

NAZIR ALI SAYID'S DICTIONARY «LO'G'ATE CHIG'ATOYI BEFORSI»

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Abstract

In this article, the types of dictionaries, the structure of the work "Log'ate chigatoyi beforisi" stored in the library named "Ketobkhoneye majlese sho'roye melli" created in Iran, the similar and polysemous words in it, grammar and examples of Turkish words related to social topics are given through the poems of poets such as Lutfiy, Navoiy, and Mirhaydar. Commonly understood words are directly translated without giving such examples.

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The lexicography of Turkic languages has a rich experience. Especially the lexicographers of the past differ in terms of their own methods of creating a dictionary, principles, and methods of interpreting words. In these dictionaries, it is important for modern lexicographers both theoretically and practically in terms of issues such as the criteria for choosing words, reacting to the semantic content of the word, and revealing the meaning of the word.

It is self-evident how important and necessary it is for the science of linguistics to comparatively study the handwritten dictionaries created in different periods, to determine whether they were created for different purposes, to study them theoretically and practically, and to study their linguistic features.

If we take a comparative look at the history of lexicology, it becomes clear that they were created based on specific goals. That is why many different dictionaries have been created.

According to researchers, the dictionaries created in our recent and distant past are different, they are grouped according to their types.

Dictionaries are primarily of two types:

- a) encyclopedic dictionary
- b) linguistic dictionary

According to the explanation of the meanings of words or terms, dictionaries are divided into annotated and non-annotated types: dictionaries limited to giving the spelling of words or terms, names of concepts, for example, Persian-Arabic or Arabic-Persian, are non-annotated dictionaries. as names, and dictionaries that explain the meanings of such words or terms are called explanatory dictionaries.

Dictionaries vary according to their object and subject: terminological dictionaries, phraseological dictionaries, orthographic dictionaries, orthoepic dictionaries, anthroponymic dictionaries, toponymic dictionaries, synonyms dictionary, frequency dictionary, dialectological dictionaries, historical dictionaries, dictionary of international words, reverse dictionary, etymological dictionaries, dictionary of proverbs and proverbs.

What is relevant and important for us is linguistic lexicology.

Although lexicography is considered a separate field of linguistics in scientific literature, it is in fact directly related to the content of lexicology. Because the vocabulary of the language, the meaning of words, its consumption, that is, the level of use, its relation to speech, style, and form and content are studied in the lexicon.

Based on the requirements of the present day, a number of important studies have been and are being conducted in the field of lexicology of Uzbek linguistics to study the linguistic features of artistic works, especially classical literary sources. These studies are the most important criteria for the current and future development of Uzbek lexicology.

This article, which we refer to your judgment, is one of the small research works being carried out in order to contribute to the development of lexicology.

We know that even today it is difficult to understand the works of Alisher Navoi without a dictionary.

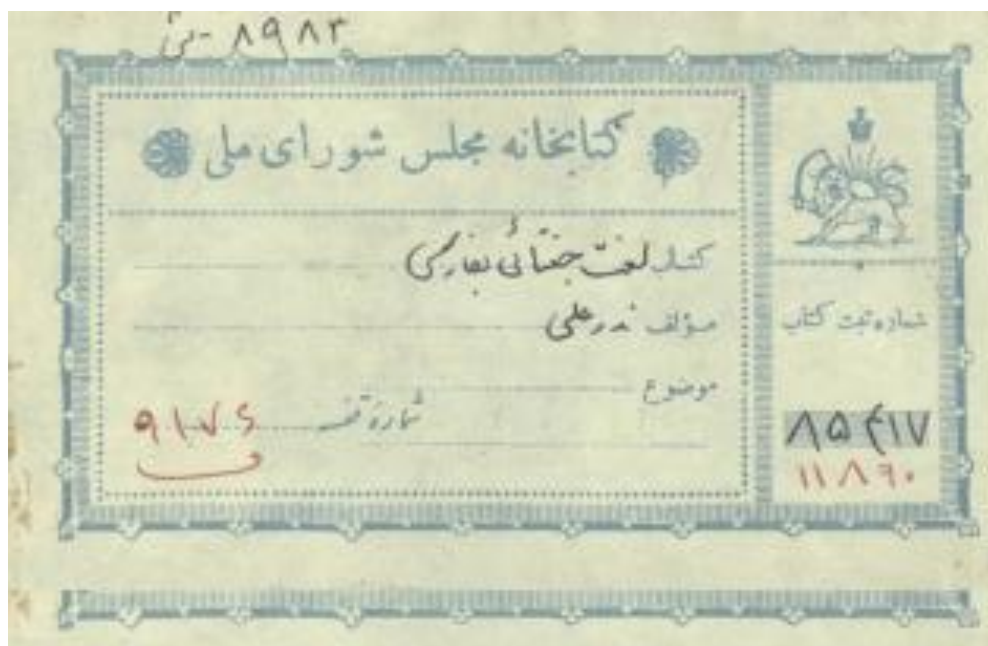
In addition, only one dictionary is insufficient to understand the content of Alisher Navoi's works, because only the lexical meaning of the words is given in the dictionaries. In order to understand the true meaning of the work, it is necessary to know the semantic side of the word, that is, its figurative, connotative, and other meanings, and it is also necessary to be familiar with the science of Sufism.

