

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONDUCTED ON THE 'EXPLANATORY DICTIONARY OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Annotation This article is about the research carried out on the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language". A specific analysis of this dictionary, which is important in Uzbek linguistics, the article examines the work of scientific research, its content and structure, the appearance, which is carried out on the explanation of words borrowed from other languages. Through research, it is explained how the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" plays a role in linguistics, teaching and scientific research. The dictionary has been described as reflecting the role of the Uzbek language in modern lexicography and grammar, its role in adding new words and terms, and changes in language development. The article also includes suggestions and perspectives to expand the possibilities of lexicology.

Keywords. Lexicography, Explanatory Dictionary, studies, lexicography, lexicographers, subtleties of meaning, new, applications, Uzbek language, scientists, writing.

As we know, lexicography is a distinct field of linguistics, and this area has developed significantly compared to other branches of linguistics. Lexicography is concerned with dictionary-making and its theoretical issues. Under the influence of time and place, the vocabulary of a language constantly evolves. Life, lifestyle, progress, and discoveries introduce new words and concepts, while some words become obsolete and fall out of use. As a result, lexicology also develops and expands. It is difficult to fully comprehend a specific language or text without dictionaries. Lexicography, as the work of dictionary-making, originated in the early stages of writing development in various cultures due to the need to understand the meanings of unclear words. Thus, early dictionaries had generalized characteristics.

If we take a look at the history of Uzbek lexicography, we can observe that it dates back to ancient times. The history of lexicography can be traced back to the XI-XII centuries. This history begins with the creation of Mahmud al-Kashgari's "*Devon-i Lug'at-it-Turk*." The significance of this dictionary lies not only in describing words and their meanings, but also in covering a wide range of information, such as the history, way of life, customs, values, and geographical locations of the Turkic peoples who were the users of these words.

In Uzbek lexicography, Mahmud Zamakhshari's work *Asos ul-balog'a* and his *Muqaddimat ul-adab*, a four-language dictionary, hold significant importance. This

four-language (Arabic, Persian, Uzbek, Mongol) dictionary made a substantial contribution to the development of both practical and theoretical lexicography.

In the subsequent periods of lexicography history, the dictionary *At-tuhfatuz zakiyati fil lug'atit turkiya*, created in the 13th century by an unknown author, also holds great value. The dictionaries created in later periods are of notable importance as they were largely created due to the interest in the works of our great ancestor Alisher Navoi. These include works such as Tole Imoni Hiravi's *Badoe ul-lug'at*, a Chagatai-Persian dictionary created in the 15th century, the *Abushqa*, a Chagatai-Turkish explanatory dictionary from 16th century Turkey, Muhammad Yoqub Chingii's *Kelurnoma*, a Chagatai-Persian dictionary (17th century), Muhammad Rizo Khokhsor's *Muntaxab ul-lug'ot*, an explanatory dictionary from the 18th century, Mirzo Mahdiykhon's *Sangloh*, a Chagatai-Persian dictionary from the 18th century, and Sulaymon Bukhari's *Lug'ati chig'atoiy va turki usmoniy* (19th century), among others.

In the history of Uzbek lexicography, the 20th century holds a special place. During this period, many specialized terminological dictionaries, educational and orthographic dictionaries, as well as bilingual and multilingual dictionaries, were created for various purposes. Notably, dictionaries aimed at comparing the Uzbek language with Russian and other European and foreign Eastern languages hold a prominent place. In this regard, lexicographic scholars Z. Ma'rufov and G. Mikhaylov note that "In that period, the Uzbek-Russian dictionary compiled by the famous lexicographer of our time, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR, Professor K.K. Yudakhin, and published in 1972, occupies a special place in the history of Uzbek lexicography. This is the first scientifically based dictionary, which contains nearly 10,000 words. Many of the principles used in the creation of this dictionary have been integrated into the foundation of Uzbek lexicography and continue to be applied by Uzbek lexicographers."

