qismi); benzobak (benzin to'ldiriladigan qismi); bort (kema/ mashina/ yuk mashinasining yon devor qismi); burro (kemaning old qismi/ tumshug'i);

11. Meronyms related to the animals:

- *bayir -ot; barra (qo'zichoq); baqaloq (hayvonlarning tuyoq va ilik o'rtasidagi bo'g'ini); baqar (ho'kiz); baqara (sigir); biya (urg'ochi ot); buzoq (sigirning bolasi); bullon (yovvoyi ot); buqa; butaloq (tuyaning bolasi);*

12. Color-denoting meronyms/partonyms:

- *bayoz (oq rang); bayzo (oppoq); belila (oq rangli); ablaq – ola-bula, oq-qora; chipor, chavkar ot tusi haqida; balg'ami-och yashil va ko'kish oralig'idagi rang.*

13. Meronyms related to medical terms:

- *bint (bo'z/lenta); shprits; termometr; stetoskop; skalpel; tonometr (qon bosimini o'lchagich);*

14. Meronyms/partonyms related to weapons:

- *bayoq (otish qurollarining o'q, snaryad pistoniga urilib, uni chaqnatadigan qismi);*

15. Meronymic word elements related to inanimate nature:

- *bayzo II(quyosh/oftob); tuproq; suv; havo; yer;*

16. Building - construction parts:

- *baza (tirgak qismi); blok (binoning ma'lum qismi); budka (kichik qarovulxona); bo'lma (xona); bo'sag'a(ostona); bo'g'ot (qamish solib yopilgan tomning devordan tashqariga chiqib turgan qismi);*

17. Place-expressing adverbs/partonyms:

- *bazmgoh (bazm o'tkaziladigan joy/makon); bazmxona (uy/makon); bayir -qumloq joy;bayt (uy/makon/xona); botqoq (loy bilan qoplangan qism); balkon; bandargog (port); bar (servantning bir qismi); bekat (karvonlar dam oladigan joy); boloxona (mahalliy inshoatning ikkinchi qavatdagi xona qismi); boshpana (turar joy); buq'a' (bir bo'lak joy/ yer); bo'ston (bog'/tomorqa);*

18. Partonyms/partonyms denoting military units:

- *kazarma; barang'or (o'ng tomonda turadigan harbiy qism); bastion (harbiy qo'rg'on); bataliyon (harbiy qism); birong'or (qo'shning o'ng qanoti); bunker; bo'ltak (guruh/birgada);*

19. Adjectives/partonyms denoting government departments:

- *delegatsiya; tashkilot, uyushma; baladiya (shahar bo'linmasi);*

20. Meronyms expressing measurement - quantity:

baro (o'g'irlikqismi); barometr; barrel (Amerika?angliya o'lchov birligi); batometr (suv apparati); bolometr (nurni o'lchaydigan asbob); botmon (o'g'irliko'lchovi); bog'lam (har bir narsaning to'plab bog'lab qoyiladigan qismi); burda (kesilgan bir parcha, non bo'lagi/qismi); bo'lak;

21. Periodic measurement methods:

- *choshgoh/peshin (obed payti); subh (quyosh chiqqungacha bo'lgan payt); bomdod (ertalab quyosh chiqqunga qadar bo'lgan vaqt oralig'i); burungi (o'tgan davr qismi);*

Meronyms are introduced into the English lexical system through semantic relations (part-whole relations). They are considered within the framework of a lexical-semantic network. For example, lexical systems such as WordNet (open access A Lexical database for English)[3] classify meronyms as part meronym, member meronym, and substance meronym. We now present the order in which meronyms are expressed in the English lexical system, with 30 examples from the Cambridge English Dictionary[25] and the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (for Advanced Learners)[26] that express the "part - whole" (meronymy) relationship. In each example:

- **Holonym (butun)**
- **Meronym (qism)**

1. Body - Hand

✓ Hand: *the part of the body at the end of the arm* (as a part of Body)

2. Body - Leg

✓ **Leg:** is a part of the body that the body uses to stand or walk (each of the limbs on which a person or animal walks and stnds)

3. House - Roof

✓ Roof: the covering that forms the top of a building (as a part of House)

4. House - Wall

✓ Wall: a vertical structure that divides or enclopes a space (is a part of building)

5. Tree - Leaf

✓ Leaf: is a part of the plant which can be flat, green form (as a part of tree)

6.Tree - Branch

✓ Branch: one of the parts of a tree that grows out from the trunk (a part of tree which grows in the right-side)

7. Car - Wheel

✓ Wheel: a circular object that turns to help a vihicle move (as a part of vehicle)

