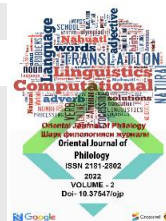


Oriental Journal of Philology**ORIENTAL JOURNAL OF PHILOLOGY**

journal homepage:

<http://www.supportscience.uz/index.php/ojp/about>**HISTORY AND STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF LEXICOGRAPHY IN DIFFERENT NATIONS***Sitora Erkinovna Ashurova**PhD student**Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies**Tashkent, Uzbekistan**E-mail: sita.ashurova@gmail.com***ABOUT ARTICLE**

Key words: lexicography, dictionaries, stages of development, scientists, lexicographers, periods, translation, phrase, word.

Received: 15.05.24

Accepted: 17.05.24

Published: 19.05.24

Abstract: This article discusses and compares the emergence and development stages of lexicography in different nations. Also, it discusses the oldest dictionaries, their importance, the emergence of the first dictionaries in the lexicography of European and Turkic peoples, the factors of their emergence, methods of dictionary construction, location, features, differences; as well as it also contains information about the great scholars who contributed to lexicography, the stages of development of dictionaries in later periods, and dictionaries today. At the same time, there is given an opinion about the role of the 20th century in the history of Uzbek lexicography and many terminological dictionaries, educational and spelling dictionaries, bilingual and trilingual dictionaries, which served different purposes in this period.

TURLI XALQLARDA LEKSIKOGRAFIYANING TARIXI VA RIVOJLANISH BOSQICHLARI*Sitora Erkinovna Ashurova**PhD talabasi**Toshkent davlat sharqshunoslik universiteti**Toshkent, O'zbekiston**E-mail: sita.ashurova@gmail.com***MAQOLA HAQIDA**

Kalit soʻzlar: leksikografiya, lugʻatlar, rivojlanish bosqichlari, olimlar, leksikograflar, davrlar, tarjima, ibora, soʻz.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada turli xalqlarda leksikografiyaning paydo boʻlishi va rivojlanish bosqichlari haqida soʻz yuritilgan

va taqqoslangan. Shuningdek, eng qadimgi lugʻatlar, ularning ahamiyati, Yevropa va turkiy xalqlar leksikografiyasidagi ilk lugʻatlarning paydo boʻlishi, ularning paydo boʻlish omillari, lugʻatning tuzilish usullari, joylashuv oʻrni, xususiyatlari, farqlar toʻgʻrisida soʻz yuritilgan va lugʻatshunoslikka oʻz hissasini qoʻshgan buyuk mutafakkirlar, lugʻatlarning keyingi davrlarda rivojlanish bosqichlari va hozirgi kundagi lugʻatlar haqida maʼlumotlar bayon etilgan. Shu bilan birga oʻzbek lugʻatchiligi tarixida XX asrning oʻrni va bu davrda turli maqsadlarni koʻzda tutgan koʻplab terminalogik lugʻatlar, oʻquv va imlo lugʻatlari, ikki va uch tilli soʻzlashgichlar haqida fikr yuritilgan.

ИСТОРИЯ И ЭТАПЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ЛЕКСИКОГРАФИИ У РАЗНЫХ НАРОДОВ

Ситора Эркиновна Ашурова

докторант

Ташкентский государственный университет востоковедения

Ташкент, Узбекистан

E-mail: sita.ashurova@gmail.com

О СТАТЬЕ

Ключевые слова: лексикография, словари, этапы развития, учёные, лексикографы, периоды, перевод, фраза, слово.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются и сравниваются этапы возникновения и развития лексикографии у разных народов. Также обсуждаются древнейшие словари, их значение, появление первых словарей в лексикографии европейских и тюркских народов, факторы их возникновения, способы построения словарей, расположение, особенности, различия, а также словарные сведения о великих мыслителях; внесший вклад в этнологию, этапы развития словарей в более поздние периоды и словари наших дней. В то же время дано мнение о роли XX века в истории узбекской лексикографии и многих терминологических словарей, учебных и орфографических словарей, двуязычных и трехязычных носителей, служивших в этот период разным целям.

INTRODUCTION

Each field has its own history and stage of formation. Among them, lexicography has a centuries-old history of its development. Basically, the reason for the emergence of lexicography was the need of people to explain unknown words. So, lexicography is inextricably linked with

the stages of language development. If we look at the science of lexicography, lexicography (Greek *lexikos* - word and *grapho* - writing) is a branch of linguistics that deals with creating and studying dictionaries.

