

# History of the Development of Arabic Dictionary

Ermatov Usmonjon Komilovich

Senior Teacher of the Department of Oriental Languages of Tashkent Alfaraganus University

## ABSTRACT

This article provides information about the origin of lexical research in Arabic linguistics and the first authors of this direction, as well as about the scientific norms left by them. The author briefly outlined the reasons for the formation and development of Arabic linguistics, as well as the work of scientists who worked in this field. In particular, the books written by Abu Hilal al-Askari in the framework of lexical studies are scientifically studied.

**KEYWORDS:** *Abu Hilal al-Askari, lexicography, Jalaliddin Al-Suyuti, Qur'an, SH'er, Wujuh wa-n-nazair fi-Al-Qur'an al-Karim.*

## INTRODUCTION

During the period of the Umayyad and Abbasid caliphs, science progressed to an unprecedented level, civil rights were regulated on the basis of Sharia laws, and efforts were made to establish justice. Compared to the centers of ancient civilizations known from history, this development made a huge contribution to the development of humanity in a short time. Demand for science and architecture increased in Islamic countries.

The rise of peoples and nations, the fields of art, science and architecture have changed within the framework of Islamic norms; intellectual freedom spread wide, human and social life, medicine and ecology, chemistry and algebra (by the way, the word "algebra" was originally formed on the basis of Muhammad Al-Khorazmi's work "Al-jabr wa-l-muqabala", "algorithm" in the field of informatics" is directly the European form of his name), the contribution of Muslim scientists to the fields of physics and astronomy is still recognized. Their long and glorious history, the subsequent periods, gave impetus to the expansion of Islamic civilization.

## LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

At that time, the Arabic language became known to the world as an international language of science. Muslim scholars, regardless of the field of scientific research, and regardless of their nationality, ethnicity, and native language, created in Arabic. This language has witnessed many events in the history of the enrichment of its lexicon as a language of humanitarian sciences. In particular, great work has been done in the field of lexicology. The lexicon of the Arabic language is one of the most important achievements of the Arabic language. How did Arabic lexicography appear? It is known that the emergence of dictionaries is an important stage in the development of a language, which is directly related to the development of society. It can be understood that any language that has developed well, the society that speaks that language will also be leading the way. Culture develops widely. Because language itself is a cultural form. It is a cultural manifestation in terms of writing, phonetic, morphological, syntactic and stylistic, as well as lexically. In

early Arab tribal societies, the language was passed from ancestors to generations through oral tradition. Ethnic and cultural-linguistic roots typical of the Arabs emerged in the cultural life of urban states of the seed-tribe type. This is a period that includes the beginning of the second millennium BC and the 5-6 centuries AD. In this regard, the lexicon of the Arabic language is colorful and rich. Lexicology is a complex science in linguistics that studies the unity of the language and words as a lexical unit. Linguistic analysis of words is carried out at four different levels:

- 1) phonetic (analysis of the phonemic composition of the language),
- 2) morphological (analysis of morphemic structure),
- 3) lexical (analysis of the word as a nominal unit),
- 4) semantic or semasiological (analysis of the semantic structure of the word) [Belkin 1975: 3].

## DISCUSSION AND RESULTS.

The first original works in the field of Arabic lexicology belong to the end of the 10th - beginning of the 11th century. One of the best theoretical works is Ibn Jinn's (Abul-Fath Usman ibn Jinni. Mosul, 941 - Baghdad, 1002) book "Khasois" ("Features"). This work covers the word and its meanings and their interrelationship, the formation of words, their structure, and other similar issues. In the book of Ibn Faris (d. 1004) called "as-sahabi" the size of Arabic literary language word groups, classification according to the use of word groups, main and additional word groups, polysemy, homonymy, synonymy in the language, the rules and situations of verbal and nominal language formation are discussed. A kind of encyclopedia of medieval lexicological knowledge is the book "Al-Itqan fi ulum al-Qur'an" by Jalaluddin Al-Suyuti (1445-1505), in which the author collected the opinions of linguists about various problems of Arabic linguistics and lexicology. In lexicography, a consistent system was not followed at first when writing sources that provide explanations for the study of words. Later it was sorted alphabetically. This made it easier to find and understand the meaning of lexical units. It is noteworthy that the authors used different approaches in this regard. For example, the beginning letter lists most words alphabetically, while some sources sort the words by the ending letter. Abu Bashir Al-Yaman Ibn abu Al-Yaman al-Nadidi (d. 284) gave the words in the order of rhyme in his dictionary. In this case, the word appears with the first, second, and third letters and is presented in the form of a hyphen. From the 19<sup>th</sup> century, modern Arabic linguists began to be interested in the lexical structure of the language. A number of dictionaries have been published, the most popular of which is the "Muhiytul-muhiyt" dictionary. Later, researchers of the Arabic language also paid attention to the classification of words based on their meaning, for example, they grouped words related to certain fields into one group.

For example, special explanatory dictionaries for schoolchildren and the like can be cited. Discussion section: As we mentioned above, Abu Hilal al-Askari started a new approach in lexicology, different from the authors before him. That is, quoting the words in the order of conjunctions. His previously unresearched work, prepared for publication by Dr. Badawi Tabanah: serves as an important guide to learning object names. This study concludes that Abu Hilal is one of the scientists who enriched the library of Arab culture with the results of his scientific activity in linguistics. Later translators and lexicographers could not go beyond copying Abu Hilal's books. He himself writes in the introduction to the book "Furuq al-lugawiyah": Men of words [Salim Khalil Rizq (1943). Majallatul-kabira] covers its structure and other similar issues. In the book of Ibn Faris (d. 1004) called "as-sahabi" the size of Arabic literary language word groups, classification according to the use of word groups, main and additional word groups, polysemy, homonymy, synonymy in the language, the rules and situations of verbal and nominal language formation are discussed. A kind of encyclopedia of medieval lexicological knowledge is the book "Al-Itqan fi ulum al-Qur'an" by Jalaluddin Al-Suyuti (1445-1505), in which the author collected the opinions of linguists about various problems of Arabic linguistics and lexicology. In lexicography, a consistent system was not followed at first when writing sources that provide explanations for the study of words. Later it was sorted alphabetically. This made it easier to find and understand the meaning of lexical units.

#### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

To conclude from the above, despite the fact that the scope of research on the scientific and literary heritage of Abu Hilal al-Askari is very wide, there is still a great need for a special study of this heritage. Therefore, studying the characteristics of his literary and artistic works opens a new page in the study of Arabic dictionaries. We believe that studying the literary and artistic characteristics of Abu Hilal al-Askari's biography and creative heritage on the basis of critical editions of his works will give effective results. Because the scientist's works were reprinted in Cairo, Beirut and Bombay in 1892, 1964 and 1988. In addition, other works are still waiting for their researchers. The formation and development of Arabic lexicography, the study of the use of Arabic proverbs and wisdom in the poetry of the Jahiliyyah period and the Islamic period, in narrations, verses of the Qur'an and hadiths of the prophets, in the preparation of

textbooks, lectures and practical tasks for philology faculties and students of oriental studies, can also be used in writing articles and theses. Therefore, with the Decision of the President of Uzbekistan dated April 16, 2020 "On measures to fundamentally improve the personnel training system and increase scientific potential" PQ-4680 5, the specific goals set for oriental scientists and researchers have been implemented it is appropriate to study the works of the great like Abu Hilal al-Askari to increase.

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