



THE HISTORY OF THE CREATION OF LEXICOGRAPHIC DICTIONARIES, THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL WAYS OF DEVELOPMENT

Dilrabo Askarovna Ubaidova

(Bukhara State University)

Dilfuza Kamilovna Ergasheva

(Bukhara State University)

Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 20 th February 2021 Accepted: 2 th March 2021 Published: 20 th March 2021	The article provides a historical analysis of the development of ideas about lexicography in Russian linguistics. The authors come to reasonable conclusions that 1) the term "lexicography" appeared in scientific and general use in the last third of the 19th century; 2) the content of the concept brought under this term developed in the direction from the applied aspect of this linguistic essence to the theoretical aspect and the totality of dictionaries of the given language; 3) in the last quarter of the XX century. lexicography is firmly entrenched in the science of language with the status of an autonomous branch of linguistics; 4) recently, she began to receive, in addition to the definition, a certain wider set of attributes.
Keywords: vocabulary, lexicography, lexicology, lexicon, linguistic term, vocabulary practice, applied aspect, dictionaries, sociolexicography, typology of dictionaries	

As you know, the practice of compiling various kinds of dictionaries has a much longer history than linguistics as a science. Suffice it to recall Nighwanta, Amarakosa in Ancient India, Dictionaries of the Turkic languages of Mahmud Kozhgariy, Comparative dictionaries of all languages and dialects of Peter Pallas, etc. However, the theoretical understanding of this practice came to linguistics much later. Moreover, in foreign linguistics, this began earlier than in domestic. In particular, lexicography as a term entered the scientific use of domestic linguists, according to L.P. Stupin, relatively recently. In the Brockhaus and Efron dictionary from 1896 there is no article on the term "lexicography", although an article on the term "lexicology" is given, however, the term "lexicography" is still found in the article on the word "dictionaries", where it means "vocabulary technique." According to him, in the encyclopedic dictionary of brothers A. and I. Granat there is an article on the term "lexicography" with the meaning "scientific methods of processing verbal material to compose a lexicon." However, this is still not the earliest lexicographic interpretation of this term. In this regard, it should be noted that in the II edition of the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Living Great Russian Language" by V. I. Dahl from 1880 - 82. (we eit. its reprint reprint) there is an article on the term "lexicon", which reveals the term of interest to us and related terms: "Lexicography F. compilation, processing of dictionaries. Lexicographic work requires lexicological research. " The same information was submitted in the edition from 1903 - 09, which was published under the editorship of I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay. However, this term was not included in NN Durnovo's "Grammar Dictionaries" of 1924, although it contains an article on the term lexicology: "The doctrine of the vocabulary or vocabulary of Ph.D. language ". This indicates that by 1925 lexicography was not yet perceived as a separate science, although it was associated with lexicology, which is important for the formation of this scientific connection. The book "Small Encyclopedic Dictionaries of Brockhaus and Efron" contains an article: "Lexicon, Greek., Dictionary. - Lexicography, 1) the doctrine of the compilation of dictionaries. - 2) Part of grammar, is engaged in word production." Obviously, in the first decade of the XX century. this term in the form of "lexicography", not "lexicography" has expanded its meaning and to the "practice of compiling dictionaries" from the definition in the dictionary of VI Dal added "angst" about this. True, lexicography at this time had not yet emerged as a separate science, in this case, from grammar. L.V. Shcherba noted in 1940 that, despite a very long history of compiling dictionaries in different languages, no lexicographic theory had yet developed.

It, in his opinion, can begin with a solution to the question of the basic types of dictionaries. Thus, he was the first to pose and try to solve the problem of theoretical lexicography. In the first edition of TSB we find: "Lexicography (Greek), the work of compiling dictionaries." In the next edition of TSB this term is interpreted close to the ground of understandings: "Lexicography is a branch of linguistics dealing with the practice and theory of compiling dictionaries. Thus, by the 1950s. in Russian linguistics, a clear understanding of lexicography as an independent linguistic discipline has developed, which has its own theory and applied aspects. This statement is

confirmed and developed by the opinion of S.I. Ozhegov, who noted in 1953 that lexicography covers the theories of lexicography, the practice of vocabulary, as well as various types of dictionaries. At the same time, he emphasized that lexicography should be based on the theoretical provisions of lexicology and, while fulfilling the main task of codifying the language, together with lexicology, it should not ignore social jargons and professional varieties of speech.

