

# Early History of Educational Dictionaries and the First Bilingual Dictionaries

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**Abstract:** It is based on the fact that the bilingual dictionary, compiled in order to serve the correct understanding, originated in the form of manuals – educational dictionaries. In particular, the bilingual glossaries found in the temple library in Nippur, dating back to four millennia BC, intended for communication between two completely different tribes -Sumerian and Akkadian Semites who lived in Ancient Mesopotamia – were the first appearance of modern bilingual educational dictionaries.

**Keywords:** Dictionary, educational dictionaries

It is based on the fact that the bilingual dictionary, compiled in order to serve the correct understanding, originated in the form of manuals – educational dictionaries. In particular, the bilingual glossaries found in the temple library in Nippur, dating back to four millennia BC, intended for communication between two completely different tribes -Sumerian and Akkadian Semites who lived in Ancient Mesopotamia – were the first appearance of modern bilingual educational dictionaries.

The first rare samples of the world's educational dictionaries: 1) bilingual Sumerian glosses dating from the XXV century BC, trilingual Sumerian-Akkadian-Hittite lists dating from the XIV-XIII centuries BC, Chinese, dating from the XX century BC, dictionary-type lists written in Japanese hieroglyphic script, vocabulary, II-III centuries BC, related to the century. Onomasticon of Pollux, Amarasingha Sanskrit Dictionary “Amarakosha; 2) The first didactic encyclopedia that arose in the XI-XIII centuries in connection with the spread of Christianity in Ancient Russia – ABC books (ABC books), as well as bilingual lexicons, considered an early appearance of modern educational terminological dictionaries -“Latin lexicon” (1642) by Epiphany Slavinetsky and Arseniy Satanovsky and “Slavic – Latin Dictionary” (1642). “Lexicon” (1650); 3) the first translated dictionaries in English, French and Latin, created between the fourteenth and seventeenth centuries, including the first English-Latin bilingual dictionary by Geoffrey Grammaticus, compiled in 1440, “Treasure for children” (“Promptorium parvulorum”), the French-Latin dictionary by Mathurin Cordier, published in Paris in 1541 year, “Child's treasure”. comments on his daily speech” (“Commentarius puerorum de quotidiana Sermone”), a French-Latin dictionary by Charles Etienne, published in Paris in 1540 under the title "Gardens for seedlings capable of bearing fruit" ("Seminarium, et plantarium fructiferarum praesertim arborum quae post hortos conservi solent") by Robert Etienne and John Veron, published in 1552, “A concise dictionary for youth” (“Dictionariolum puerorum, tribus linguis Latina, Anglica & Gallica conscriptum”), by Samuel Johnson, published in London in 1747, “English Dictionary for youth”. The plan of a Dictionary of the English Language”; 4) an early dictionary created in Central Asia between the XI and XIII centuries grammars – Arabic-Turkish, Turkish-Arabic, Persian-Turkish, Turkish-Persian bilingual dictionaries of the XV-XVIII centuries, Russian-Sart, Sart-Russian Russian dictionaries created in the late XIX-early XX century, all Russian-Uzbek, Uzbek-Russian dictionaries related to their origins were bilingual.

In lexicography, the terms bilingual dictionary, multilingual dictionary, translated dictionary are often unambiguously used. Today's generation of translation dictionaries can be bilingual or multilingual. Bilingual dictionaries in the Uzbek educational dictionary system is the most common type of dictionary, and currently it is possible to list several bilingual dictionaries created on the basis of English, Russian, Arabic, Persian, German, and French. The creation of a large number of bilingual dictionaries in a particular language that differ from other types of dictionaries will depend

on the socio-political, cultural, and economic needs of the period in which the dictionary was created.

P.N.Denisov<sup>1</sup> in his article "On the general construction of a dictionary entry" comments on the history of primary school manuals – educational dictionaries:

"The early system of language teaching was based on the teacher's questions and students' answers, translation from one language to another, performing written exercises and memorizing," he concluded.

In particular, the early Turkic bilingual Turkic-Arabic explanatory dictionary of Mahmud Koshgari – "Devonu lug'oti turk" (XI century), created between the XI and XIII centuries, the quadrilingual Arabic-Persian-Uzbek-Mongolian dictionary of Mahmud Zamakhshari – "Mukaddimat ul-Adab" (XII century), compiled from the Turkish-Arabic, Mongol-Persian and Arabic-Mongolian dictionaries "Kitabi-Majmu-translation of Turks and Ajami and Mughals", Turkish-Arabic Grammatical dictionary "Kitab at-Tuhfa az-zakiyat fi-l-dictionary-At-Turki" the appearance of such dictionaries as the official language of the Arab Caliphate Arabic, the Chigatai-Persian "Badoye ul-dictionary" by Tole Imani Hiravi, created in the Middle Ages (XV century), the Chigatai-Turkish explanatory dictionary "Abushka" (XVI century), the Uzbek-Persian dictionary "Kelurnoma" Muhammad Yakub Genghis (XVII century), Multilingual dictionaries, such as the Arabic-Persian, Uzbek explanatory dictionary of Muhammad Reza Khoksor "Muntahab ul-lugot" (XVIII century), the Chigatai-Persian dictionary of Mirza Mahdi Khan "Sanglah" (XVIII century), the Chigatai-Turkish Dictionary of Chigatai and the Ottoman Turks Suleiman Bukhari (XIX century) and others. Teaching the Tajik language and there was a need to satisfy the need of other native speakers to learn the Turkic language.