8. Car -Engine

✓ Engine: the part of a vihicle that produces power (the part that keeps the car moving)

9. Face - Nose

✓ Nose: the part of your face used for smelling and breathing (is part of the face)

10. Face - Mouth

✓ Mouth: the opening in the face used for eating and speaking (is part of the face)

11. Computer - Keyboard

✓ Keyboard: the part of a computer used for typing (is a part of computer)

12. Computer - Screen

✓ Screen: the flat surface on which images or information are shown (is a part of computer)

13. Book - Page

✓ Page: one of the sheets of paper in a book (is a part of book)

14. Shirt - sleeve

✓ Sleeve: part of clothing that covers the arm (is the part of clothes)

15. Chair - leg

✓ Leg (of a chair): one of the parts supporting a chair (is the part of chair)

16. Table - Top

✓ Top (of a table): the flat surface on which you put things (the working part of th table)

17. Phone - Battery

✓ Battery: a device that stores energy to power a phone (as the part of phone)

18. Door - handle

✓ Handle: the part of a door used to open or close it (as the part of the door handle)

19. Eye - pupil

✓ Pupil: the small, round black area in the center of the eye (as the component of the inside eye)

20. Shoe - sole

✓ Sole: the bottom part of a shoe that touches the ground (the lower part of the shoe)

21. Electric measurement - ammeter

✓ Ammeter: a piece of equipment used to measure the strength of an electric current (as the part of the equipment of the electr measurement)

22. Sea - anchor

✓ Anchor: a piece of heavy metal that is lowered to the bottom of the sea, a lake etc. to prevent a ship or boat moving (anchor a device that holds ships and other moving vehicles afloat)

23. Insect - antennae

✓ Antenna: are paired sensory organs on the heads of insects: (are parts of organ of insects)

24. Fruit - apple

✓ Apple: a hard round fruit that has red, light green, or yellow skin and is white inside (mean as the frute)

25. Classroom - board

- ✓ Board: a flat wide piece of wood, plastic etc.that you can use to show information (as the part of the clessroom)

26.Door -key

- ✓ Key: a small piece of shaped metal with incisionsncut to fit the wards of a particular lock (mean as the door)

27.Body- bone

- ✓ Bone: the pieces of hard whitish tissue making up the skeleton n humans and other vertebrates

28.Cup - rim

- ✓ Rim: the upper or outer edge of an object, typically something circular or approximately circular. (tip of or flange of the cup/ glass)

29. Bird- egg

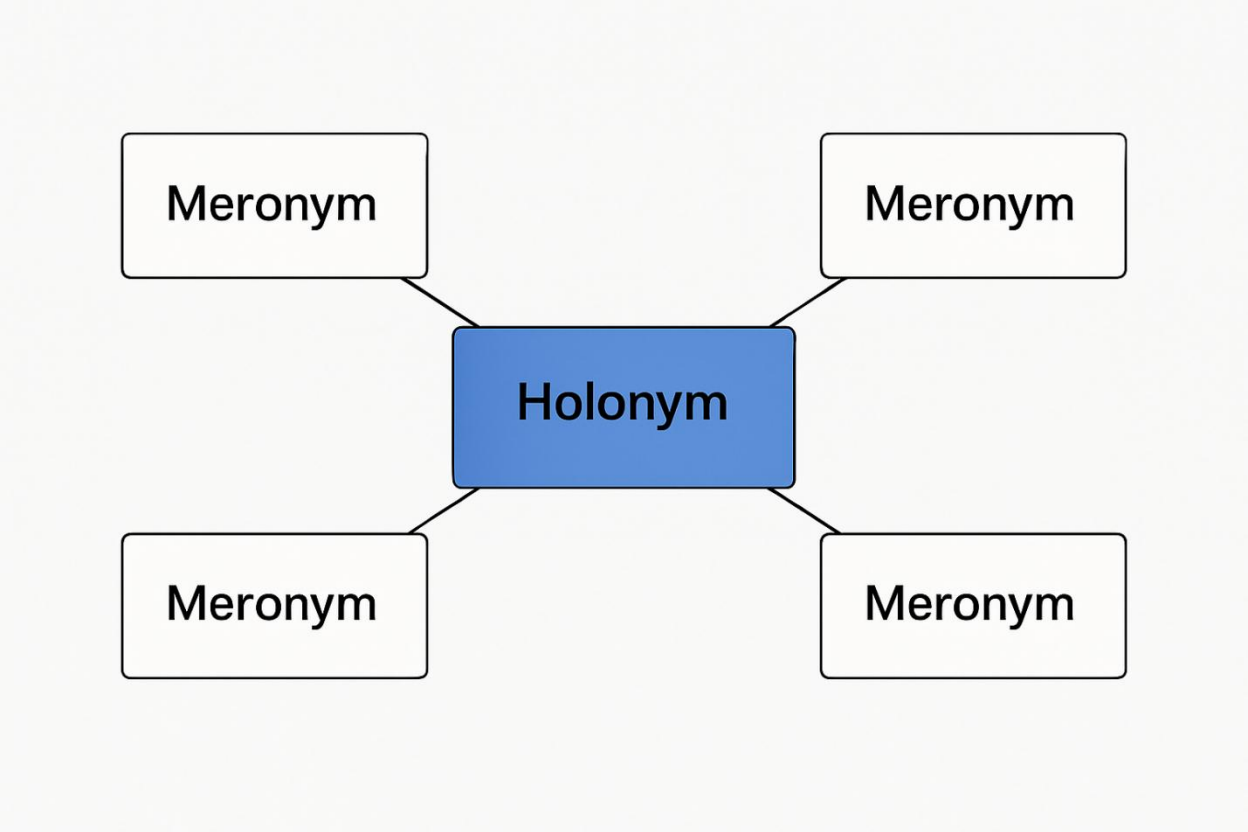
- ✓ Egg: a round object with a hard surface, that contains a baby bird, snake, etc. (is the part of the bird)