The central concept of lexicography and the subject of its study is the dictionary. In the modern understanding, a dictionary is an ordered and systematized explanatory list of language units (usually words) of the same level.

Although world lexicography has a history of a thousand years, its main development corresponds to the next 2-3 centuries. For the first time, handwritten dictionaries consisting of only a small number of words and phrases have now been published in thousands of copies, containing hundreds of thousands of words. In the following years, not only the practical side of lexicography, but also its theoretical direction, object, and subject were formed. Due to the fact that the theory and practice of creating a dictionary is such a difficult and extremely responsible field, mature, selfless, nationalistic scientists are engaged in this meritorious direction [1, p.23].

Although lexicography has a history of several centuries, the word lexicography was first used in the form of *lexicographos* "writing a dictionary" in *Etymologicum Magnum*, an unpublished lexicographical work of the XIX-XIX centuries. This work is famous because of Henri Etienne (N. Estienne), because he took this word from the French *lexicographie* and used it in his work: *Deux dialogues du nouveaux langue François, italianizé*, 1578 [2, p. 2175].

According to the famous Oxford English Dictionary, the English word lexicography appeared in 1680, the German *lexicographie* in 1698, and the French *lexicographie* in the world-famous encyclopedia in 1765.

According to many scientists, English scientific lexicography began with the dictionary of Samuel Johnson (S.Johnson) in 1755, the French - with the Encyclopedia of D. Diderot in 1765 and the Great Universal Dictionary of the 19th century by P. Larousse (*Larousse P. Grand Dictionnaire universel du XIX-e siècle*), German - with German Brothers Grimm Dictionary in 1852 (*Grimm. Deutsches Wörterbuch*) [3, p.15].

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

The earliest known dictionaries were found in Ebla (now Syria) in the Akkadian Empire around 2300 BC. The earliest dictionaries were cuneiform in the Sumerian-Akkadian languages. Archaeologists have determined that the Ancient Mesopotamians were the first to create dictionaries by carving cuneiform words and their Akkadian alternatives on clay tablets in two languages. Other ancient dictionaries include *Shuowen Jiezi* from China and a Greek dictionary written by Apollonius the Sophist (especially a list of words used by Homer and their meanings). Also, the first explanatory dictionary in China was the interpretation and grammar of hieroglyphs in the 2nd and 3rd centuries BC. Later, textbooks were compiled here. The most ancient

lexicographers created dictionaries based on philosophical (China, Ancient Greece) and religious (India) ideas.

The earliest dictionaries were called Glossa. The interpretation or translation of an obscure word is called a glossa (Greek glōssa - language, speech). Glosses are often written in the margins and between the lines of the manuscript text. As a result of the collection of glosses in a single place, the first dictionaries, called Glossaries, attached to one or another work appeared.

The oldest analogues of dictionaries have gained practical importance, i.e. they were created for school education, religious prayers and translation. Ancient Egyptian dictionaries consisted of lists of words grouped in certain topics and teaching how to write words correctly. (birds, fish, types of grain, etc.).

In the Middle Ages, Latin served as the language of religion, science and education in Western Europe (Arabic in other Islamic countries, and Sanskrit in India). Because of this, there was a need to translate words from Latin to native language or from native language to Latin, and bilingual and multilingual dictionaries appeared (for example, Latin-English, English-Latin, Latin-German-Czech, Latin-Polish, etc.). The first non-alphabetical dictionary of 8,000 English words is the *Elementarie*, created in 1592 by Richard Malcaster.

During the formation of national literary languages (in Europe, this coincides with the development of the printing of books), there was a need to compile their vocabulary and form literary standards. National academies and scientific societies of different countries began to publish explanatory dictionaries of national languages. The ideas of rationalism and encyclopedic philosophy had a significant impact on the lexicographic activity of this period.

In the 19th century, during the rapid development of the comparative-historical method in linguistics, historical and etymological dictionaries of national languages were created, as well as dictionaries of ancient Sanskrit and other ancient languages were compiled by European scientists; eg Sanskrit-German in 7 vols. dictionary O. Bötlingk and prof. R. Roth's University of Jena (1855–1875).

