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*Б.П. Ашрапов (Худжанд, Республика Таджикистан)***Жемчужины мыслей одного лексикографа**

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается деятельность Нурулло Гиясова как лексикографа, внесшего большой вклад в изучение, развитие состава таджикской лексикографии в историко-теоретическом плане, а также раскрывшего проблемы, связанные с теоретико-прикладной персидско-таджикской лексикографией. Отмечено, что Нурулло Гиясов отредактировал и подготовил к печати «Лугати фурс» Асади Туси (Худжанд, 2015) и «Некоторые слова, которые должны сказать литераторы» Абульфазли Байхаки (Худжанд, 2024), работал над редактированием ряда других литературных и лексикографических произведений.

Ключевые слова: теоретические и прикладные взгляды, арабская и персидско-таджикская лексикография, составление энциклопедических словарей и двуязычных словарей

*B.P. Ashrapov (Khujand, Republic of Tajikistan)***Pearls of One Lexicographer's Thoughts**

Abstract: The article dwells on the study and consideration of one lexicographer's linguistic thoughts. It is noted that Nurullo Ghiyasov made a great contribution into the study, development of composition of Tajik lexicography historico-theoretically, and also, he revealed the issues beset theoretico-applied Persian-Tajik Lexicography. In addition, Nurullo Ghiyasov edited and prepared "Lughati Furs" by Asadi Tusi (Khujand, 2015) and "Some Words that Men-of-Letters Should Say" by Abulfazli Baihaqi (Khujand, 2024) and contributed into the editorship of several literary and lexicographical productions.

Key words: theoretical and applied views, Arabic and Persian-Tajik lexicography, composition of encyclopedic dictionaries and bilingual dictionaries

INTRODUCTION

Lexicography is called the mirror of the nation's civilization. Alongside with the valuable written literary-scientific heritage of our nation, lexicographical productions have a special status. It is common-knowledge Persian-Tajik dictionary has a history of

more than a thousand years, and during this long historical period, the former in question has bequeathed to us many dictionaries in different forms, which is a witness of the high level of national culture. Moreover, Persian-Tajik lexicography perspective has a great influence on the origin and development of types dictionary in the world lexicography, which is confirmed by the dictionaries belonging to 10th–20th centuries [4; 5].

MATERIALS AND THE SCOPE OF THE STUDY OF THE THEME EXPLORED

Withing his scientific tenet, Candidate of philological sciences, associate professor, scholar in linguistic studies – Nurullo Ghiyasov considered and dwelt on the related issues in term of several aspects, including theoretical and applied views on mutual influence of Arabic and Persian-Tajik Lexicography, the composition of encyclopedic dictionaries and bilingual dictionaries. He wrote more than 20 theses and books and more than 400 scientific articles, proofreading and preparation the text of classical works. Hence, we decided to dwell on only his works devoted to lexicographical issues and cited certain his pearls of thoughts. Proceeding from the assumption of his some selected works we conducted analysis in the corpus of our study, the following works, such as: “Zafonguyo and Jahonpuyo Dictionary and Its Status in the Study of Linguistic Issues” (2001) [1], “Some View on Tajik Dictionary and Lexicography” (2003) [2], “The Role of Dictionary in the Mirror of Literary Critique” (2012) [3], “Critique in the Mirror of Lexicography” (2012) [6], “al-Faruqi, Ashraf ibn Sharaf. Donish-Name Qadarkhon” (2013, 2015, 2016) [8; 11; 13], “Lughati Furs” (2015) [10; 12], “‘Devon-ul-Adab’ by Forobi and Its Influence on Persian-Tajik Lexicography” (2013) [21] & “Theoretico-Practical Issues of Persian-Tajik Lexicography” (2024) [23].

CERTAIN N. GHIYASOV’S THEORETICAL VIEWS ON MUTUAL INFLUENCE OF ARABIC AND PERSIAN-TAJIK LEXICOGRAPHY

It is well-known that the issue beset with the formation, development and appearance of various sciences with their branches in the Islamic world and the influence of the culture of different nations and countries of the colorful world on each other is a complex, sensitive and complicated one the fact that has been the subject of many and intense discussions and efforts for centuries and especially in the last two centuries in particular.

Persian-Tajik lexicography and its connection with Arab one is considered to be one of the controversial topics in the relevant field.