30. Home - chimney

- ✓ Chimney: avertical channel or pipe which conducts smoke and combustion gases up from fire (mean as the part of the House)

In the above analysis of meronymy and its various classifications, we have witnessed how much macro-wide they cover. So, from each micro-element particle to macro-objects, taxonomic groups are studied and studied. In order to study the manifestation of this phenomenon in the Uzbek language in more depth, we found it appropriate to analyze it, especially on the basis of explanatory dictionaries. In particular, sorting meronyms according to the principles of thematic grouping based on the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” allows us to create a systematic picture of these relationships. Meronyms are usually classified according to the structure, function or spatial relationships of objects. Accordingly, they can be studied on the basis of the following thematic groups: the human body and its organs, household items, elements of nature and landscape, vehicles and their parts, clothing and accessories, and components of the plant and animal world. Such a classification creates a convenient basis for not only a deeper study of meronymic relations from a lexical-semantic perspective, but also for analyzing their real speech use. Therefore, the systematization of these lexical units has not only theoretical significance, but also practical application possibilities, making a significant contribution to linguistics and lexicographic research. The vocabulary of the Uzbek language is enriched by the use of words borrowed from different languages, undoubtedly, but the emergence of new word-meaning relations, in particular, word relations in the form of meronym/partonym, holo-meronym, especially contributes greatly to the further expansion of the vocabulary structure. And these meronyms are inextricably linked to each other in terms of the functional relationship between the whole and the part, the similarity between them, and the requirement of a canonical necessary part that serves to ensure the completeness of the whole. Based on the above analysis, we analyze the paradigmatic functions of the meronymic word concept, that is, lexical meaning relations in the Uzbek and English languages, dividing them into partial groups within the framework of the theory of semantic perspective and classifying them in the form of a lexical annotation as follows:

3.2 Table. Classification of meronyms in the Uzbek and English lexical system



T/r	Mronymic units 1. The definition of word	2. The definition of word	3. The type of classification	Integral parts	4.Quantitive parts of the word
Household items)					
Kitchen items					
1	Muzlatgich (refrigerator)	mexanizm	moddiy-qattiq jism	xona sovutkich korxona/korpus viklyuchatel eshik panel(izoyatsiya) qozon(kompressor)kondensator termostat kirituvchi tizim ventilyator bug'lovchi quvur	10
2	pech/pechka (stove)	Jihoz/mebel	qattiq material	korpus (quti); isitish elementlari (chiroqlar);	7

				oshxona(kamara/pechka ichidagi joy); teshiklar yoki ventilyatorlar; dastur paneli yoki boshqaruv tizimi; eski eshik(ochish mexanizmi); suv yoki gaz aloqalari;	
3	toaster	mexanizm	qattiq jism	-dvigatel (motor); -isitish elementlari(metal lentalar); -non tutqichi; -shkaf yoki korpusi; -izolatsiya qatlami; -boshqaruv tugmalri; -shtepsel vilkasi;	7
4	gaz plita (gas stove)	mexanizm	qattiq jism	-pech korpus; -pech plitalari; -kontrol paneli; -gaz o'tkazuvchi quvur(kichik trubalar);	4
5	mikroto'lqinli pech (microwave)	mexanizm	qattiq jism	-pech korpus; -pech plitalari; -kontrol paneli; -gaz o'tkazuvchi quvur(kichik trubalar);	4
6	idish yuvish mashinasi	mexanizm	qattiq jism	-korpus; -suv kirish quvuri; -filtr tizimi; -sprinkler (Idishlarni yuvish jarayonida suvni va yuvish	5

