

AUTHOR'S DICTIONARIES AS AN OBJECT OF LINGUISTIC RESEARCH

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Abstract. In the article, what is a dictionary of authorship, its place and features in linguistics, the emergence and development of lexicography of authorship in Uzbek linguistics, how works related to the lexicography of authorship in our classical literature were created, differences and general characteristics of written dictionaries. The article examines the importance of author's lexicographical dictionaries in modern Uzbek linguistics.

Key words: author's lexicography, period, dictionary, vocabulary, lexical layer, linguistic research.

Introduction. Studying the language and world of a creative person serves to understand the living processes taking place in the national language. The study of the language of the period, the diachronic study of the language, the comparative analysis of the works of different writers - all forms of scientific understanding are naturally accompanied by reference to dictionaries, including dictionaries of individual authors. Specific features of reference books on the author's lexicography are the clarity of the word, the presence of word-forming layers, the representation of the image of the language personality. Depending on the period in which the author's dictionaries are published, they serve for in-depth study of the history of the literary language of that period and act as a guide in their own way. By studying the author's work, it helps to understand the text correctly, to study linguistic and literary methods, and to carry out many other historical and philosophical studies. During the study of author's dictionaries, it is determined that the writer uses common language tools regularly and how the words reflect their individual characteristics in the work, or the words are shown in a national background, and the words introduced by a certain author are first. they remain on the fringes of linguistic usage, but over time they cease to be accepted as neologisms and enter the ranks of frequently used words.

Literature review. The author's dictionaries provide comprehensive information about the general literary language, the written speech system reflects the established literary language and embodies the semantic-stylistic features of the new era. Linguist L.V. Shcherba states that "The writer's individuality is based on his own direction, otherwise we would not have understood his individuality, his style." [1]. Among other things, it is necessary to remember the description of R.A. Budagov about the relationship between the general and the individual in different historical periods. In his opinion, in the Middle Ages "the originality of the writer's language was weak", therefore, the literary language of that period and the artistic language is not easy to distinguish. With the emergence of great creative figures in the new era, the distinction between the literary language and the language of great writers became important, because writers and poets actively participated in the "formation of a new literary language" and contributed to its further development. The criterion of literary language was equated to the language of "absolutely good writer" [2].

Analysis. Poets and prose writers take an active part in the formation of literary language norms, but writers also break the rules of literary language norms by finding their own means of expression. Lexicography has a separate branch known as authorship lexicography. He deals with problems such as the theoretical foundations of creating a dictionary of the author's language, ideas of creating new types of dictionaries, comparative and analytical research of changes in the modern

literary language based on the author's lexicography. Dictionaries of authorship are a complex type of lexicography, they are dictionaries of the language of writers, represent lexicography and interpret the artistic language as a part of the national language. Each writer brings his own style and a new direction to lexicography, thus raising the level of lexicography with the emergence of new types of dictionaries.

In the Middle Ages, there were many works explaining lexical and phraseological units in the works of poets and writers in Arabic, Persian and Turkish lexicology. This tradition has been going on for centuries.

Authorship lexicography has a long history in English, the first references appeared in the middle of the 16th century, and the dictionaries created in the 1st century were formed on the basis of systematics. The most authored lexicography in the English language is based on the works of Shakespeare. There are more than a hundred author's dictionaries on Shakespeare's works. One of the most popular works on Shakespeare, written by Professor Stanley Wells, it covers all of Shakespeare's works and the dictionary includes alphabetically arranged entries, providing the reader with a thorough understanding of all aspects of Shakespeare's work in his own time and his later influence.

Discussions. The work "Dictionary of the Language of Pushkin's Works" created by V.V.Vinogradov is the first historical lexicographical work, which includes Pushkin's works and collected letters. In the dictionary, the words are given in alphabetical order, the words are explained by explanation, and in its own way, it is a unique guide to the study of the history of the Russian language. The creator of the dictionary wanted to reflect A.S.Pushkin's language, and there are also interpretations of less-used words, and the words are listed in chronological order. This dictionary is considered a very important spiritual weapon in the history of Russian national literature. There are also dictionaries based on individual works of writers such as M. Gorky, T. Shevchenko.