The need to study Russian since the end of the XIX century, then German, French, English since the second half of the XX century paved the way for the development of bilingual dictionaries created on the basis of these languages. Russian-Uzbek and Uzbek-Russian dictionaries of the beginning and end of the last century make up most of the bilingual dictionaries created in the Uzbek educational dictionaries, while the most common translated dictionaries, as is observed in most languages of the world, are English-Uzbek, Uzbek-English dictionaries.

Polysemous words, considered an important means of revealing the lexical and semantic possibilities of language, are the goal of continuous language development, possession of linguistic units by the semantics of expression characteristic of various speech situations, ensuring the stability of the basis (core)lexical system, the use of one word for several things to name an event, a sign, an action, circumstances and thereby ensure the compactness of the construction of the language, the role of artistic and visual means of language in the formation of such stable combinations as a counting phrase, figurative expression, idiom is revealed. The analysis of a multivalued lexeme from the point of view of language-speech division is carried out. From this point of view, linguistics explains the semantic characteristics of semes, types by level: 1) nominative (denotative) sema; 2) expressive (figurative, additive semantic, connotative) sema; 3) functional (functional) sema. Single-family and multi-family lexemes arise in speech as polysemantic words, i.e. in speech; manifestations of the sememe of the lexeme are given. Speech manifestations of stable integers and varieties are infinite. In contrast to unambiguous (monosemantic) words, in polysemous (polysemous) words, according to the ratio of the lexeme with the named thing, object, sign, proper (nominative, head, original, correct, unmotivated) and figurative (contextual meaning, derived meaning, motivated) meanings are distinguished.

There are several ways of occurrence of a derived meaning in speech associated with extralinguistic and intralinguistic factors. Although the development of lexical meaning, polysemy and the ways of the origin of derived meaning have been a source of research for many studies in linguistics from Herman Paul (1880) to the present day, even in Uzbek linguistics, the question of ways to form a figurative meaning is still the subject of several disputes, discussions, and this has

<sup>1</sup> Авдиев В.И. История Древнего Востока. – Ленинград: Госполитиздат, 1953. – 703 с. – С.136-137  
[https://vk.com/doc35528094\\_464377959?hash=SVjiVjPj32Ee0YYURZjGsPGetM6MEUF2pfXnp0cTfzs](https://vk.com/doc35528094_464377959?hash=SVjiVjPj32Ee0YYURZjGsPGetM6MEUF2pfXnp0cTfzs)

been repeatedly discussed in a number of works performed in recent years. It is weighted in the analysis.

So the dictionary appeared that the linguistic interpretation of polysemous words in dictionaries was the focus of linguists' attention. In particular, in the early Turkic dictionary "Devonu lugotit Turk" Mahmoud Koshgari does not lose sight of the explanation of the derived meanings that arise on the basis of almost all the ways of name migration, in particular, metaphors, metonymy, and synecdoche. "For every calm and stable, immobile, immobile thing was called as **an amul**. Accordingly, Kind people with a verb are also called amulets (I, 104)<sup>2</sup>" also in the dictionary you can find an explanation of figurative meanings formed on the basis of metonymy: ala is a dog, a man with the body of Ola. A black and white horse is called an ala. Bagrat Khan opposed ala Baldi Bek Khan, became an enemy of the khan, and made an alliance with the enemy of the khan. A:j is the Moon, a fourteen-day Moon. Tolun a:j is called. A: j is a month; a period of time consisting of 30 days<sup>3</sup>.

There are also a number of problems related to the lexicographic interpretation of polysemous words in bilingual dictionaries, the main of which are the differentiation of purely verbal or linguistic figurative meanings, the approach to interpretation in a synchronous rather than diachronic aspect, the differentiation of polysemicity and form formation, the determination of the order of placement of derived meanings in a dictionary entry, the development of a system of exercises and tasks, the collection of illustrative examples, and others can be listed.

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<sup>3</sup> Dadaboyev H. "Devoni lug'atit turk" asarida polisemiyaning ifodalanishi. Tyrkologiya, № 2, 2018. –B. 32-37

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