

UZBEK LEXICOGRAPHY

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Abstract

The history of the Uzbek people, whose cultural development began in the millennia BC, is an integral part of the world history and the development of human society. In our old country, one of the cradles of world civilization, which gave birth to geniuses, along with the reforms being carried out in the field of social renewal, special attention is being paid to raising spirituality. one of the main reasons is the universalization of today's processes, in an era of increased falsification of national values, having communicative competence, communication culture is one of the important indicators of a modern person.

Keywords: Lexicography, dictionary, Turkish, Persian, creating a dictionary.

Introduction

In today's era, when the ideological landscape of the world is changing dramatically, the interaction and connection between the culture, spirituality, economy, and people of different countries is increasing to an unprecedented level, in such a situation, the young generation is being taught different spiritual able to resist threats, understand the true essence of the realities happening around them, and be able to express their opinion independently, fluently and correctly in various speech situations in oral and written forms education remains our main task.

The history of the Uzbek people, whose cultural development began in the millennia BC, is an integral part of the world history and the development of human society. In our old country, considered one of the cradles of world civilization, which gave the world such geniuses as Muhammad Musa Khorezmi, Ahmad Farghani, Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Imam Bukhari, Amir Temur, Mirza Ulugbek, Alisher Navoi, the society One of the main reasons for paying special attention to the improvement of spirituality, along with the reforms carried out in the field of renewal, is today's In the era of universalization of processes, falsification of national values, attempts to undermine the moral image of the people by promoting ideas of immorality, communicative competence, having a culture of communication is one of the important indicators of a modern person. Learning the social functions of the language is of great importance. The lexicography department of linguistics is also widely involved with the social functions of language.

The field of linguistics that studies the issues of vocabulary creation and is engaged in creating a dictionary is called lexicography (Greek: lexikos-co'z, word-related and grapho-yozaman) or lexicography.



Linguist scientist A. Nurmonov in his textbook "History of Uzbek Linguistics" notes that Uzbek lexicography began with Mahmud Koshgari's work "Devonu Lugatit Turk". "Uzbek lexicography has a long history. Mahmud Koshgari's work "Devonu Lugatit Turk" is an example of all-Turkish lexicography, and from the 13th-14th centuries, Uzbek lexicography began to develop independently, being nourished by it. In particular, attention has been paid to creating Turkish-Persian and Turkish-Arabic translation dictionaries. This is the result of increased interest in the Turkish language in Arab and non-Arab countries. As a result, "Tarjumoni Turki va ajami va Mughali va Farsi" (XIII-XIV centuries), "Kitobi at-tuhfa az-zaki-ya fi-l lug'at-it turkiya" (Turkic-Arabic dictionary - XIV century), "Kitobi al-idrak li-lisan al-atrak" (Turkish-Arabic dictionary - XIV century) by Abu Hayyan.

Mahmud Zamakhshari in his "Asos ul-baloga", "Muqaddimat ul-adab" made a great contribution to the development of both practical and theoretical lexicography with his works. Great interest in the work of Alisher Navoi led to the creation of several dictionaries in the period after the 15th century. Examples of these are the explanatory dictionary "Abushqa" (16th century, Turkey), "Badoye ul-lugat" by Tole Imani Hiravi, "Muntakhab ul-lugat" by Muhammad Reza Khokhsor, "Sangloh" by Mirza Mahdi Khan, as well as "Kelurnoma" by Muhammad Yaqub Chingi. Sulaiman Bukhari's "Dictionary of Chigatay and Turkish Ottoman" ("Chigatay-Turkish dictionary"), such dictionaries as "Lug'ati sitta as-sina" ("Dictionary of six languages") by Ishaq Khan Ibrat can be shown.

The lexicography of the Uzbek language is inextricably linked with the names of scientists such as A.K. Works on Uzbek language lexicography U.Tursunov, R.Kongirov, B.Orinboyev, S.Karimov, B.Yoldoshev, T.Rakhmatov, A.Bobokho'jayev, S.Tursunov, N.Begaliyev , implemented by A. Turobov in various aspects.

According to the purpose and task, lexicography is divided into two:

- a) scientific lexicography deals with the theoretical issue of lexicography;
- b) practical lexicography is directly involved in creating a dictionary.

Lexicography performs an important social function. These are highlighted in:

- 1) teaching mother tongue and other languages;
- 2) describing and standardizing the mother tongue;
- 3) ensuring interlinguistic relations;
- 4) scientific examination and interpretation of language lexicon.....

The tasks of lexicography include:

- a) development of the principles and methodology of vocabulary creation;
- b) identifying types and types of vocabulary;
- d) organizing the work of lexicographers;
- e) creation of a card fund that will be the basis for creating a dictionary;
- f) study the history of vocabulary;
- g) engage in creating a dictionary.



The dictionary is divided into two according to its purpose and purpose:

- 1) general vocabulary;
- 2) special dictionary.

The general dictionary is intended for a wide readership, and the special dictionary is intended for a narrow circle of people - specialists in a particular field.

Both types of dictionaries are further divided into two:

- 1) encyclopedic dictionary;
- 2) philological dictionary.

References:

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