His last remark brings us closer to three areas of modern linguistics: 1) developed abroad and, at present, in domestic linguistics "lexicology of lexicography" 10, "socio-lexicography" 11. In his article "On some questions of the theory of Russian lexicography", published in 1956, V.V. Vinogradov, in the very title of this work, recognized the legitimacy of the existence of theoretical lexicography, while he stressed that in the theory of lexicography, one should not separate lexicologies from grammar, will study all the complex types of interaction of these sciences. This once again speaks in favor of the development of the above complex disciplines, including the grammar of lexicography in their number. In the TSB from 1973 there is a separate rather extensive article on the term lexicography, compiled by V.G. Gak, in which the latter is scientifically and linguistically defined as "a section of linguistics dealing with the practice and theory of compiling dictionaries." Thus, by the last quarter of the 20th century in Russian linguistics, lexicography was firmly entrenched as an autonomous linguistic science, and the term "lexicography" itself began to denote two linguistic entities: 1) the practice of compiling dictionaries and 2) the theory of their compilation, which, in fact, reflects the disciplinary structure of this independent science that had developed by that time, although it was not yet designated by the corresponding modern terms combinations - "applied lexicography" and "theoretical lexicography". Moreover, this article briefly outlines the "general" history of the formation of practical lexicography and provides a brief information on theoretical lexicography with references to the works of well-known domestic and foreign theorists. Problems of substandard lexicography of the Uzbek and Russian languages: Very important for our research is the statement of V.G. Gaka that Russian theoretical lexicography was formed in the second third of the XX century, at least as the first scientific typology of dictionaries, developed by L.V. Shcherba in the article "Experience of the General Theory of Lexicography" published in 1940.14. It received its further development in the works of both domestic and foreign linguists in Czechoslovakia, France, the USA and other countries. The modern (for 1973) level of the theory of lexicography is characterized, according to V.G. Gak, by the following three distinctive features: 1) the concept of vocabulary as a system, which is manifested in the desire to reflect in the construction of an explanatory dictionary not only the lexico-semantic structure of the corresponding language as a whole, but also the semantic structure of an individual word, in particular, by highlighting the meanings of words by their connections with other words both in the text and within semantic fields; 2) a dialectical view of the meaning of a word, which is manifested in the account of the mobile communication of the signifier and the signified in a verbal sign and which is reflected, in particular, in the desire to note in the dictionary entry the shades and transitions in the meanings of words, their use in speech; 3) recognition of the close connection of vocabulary with grammar and other aspects of the language. At the same time, the statement that lexicography is connected not only with lexicology, the problematics of which receives its specific refraction in lexicography, is indicative and fruitful for us, but also with all other branches of linguistics. In the "Dictionary-reference book of linguistic terms" by D.E. Rosentali and M.A. Telenkova, the interpretation of lexicography proposed in the dictionary by O.S. Akhmanova and in the TSB is, as it were, generalized: "lexicography ... 1. The section of linguistics dealing with the compilation of dictionaries and studying them. 2. Collecting words of any language, bringing them into the system and publishing them in the form of dictionaries. 3. Collections of dictionaries of a general or special type" 16. There is no mention of theoretical lexicography here, but the interpretation of its applied aspects is expanded. The previous definition is almost completely repeated in the "Concise Linguistic Dictionary" by G.A. Nezhaev, where lexicology is "1. The section of linguistics, which deals with the development of issues in the theory of compiling dictionaries, for example: scientific substantiation of the types, volume, composition of dictionaries, the principles of the arrangement of words in dictionaries, the principles of constructing dictionary entries, etc. 2. Work on collecting and describing words of a language, according to bringing them into the system and editions in the form of a dictionary. 3. Collections of dictionaries of some language or some branch of knowledge." In fairness, it should be noted that there is an emphasis on theories and expanded interpretations of other aspects of this science. In the book "Russian language. Encyclopedia" there is a very extensive article, built on the model of the corresponding article in the TSB, the author of which is R.M. Seitlin. Here lexicography is defined as "a section of linguistics, theory and practice of compiling dictionaries." This brief definition very successfully reveals the essence of this concept from the three named positions. True, although the rest of this article is devoted specifically to the historical review of dictionaries, this article does not contain another important part - it is the collection of dictionaries of the given language. In the second edition of this encyclopedia, the interpretation of this term in the article by the same author is fully preserved. This testifies to the established by the end of the XX century, and an almost traditional understanding of lexicography in Russia. In his article "On the volume and content of the concept of" theoretical lexicography "" V.V. Morkovkin proposed the following "most general", in his words, the definition of the concept of "lexicography": this is "the field of philological and engineering-philological activity, consisting in the creation dictionaries and other works of a dictionary type, as well as in comprehending the entire amount of problems related to this ". Further, he, nevertheless, structured this generalized definition, presenting the concept he defines in the following scheme (see Table 1).

