

On the Content of Words in Studying Samples of the History of Modern

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information on the role of dictionaries in the study of the history of Uzbek literature. The history of the creation of dictionaries, a number of dictionaries, encyclopedias covering various fields of science, mainly provides information on language and literature, pedagogy, oratory, writing, etiquette, logic, teaching methods.

KEYWORDS: dictionary, encyclopedia, complex text, literary history, textbook

INTRODUCTION

The study of the history of Uzbek literature is a complex process, and, of course, it is impossible without dictionaries. It is well known that in addition to commonly used words, dictionaries include common Turkish, Arabic, and Persian-Tajik words that are obsolete or rarely used.

The interest in understanding the meaning of the text has a long history. This need has led to the creation of different types of dictionaries at different times. The dictionary, in particular, in a sense served as a key. Because the dictionary has the magic power to renew any complex text, a simple, old text. It is well known that the history of society is the history of words, and the history of words is the history of society. Dictionaries are, of course, a collection of words, syllables, and syllables of words of a particular period. It is no coincidence that the famous French writer Anatole Franz said, "... the dictionary is the whole world in the alphabet." The history of Uzbek lexicography goes back to the work of Mahmud Kashgari, "Devonulug'otut-turk", written in the XI century. Later, at different times, dictionaries covering various fields were created one after another. Some dictionaries are currently kept in the fund of the Institute of Manuscripts named after Hamid Suleyman, in the fund of the Institute of Oriental Studies, in the fund of the library of Samarkand State University.

Material and Methods

Literary critic Botirbek Hasanov gives a classification of 45 dictionaries kept at the Hamid Suleyman Institute of Manuscripts. In particular, Mahmud Zamakhshari's "Asosul-balog'a" and a four-language dictionary "Muqaddimatul-adab" (XII century), the unknown author's dictionary "Attuhtuz-zakiyatifil" (XIII century), Muhammad Yaqub Chingiy's "Kelurnoma" (XVII century), Muhammad Riza Khoksor's Muntaqabul-lug'ot (18th century), Mirzo Mahdikhon's Sangloh (18th century), Suleiman Bukhari's Lugatichigatoyi and Turkic Ottoman (19th century) and others.

This manuscript deals with the classification of dictionaries, their authors, structure, size, factors that led

to the formation of the dictionary, and sponsors in scientific collections.

In particular, during the XIII-XIV centuries, many Turkish-Arabic and Turkish-Persian dictionaries were compiled. Among such dictionaries are "Translator of Turkic and Arabic" (1245), "Kitabulidrakmelisanulatrak" (Abu Hayyan). Alisher Navoi was followed by various dictionaries dedicated to the interpretation of his works. Among them is Tali Heravi's Badoyiul-lug'at (late 15th century) and Abushqa (16th century).

Mawlana Sheikh Ilahdad Faizi ibn Asad al-Ulama Alisher Sirihindi's dictionary Mador al-Afozil (1593) contains explanations of Arabic, Persian and Turkish words. Most importantly, in interpreting the meaning of Persian words, the author cites examples from hundreds of poets, such as Salman, Saadi, Khoja Hafiz, Kamal Isfahani, Nasir Sherozi, Mansur Sherozi, Ustod, or works whose authors are not identified. That is why the scholar calls this dictionary the best guide.

When we look at the history of these dictionaries, the need for in-depth study of the Arabic, Persian and Tajik languages becomes clear. Because of the growing popularity of the Arabic language from the VIII century, the creation of religious and mystical works in this language, or the widespread use of Persian-Tajik as an official language, it was natural that dictionaries were needed for peoples who spoke and learned other languages. The compiled dictionaries also served as a much-needed guide, especially for scholars and educators, as well as for madrasa teachers and students. Because without dictionaries, without explanations, the secret of the text could not be known.

Muhammad Husayn Burhan, a scholar who lived and worked in the 17th century, compiled a dictionary called Burhani Qote. The dictionary classifies more than 20,000 words, mostly with weighty, melodic words side by side, and takes into account the rules of correct reading and pronunciation.

Among the dictionaries we can take the work of Muhammad Hoksor "Muntahabul-lug'at", which is recognized as an important source and example in the field of fiction. In this work, unlike other dictionaries, the author makes extensive use of dictionaries created before him. Taftazani also cited works by Hussein Waz and poems by famous Eastern poets. M. Giyosiddin's "Giyosul-lug'at" should also be mentioned here.

Munaqqid Ibrahim Haqqulov defines the word as "a word is a key, a word is a stone, a word is a criterion for determining the level of talent." We have become accustomed to reading and accepting "modern" poetry,

which is like a wall without a foundation, and to accept and study poetry not with knowledge, but with ignorance. This ability has taken our classical poetry so far away from the world of pleasure, spirit and art that, as a result, many of us have been unable to chew the content of a poem, weave the qualities and attributes and praise it.”

Results

The history, literature and culture of our country date back to antiquity. And this glorious history is an integral part of human progress. Therefore, a concise form of this history is reflected in encyclopedias. In determining the content of the encyclopedia, in addition to the traditions of world encyclopedia, the experience of the East was used.

Regardless of the period in which the encyclopedia was compiled, it includes all the concepts that reflect the state and history of each science, terms related to the field, historical names, and explanations given to them. Sa'diddin Taftazani's Miftoh al-Ulum (The Key to Knowledge), 19th-century stylist Wahid Ali Mujmal's Matla' al-ulumwamajma' al-funun (The Beginning of Sciences and the Collection of Sciences), Yusuf Sakkoki's Encyclopaedic works such as Miftoh al-Ulum (The Key to Knowledge) can be mentioned. Since these sources are encyclopedias covering a wide range of disciplines, we have focused mainly on language and literature, pedagogy, public speaking, writing, speaking, logic, and other teaching methods.

Discussion

The encyclopedias provide information on each field in a certain order and the necessary recommendations are scientifically based. For example, information on literature, art, poetry, aspirations, and teaching methods begins in a simple way and then becomes more complex.

One of the remarkable features of the encyclopedia is that it pays great attention to the issues of morality, etiquette and spiritual education. Educational (didactic) issues are mainly explained in the context of oriental moral traditions, and teachings are given in several chapters through the opinions and stories of judges, sages, and scholars.

The creation of textbooks and manuals was also the basis for the establishment of methodological schools of encyclopedias. Naturally, the emergence of such schools encouraged methodologists to write commentaries on complex texts and to create the necessary textbooks and manuals.

In fact, the history of creating encyclopedic works goes back to Ancient Rome and Movarounnahr. In addition to the creation of separate encyclopedias, the works of some thinkers were encyclopedic works that covered the

sciences of their time. Among such works are Yusuf KhosHajib's "Qutadgubilig", Mahmud Kashgari's "Devonulug'otitturk" and Bobur's "Boburnoma", which are included in the textbooks of secondary schools.

Acknowledgement

Most importantly, these encyclopedias explain the content of each science studied in its time, its tasks, and the interpretation of key terms. Special attention was paid to the laws of poetry and poetry from the literary and theoretical sciences. In particular, the poetic dimensions (weight), some of its shortcomings, rhymes, and literary language are discussed. This fact alone proves that the interest in fiction and the study of the science of dreams dates back to antiquity. At the same time, it is undoubtedly the main textbook for students and teachers. It is worth noting that this is the first textbook. Academician I.Yu. Krachkovsky, thinking about textbooks such as "The Key to Science", said that they also served as "... an explanatory terminological dictionary covering all areas of knowledge."

These works are not only encyclopedic works, but also valuable sources of terminology. It reflects the unique way of life, cultural situation, customs, history, traditions and even the landscape of our nation.

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