

## History of Educational Dictionaries and Dedicated to the Teaching of Synonyms in Uzbek Linguistics Dictionaries

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**Abstract** – Before moving on to the analysis of dictionaries designed to teach synonyms in our linguistics, let's take a brief look at "educational lexicography", which is considered to be the youngest and most "hot" field of lexicography, and "genuine lexicography", the most necessary and demanding genre in dictionaries.

**Key words:** dictionaries, teaching synonyms, linguistics, educational lexicography, genuine lexicography, glossaries, practical lexicography.

### I. Introduction

According to sources, practical lexicography appeared four thousand years ago in the form of glossaries, glosses, vocabularies. World lexicography has been scientifically substantiated by the fact that the first written literature, in particular, linguistic sources, appeared in the form of dictionaries to meet the socio-political and cultural needs of the time. All examples of this dictionary have the following common goals: 1) interpretation of religious concepts in the Bible and words in the works of ancient writers; 2) speech training, oratory training; 3) serving the interests of ideology; 4) standardization of literary language; 5) ensuring interlingual and intercultural communication.

It is precisely these goals that have led the world dictionary to argue that these sources originated for purely educational purposes, that modern dictionaries were the original generation of dictionaries, and that later dictionary types and functions expanded and the dictionary began to be seen as a generic dictionary.

### II. Literature review

By the beginning of the twentieth century, educational lexicography was separated from general lexicography and paid special attention to the creation of modern generations of educational dictionaries. Scientific research in the field often refers to educational lexicography as L.A. Novikov's definition of "educational lexicography - a small volume and a large educational lexicography." P.N. Denisov considers the textbook as a methodological support of language teaching, a didactic publication.

V.V. Dubichinsky's dictionary emphasizes the need to cover all aspects of speech activity - both receptive (skills of lexical units in the language and their meanings) and reproductive (ability to use mastered lexical units in practice) information about the language being studied.

It is obvious that the dictionary intersects linguistic and methodological goals. That is, the dictionary, on the one hand, provides the material of the language being studied, and on the other hand, it must answer the question of how to present this material. The dictionary is also described by some linguists as a "means of describing language for teaching purposes" and combines two

mutually independent scientific objectives. Thus, a new linguodidactical direction between linguistics and pedagogy - the network of educational lexicography - is established.

Educational lexicography is a practical science that deals not only with the creation of educational dictionaries, but also with the theory and practice of creating lexical minimums, educational linguostatistics, and textbooks that reflect the lexicon for educational purposes. In general, the field of world lexicography is studied in depth and in detail, and numerous dictionaries have been created for students of different ages. In particular, G.F.Bogacheva, P.N.Denisov, O.M.Karpova, V.V.Morkovkin, L.A.Novikov, I.A.Sternin, I.V.Fedorova, L.V.shcherba, V.S.Atkins, P.Hanks, F.J.Hausmann, A.Kemermann, M.Rundell, The research of J. Zinc and P. Stock in English, Russian, German, Spanish and other languages can be enumerated.

### III. Analysis

Theoretical and practical issues of educational lexicography in Uzbek linguistics were first studied in a monograph by B. Bakhridinova. In his doctoral dissertation entitled "Educational Dictionary in Uzbekistan: Linguistic Foundations, History and Prospects", he explained the concepts of "educational dictionary" and "educational lexicography", macro, microstructure, word selection for the dictionary and interpretation of language units in the dictionary. He highlighted the historical roots of the world educational lexicon and distinguished the stages of historical development of the Uzbek educational lexicon. He pointed out the main factors determining the prospects of this sector in Uzbekistan. In particular, the dictionary is an anthropocentric tool, the vocabulary of which is organized on the basis of certain criteria, meets the educational and methodological requirements, serves to form the communicative competence of the learner, is designed to provide information quickly and easily. lexical minimums, educational linguostatistics, compilation and preparation of manuals for teaching vocabulary, identification of types and varieties of textbooks, their constant improvement, presentation and semantization of vocabulary in textbooks for language teaching.

Later, the scholar's followers began to study various issues of educational lexicography - psycho-pedagogical, linguodidactic bases of compiling dictionaries for preschool children, linguistic bases of composing educational phraseological dictionaries, orthological dictionaries for teaching written and oral norms and other research problems.