When reading the works of Alisher Navoi, one must refer to dictionaries. This tradition has been going on since ancient times. Commenting on the thinker's works and creating special dictionaries began in Navoi's time. Hisravi's "Badoeul-lug'at", "Abushqa" (15th century), "Kelurnoma" by Muhammad Yaqub Chingi, "Sangloh" by Mirza Mahdi Khan, "Maboniul-lug'at" (18th century), "Dictionary of Atrokiya" by Fath Ali Khan Kojari "(XIX century), Sheikh Sulayman Bukhari's dictionary "Dictionary Chigatoi va Turki Osmani" (XIX century) and several other dictionaries are important in the history of lexicography and in understanding Navoi's works. [2.9]

Alisher Navoi is one of the poets who left a significant mark in the history of our nation's culture with his multifaceted creativity. His serjilo works were repeatedly copied by calligraphers, passed from hand to hand, from heart to heart, loved by our people, and respected by admirers of his rich literary heritage. increased more and more. As a result, a number of dictionaries on the works of Alisher Navoi were compiled in different periods. [2.25]

Alisher Navoi's work is also very popular in Iran. We can observe this in hundreds of articles and scientific researches devoted to Navoi and his work. One such work is Nazir Ali Sayyid's dictionary "Loğate chigatoyi beforsi".

This dictionary is stored in the library of Iran named "Ketobkhoneye majlese shoroye melli" under the name "Loğate chigatoyi beforsi" under inventory number 85417. Catalog number 9174. The first, second and third pages of the work were torn, but later these parts were restored. In general, the work has been completely preserved.



The dictionary was accepted into the library in 1382 AH. The manuscript is 19.5 x 18.5 cm in size and consists of 101 pages. The letter is written in Nastaliq script, the lines are full, the paper is bright, the page number is 16. The work was published in the 12th century. The work was bought in 1348 AH from Jafar Sultan al-Qurai, one of Iran's famous literary scholars. The manuscript was originally attributed to Lutfullah Khan and Muhammad Baqir, who understood this work as Sangloh. Shukrullah bin Haidar Quli bin Mortaza Quli bin Mohammad Reza bin Haji Ali Qulikhan Kongarlu owned the manuscript from Rajab 12, 1191 AH.

One of the copies of this work is stored in the "Rare Publications and Manuscripts Department" of the National Library of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi under the number PV78 under the name "Dictionary of Navoi's Works" by Nazar Ali Sayyid. This copy of the manuscript is 22x12 cm in size and consists of 79 pages. The letter is written in Nastali script, the lines are full, the paper is bright. The work is fully preserved. The manuscript was copied by Nusratullah Bukhari around the 16th-17th centuries. The origin of this dictionary and when it was compiled is unknown. The year 1973 is written on the title page of the dictionary. This means the time he arrived at the library. [5.76]

"Loğate Chigatoyi Beforsi", that is, a Turkish-Persian dictionary, is described in the introduction section after brief praises and praises. According to him, the dictionary was compiled according to the order of the old Uzbek alphabet. In the introduction of the work, information is given about Turkish words and their formation (for example: gon+chi, bad+liq).

The dictionary gives many examples of the letters alif, be, te, se, shin, kof, yo. But there are relatively few examples of the letters chim, ze, ghayn, mim.