				vositalarini teng ravishda tarqatish uchun ishlatiladigan tizim. Bu tizim odatda qopqoq shaklida bo‘ladi va idishlarga to‘g‘ri suyuqlik yetkazib beradi); - boshqav paneli;	
7	idish tovoq (dishes)	uy jihozi	qattiq jism	banka billur vilka ko’z konak kosa lagan likop likopcha murchdon mo’ndi nimkosa ryumka samovar sanoch sarpo’sh sahn sila(idishning labi) stakan tabaq tarelka tovoq qadah qozon qozon-tovoq qozoncha qoshiqqdon taxta-o’qlog’i tuzdon finjon xumdon choynak chomich piyola yaxdon oshpichoq termos	40

				choynak osti (podnos)	
8	jova(xamir yoygich)	uy jixozi	qattiq jism	- tutqich; - g'ildirak;	2
9	taxta-o'qlog'i	uy jixozi	qattiq jism	- silindirsimon taxta yoki plastmasa korpus;	1
10	choynak	uy jixozi	qattiq jism	-tutqich (qo'li); - tumshuq(choy qo'yiladigan joy); -qopqoq;	3
11	o'qlov	uy jixozi	qattiq jism	- tutqich; - g'ildirak;	2
12	jova(xamir yoygich)	uy jixozi	qattiq jism	-tutqich; - g'ildirak;	2
	Furniture				
13	jihoz(furniture)		uy dizayni	qattiq jism	garderob karavot ushetka divan shifoner miz polka servant stol stul taburetka taxmon taxta(suyanchig'i yo'q uzun divan) tokcha sandiq
14	stol/xontaxta (table)	jihoz/mebel	qattiq jism	yog'och oyoq stul stol usti stol materiali, drevina, metal, plitalar	8
15	stul	jihoz/mebel	qattiq jism	-poyalar (oyoq); - orqa suyanchig'i; -o'rindiq qismi;	3
16	karavot/yotoq joy			-oyoq; -xobgoh (ko'rpa-yostiq);	11

				-avra-astar; -baza -basis -bistar -yotoq -joy/o'rindiq -joyxob -matras	
17	divan	uy jihozi	yumshoq material	-yostiq; -legs (tirgak oyoqlari);	2
18	kreslo	uy jihozi	yumshoq material	-yostiq; -legs (tirgak oyoqlari); -o'rindiq:	3
19	mo'ri (tutun yutgich) (chimney)	jihoz/mebel	qattiq jism	mo'ri trubasi; mo'ri boshi(og'zi); mo'ri podnoskasi (yoki asos/poydevori); tutashuv joylari (flanslar yoki biriktiruvchi qismlar); Issiqlik izolyatsiyasi;	5
20	shkaf/kamod	uy jihozi	qattiq jism	-eshik; -tutqich (ushlagich); - oyoq (tigraklar);	3
21	gilam	uy jihozi	elastik material	xona qismi sifatida	-
22	parda	uy jihozi	yumshoq material	deraza qismi sifatida	-
Cleaning items					
23	chang yutgich (vacum cleaner)	mexanizm	qattiq jism	-motor (dvigatel); -filtr; -hosil qiluvchi quvur (sop); -toplovchi konteyner (chashka yoki sumka); -vakumli	7

				pastki(chang yoki axlat to'planadi); -xavfsizlik tizimi; -qo'llanma tugmalar;	
24	supurgi	uy jihozi	qattiq jism	-sop (tuqich); -bosqich yoki po'lat tishlar; -korpus (odatda plastmasa yoki metal materialdan tayyorlanadi);	3
25	qadaq (xakondoz/olov kurak); (dust pan)	uy jihozi	qattiq material	-sop (tuqich); -bosqich yoki po'lat tishlar; -korpus (odatda plastmasa yoki metal materialdan tayyorlanadi);	3
26 s	sovun (soap)	tozalash moddasi	kimyoviy modda	kimyoviy elementlar	-
27 k	kukun (laundry soap)	tozalash moddasi	kimyoviy modda	kimyoviy elementlar	-
28 y	yumshoq gupka (sponge)	tozalash vosita	elastik material	-tuzik yoki asosiy material; -yumshoq qatlam(asosiy baza);	2
29	mato (cloth)	tozalash vositasi	yumshoq material	- to'qima iplar; -kimyoviy bo'yoqlar;	2
30 s	Shvabra (mop and bucket)	tozalash vositasi	qattiq jism	- sop/dasta;	1
Hygiyena items					
31 k	kir yuvish mashinasi (washing machine)	mexanizm	qattiq jism	-val -viklyuchatel -dvigatel -tashqi korpus -rotator -signalizatsiya -suzgich -qopqoq -kamera; -motor	13