According to K. Sodikov, the tradition of compiling a dictionary in the East dates back to ancient times. This tradition has been going on for centuries and has been scientifically improved. The principles of compiling a dictionary in accordance with the times, the methods and ways of assigning words and their corresponding rules in dictionaries followed. He points out that Turkish dictionaries created in the past are very different from the current ones, in particular, they do not consist of a single word, but also have a mixture of grammatical rules: phonetic and morphological rules are given. On the other hand, in many grammatical works of the past, the first section is a dictionary, while the following sections are devoted to grammatical rules. These definitions, in and of themselves, correspond exactly to the definitions and descriptions given in the world's educational dictionaries. K. Sodikov wrote in his introduction to the work of Abu Hayyan, the author of the 16th-century work *Attuhfa*: "Knowledge of any language is created by mastering three things. The first is to learn the meaning of each word. This part is called lexicography. The second is to study the

individual properties of words. This part is called science spending. Third is the study of the properties of words in relation to each other. This part is called nahw in Arabic. ”

As mentioned above, the dictionary is a genre of lexicography that arose out of educational necessity and has been associated with the cultural, economic, political development of society and the social order of the government at different times. Periodizing the history of Uzbek lexicography, B. Bahridinova notes that the development of lexicography is associated with the heyday of the nation, the period of radical changes in the history of society, and distinguishes the following stages:

1) X-XIV centuries. Arabic-Turkish, Turkish-Arabic bilingual dictionaries-grammars, created on the basis of the traditions of Arabic lexicography and in their time served the Arabic language of the Turkic-speaking population, the study of the Turkic language by the Arabs;

2) XV-XVII centuries. Artistic, scientific and educational works in Uzbek and Persian-Tajik languages, in particular, Persian-Turkish, Turkish-Persian bilingual dictionaries and grammars based on the works of Alisher Navoi;

3) XIX-XX centuries. Russian-Uzbek, Uzbek-Russian bilingual and literary dictionaries created during the former Soviet era;

4) The period from the beginning of the XXI century to the present. A new generation of dictionaries created during the years of independence.

Although Turkology, in particular, did not have a special dictionary of synonyms in Uzbek linguistics until the beginning of the twentieth century, Mahmud Kashgari's "Devoni lug'otit turk" and later Jamoliddin at-Turki's Kipchak and Turkmen languages were useful. In the dictionary-manual "Kitabu bulg'ot al-mushtaq fi-l-lug'ati at-rurk wa-l-kifchak" (XIV century), which is intended for students of the Kipchak language Synonyms and their meanings in the dictionary-grammar "Kitab al-idroq li-lison al-atrok" (XIV century), in the practical manuals of Jamaliddin ibn Muqanna "Khiliat-ul-inson and khalibat-ul-lison" (XIV) there are initial thoughts about the subtleties.

#### IV. Discussion

The role of Alisher Navoi and his work "Muhokamat ul-lug'atayn" is important in the study of synonyms in Turkish, including Uzbek linguistics. In this work, Navoi not only compares the possibilities of the old Uzbek language with the Persian language, but also emphasizes the superiority of the Turkic language over the Persian language, as well as the fact that the Turks are a gentle nation. "There is no better proof that the Turks were originally gentle in creation, that no one can oppose the idea that all Persians are right if they say they are incapable of speaking Turkish.

Because Turkish linguists have often exaggerated and put it in such small things that it is impossible to believe it without the knowledge of someone who knows it. «In particular, by focusing on synonymous cells, he demonstrates their distinction by distinguishing the semantic subtleties of words that are similar in content: Turkish poetry has the following theme:

Wait a minute, honey, I'll be right back.

It's a must have, for any Affiliate, promoting any program.

... Or the word drop means not to drink all at once, but to drink a little at a time. ”

Also, the creators of the Persian language used to swear (crush, torment), weep, weep, groan, groan, sing, cry, which means “deprived of the opportunity to express such a wonderful meaning”, sintamoq, sobbing (crying), yasanmoq, bezanmoq (make-up) and other examples of the subtleties of their meaning.

