

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK LEXICOGRAPHY

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### ABSTRACT

In this article, it will be presented the common linguistic terms as a lexicographic way. It is widely acknowledged that compilation of any kind of dictionaries can be more helpful and easiest way in language teaching, learning or using it another reasons in linguistics and each of them has its own historical development. As lexicography deals with all dictionary compiling processes, it will be investigated enrichment period of linguistic terms with the implementation of lexicography in both English and Uzbek languages.

**Keywords:** lexicography, linguistic terms, dictionaries, English and Uzbek terms, lexicographers.

## INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK LUG'ATSHUNOSLIGI TARIXIY ASOSLARI VA RIVOJLANISHI

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### ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada leksikografik usul sifatida umumiy tilshunoslik atamaları taqdim etiladi. Tilni o'rgatishda, o'rganishda yoki undan tilshunoslikda foydalanishda har qanday turdagi lug'atlarni tuzish yanada qulayroq va osonroq yo'l bo'lishi, tilshunoslikda boshqa sabablarga ko'ra foydalanishi ham keng e'tirof etilgan va ularning har biri o'z tarixiy taraqqiyotiga ega. Leksikografiya barcha lug'atlarni tuzish jarayonlari bilan shug'ullanar ekan, maqolada lingvistik atamalarning ham ingliz, ham o'zbek tillarida qay tarzda rivojlanganligi leksikografiya asosida o'rganiladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** leksikografiya, lingvistik atamalar, lug'atlar, ingliz va o'zbek atamalari, lug'atshunoslar.

## INTRODUCTION

With the help of lexicographic study of terms people can be even more available to search and find out a number of unknown words with their perfect definition with good explanations, examples, even with their origin and historical backgrounds. As there is a great number of dictionaries that are specialized for any field, it can be more easier and faster to find a particular term in a blink of an eye.

## METHODS

In this case, the paper represents the most effective information on the basis of linguistic terms in English and Uzbek languages with the help of dictionaries. There is shown how lexicographers used the most helpful and effective tools to create and make any kind of dictionaries, the effectiveness of lexicography in the field of linguistics and its history. Moreover, it should be asserted that, according to these knowledge and theoretical parts, the article gives a selection of acceptable dictionaries based on particular linguistic terms.

Through a long historical course, dictionary making is perceived as the oldest field of linguistics. People started to investigate and look for more information and facts about this field from the early period of the civilization, mainly, it goes back to seven to eight hundred years. According to the historical development of both English and Uzbek lexicography, both of them had a great and long way passed among hundreds of years with opening the gateway to many types of dictionaries. Apparently, all of them made a reasonable point in the period of developing lexicography.

## RESULTS

When lexicography was discussed in the term of giving definition, many lexicographers and scientists wrote their own thoughts and it includes numerous works. Certainly, lexicography is the base and process of compiling, editing dictionaries for both practical and special use in linguistics.

The modern study of lexicography has roots in ancient Sumeria where word lists were recorded on clay tablets to teach people the structure of cuneiform, the world's earliest written language. The ancient civilizations of India, Greece, and Egypt used lexicographic methods similar to the clay tablets of Sumeria as a way to teach their respective languages. Lexicography evolved alongside the languages of ancient civilizations. When civilizations began to interact, the discipline of lexicography expanded to include translations.

Over time, dictionaries have developed into the modern authoritative sources for proper spelling, pronunciation, and use of language we are familiar with today. Through his researches Gorodetsky noted: "Lexicography as a scientific discipline is undoubtedly complex in nature: its historical and philological aspects are manifested in the constant interest with the typology of dictionaries and their connection with

culture, its gnoseological aspect due to the essence of dictionaries as a way of organization and presentation of knowledge accumulated by society, its semantico-lexicological aspect is associated with generalization of vocabulary data in line with the modeling of the language content plan”.

For this reason, in linguistics although dictionaries are important for learners, it has a great role to help other scholars who are searching for unknown terms with complete definition and description. Thus, the dictionary is extremely vital to the literacy of speakers of a specific language. It is used to look up definitions, spelling, and pronunciation. The dictionary is considered the most accurate and ample resource for information about word. Because of this, in the past period, many scientists were immersed to create and compile several types of dictionaries.

Moreover, when it comes to investigating the historical part of both English and Uzbek lexicography, we can find out a great number of findings and helpful works of many prominent scientists.

It is perceived that the history of lexicography goes back to Old English where its first traces are found in the form of glosses of religious books with interlinear translation from Latin. Regular bilingual English-Latin dictionaries already existed in the 15th century.

The first unilingual English dictionary, explaining words appeared in 1604. It was "A table alphabetical, containing and teaching the true writing and understanding of hard usual English words borrowed from the Hebrew, Greece, Latin or French". This dictionary of 120 pages explaining about 3000 words was compiled by Robert Cawdrey, a schoolmaster. Robert Cawdrey's Table Alphabetical was the first single-language English dictionary ever published.

On the other hand, if we looked through the history of Uzbek lexicography the tradition of creating a dictionary in our country begins with the Devon lug‘atit Turk of the 11th century in Kashgari. Since then, many dictionaries have been created: "Mukaddammatul Adab" (The Fourth Language Dictionary of the XII century), "Attukhfatuz zakiyati fil-lug‘atit-turkia" (XIII century), Badoe-ul-lug‘at (15th century).

From this period until XIX century there were created great and the most valuable dictionaries and works created and used extensively. In the English lexicography it can be clearly shown that the works of Samuel Johnson, Dr. William Kenrick, John Walker, Thomas Sheridan and many other lexicographers can be seen as a more influential part respectively. Especially, Johnson's great work raised English lexicography to a higher level. In his hands it became a department of literature. Johnson's contribution to lexicographic practice is considered to be as two basic principles of vocabulary entry arrangements followed:

7. Clear differentiation and numbering of word meanings;
8. Including a lot of illustrations providing quotations origin.

Johnson's was the standard dictionary of English until the end of the 19th century, when it was superseded by the Philological Society's New English Dictionary on Historical Principles (NED, 1884–1928). Thus, at the same time when we looked at The Uzbek lexicography, it is related to the second period of Uzbek lexicography including XV and the first half of the XIX centuries. During this period, many dictionaries of Navoi's works were created. The interest in studying the works of Alisher Navoi began in the life of the poet. This interest has grown over the centuries. This can be seen in the example of several dictionaries compiled for the works of Alisher Navoi.

Based on these historical period, it was discussed the main peculiarities of making dictionaries, glossaries and word lists in these two languages. Generally, the lexicography of the Uzbek language has a thirteen-century history of development, during which time it has undergone significant quantitative and qualitative changes. Uzbek lexicography has gone through several stages of development. However, today the task of compiling modern dictionaries of the Uzbek language is one of the most pressing issues.

Thus, certain differences between the English-language and Uzbek educational lexicography can be considered obvious. An analysis of the chronology of this area of lexicography allows us to say that while the English-language lexicography in the process of its development was mainly focused on the creation of monolingual dictionaries, the practical result of the Russian-language lexicography was characterized by the focus on bilingual and multilingual dictionaries.

### **CONCLUSION**

Mainly, based on the researches and findings about both English and Uzbek lexicography, we can conclude that they had undergone significant quantitative and qualitative changes and a great deal of improvements during the period of civilization. With the reasonable contributions of many lexicographers, we can analyze and find out more information and get more knowledge about lexicographic study at that time.

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