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### **Основы формирования теории и практики современной таджикской лексикографии и состояние ее исследования**

*Аннотация:* В данной статье рассматриваются принципы формирования теории и практики современной таджикской лексикографии и состояние ее исследования. Исходя из проведенного анализа по исследуемой теме, автор статьи приходит к выводу, что знакомство с основами формирования теории и практики современной таджикской лексикографии и состоянием ее исследований показало, что большинство из них направлено на рассмотрение лексикографических особенностей, объема лексических единиц, поэтических свидетельств, классификации слов, обозначающих вещи, людей, топонимы и выдающихся личностей и их классификацию по частям речи, этимологическим элементам, правописанию и т. д.

*Ключевые слова:* исследования, современная таджикская лексикография, формирование теории и практики, лексикографические особенности, энциклопедические словари, филологические словари

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### **Grounds of the Formation of Theory and Practice of Modern Tajik Lexicography and the State of its Research**

*Abstract:* The given article dwells on issues beset with grounds of the formation of theory and practice of modern Tajik lexicography and the state of its research. Proceeding from the assumption the conducted analysis dealing with the theme explored, the author of the article comes to the conclusion that acquaintance with the grounds of the formation of theory and practice of modern Tajik lexicography and the state of its research showed that most of them are aimed to the consideration of lexicographical peculiarities, the volume of entries, poetic evidences, the classification of words denoting things, people, toponyms and prominent figures and their classification into parts of speech, etymological elements, spelling etc.

*Key words:* research, modern Tajik lexicography, formation of theory and practice, lexicographical peculiarities, encyclopaedical dictionaries, philological dictionaries

## INTRODUCTION

In linguistic studies, especially its developing current stage has highly valued to the status of lexicography and it has long been accepted as a separate branch of linguistics with a developed theory and unique methods of analysis and research of its topics. Such kind of assessment of lexicography and its position is designed on the premise of the importance of the relevant branch aimed at the solution of issues beset with other branches of linguistics, such as etymology, lexicology, phraseology, figure of speech, language history and word theory, and in dictionaries, it precisely reflects as the products and results of research achievements in the sphere of language, and dictionaries are in some cases the only embodiment of linguistic thought. In other words, dictionaries have become a single field of practical application of linguistic theories and philological achievements of the same stage.

Moreover, it is in the lexicography that all the richness of the language of this or that stage and through its words all the material and spiritual achievements of the people are reflected and one can find the history of its development. Proceeding from the relevant assumption, we can confidently assert that the linguistic, philological and historico-cultural content of the lexicographical productions appertaining to the ancient period are unique individually, in which the formers in question are an important source and rare traces in the revival and reconstruction of this historical thought.

In reference to it, our ancestors felt the importance of lexicology and lexicography, and most of them highly valued and laid an emphasis upon the idea of how important the relevant linguistic science. Allahdadi Faizi – the author of “Madoru-l-Afozil” (composed in 1592–1593 AD) considered the science of lexicology as a “crown of the society of knowledge” and noted the fact that “...lexicography is the crown of all social sciences and is the source of all knowledge and the ground of wise and rhetoric one, especially on these days...” [16: 78].

## MAIN RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the theory of modern lexicography, dictionaries are usually divided into two types: 1. Encyclopedical dictionaries; 2. Philological dictionaries.

If we turn to the history of Persian-Tajik lexicography and its types of lexicologies, it can be observed that all these types of formers in question have been developed in it.

Persian-Tajik philological dictionaries, in their turn, can be divided into the following types: 1. Monolingual interpretation dictionaries; 2. Bilingual or trilingual dictionaries; 3. Madrasa or self-educational dictionaries; 4. Terminological or autonomous dictionaries; 5. Muarrabot or historico-etymological dictionaries.

The ground of this classification is formed by the selection of entries and their interpretation peculiarity. Encyclopedic dictionaries include information dealing with the notions of things, events, historical figures, toponyms, institutions, scientific phenomena etc. It is worth mentioning that the most outstanding general encyclopedias in the history of Persian-Tajik lexicography referring to the Middle Age were “Kitab-ush-shifa” and “Donish-name” by Abu Ali Sina (was born in 980 & died in 1037) and “Mafotih-ul-ulum” by Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Ahmadi Kotibii Khorezmi (was born in 910 & died in 980) and others. However, in today’s sense of the relevant term and phenomenon such kind of dictionary appeared in the Persian-Tajik lexicography only in the 20<sup>th</sup> century and its magnificent patterns are “Soviet Tajik Encyclopedia”, “Encyclopedia of Tajik Literature and Art” Tajik National Encyclopedia”, Samanids Encyclopedia” etc. in Tajikistan, and “Dictionary of Dekhudo” by Aliakbari Dekhudo”, “Great Islamic Encyclopedia”,

“Persian Literare Encyclopedia”, “Persian Dictionary” by M. Muin and son on in the Islamic Republic of Iran. By the way, our ancient Tajik-Persian interpretation dictionaries possess an encyclopedic feature, which we will consider it later.