Se, hoyi Hutti, zol, sod, zod, to, zo, hoyi havvaz letters are not given examples at all. Because these sounds are not characteristic of the Turkish language. For example, the phoneme "s:" sod (ş) is an emphatic sliding behind the teeth, voiced consonant, pronounced in front of the palate. However, it should not be forgotten that in emphatic pronunciation, the airway is much narrower than in simple consonant pronunciation; the tongue and all other organs become extremely tense; the back of the tongue is fully drawn towards the soft palate; the air slips out with force. Such a sound does not exist in the Uzbek language.

In order to distinguish between the letters Kof and Gof, the author, like previous lexicographers, expressed the letter Kof by the term Kafi Arabic, and the letter Gof by the term Kafi Ajami. For

example: council (Hankş) - kafi first Arabic and kafi sani ajami ba meani mashvarat (translation: the first kaf is the kaf letter representing the sound "k", and the second kaf is the kaf letter representing the sound "g". The word council is in Persian is a consultation.). [1.82]

In the work, the author paid special attention to words that are written in the same way and have different meanings. For example: taking into account that the words *ur* (اور) and *ور* (اور) are spelled the same in the Arabic script, the first word is the imperative of the verb *ورمق*, and the second word is the imperative of the verb *ور ورمق* or to show that it means deep, he puts the term *imola* next to it

If the meaning of the word is familiar to the public, no example is given and the explanation is brief. For example: tooth - *dandan ast* (است دزدان - تیش). morning - dawn (*taṅg - şbħ ast.*).

If the meaning of the word is considered unfamiliar to the public, it is discussed in more detail in the manuscript and examples are given.

For example, *uyat - uyal bema'niye sharmandegi boshad.* (اویت - اویال بمعنی شرمندگی باشد).

Ey ko'z, onsiz o'zga ko'rmakni qilmishsen havas,

Hajr tig'idin o'yul yoxud Navoiydin uyal. [1.15]

For example:

(توش - بچند معنی آمده است. اول بمعنی برابر و مقابل باشد. دیگری بمعنی پایین آمدن است. سومی بمعنی خواب دیدن است).

Kimgaki himmat nazari tush bo'lur,

Ko'kni talashquncha uchar qush bo'lur. [1. 11]

The first chapter of the manuscript is devoted to the similar and ambiguous words found in the dictionary. At the beginning of the dictionary, the author emphasizes how rich and colorful the Uzbek language is with the example of homonymous and polysemous words like *ot* (آت), *o't* (اوت), *tuz* (توز), *tush* (توش), *uz* (اوز), *it* (ایت), *yosh* (یاش), *o'q* (وق) For example, Nazir Ali Sayyid cites an example from "Muhokamatul Lughatayn" in order to show that the word "dog" in the following quatrain is used in the first verse with the meaning of puppy and in the second verse with the meaning of "go":

Ayt raqib, o'zni anga tutsang ham it,

Bizga rahm aylab, aning kuyidan it. [1.10]

The second part of the manuscript is devoted to the words known in Turkic nations.

Words expressing relationship: *og'a* (آغا) - *barodar-e bo'zo'rg* (برادر بزرگ), *ini* (اینی) - *barodar-e kuchek* (برادر کوچک), *egaj/egach* (ایکاج) - *xohar-e bo'zo'rg* (خواهر بزرگ), *singil* (سینگیل) - *xohar-e kuchek* (خواهر کوچک), *obog'a*¹ (اباغه) - *amu* (عمو).

Words expressing the meaning of occupation: *tobuqchi* (تابوقچی) - *xetmatkor* (خدمتکار), *ayoqchi* (ایاقچی) - *soqiy* (ساقی), ...

Words representing body parts: *tish* (تیش) - *dandan* (دندان), *til* (تیل) - *zabon* (زبان), *yonak* (یانک) - *oraz* (عارض), *mankla/manglay* (منکلا) - *pishoni* (پیشانی), *so'ngak* (سونکاک) - *o'sto'xon* (استخوان), *tiz* (تیز) - *zonu* (زانو), ...

Words expressing human qualities: *quvonib* (قوانب) - *nozash* (نازش), *uyat* (اویات) - *sharm* (شرم),

...

¹ in our opinion, the letter *hoy havvaz*, which represents the last sound "a" in the word *oboga*, is not unique to the Turkish language. Because Mahmud Koshgari in his linguistic work "Devoni Lughatit Turk" mentions that this letter came from the Khotans.