A.Nurmonov, a well-known representative of Uzbek linguistics, commenting on Alisher Navoi's skill in revealing the subtleties of these synonyms, said: but shows that each of the members of the paradigm also has a certain differentiating semema. For example, the words groan, read, sigh, and cry belong to the same paradigm as the unifying sememe of "weeping," but each of them represents a different form of weeping. They differ in the degree of crying. To prove the point, the poet quotes from the works of art in which he participated.

Although "Muhokamat ul-lug'atayn" is not a dictionary of synonyms, it is highly valued in Turkic studies as a means of showing the subtle semantic possibilities, charm and richness of speech of the first synonyms.

Muhammad Yakub Chingiy's ideographic dictionary "Kelurnoma" is one of the brightest examples of the Turkish educational dictionary written on the basis of a special order with the need to preserve the native language abroad, to pass it from generation to generation; is important with a separate stop. Muhammad Yaqub Genghis Khan, the last representative of the Baburi dynasty in India, served in the midst of Abulmuzaffar Muhiddin Muhammad Shah Avrangzeb Alamgir and wrote the Kelurnoma in 1659-1707 by special order of the khan. It is a Turkish-Chigatoy-Persian dictionary, beginning with a hymn in honor of King Abulmuzafar Muhiddin. The dictionary consists of 15 chapters and 343 chapters. Chapters 1-14 are devoted to verbs, and about 400 Turkish (Uzbek) verbs are listed in the Arabic alphabet, each translated into Persian. There are about 15 different grammatical forms of each verb - the verb -moq (-maq / - mağ) and past, present-future and future tense, with and without divisions: tanımaq, tanıdı, tanıptur, tanı, tanıbdı, tanıydur, tanımadı, tanımaptur, tanımas, tanımadı, tanımaydur, tanı, tanıma, tanı-biz, tanımas-biz.

The last 15 chapters of the dictionary are devoted to names and are divided into 9 parts. About 820 nouns, adjectives, pronoun, auxiliary words and suffixes are divided into thematic cells. If there are synonyms, they are all in one place. For example, the earth and all that is in it: earth, soil, čägä (sand), sand, sea, stream, canal (waterway, canal), spring, well, ditch, well, ditch, kayun (boat), boat, ship, deep, shore (coast), olañ (steppe, plain), wild (steppe, plain), spring (plain), fish, snake.

The dictionary contains a number of synonyms for nouns:

the sun - quyaş, künäş, kün; lightning, - yaşın, çaqın, ildırım; steppe, plain - olañ, yaban, yazı; bull, ox - uy, öküz; cow - inäk, sıyır.

Another peculiarity of giving synonyms in the dictionary is related to semantic hierarchy. For example, when yağmur falls on rain, čibär is used to mean whispering rain.

Mirzo Mahdikhan's dictionary of works by Alisher Navoi and Chigatay Turkic poets "Sangloh" and the accompanying grammatical essay "Maboni ul-lug'at" also focus on the analysis of synonyms. . In the dictionary, synonyms are given in the form of synonyms (مرادف). The work can be considered as the first dictionary-grammar in the Turkic language, which provides in-depth and accurate information about the subtleties of the word - synonyms. The work is basically divided into four parts: 1) the preface; 2) introduction; 3) tarsif; 4) consisting of six points.

The first mabno consists of ten chapters, in which the masdars, the past tense verb, the present-future tense verb, the present tense adjective, the past tense adjective, the imperative verb, the imperative verb negation form, without division, is devoted to the statements of the addition of symbols of form and shape. Methods of making verb forms in the second sense, pronouns and pronouns in the third sense, morphemes in the fourth sense - mediators, non-mediated morphemes and zavoyid statement, in the fifth sense having an independent meaning, but o ' Words that do not

mean z - auxiliary verbs and phraseological combinations, and in the sixth sense, spelling rules - voluntary changes in letters and vowels, letters and vowels due to incorrect use of Changed characters and words are discussed, as well as the description of some words that contradict the grammatical rule.