Writing books on the issues concerning the national language, especially the composition of dictionaries, including interpretational and bilingual dictionaries done only at a stage of the historical stage of the society, when the national civilization goes beyond the borders of this nation collides with the civilization of other nations, economic, political, its culture will develop with other countries. Only in this case, there will be a greater need to study the languages of civilized nations and to present national culture and civilization on the world arena.

The emergence of the Islamic religion, the revelation of the Holy Qur’an created a new world on the global map with a new philosophy and outlook on nature, existence, society and the position of human-being in it. As soon as, the Arabs accepted Islam with a fresh spirit in order to spread the word of monotheism and the unity of the ummah they went to different countries and conquered these countries with a speed that history had not seen before. In a short period of time, they mixed with the people of these lands, and as a result of this contact with the Egyptian, Jewish, Roman, Iranian, Greek, etc. peoples, the Islamic civilization was existed.

The spread of the Persian-Tajik language, whose foundations were laid by the Persian-born princes, such as Tohirians, Saffarians, and Samanids at this stage required the development of Persian-Tajik interpretational dictionaries. The first interpretational dictionaries were composed, in which we can now observe the influence of Arabic dictionary, such as “Lughati Furs” by Asadi Tusi alphabet or the thematic dictionary-“Fakhri Qawwos”. This is a natural order, because the dialogue between cultures and the influence of one civilization on another one of human-being society is a reality of human life. See more details in: [15: 110–120; 16: 65–76; 18: 47–53; 19: 18–33].

THEORETICAL AND APPLIED ISSUES CONCERNED WITH COMPOSITION OF ENCYCLOPEDIA Dictionaries

Despite the development of lexicography theory and practice in most of the developed countries of the world, including in the territory of the Tajik (Persian) language, dozens of lexicographical issues arise and are waiting to be solved as soon as they begin to develop serious and complex dictionaries.

It is worth stressing that encyclopedic works, in terms of origin have a long history and existed in ancient times in Egypt, Greece and Rome, as well as in the Middle Ages, in the Arab Caliphate, especially in its eastern part, namely Khorasan, and in Europe, China.

The most famous examples of general knowledge in the history of Persian-Tajik lexicography are “Kitab-ush-Shifa” by Abu Ali Ibn Sina (980–1037) and “Mafatih-ul-Ulum” by Abu Abdullah Muhammad Ibn Ahmad Ibn Yusuf Katibi Khorazmi (910–980).

A prominent witness of the development of scientific knowledge in the Islamic world is the creation of a lot of lexicographical productions, such as “Rasoilu ikhwani-s-safa wa khullani-l-wafa” (“Treatises of Pure Brothers and Loyal Friends”), which was written by some philosophers and translated into Persian-Tajik language under the eigen of Temur Lang.

The proof of this statement is the difficulties of developing a multi-volume, completed and modern dictionary of Tajik (Persian) literary language and encyclopedias, including “Kamol Khujandi Encyclopedia”.

“Kamol Khujandi Encyclopedia” is considered to be a thematic or terminological one and all topics are related to Sheikh Kamol, his life and work, literary status, science, art, literary trends and trends, genre, style, terms, outstanding images of Tajik literature, including in Kamol’s poetry. “Kamol Khujandi Encyclopedia” covers the theory and main issues of literary studies, reviews and treatises, research on various aspects of Sheikh Kamol’s literary productions and dictionaries, etc. There are articles on scientists, literary experts, writers and translators, the poets who created ghazals following Kamol Khujandi, his contemporaries and friends, colleagues and disciples in the relevant encyclopedia.

In October, in 2020, with the participation of a large group of scientists from the National Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan, the state educational institutions of the republic and above all the National State University of Tajikistan, teachers of scientific and educational institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan and representatives of Khujand scientific circle, a prestigious international conference dedicated to the 700th anniversary of Kamol Khujandi was held and the important issues beset with perfectionism were resolved there in Khujand-city. The raised issues and new views on the problems of modern literary criticism and related to Kamol Khujandi’s creativity can certainly expand the range of issues discussed in “Kamol Khujandi Encyclopedia”. See more details in: [20: 128–134; 17: 53–62].

THEORETICAL VIEW ON BILINGUAL DICTIONARIES COMPOSITION

Linguistic dictionaries are considered to be one of the main sources of learning this or that language, as well as they are an indicator of its place and role in the history of lexicography. Designing on the premise of the study of collective dictionaries belonging to past centuries and modern ones, it is possible to obtain information beset with the ways of formation of the word-stock of languages and discuss various issues. Any language word-stock covers different aspects of the life of a particular people throughout history.