Philological dictionaries those ones the majority of our old dictionaries are such kind of the former in question include explanations of entries meanings and provide us with information about the phonetic form of words, syllable, stress; grammatical forms of words, features of the usage of words, borrowed words, vernaculars etc. Usually such kind of dictionaries are monolingual and bilingual. Monolingual dictionaries are divided into several sub-groups, in their turn: 1) interpretation; 2) historical; 3) synonymic; 4) antonymic; 5) orthographic; 6) orthoepic; 7) etymological; 8) phraseologic dictionaries etc.

In interpretation dictionaries, entries description and interpretation are considered to be as a reflection of the results and achievements of linguistic analysis of their time, and proceeding from this assumption of feature they are of great scientific importance. Prof. A.Mamadnazarov rightly underscored that “taking into account their universal peculiarity the interpretation dictionaries provide the grounds aimed at the development of other types of dictionaries, such as bilingual, synonymous, phraseological ones etc. [12: 136]

Currently, lexicology and lexicography have become a criterion of the evaluation of the level of the society comprehension. In reference to this issue, prof. V.G. Gak asserts that “The composition of interpretation dictionaries is a testimony of “being comprehensive ones” the literary language and linguistic maturity of the society” [5: 13].

The term “lexicography” is resorted to in scientific literature in two senses and includes both practical linguistics (the composition of dictionaries, the collection of dictionaries of one or another language) and theoretical linguistics (science aimed at the classification of dictionaries and their regulation principles).

In the first sense, the relevant term – Persian-Tajik lexicography is of the history of more than thousand years, and “Lughati Furs” by Asadi Tusi can be testified this opinion which was written in the 11th century and is considered to be the first dictionary that is remained and survived to our time [11; 3].

The composition of about two hundred various dictionaries in the continuation of Asadi Tusi’s work, some of them have reached our time and some of them nothing, but their names have remained.

It is common-knowledge that the majority of dictionaries are interpretation ones in terms of their content, but in terms of their form they are bilingual or trilingual ones in the history of the lexicography of other nations, which were not composed in order to translate the words of this language, but to translate entries of this language by means of another one, so scholars asserts them normal and characteristically more developed literary interpretations from this point of view. Therefore, it one can stress that not only the lexicographical traditions of the Tajik people were effective in the formation and development of this nation lexicography, but Tajik literary language also served the Turkic-speaking people for several centuries, as Latin did for various peoples of medieval Europe, because the first dictionaries of these people were interpreted through Latin.

In our opinion, for the emergence of interpretation dictionaries two important foundations should be provided: 1. The written literary language has been formed and improved to the extent that it provides the opportunity to find means and methods of interpretation of the form and meaning of entries in interpretation dictionaries; 2. The level of culture and dictionary of the society should be so the fact that there is a need for such

kind of dictionaries, because it was unlikely that such a large number of Persian-Tajik interpretation dictionaries would be composed in the provision of necessity.

The famous Russian researcher V.G. Gak discusses lexicography in general and distinguishes three similar stages of its development historically: 1. Pre-lexicographical stage. 2. The first stage of lexicography. 3. The advanced stage of lexicography [5: 15].

Anyway, if we follow to the theory of prof. V.G. Gak, indeed, we must look for the grounds aimed at the emergence and expansion of Tajik interpretation lexicography in the post-Islamic Epoch. L.G. Gersenberg and D. Saimiddinov considers the number of composed dictionaries during the middle period of the evolution of Persian-Tajik language to be seven upon the whole, and they emphasize that several centuries before the composition of “Lughati Furs” by Asadi Tusi and even before the sources that the author of the relevant dictionary referred to them and the formers are written in Middle Persian [8: 97]. This opinion is also based on the fact that the first composers of Arabic interpretation dictionaries, such as Abu Ubaid Hirawi, Ibn Durayd, Abu Ibrohim Forobi, Soh ibn Abbod, Firuzobod, Ibn Foris and others came from Iran, and according to the famous scholar Said Nafisi one can confidently express opinion that “lexicology written into Tozi language is considered to be one of Iranians’ inventions and innovations” [17: 231]. Hence, Persian-Tajik lexicography has long attracted researchers’ attention and has been formed in its second meaning, that is, as theoretical linguistics. Series of important researches in the scientific circles of Iran and Tajikistan and in other countries of the world such as Russia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, India and European countries has been completed.