The encounter in the dictionary not only of lexical synonyms, but also of affixal synonyms, synonyms resulting from the addition of grammatical forms or word formation, was a great event for its time. For example, in the modern Uzbek language -loq, -iston are synonymous with place-makers:

It is also -lag', -laq, Persian gulzār, synonymous with -zār and -stān in Kuhistān. It expresses the meaning of space and means abundance and prosperity: saline, i.e. salty, avlak, i.e. a place where there is a lot of hunting, a place where pastures and villages live in summer and winter.

Interpretation of active pronouns -lik, -liq, -lug' in modern Uzbek as a synonymous adverb:

The second explanation is that affix vowels are written differently depending on the nature of the (vowel) letters. It is synonymous with -lig', -lug', -liq, -luq, -lik, -l'yk and is used in two ways with the same meaning.

The dictionary is also characterized by the synonymy of grammatical forms and the meeting of views on syntactic synonymy. For example:

The first part, which consists of falling, snatching, snatching, snatching, and so on, is an exception to this rule. If this part is to be used in the first sense, an "y" is added to it (for these words): yiqilay, qopay, alay, tutay yiqilayin, qopayin, alayin, tutayin are synonyms.

The meaning of the grammatical forms we have shown:

Nastaran közgysidā bir sari men bir sari yār  
Chehra aksin körkzyptyrbiz gul-i ra'nā emās.  
[In the Nastaran mirror, I am a yellow man  
Chehra aksin körkzyptyrbiz guli ra'nā emes].

In this byte, our show is synonymous with our show, that is, we have shown, and we have shown.

Meaning of the word -chilik, -lik in the words millennium, millennium, cherikchi, cherik:

Chunonchi, "Lison ut-tayr"da deyilgan:

Lek siz miñ yilchiliq andin yiraq  
Qaysi miñ yilliq ki imkāndin yiraq.  
[For example, "Lison ut-tayr" says:

But you are a thousand years old  
Which millennium is as far away as possible].

In this byte, millenniums are synonymous with millenniums and millenniums. A similar cherik is synonymous with cherik. For example, in Saddi Iskandariy he says:

Buzug' quryasan cherikchi kirip  
Avvalidin nechā shāx unun erip.  
[You're a real spit fire  
First of all, how much flour is melted].

When Mirza Mahdikhan explains the Turkish words, he also mentions their synonyms in other languages: Tašbaqa – saḡpösht bāšadki, ānrā baqa va baqa čanaq ham guyand va ba-'arabi kasf xānand (Tašbaqa – saḡpösht dirki, this is called baqa and baqa čanaq and this is called kasf in Arabic).

During the former Soviet era, lexicography, especially educational lexicography, developed significantly due to the development of areas that needed dictionaries. In addition to various bilingual, normative, terminological, encyclopedic dictionaries, various explanatory dictionaries, including dictionaries of synonyms, have been created to study the lexical units of the national language - Uzbek.

### V. Conclusion

It is true that in most lexicographical dictionaries the meaning of a word is explained in terms of its synonyms, but in Uzbek lexicography there are special synonymous dictionaries not only for this period, but even today. It is a pity that it is numbered. Speaking of them, the first synonymous dictionary published in S. Ibragimov's series "For schoolchildren" in 1939 as a synonymous dictionary created in the pre-independence period - "Dictionary of synonyms of the Uzbek language" and A. Hodjiev's "Explanatory Dictionary of Synonyms of the Uzbek Language" published in 1974 by the "Teacher" publishing house as a guide for students of universities and pedagogical institutes.

During the years of independence, the developments in the socio-political and cultural life of our country have begun an important period in the development of Uzbek lexicography, in particular, educational lexicography. Different lexical systems - homonyms, paronyms, antonyms, graduonyms, dictionaries of synonyms, as well as some synonymous dictionaries have emerged. In particular, M.Olimov's first synonymous dictionary in Uzbek linguistics on a separate written language, "Dictionary of synonyms used in Boburnoma" for philologists, scholars and teachers, students of Uzbek philology and journalism faculties. , "Dictionary of synonyms of the Uzbek language" by O.Shukurov and B.Boymatova, "Dictionary of synonyms in the Qur'an" by Hakim at-Termizi, prepared for publication by H.Aminov grammar, G. Mirkhanova's "Dictionary of synonyms of the Uzbek language", as well as the electronic dictionary "Short explanatory dictionary of synonyms of the Uzbek language".

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