

THE PLACES OF FRANZ PASSOV AND RICHARD TRENCHES IN 19th CENTURY LEXICOGRAPHY

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Abstract: In this article, the ideas and views of the European lexicographers F. Passov and R. Trench, who laid the groundwork for the creation of the Big Oxford Dictionary, and the basic guidelines for the completion of the dictionary are highlighted.

Key words: Lexicographer, quote, principle, language, dictionary.

INTRODUCTION

The creation of the Big Oxford Dictionary, on the one hand, was due to the emergence of a new, comparative-historical linguistics in Europe and England, and on the other hand, the principles of the structure of the Big Annotated Dictionary of the register type were developed by European F. Passov and R. Trench. It gained great importance due to the fact that it was defined in the works of such great linguists.

RESEARCH METHODS

Continuing to develop his rules for strictly chronological placement of quotations-exemplary examples, Passov comes to the lexicographical principle that his dictionary article should be the history of the word's development, a specific historical biography of the word. In other words, Passov should always and everywhere, wherever possible, present the various meanings of the word in their strict chronological order, and also (by quoting the earliest occurrence of the word in the monuments) thereby its original or primary meaning. They insisted that it should be determined. A lexicographer should know how to follow the whole course of the evolution of the meaning of a word, while giving quotations from the development of later periods.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Passov was an expert in classical languages. In 1812, one of his most important theoretical works, "On the Purpose, Structure, and Additions of Greek Vocabularies"[2] was published. He had an enormous influence on the development of all subsequent European lexicography.

The principle of giving a historical biography of the word in 1812 may have seemed somewhat unreasonable. However, seven years later, Passov notes in his Greek-German dictionary that he had fully applied it to life. Indeed, in this dictionary, the dictionary article represents nothing more than the historical biography of the word. Each dictionary entry, as a rule of thumb, begins with the earliest meaning recorded in the sources. It is always confirmed by a quote from a monument in Passov's possession. Then come the following meanings in strict chronological order, each of which is necessarily supported by a quotation. The meanings of the words are given in the dictionary with Roman numerals, subtle differences in meaning are given with Arabic numerals. Thus, the dictionary articles in Passov's dictionary are a documented account of the historical development of a word during a certain period of language development.

The idea that a dictionary article should be a detailed essay of a word and its history was expressed in England by the famous English philologist Archibald Campbell as early as the middle of the 18th century. He proposed the creation of a dictionary that would provide "treatises on every word"[1]. However, this idea was not accepted by English lexicographers at that time. Russian scientist Academician L.V. Shcherba said, "Each slightly complex (compound) word should be the subject of a scientific monograph [4. 285] expressed his opinion.

It is difficult to overestimate the importance of the rules for the historical method of any national lexicography advanced by Passov. That they were perceived as a foundation in England is also indicated by the reviews published in the Quarterly Review, which we quoted earlier. For example, in one of these journals of 1834, a reviewer directly points out that by introducing "the chronological history of the meanings of words," Passov "established the principle that should be the basis for all future lexicography." In the 1845 issue, the same reviewer dwells in detail on "the wonderful guiding principle which Passov has advanced and brought to life in his dictionary, a principle which we may call the 'historical principle."

Envisioning the dictionary as a legislator of norms, explained Trench. Many have misled lexicographers, and have also confused dictionary users. According to Trench, such "misunderstandings" are "reinforced" by the "claims" being made about the language by the French academy. This academy considers it its duty to sort out "good" words. However, according to Trench, a lexicographer "can't and shouldn't do that." "I do not understand," he exclaims, "how any writer can agree to allow a self-appointed dictator, or even forty of them, to decide which words to use and which to refrain from using?" [3. 5].

A dictionary for a trench only fulfills its true function when it covers a lot. "What fullness or worth would their vocabulary have had the cursed words of Phrynicus or other Greek purists been dropped from Scott and Liddell's Greek dictionary," he says. The lexicographer has one most important goal, "To compile a definition of everything in the language", "lists the language" and "his task is to make this list complete". [3. 5-6] A lexicographer can think whatever he wants about a word, consider it as bad or good as he likes, but his job is to include the word in the dictionary on the condition that the dictionary is as inclusive as possible. [3. 5].

However, this does not mean that, according to Trench, the lexicographer cannot give one or another value to words. The point is that this assessment has a real basis in the language, and not just the personal opinion of the lexicographer about this word. "There," writes Trench, "that is, if the lexicographer thinks that this or that word is unnecessary, trite, formal, ill-formed, or contrary to the character of the language, he can say it all there." However, no matter how noble the claims of including these words in the dictionary, the lexicographer is obliged to register them, that is, to open the doors wide and fair for them, and, moreover, for all the rest. [3. 6].

Concluding his comments on the "completely new dictionary" that he announced, Trench reiterates that "A dictionary is a monumental monument of history; it should reflect both the 'right ways' and the 'wrong ways' that language has taken" [3. 44]. The idea of the dictionary as a historical monument was not only announced by Passov in European lexicography, but also implemented on the basis of the material of the explanatory dictionary of the national language. We are referring to the famous dictionary of the Brothers Grimm, the first edition of which was published in 1852. Trench knew this vocabulary well and valued it highly.

Summarizing the content of the lecture, it is possible to distinguish four main rules put forward by Trench as a conclusion:

1. The dictionary should reflect the actual state of development of the language in this period, that is, describe the language as it is;
2. The dictionary should be comprehensive, that is, it should register every word of the language in all its meanings.;
3. The dictionary should give the historical biography of the word, i.e. follow all stages of its development as far as possible;
4. The dictionary should confirm the meaning of each word with citation material, that is, document the meaning of each word (support it with facts).

Thus, in his document, Trench, firstly, announced the idea of a broad historical perspective of the dictionary clearly and without allowing agreement. Secondly, the explanatory dictionary of the national language expressed a clear and unequivocal opinion that, first of all, it should be only a reflection of what exists in the language. In other words, the English approach to the dictionary, moreover, strongly rejected the prescriptive approach that characterized all European lexicography until the mid-nineteenth century.

Finally, the emergence of Richardson's dictionary with its wealth of citation material arranged in a strict chronological sequence showed the real possibility of the practical realization of Passov's idea that the dictionary article of the dictionary should be historically accurate and supported by a biography of the life of the word confirmed by documents during the entire period of development of the language in English lexicography.

CONCLUSION

Thus, by the middle of the 19th century, a completely new approach to vocabulary was announced and established in English lexicography. The dictionary began to be thought of as a historical study that objectively registers the actual state of affairs in the language.

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