The following European scientists’ merits, such as H. Blochman, P. Horn, I. Wullers, John Richardson are worthy to study the re-recognition of our ancient dictionaries. The researches done by the following Russian scientists K.G. Zaleman, S.I. Baevsky, Yu.A. Rubinchik, L.S. Peysikov, A.K. Borovkov devoted to theory and practice of Persian-Tajik lexicography, certain separate dictionaries, such as “Me’yori Jamoli”, “Farhangi zafonguyo va jahonpuyo”, bilingual dictionaries and their status in the history of lexicography are very fundamental ones.

Significant results can be seen in Georgian scientists’ researches, which is mainly devoted to issues beset with mutual influence of Iranian and Georgian lexicographical traditions. These results can be found in A.A. Gwakhariya’s [6], J.Sh. Giunashvili’s [7] works.

The principles of regulation of Persian interpretation dictionaries referring to the 11<sup>th</sup>–18<sup>th</sup> centuries are the subject of Azerbaijani researcher M.G. Mamedova’s [13] scientific thesis and articles; the relationship between Arab and Persian lexicography is the subject of discussion in G.G. Zarinezade’s [10: 557] researches.

Since the 80-ies of the last century, Uzbek scholars have paid attention to the study and consideration of Turkish-Tajik and Tajik-Turkish bilingual dictionaries, as well as Turkish words out of Tajik interpretation dictionaries have completed a series of good research in the relevant streamline. The edition of the dictionary entitled as “Kelur-Name” by Muhammad Yakub Jangi (Changi) which is considered to be one of the Turkish-Tajik dictionaries appertaining to the 17th century and is also known as “Book of Turkish Language” [15]. Scientific theses and dissertations by E.A. Umarov [19], N.A. Khusanov [23], N.I. Sharahmedova [24], Kh. Mahamadaliyev [14], I.Ya. Abdudzizova [1] point out their editorship and attempts to reveal the issues of lexicography and the role of Tajik-Persian one in the formation and development of Turkic-speaking peoples lexicography in this scientific circle.

Series of researches conducted by famous Iranian, Indian and Pakistani scholars are related to the crucial issues of lexicography as a science and a separate branch of linguistics. The publishing of ancient dictionaries in Iran is considered to be one of the most important activities of this country scientists, and great masters such as Aliakbari Dehkhuda, Said Nafisi, Muhammad Muin, Muhammad Dabirsiyoqi, Rahimi Afifi, Abdulali Toati, Fathullah Mujtaboei, Aliashraf Sodiqi, Muhammad Abbosi, Said Hamidiyon, Habibullohi Tolibi, M.Saidipur, Alinaqii Munzavi, Aliasghari Hikmat, Sayyid Sodiqi Gavharin and others contributed into the critical publication of these ancient dictionaries, the composition of dictionaries and interpretations of masterpieces of Persian-Tajik literature, the composition of Persian interpretation dictionaries, and also in the study of many aspects of the complicated issues of our lexicography yhey have done a lot merits to the Iranian-speaking people and those related to language and literature, which is worthy of praise.

As well as, Persian-Tajik dictionaries are carried out in India, Pakistan and China, and Tajik lexicography in the study of Persian-Tajik dictionaries and their publication is the mastery of famous scholars, such as Nazir Ahmad, Shahriyori Naqavi, Rizo Mustafavi Sabzavori and Tin Hui Ju.