Words expressing the names of insects: o'rgimchak (اورگمچک) - ankabud (انکبود), so'na (سونه) – bite nar (بیت نر), ...

Words expressing the name of pets: qo'y (قوی) – gusfand (گوسفند), yilqi (یلقی) – asb (اسب), tovushqon (quyon) (تاوشقان) – xargush (خرگوش), ... ;

Words expressing the name of wild animals: bo'ri (بوری) – go'rg (کرک), qabon (قبان) – xuk-e nar (خوک نر), ...

Words representing birds and birds: burgut (بورگوت) – uqob (عقاب), chubchuq (چوبچوق) - go'njeshk (گنجشک), ...

The third chapter of the manuscript is the main chapter, in which Turkic words are arranged in the order of the old Uzbek alphabet based on the Arabic script.

Words used in social topics: ochun (اچون) – do'nyo (دنیا), o'run (اورون) – joygoh (جایگاه), uyat (اویات) – sharmandegi (شرمندگی),

Words that express the meaning of action: unamadi (اونامادی) – rozi namisho'd (راضی نمیشد), unab (اوناب) – rozi sho'd (راضی شد), tez (تیز) – zud (زود), to'xta (توخته) – orom begir (آرام بگیر)...

Words expressing the meanings of hydronym: ariq (اریق) – juy-e ob (جوی آب)

Words that express the meaning of clothes: to'n (تون) – qabo (قبا), qolboq (قالباق) – kaloh (کلاه),

Weapon - words expressing the meaning of weapon: o'q (اوق) - tir (تیر), ...

Words related to word groups: [ot] qo'nog' (قوناغ) – mehmon (مهمان); [sifat] qoq (قاق) – xo'shk (خشک); [son] tuman (تومان) – dah hazor (ده هزار); [olmosh] bul (بول) – in (این); [fe'l] solmoq (سالماق) – andoxtan (انداختن); [ravish] tez (تیز) – zud (زود), ...

Sound - words expressing sound meanings: tovush (تاووش) – sedo (صدا), ayoolg'u (ایالغو) – sedoye xush (صدای خوش), ...

Words expressing the meaning of drink: chog'ir (چاغیر) – sharob (شراب), ...

Words that express meanings related to earth and soil: tosh (تاش) – sang (سنگ), tufroq (توفراق)² – xok (خاک), ...

Gift - words expressing the meaning of greeting and gift: tortug' (تارتوغ) – hadye (هدیه),

Words expressing natural phenomena: shamol (شامال), quyun (قویون) – gerde bod (گرد باد), ...

Words related to distance: yiroq (ییراق) – dur (دور), ...

Words expressing color meanings: oq (اق) – sefid (سفید), ...

Words that translate the meaning of side: o'ng (اونگ) – rost (راست), so'l (سول) – chap (چپ), ...

Words expressing days and parts of days: tun (تون) – shab (شب), tong (تانگ) – so'bh (صبح), ...

Words related to the mental state of a person: telba (تیلبه) – devona (دیوانه).

Words representing heavenly elements: quyosh (قویاش) – oftob (آفتاب), ...

Words expressing buildings and parts of buildings: bo'sag'a (بوساغا) – ostone-yoe xone (آستانه ی خانه), ...

Words representing events and ceremonies: to'y (طوی)³ – ziyofat (ضیافت).

² In our opinion, the f sound is not unique to Turkic languages. Because it is not for nothing that the word fatiha is pronounced as potiha or pata, the word falak is palak, and the word so-and-so is pronounced like palon.

Interrogative words: nima (نیمه) – che chiz (چه چیز), nega (نیگا) – chero (چرا), netti (نیستی) – che kard (چه کرد)....

In conclusion, it can be said that detailed linguistic research of the dictionary is one of the urgent tasks of us linguists.

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³ bu so'z Nazir Ali Sayyidning mazkur lug'atida (طوى) shaklida yozilgan. Bizning fikrimizcha bu noto'g'ri chunki "to" harfi o'zbek tiliga xos bo'lgan harflar sarasiga kiradi va "Devoni lug'atit turk" asarida bu so'zni te harfi bilan (توى) shaklida yozilganligini ko'rishimiz mumkin.

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