The structure of the concept of "lexicography" in the concept of VV Morkovkin theoretical lexicography, 1.1. theory of lexicography, 1.1.1. definition of the scope, content and structure of the concept of "lexicography", 1.1.2. vocabulary lexicology, 1.1.3. teaching about genres and types of dictionaries, 1.1.4. teaching about the elements and parameters of dictionaries, 1.1.5. teaching about the basics of lexicographic construction, 1.1.6. teaching about primary vocabulary materials, i.e. the doctrine of card indexes, 1.1.7. teaching about the planning and organization of vocabulary work, 1.2. history of lexicography, 1.2.1. history of dictionaries, 1.2.2. history of solving typical lexicographic problems, 2.0. practical lexicography, 2.1. creation of dictionaries and other works of dictionary type, 2.2. accumulation and storage of vocabulary materials. It is obvious that in this construction the theoretical lexicography is most successfully described, but there is a lack of a generally accepted position in the composition of lexicography - (3) the entire set of dictionaries of all types of a given language. In addition, the content of clause 1.1.1. should be expanded by adding opportunities for considering new directions of lexicographic thought, for example, socio-lexicography, ethnosocial lexicography, etc.

At the same time, the author notes that lexicography belongs to the sciences in terms of its logical-conceptual harmony, and to the art of creating dictionaries - "in the creative content of the search". And further: the content of the concept of "lexicography" includes only two positions: 1) theoretical lexicography, including theories and histories of lexicography, and 2) practical lexicography, which is the creation of dictionaries, as well as storage of primary vocabulary materials. Here the author emphasizes that "lexicographies should not be perceived as applied lexicology"; and even further: "vocabulary art exists as an independent branch of linguistics." From this interpretation, apparently, it follows that lexicography is a science "squared" - as a science-theory and as a science-art, and at the same time does not include all the collections of dictionaries of a given language. In the educational dictionary-reference book "Basic concepts of lexicology in terms" V.N. Nemchenko is given, despite the declared educational nature of the dictionary, one of the most scientific and meaningful interpretations of the system of concepts that are designated by the term "lexicography": "1. Work on the compilation of dictionaries, including the collection and systematization of language material.... 2. The section of linguistics dealing with the development of the theory of compiling dictionaries, questions of describing vocabulary in dictionaries 3. Collections of dictionaries of a language of a particular type (types) ". At the same time, a bibliography of 25 works is given here, of which quotations are given that confirm all three positions in the above author's definition.