At the end of the 18th and 19th centuries, the main European encyclopedias were created - "Britannica" in English, "Laruss" in French, "Brockhaus" in German, "Brockhaus and Efron" in Russian. The Oxford University Press began to write and publish the Oxford English Dictionary in short form in 1884. It took nearly 50 years to complete the mammoth work, and they finally published the complete 12-volume Oxford English Dictionary in 1928. It remains the most trusted dictionary of the English language to this day, edited and updated every three months by a dedicated team [4, pp. 63-65].

At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, European lexicographers developed the main types of dictionaries and the principles of their composition.

Like all Turkic peoples, the first stage of the history of the Uzbek people related to lexicology is connected with Mahmud Koshgari's work "Devonu lugotit turk". The work "Devonu Lugotit Turk" is not only a lexicographic study, it also contains valuable information about the phonetic-phonological, lexical-semantic, linguogeographical, dialectological features of the ancient Turkic language. That is why Mahmud Koshgari is considered the founder of the listed fields of Turkic studies.

The work "Devonu Lugatit-Turk" consists of two parts, it is made up of the introduction and the dictionary parts. In the introduction, there is a word about the reason for the creation of the work, the writing used by the Turks at that time, the formation of nouns, additions to nouns and verbs, the methods of building the dictionary, the description of the Turkic peoples, the location, the characteristics of the Turkish language, the differences in dialects. held.

The meaning of each word (polysemy, homonym, antonym, archaic words) is deeply analyzed in the work, etymology of some words is given.

In the dictionary section of "Devonu Lugatit-Turk" 7500 words are explained in eight sections. Mahmud Koshgari used the comparative method to describe the construction of Turkic languages and became one of the founders of the comparative-historical method in linguistics.

Another great scholar who contributed to lexicography is Zamakhshari. Zamakhshari's work "Muqaddimat-ul Adab" (Introduction to Literature) written in 1137 in honor of Khorezmshah Alouddavla Abdulmuzaffar Otsiz, although it is related to literary studies, contains valuable practical and theoretical considerations related to the fields of morphology, lexicology and lexicography of linguistics. In this work, which consists of five parts, issues such as nouns, verbs, conjunctions, noun types, verb conjugation are discussed, and all the words and phrases of the Arabic language that were in use at that time are discussed. The meanings and etymology of this word are explained widely.

Another great scholar Alisher Navoi's work "Muhokamatul lug'atayn" was created in 1499, and this work is valuable because it is one of the first lexicographical studies on the study of the old Uzbek language mixed with a non-relative language - the Persian-Tajik language.

When a bright star like Navoi appeared in the sky of literature, many dictionaries were created based on his works. Among them, the creation of dozens of dictionaries such as "Badoi al-lugat", "Sangloh", "Abushqa".

The 20th century occupies a special place in the history of Uzbek lexicography. During this period, many terminological dictionaries, educational and spelling dictionaries, bilingual and trilingual dictionaries were created for various purposes. Russian-Uzbek and Uzbek-Russian, as well as dictionaries intended for studying the Uzbek language in comparison with other European and foreign Eastern languages, have a special place in this.

The most important of them are E.D. Polivanov's "Short Russian-Uzbek Dictionary" (Tashkent, Moscow, 1926), Ashurali Zahiri's 2-volume "Perfect Russian-Uzbek Dictionary" (34 thousand words; Tashkent, 1927- 28), K.K. Yudakhin's "Brief Uzbek-Russian Dictionary" (in Arabic graphics, Tashkent 1927), U. Akhmadjonov and B. Ilyozov's "Uzbek-Russian Dictionary" (in Latin graphics, Tashkent 1931), "Complete Russian-Uzbek dictionary" by S. Rakhmatiy and Abdulla Kadiri (volume 2, 34 thousand words; Tashkent-Gozn, 1934, volume 1 of the dictionary has not been published), by V. V. Reshetov "A brief Uzbek-Russian dictionary" (Tashkent, 1935) can be shown. In the early 1940s, "Uzbek - Russian dictionary" with 17,000 words (Tashkent 1941) and "Russian - Uzbek dictionary" with 30,000 words (Tashkent 1942) were created and published. These dictionaries, prepared under the editorship of Professor T.N. Kori-Niyozzi and Professor A.K. Borokov, were much more perfect than previously published dictionaries both in terms of the content of the vocabulary and in terms of the completeness of the dictionary articles.