According to linguists, the significant achievements in Uzbek lexicography and its maturity can be attributed to the considerable positive influence of related languages, especially Russian lexicography. For example, in the 1940s, Uzbek lexicography relied solely on the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language" (1935-1940) edited by D.N. Ushakov. However, by the 1950s and 1960s, Uzbek lexicography had the opportunity to benefit from the rich experience of the four-volume and 17-volume Russian language dictionaries published by the Academy of Sciences, as well as from numerous theoretical works related to lexicography that emerged during the same period. These efforts have been instrumental in the

theoretical development of Uzbek lexicography and have paved the way for resolving many issues.

In this period, the emergence of numerous scientific works and studies related to lexicography has led to the theoretical advancement of Uzbek lexicography over the last 20 years. In particular, during this time, various manuals on dictionary compilation and dissertations related to lexicography have emerged. All of these indicate that our lexicography has entered a new stage.

In advancing Uzbek lexicography to a new stage, it is necessary to mention several lexicographers and their works. In this field, we can highlight works such as A.K. Borovkov's "Experience in the Compilation of Russian-National Dictionaries," G.N. Mikhailov's "Experience of Lexicographical Research on Uzbek-Russian Dictionaries," K.A. Sharafuddinova's "Revealing the Meanings of Words in Bilingual Dictionaries," S.F. Akobirov's "Lexicographical Development of Terminology in Bilingual Dictionaries," and T.A. Aliqulov's "Polysemantic Nouns in the Uzbek Language." It is also important to emphasize that the Uzbek-Russian Dictionary, consisting of 40,000 words and compiled by the team of the Dictionary Sector of the Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan under the editorship of S.F. Akobirov, Z.M. Ma'rufov, and A.T. Khojakhonov, which was published in Moscow in 1959, was highly praised by the intellectual community. In recent years, it has been noted as one of the best among the Turkish-language dictionaries that have emerged.

The Uzbek Academy of Sciences' Institute of Language and Literature has, in addition to the dictionary sector, two other sectors dealing with lexicography. One is the terminological dictionary sector led by O.U. Usmonov, and the other is the historical-etymological dictionary sector headed by E.I. Fozilov. Both of these sectors have made significant contributions to the field of Uzbek lexicography. The "Explanatory Dictionary of Russian International Words" by O. Usmonov and R. Doniyorov, and E. Fozilov's two-volume "Old Uzbek Language" are works that enriched the foundation of Uzbek lexicography.

During this period, significant attention was given to issues such as the development of lexicographical sources, the process of improving monolingual translation dictionaries, and the emergence of initial terminological and educational dictionaries. In this regard, based on the analysis of the lexicographical activities of Jadid intellectuals such as Abdulla Qodiriy, Abdurauf Fitrat, Ashurali Zohiriy, Elbek, Ishoqxon Ibrat, and Nazir To'raqulov, scientifically grounded conclusions were made that the foundations of Uzbek lexicography were created by these Jadid intellectuals.

They participated in the creation of dictionaries: In 1926, G'ozilim Yunusov's "Brief Russian-Uzbek Political and Legal Dictionary" was published. Additionally, this dictionary is significant in Uzbek lexicography as the first terminological dictionary. Ashurali Zohiriy compiled the "Russian-Uzbek Complete Dictionary" (2 volumes, 34,000 words, 1927-1928). S. Rahmatiy and A. Qodiriy were involved in the creation of the "Russian-Uzbek Full Dictionary" (Tashkent-Kazan, 1934). The first volume of the dictionary was never published. Elbek compiled the "Uzbek Lexicon of Formed Words" (1924), which was the first specialized dictionary created in the Uzbek language. Additionally, Elbek's "Materials for the Uzbek Complete Dictionary" (published by O'zpublising, 1935) was also released. Abdurauf Fitrat's work, "Samples of the Oldest Turkish Literature," includes a dictionary in its third part (1927). This dictionary is the first educational dictionary in Uzbek lexicography. Furthermore, "Lug'oti Sitta al Sina" (Tashkent, 1901), a multilingual (6 languages) translation dictionary by Ishoqxon Ibrat, one of the leading figures of the Jadid movement, is also of particular importance.