In the "Concise Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" by N.V. Vasilyeva, V.A. Vinogradov and A.M. Shakhnarovich, lexicography is defined as: "A linguistic discipline dealing with the theory and practice of compiling dictionaries. Practical lexicography. Educational lexicography. Scientific and technical lexicography ". It is obvious that here lexicography is, first of all, an independent science characterized by both theoretical and applied aspects of vocabulary and having its own disciplinary structure. This definition is almost completely repeated in the "Dictionary-Reference of Linguistic Terms" by A.M. Emirova, where lexicography means: "1) a section of linguistics dealing with the theory and practice of compiling dictionaries of various types; 2) a set of dictionaries k.-l. language or k.-l. areas of knowledge ". It is obvious that such a definition has taken root in Russian-language linguistics and abroad, in Ukraine. In the work of VP Korovushkin "English Lexicography" the term "lexicography" is assigned to three meanings: "1) a science that studies the principles of compiling dictionaries of different types; 2) practice of vocabulary; 3) the totality of all dictionaries of a given language "and further:" Like any science, lexicography has two sides: scientific-theoretical and practical-applied. Theoretical lexicography poses general theoretical problems and works to solve them. Practical lexicography deals with the compilation of dictionaries based on theoretical provisions developed by theoretical lexicography. " In this definition, the already established and widely accepted by that time understanding of this science is enshrined, however, without indicating its autonomy as an independent branch of linguistics; however, its theoretical and applied aspects are clearly described here. LES completely repeats the above and the above article on the term "lexicography" from TSB, compiled by VG Gak. This confirms the fact that the concept of this linguistic essence, which developed in 1973, was fully established in its basic features. In the "Educational Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" by L.A. Brusenskaya, G.F. Gavrilova and N.V. Malyzeva, lexicography is defined as "1) a section of linguistics that develops the theoretical foundations of compiling dictionaries; 2) a collection of dictionaries of a general or special type. L- is an applied science (that is, having a practical purpose and application). You cannot compose dictionaries if you do not understand the features of words - their meaning and use in cut. Words are studied by lexicology. Therefore, it is closely related to lexicology. " This definition is not clear enough in structure, but 4 important points follow from it: 1) this is a theoretical section of linguistics; 2) a set of dictionaries of all types; 3) applied and practical science; 4) by its object of research, it is associated with lexicology. The latter is very important for the formation of a new linguistic direction - the lexicology of lexicography. In her book "Russian Lexicography" L.A. Vvedenskaya is already quite commonplace, since it is already accepted by everyone, notes that the term "lexicography" is called: "1) the science of compiling dictionaries; 2) the process of compiling dictionaries, as a description of the vocabulary of a given language; 3) a collection of dictionaries²⁸. The second position, which is more detailed than in other definitions, deserves attention here. In the book by T.V. Matveeva "The Complete Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" a very extensive article is given on the term "lexicography", which is interpreted as "the science of composing dictionaries and compiling dictionaries itself as a description of the vocabulary of the language. At present, it is a branched out area of linguistics, based on lexicology and having its own theory. " The main content of this concept is obvious here: 1) it is an autonomous theoretical and applied science; 2) scientific practice of vocabulary; 3) the linguistic field, which has its own structure; 4) lexicology is one

of its foundations. Summing up the historical analysis of the development of ideas about lexicography in Russian linguistics, it can be noted.

Philology has three essential positions: 1) the term "lexicography" appeared in scientific and general use in the last third of the 19th century; 2) the content of the concept brought under this term has developed in the direction from the applied aspect of this linguistic essence to the theoretical aspect and the totality of dictionaries of the given language; 3) in the last quarter of the XX century. lexicography is firmly entrenched in the science of language with the status of an autonomous branch of linguistics; 4) recently, she began to receive, in addition to the definition, a certain wider set of attributes.

REFERENCES:

1. Khodieva, Orzigul Shodimurodovna, and Sohob Salimovich Sharipov. "The history of the creation of the author's lexicography." *Middle European Scientific Bulletin* 9 (2021).
2. Salimovich, Sharipov Sohob, and Nematova Mohibegim Fazliddinovna. "Dictionaries in Modern Life." *International Journal on Integrated Education* 2.6: 166-168.
3. Islamovna M.F., Umedullaevna S.S. SHADOW FORMATION IN PERSPECTIVE //International Engineering Journal For Research & Development. – 2020. – T. 5. – №. 4. – С. 5-5.
4. Khodjayeva N. S., Mamurova D. I., Nafisa A. IMPORTANCE IN PEDAGOGICAL TECHNIQUES AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY //International Engineering Journal For Research & Development. – 2020. – T. 5. – №. CONGRESS. – С. 5-5.
5. Shavkatovich A. A., Sharifovna X. N. DEVELOPMENT OF DESIGN SKILLS OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS //International Engineering Journal For Research & Development. – 2020. – T. 5. – №. 7. – С. 5-5.
6. Kodirovich, Mamatov Dilshod, and Azimova Mukhayo Barotovna. "THE SOUL OF THE ARTIST." *Euro-Asia Conferences*. Vol. 1. No. 1. 2021.
7. Нигматова, Лола Хамидовна. "ЛЕКСИКОГРАФИЯ ТАРИХИДАН ИЗ ИСТОРИИ ЛЕКСИКОГРАФИИ FROM THE HISTORY OF LEXICOGRAPHY." *ANIQ VA TABIIY FANLAR*: 93.
8. Джураева, З. Р., and Л. Х. Нигматова. "Психологическое восприятие фонетического уровня поэтического текста." *Наука. Мысль: электронный периодический журнал* 10 (2014).