Within the framework of the last few decades, in Tajikistan, our scholars and lexicographers pay close attention to publish Persian-Tajik dictionaries, to compose new dictionaries and to consider their lexicographic peculiarities and their regulation methods [9: 89–105]. The works done by V.A. Kapranov and his scientific articles, not only promoted the solution of the actual issues of Tajik lexicography, but defined its various aspects and interactions either. A number of issues in reference to the composition, development and evolution of bilingual dictionaries, and especially theoretical and practical ones of the composition of bilingual Russian-Tajik and English-Tajik dictionaries and vice versa, are the subject of comprehensive and thorough research by prof. A. Mamadnazarov, who himself is the compiler of several English-Tajik dictionaries [12]. Dissertations and articles written by A. Sanginov, A. Vohidov, A. Nasriddinov, A. Hojiyev, H. Ahadov, D. Bahriddinov, H. Raufov, A. Otakhonova dwell on the study and consideration of separate dictionaries, respectively “Bahori Ajam”, “Ghiyosul-lughot”, “Shamsul-lughot”, “as-Somi fi-l-asomi”, “Farhangi Rashidi”, “Charoghi hidoyat”, “Farhangi Jahongiri”, “Farhang-name” by Husayn Vafoi each of theme is a fresh speech and particular scientific phenomenon in Tajik lexicography.

The activity of the correspondences of the National Academy of Tajikistan, professors D. Saimiddinov and S. Nazarzoda, as well as the working staffs of the department of lexicography attached to the Institute of Tajik Language and Literature named after Rudaki and the Commission for the Implementation of Language Law under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan under the leadership of the late Gh. Juraev in the preparation of bilingual Tajik-Russian dictionaries, thematico-idiomatic dictionaries, Tajik comprehensive and multi-volume dictionary, the dictionary of new words and terms in modern Tajik language is very effective and important [20; 21].

In 2019, on the occasion of the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of “Dictionary of Tajik Language” the collection of articles and texts was published, in which the history of the relevant dictionary background and its role in the development of modern Tajik lexicography, the progress of Tajik language and literature, and the raising of the national idea of the society and opinions of specialists of this sphere were gathered and collected. The second part includes an introduction to interpretation dictionaries that can serve as a guide for lexicographers [20; 21].

In Khujand scientific circle, since the beginning of the 90-ies of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, much attention has been paid to the study and consideration of lexicographical peculiarities of certain dictionaries and the publication and composition of old and new ones as well. In this regard, a set of serious researches has been completed, including dissertations and articles by N.Ghiyosov, M.Urunova, S.Saidov, M.Ahmadov, M. Sattorova, R. Karimkhujajeva, F. Nurullozoda, M. Khujajeva and others are witnesses to these statements.

It is worth stating that the publications of “Fakhri Qawwos” by Mubarakshohi Ghaznavi [22], “Surmai Sulaymoni” by Taqiuddin Balyoni [4], “Donishname Qadarkhon” by Foruqi [2], “Lughati furs” by Asadi Tusi [3] in the series of “Ganji Sukhan” (“Treatise of Speech”) which was established at the Center for the Exploration of Civilization of Samanids Epoch under Khujand State University named after acad. B. Ghafurov is concerned to be one of the important achievements of this scientific circle. In addition to, a number of talented scholars of the relevant circle came to the field of research aimed at the consideration dictionary and its issues, who added to its achievements with their scientific research. With all might Sh.R. Rustamov, M.A. Sattorova, R. Karimkhujajeva, M. Khujajeva, I. Boltuboyev, R. Nizomaddinova who carried out lexicographical peculiarities of several dictionaries, such as “Sharaf-name Manyari” [18], “Farhangi Nizom”, “Ghiyos-ul-lughot”, “Mustalahotu-sh-shuaro”, “Donish-Name Kadarkhon”, as well as, the issues concerning the disclosure of linguistic opinions in lexicography were resolved.

The composition and publication of “Tajik-Russian dictionary of law terms” by prof. T.Shokirov and including 12 thousand terms of the field of law is an outstanding pattern of the edition of terminological dictionaries, which has been prepared in Khujand scientific circle over the past years alongside with other its identical ones [25].

#### CONCLUSION

In Tajik lexicology, both domestic and foreign, a large number of dictionaries and topics beset with lexicographical issues by both home and foreign scholars were carried out. Acquaintance with the exploration under study showed that most of them are aimed to the consideration of lexicographical peculiarities, the volume of entries, poetic evidences, the classification of words dealing with things, people, toponyms and prominent figures lies in the analysis of word components and their classification into parts of speech, etymological elements, spelling etc.

It is well-grounded that the notion of “The Composition of Dictionary” consists of a set of theoretico-practical issues, which include the method of interpretation, the determination of the types and functions of dictionaries, the composition of entries and their content, the separation of lexical groups from each other, the usage of special signs, namely style, meaning, resorting to documents, etc. We hope that these issues will be resolved at the next stage of the development of lexicography in Tajikistan and other territories of Persian-Tajik speaking countries.

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