A dictionary of Abay Kunanboyev's works in Kazakh literature in the 20th century (80 plates) was compiled and published by the Institute of Linguistics and laid the foundation for a new direction in Kazakh literature. [3].

Author lexicography in Uzbek linguistics began in the 10th and 5th centuries and is considered to have revealed a specific direction of lexicography. As early as the 15th century, the first theoretical data of the author's lexicography appeared. In the formation of Uzbek lexicography, the role of dictionaries based on the works of Alisher Navoi and Babur is significant. The explanatory dictionary of Alisher Navoi's works covers all the lexical wealth of the great poet. The dictionaries are compiled on the basis of lexicography and historical-philological analysis of the materials of Navoi's Turkish works, in which a perfect explanation of the words is given. The first dictionary written by Toli Imoni Hiravi, compiled by Husayn Boygaro, is called "Badoye ul-lugat". In this work, the writer used Chigatoy-Persian words in the composition of the dictionary. The lexicographer used the best traditions of medieval lexicography in creating a dictionary. He left three types of information about each word, the first is the sound structure of the word, the second is the meaning of the word, and the third is information about the grammatical feature.

The old Uzbek-Persian dictionary "Sanglokh" by Muhammad Mirza Mehdikhan is considered the largest of the dictionaries written on the works of Alisher Navoi. This dictionary also includes a grammatical essay called "Maboni ul-lugat" ("Fundamentals of Language"). The lexicographer used the poetic works of Alisher Navoi to reveal the possibilities of the words in the dictionaries. It differs from other dictionaries in that it is also quoted from prose works.

Among the dictionaries composed of Navoi's works, "Badai al-lug'at" and "Sangloh" are distinguished by the perfection of the principle of creating a dictionary. In the second half of the 20th century in Russian linguistics, the principles of creating a dictionary based on combining

words into units were developed by Uzbek lexicographers as early as the 15th century, and dictionaries were created based on these principles.[4]

The Turkish dictionary named "Abushqa" provides an explanation of Chigato-Turkish words. The dictionary contains 2000 words, which are mainly taken from the artistic, scientific and historical periods of Navoi. The lexical and figurative meanings of each obscure word are explained in Turkish with examples from Navoi's ghazals and epics. A. Borovkov writes that "Abushkha" is a revised version of "Badoye ul-lugat". [5]

Two-thirds of the work "Lug'ati atrokiya" created by Fathali Kojar Qazvini in the 19th century was taken from Navoi's works.[6] A.Zahiri, A. Kadiri, YDPolivanov, AKBorovkov, VVReshetov, S. Ibrohimov, Olim Usman, Z. Ma'rufov, Sh.T. Rahmatullayev, N.Mamatov, A.Hojiyev, T.Alikulov and others made a worthy contribution.[7]

Conclusion. From a practical point of view, author lexicography has provided various examples of dictionaries for many years, which was greatly helped by the development of computer technology. The composition of authors expanded significantly, their work became the focus of lexicographers, the process of dictionary processing was carried out, and author dictionaries of new varieties appeared.

The main purpose of a dictionary is to serve as a guide to the study of each language in its history. The theory and practice of literary lexicography, as you can see, develop in parallel and interconnected. The first steps in this field highlighted a number of theoretical issues, the relevance of which has not disappeared even in our time - this is, first of all, the question of how to describe the word completeness of the dictionary is highlighted. Author lexicography is currently undergoing an active development process, but the idea of creating dictionaries in one way or another appeared long ago.

The creation of the author's dictionary is only born and not formed today. A square with its own history. The need for a dictionary of the poet-writer's language as a means of explaining or explaining individual words and other word units in the works of great poets and writers appeared in very early times. For example, a dictionary of Homer's works was created in Ancient Greece as early as the third century BC. The dictionary was created to explain and interpret the meanings of obsolete words that fell out of use in the 3rd century BC.

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