The analysis of the Tajik word-stock, which have been reflected in the dictionaries for several centuries, is not only for the consideration of the history of our language lexical composition and its evolution, but the former in question is of great importance for the precise description of the changes within the framework of the socio-political and cultural life of the Tajik nation either. It is worth mentioning that bilingual dictionaries are one of the most important sources of historico-linguistic researches. In reference to it, they confirm the position and role of this or that language in the history of lexicography appertaining to certain historical periods, and the relationship between languages, including the relationship with third languages.

It is well-grounded that dictionaries record the state of the language in certain periods of the historical formation of this or that nation – the holder of the language. If general dictionaries reflect the main part of the dictionary of a certain period referring to different areas of life as sources of language history (newspapers, magazines, fiction, official documents related to the notions of different areas of life), then bilingual dictionaries are a certain set of recorded rules of lexical entries components (morphemes, words, phrases, sentences) of one language are represented by corresponding elements of another one. Bilingual Russian-Tajik and Tajik-Russian dictionaries are no exception to these statements. See more details in: [7: 226–232; 9; 14: 189–194; 22: 15–24].

MAIN STREAMLINES OF THE RESEARCHES CONDUCTED IN PERSIAN-TAJIK LEXICOGRAPHY

N. Ghiyosov divided the studies and researches carried out in Persian-Tajik lexicography into three streamlines conventionally:

1. The researches dwell on issues beset with lexicographic peculiarities of certain dictionaries. The following synopsis, dissertations and articles belonging to the pen of M. Muin, S.I. Baevsky, V.A. Kapranov, A. Nasriddinov, E.A. Umarov, A. Vohidov, H. Ahadov, A. Sanginov, A. Otakhonova, D. Bahriddinov, N. Ghiyosov, M. Urunova, M. Ahmadov, M. Sattorova, R. Karimkhojayeveva, F. Ghiyosova, M. Khojaeva included into the relevant streamline, in which provide the data concerning the peculiarities of certain dictionary, principles their regulation, methods of entries interpretation, usage of witness items and verses, lexical aspects, borrowed words, vernaculars and other specifics of these dictionaries.

2. The researches are of a theoretical aspect and highlight the peculiarities of Persian-Tajik lexicography in a large period or the dictionaries of scientific circles of Persian-Tajik lexicography, issues concerned with the formation and development of bilingual dictionaries and their regulation criteria. The relevant group includes the following scientific works done by S.I. Baevsky, M.G. Mamedova, V.A. Kapranov, A. Nasriddinov, M. Muin, S. Nafisi, Sh. Naqavi, A. Munzavi, Mustafavi Sabzavori, A. Mamadnazarov, F. Ghiosova and so on. Hereby, we can adduce as an example out of the small-sized, but meaningful dissertation by prof. A. Mamadnazarov the fact that the former in question was devoted to the comparative analysis of the internal struc-

ture and, in the author's term, "macro and microstructure" of modern Tajik interpretation dictionaries, including "Dictionary of Tajik Language", "Interpretation Dictionary of Tajik Language" and "Comprehensive Dictionary of Tajik Language" and prof. A. Mamadnazarov speaks about the success and failure of modern Tajik lexicography in the composition of such kind dictionaries and certain his own suggestions and recommendations for the preparation of the next volumes of "Comprehensive Dictionary of Tajik Language" are adduced by himself.

3. The researches dwell on Persian-Tajik interpretation dictionaries from the point of view of critique and correction of literary texts of previous centuries and recognition of scattered literary productions. Series of researches completed by M. Urunova, S. Saidov, Sh. Rustamov belongs to the relevant streamline. In Tajik lexicology, in conformity with the researcher of "Sharaf-Name by Manyari" – Sh.R. Rustamov's opinion "the study of the exploration of literary aspect and recognition of dictionaries purely under the angle of literary criticism and the evaluation of lexical works in terms of textological values and showing the status of dictionaries in the summation and critiquing the ancient poets' poetry is very comprehensive and fundamental one" [23].

CONCLUSION

Adducing the results of the conducted analysis beset with the theme explored one can come to the conclusion that N. Ghiyasov made a great contribution into the study, development of composition of Tajik lexicography historico-theoretically. Withing his scientific tenet, N. Ghiyasov considered and dwelt on the related issues in term of several aspects, including theoretical and applied views on mutual influence of Arabic and Persian-Tajik lexicography, the composition of encyclopedic dictionaries and bilingual dictionaries. As well as, he divided into three sub-groups the main streamlines of the researches conducted in Persian-Tajik lexicography

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