				(dvigatel) -boshqaruv paneli, -suv nasos - filtr -tashqi korpus	
332	rakovina (sink)	jihoz/mebel	qattiq jism	-jumrak (musluk); -drenaj quvuri; -chovgun (lavabo yuza qismi); -sifon (egri trubka); -truba (kanalizatsiya quvuri); -tiqish moslamasi(probka/ventil); -tayanch yoki tutqich (tagligi);	7
33 k	paqir/chelak (bucket)	uy vositasi	qattiq jism	- tuqich; -metal; -qosh (paqirning yuqori qismi ochilish yoki yopilish munkin bo'lgan qismi);	3
34 p	obdasta/ oftoba (	uy vositasi	qattiq jism	-tutqich (dastak) -tumshuq -qopqoq	3
335	sochiq (towel)	buyum	yumshoq material	mato; salfetka; qirralar; to'qima iplar; qo'rmolcha;	5
Lighting items:					
36	chiroq (light)	uy buyumi	qattiq jism	-xona ma'nosida; -mashina, televizor, radio va hakozalarning yonib turuvchi	-

				qismi;	
37	lampa (lamp)	uy buyumi	qattiq jism	-shisha yoki plastmasali pilik/ qopqoq; -tirgak ustun;	2
Electronic equipment					
38	televizor (television)	mexanizm	qattiq jism	- boshqaruv pulti; -ekran; elektronik jihoz qismi sifatida;	2
39	radio (radio)	mexanizm	qattiq jism	elektronik jihoz qismi sifatida;	-
40	kompyuter (computer)	mexanizm	qattiq jism	-elektronik mashina qismi sifatida; -shaxsiy kabinet/xona ma'nosida;	-

4. Conclusion.

a) Similarities of the main principles of the framework of the dictionary system in both languages;

b) Independent classification in the form of traditionally explanatory dictionaries is wider in Uzbek;

c) In English dictionaries, mainly in the form of the Thesaurus, it has its own strict hierarchical formula;

d) The breadth of lexical units;

e) The difference in the level of expression of lexemes;

f) The basis of the functional aspect of lexemes in both languages;

g) The principle of separate designation of meronymic relations in both languages by holonyms and synonyms, hyperonyms;

Based on these analytical results, the process of developing a dictionary model implies that there are specific features of meronymic relations in the languages being compared, in particular, Uzbek and English. In general, although meronyms in both languages are based on a common semantic principle, their lexical forms of expression differ in the two languages. In particular, in English, meronymic relations are expressed through more terminological clarity and a strict hierarchical system. For example, in English dictionaries, strict hierarchical meronymic connections such as "tree – branch – leaf" are often found. This relatively simplifies the systematization of meronyms in English dictionaries.

In Uzbek, meronymic relationships are expressed more contextually and freely, many meronyms are characteristic of folk speech, and their boundaries may be unclear. For example, "door", "window", "roof", "wall", "wall" and others are used as meronyms of the word "house", but their scope and level vary depending on the situation. This situation requires more semantic analysis and contextual accuracy when defining meronyms as lexical units in Uzbek. On this basis, it was recommended to give a broader interpretation to Uzbek meronyms, taking into account the internal characteristics of both languages, and to classify English meronyms based on specific

categories when compiling a dictionary of bilingual meronyms. In addition, the need for descriptive translation and explanatory commentary for non-equivalent units was also identified.

This conclusion clarifies the methodological approach to developing a dictionary model and scientifically justifies the need to take into account the language-specific differences in meronymic relations. During the study, the system of meronyms in both languages, their semantic properties, and structural similarities and differences were identified. Theoretical views on the lexicographic interpretation of meronyms, their reflection in practical dictionaries were analyzed, and existing differences and similarities were indicated. The description of meronyms of both languages as lexical units, the criteria for their inclusion in the dictionary, methods of optimization and systematization were also clarified. Based on the results of the study, a model structure of the meronym dictionary was developed, which can be alternatively constructed in both languages. At the same time, it was proposed to clarify each meronym, enrich it with visual images, use it in context, and provide translation options.

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