Publication of the 5-volume "Russian-Uzbek dictionary" (78 thousand words Tashkent 1950-55) created by lexicographers of the Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan in cooperation with experienced translators in the republic, 1 volume with 50 thousand words The publication of dictionaries such as "Russian - Uzbek dictionary" (M. 1954) and 1 volume "Uzbek - Russian dictionary" (M. 1959) with 40 thousand words are important in the history of Uzbek lexicography. it happened. These dictionaries, especially the "Uzbek - Russian dictionary" published in 1959, became the basis for the creation of the first explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language and created its scientific base. In these dictionaries, the experiences of Uzbek lexicography were summarized, the lexical-semantic system of the modern Uzbek language and the standards formed in the 20th century were described in detail for the first time.

At the modern stage of Uzbek linguistics, G. Abdurahmonov, Z. Marufov, O. Usmanov, Sh. Shukurov, A. Hojiyev, R. Kongurov, Sh. Shoabdurahmonov, S. Mutallibov, Sh. Rakhmatullayev, Scientists such as V. Rahmonov, A. Madaliyev, N. Mamatov, and S. Ibrohimov have been contributing to the development of lexicology.

Studying the stages of development of lexicography in different nations and developing practical forms, lexicography can be divided into 3 similar periods: 1) pre-word period. The main task is to explain incomprehensible words; 2) the period of the first vocabulary. The main task is to learn the literary language, which is different from colloquial speech for many people; 3) the period of development of lexicography is related to the development of national literary languages. The main task is to describe and normalize the vocabulary of the language, to improve the language culture of the society.

According to Yu. D. Apresyan, the characteristic feature of all modern lexicography is "the synthesis of philology and culture in the broadest sense of the word. A significant part of any nation's culture is realized through its language, and language with all its richness is primarily which is expressed in the dictionary". Developing this idea, we can say that part of culture is carried out through wordsmiths (writers, philosophers, publicists, etc.) and the other appears in dictionaries [5, p. 29].

B.Yu. Gorodetsky noted: "Lexicography as the scientific discipline is undoubtedly complex in nature: its historical and philological aspect is manifested in a constant interest in the typology of dictionaries and their connection with culture, its epistemological aspect is due to the essence of dictionaries as a way of organizing and presenting knowledge accumulated by society, its semantic and lexicological aspect is associated with generalization of dictionary data in line with modeling the language content plan. But still, the defining feature of lexicography is its applied orientation" [6, pp. 8-9].

Since the development and change of language is an irrefutable fact, vocabulary is also a "temporary" phenomenon. It always records a language at a certain period of its development, be it a modern or historical (etymological) dictionary.

A dictionary is usually created taking into account new needs, a new addressee, and current linguistic views. Thus, a lexicographic work is always relatively new.

At the same time, the modernity of the dictionary work is anachronistic in its own way. Lexicographic recording of linguistic innovations, as a rule, lags behind the development of the language as a whole, which is objective and logical from a philosophical point of view.

To what extent the dictionary is always open to describe new words and meanings, it reacts so sensitively to all changes in language, so much so that the dictionary in each individual case is an independent, self-sufficient final system, a single, complete work.

When creating a dictionary, there is definitely a certain goal in mind. The goal is determined based on the need, according to the period. The object of the field of lexicography is dictionaries and their constituent units. The subject of lexicography is to determine the laws of dictionary creation, dictionary types, and the historical development of lexicography.

CONCLUSION

The content of the concept of "lexicography" consists of both theoretical lexicography, which includes the theory and history of the creation of dictionaries, and practical lexicography, which consists of creating a dictionary or primary dictionary materials.

However, currently lexicography is expanding its role, solving not only lexicographic-practical, but also information-cognitive-methodological problems. Today, vocabulary science is

developing in cooperation with information technologies: computer linguistics, practical scientific experiments, general and pedagogical linguistics.

Modern lexicography emphasizes the important social function of dictionaries, which record a collection of knowledge about the society of a certain period.

Thus, the approach is largely determined by the material, and taking into account in the lexicographic interpretation the uniqueness of the different stages of the diachronic state of the language in the future can become the basis for a successful integral unification of the achievements of various lexicographic projects and the creation of the most complete and detailed history of the vocabulary of the language.

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