During the previous years of its governance, the Uzbek language underwent significant changes. Its vocabulary expanded with new words, meanings, nuances, and new usages. The social importance of the language also rose to a higher level. Many newspapers, magazines, textbooks, manuals, and various other publications appeared in the Uzbek language. The publication of the two-volume *Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language* in Moscow in 1981 was one of the greatest achievements in Uzbek lexicography and the result of many years of hard work.

The main purpose of the explanatory dictionary is not only to collect and describe the vocabulary of the Uzbek literary language but also to define and strengthen its norms. At the same time, it serves the advancement of speech culture. This dictionary includes 60,000 words and phrases, and in its compilation, the lexicographical achievements of Russian and other related languages' lexicographers have been utilized. The dictionary adheres to principles of word selection and the dictionary's structure, with clear indications of the origins of words. The creators of the dictionary have made every effort to fully explain the meanings of each word, achieving notable success in this regard.

Thus, in the process of language development, we are all witnesses to the rapid and significant changes in its vocabulary compared to other areas. The reasons for these changes are, of course, quite clear. These transformations reflect the development of the lexicon not only in terms of quantity but also in quality. The evolution in the lexicon involves the appearance of new lexical units, the disappearance (obsolescence) of certain lexical units, the acquisition of new meanings by words, and the loss of certain meanings. In this process, various

changes occur in the relationship of lexical units to literary norms, their usage, and other characteristics. When such changes reach a certain degree, there arises a need for research that reflects these developments both theoretically and practically. One of the main practical tasks in this regard is the compilation of explanatory, historical, and etymological dictionaries.

The lexicon of the Uzbek language, even when considering the 20th century, is not uniform in composition. It includes words used by some authors that have not yet entered the standard Uzbek language, as well as words specific to dialects. Moreover, there exists a lexicon related to ancient crafts that is only used among craftsmen, as well as countless scientific and technical terms that emerged in the Uzbek language in the 20th century. It is impossible to fit all these into a single dictionary. For this reason, the practice of compiling dictionaries on professions, dialects, and terminological dictionaries has emerged. In this regard, the three-volume "Lexicon of Craft and Trade in the Fergana Dialects" by S. Ibrohimov (Tashkent, 1956-1959), the "Explanatory Dictionary of Russian and International Words" by O. Usmonov and R. Doniyorov (Tashkent, 1965; 2nd edition, 1972), the "Dictionary of Socio-Political Terms" compiled under the leadership of Olim Usmon (Tashkent, 1976), and many other dictionaries are noteworthy.

Summary: The article discusses the history, stages of development, and analysis of the progress in Uzbek lexicography. Lexicography is a branch of linguistics that deals with compiling a language's vocabulary and enhancing the meanings of words. The development of lexicography is primarily influenced by the evolution of language, the emergence of new words, and the obsolescence of old words. Looking at the history of Uzbek lexicography, its roots can be traced back to the 11th-12th centuries. Mahmud Kashgari's *Divan-i Lughat al-Turk* stands as one of the foundational works of Uzbek lexicography. Other significant dictionaries, such as Mahmud Zamakhshari's *Asas al-Balaghah*, also played an important role. Starting from the 15th century, a number of dictionaries were created in Uzbek lexicography. In the 20th century, Uzbek lexicography further developed with the creation of numerous bilingual, terminological, and educational dictionaries. During this period, the influence of Russian lexicography was significant, which contributed to the development of Uzbek lexicography. Explanatory dictionaries, terminological dictionaries, and dialectal dictionaries of the Uzbek language are widely used in practice both then and now. Research works and new theoretical scientific studies have brought Uzbek lexicography into a new era. Lexicography has helped enhance the linguistic achievements, including explanatory, historical-etymological dictionaries, and the development of Uzbek vocabulary, further enriching its lexicon. The article highlights the main achievements of Uzbek lexicographic work, the

important and scientific research in the process of dictionary compilation. The creation of Uzbek language dictionaries, especially historical, terminological, and dialectal dictionaries, has played a crucial role because these dictionaries reflect the social and cultural development of the language and provide practical experience. In conclusion, the development of Uzbek lexicography has a direct impact on the development of the language, and the achievements in this field, the methods of dictionary compilation, and scientific developments have facilitated the understanding and enrichment of Uzbek language, its lexical richness, and meaning clarity.

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