

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF  
**WORLD LANGUAGES**

ДОБРЕДОЇДОВТЕ WELTKOMM स्वागत छ  
VÄLKOMMEN FÄLTE VÍTEJTE HERZLICH KΑΛΩΣ ΗΡΘΑΤΕ  
Laipni lūdzam ك ب ال ه أ WILLKOMMEN  
BEM VINDA Сaрдэчнa зaпpaшaем 환영  
ÜDVÖZÖLÜK 歡迎 ようこそ  
आपले स्वागत आहे DOBRODOŠLI स्वागत हे  
BIENVENUE HOŞGELDİNİZ FÄLTE  
BENVENUTO Tuhinga o mua SELAMAT DATANG  
VELKOMINN wilujeung sumping  
SALUTATIO வரவரேற்பா BI XÊR HATĬ  
BINE ATI VENIT ಸವಾಗತ

## International Journal of World Languages

Volume 2, No. 1, January 2022

**Internet address:** <http://ejournals.id/index.php/IJWL/issue/archive>

**E-mail:** [info@ejournals.id](mailto:info@ejournals.id)

Published by ejournals PVT LTD

Issued Bimonthly

### *Requirements for the authors.*

*The manuscript authors must provide reliable results of the work done, as well as an objective judgment on the significance of the study. The data underlying the work should be presented accurately, without errors. The work should contain enough details and bibliographic references for possible reproduction. False or knowingly erroneous statements are perceived as unethical behavior and unacceptable.*

*Authors should make sure that the original work is submitted and, if other authors' works or claims are used, provide appropriate bibliographic references or citations. Plagiarism can exist in many forms - from representing someone else's work as copyright to copying or paraphrasing significant parts of another's work without attribution, as well as claiming one's rights to the results of another's research. Plagiarism in all forms constitutes unethical acts and is unacceptable. Responsibility for plagiarism is entirely on the shoulders of the authors.*

*Significant errors in published works. If the author detects significant errors or inaccuracies in the publication, the author must inform the editor of the journal or the publisher about this and interact with them in order to remove the publication as soon as possible or correct errors. If the editor or publisher has received information from a third party that the publication contains significant errors, the author must withdraw the work or correct the errors as soon as possible.*

### **OPEN ACCESS**

Copyright © 2022 by Thematics Journals of Applied Sciences

## EDITORIAL BOARD

**Ambreen Safdar Kharbe,**  
Najran University,, Saudi Arabia

**Erdem Akbaş,**  
Erciyes University, Turkey

**Oksana Chaika,**  
National University of Life and Environmental  
Sciences of Ukraine, Ukraine

**Fatma Kalpakli,**  
Selçuk University, Turkey

**Zekai Gül,**  
University of Minnesota, Islamic College of  
Languages and Translation

**Birsen Tütüniş,**  
Kültür University, Turkey

**Nurhan Kavaklı,**  
Izmir Democracy University, Turkey

**Anette Ipsen,**  
University College Copenhagen, Denmark

**Lotte Lindberg,**  
University College Copenhagen, Denmark

**Miriam Eisenstein,**  
New York University, United States

**Boudjemaa Dendenne,**  
University of Constantine I, Algeria

**Ismail Hakki Mirici,**  
Hacettepe University, Turkey

**Lily Orland Barak,**  
University of Haifa, Israel

**Maggie Sokolik,**  
University of California, Berkeley, United States

**Manana Rusieshvili-Cartledge,**  
Tbilisi State University, Georgia

**Maryam Zeinali,**  
Urmia University, Iran Islamic Republic

**Mehmet Demirezen,**  
Ufuk University, Turkey

**Sejdi M. Gashi,**  
Institute of Albanology-Pristina(Kosovo), Albania

**Priti Chopra,**  
The University of Greenwich, Greece

**Rome Aboh,**  
University of Uyo, Nigeria

**Salam Yusuf Nuhu Inuwa,**  
Kano State College of Arts and Sciences, Nigeria

**Zelege Arficho Ayele,**  
Hawassa University, Ethiopia

**Mustafo Zhabborovich Bozorov**  
Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

**Martaba Numonovna Melikova**  
Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

**Mastura Mizrobovna Oblokulova**  
Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

**Erkinov Sukhrob Erkinovich**  
Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

**Eko Susanto**  
Management of journal Indonesia

**Shirinova Inobat Anvarovna**  
Guliston State University

**Akramjon Abdikhakimovich Shermatov**  
Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

**Akhmedova Shoir Nematovna**  
Professor of the Department of Uzbek Literature,  
Bukhara State University

**Aslonova Malokhat**  
Akramovna PhD, associate professor Navoi State  
Pedagogical Institute

**Bobojanov Sharipboy Xudoshukirovich**  
Dr., associate professor at  
Pedagogical Institute of Karshi State University

## STAGES OF ENHANCEMENT OF SYNONYM DICTIONARIES

Mirxanova Gulandom Rustamovna

A teacher of the faculty of Primary education, BSU

*Abstract: It should be noted that while the first sources created in the history of linguistics were dictionaries, most of the oldest dictionaries available in the history of lexicography were glossaries devoted to the interpretation of synonyms. In general, the study of synonyms and the compilation of related dictionaries has a long history. This article elucidates the stages of synonym dictionaries' enhancement.*

*Keywords: synonyms, dictionaries, research, Russian lexicography, semantic properties, vocabulary corpus, translation dictionary, synonymous dictionary.*

**I. Introduction**

Synonyms are formed from the combination of the Greek words syn "together" + onyma "name", which is an important means of increasing the effectiveness of speech, a clearer, more vivid, logical and diverse expression of thought. In the existing scientific literature, it is reflected that synonymous words in the working definition belong to the same category, are written, pronounced differently, but have the same or similar meanings. Synonymy is a very multifaceted phenomenon, and most of the definitions given do not fully cover the essence of synonymy. Therefore, from the earliest days of linguistics, there was a strong interest in discovering the essence of these means of artistic representation, recording their meaning, compiling lists.

Recent research in world linguistics, as well as in Uzbek linguistics, has shown that the first dictionaries in the history of linguistics were created for purely practical needs - for educational purposes. In particular, the creation of any dictionary on the topic of synonyms based on subtle differences in word meaning has an educational purpose - to teach oratory, to develop speech competence. The semantic possibility, place of use, boundary, own or assimilation, and other features of words with the same or similar meanings made it necessary to summarize and interpret them in special dictionaries.

For example, at the beginning of the twentieth century, the Chinese created the world's first dictionary of synonyms for use by poets.

It can be said that the study of synonyms and their lexicography in world lexicography, especially in Russian lexicography, began many years ago, but it can be seen that the lexicography of the Uzbek language is lagging behind. Given the fact that Russian lexicography has created separate synonymous dictionaries for preschool children, for primary school students and for high school students, it is necessary to strengthen research in this area. Although much research has been done in Uzbek linguistics on the study of synonyms, it is necessary to increase the possibilities of the gradual development of synonymous dictionaries, along with other textbooks.

**II. Analysis**

In the history of world lexicography, we can distinguish three stages in the development of modern educational dictionaries on synonyms from ancient times to the present day:

1. Lists of the first synonyms, dictionary-type textbooks and manuals that served as a textbook for ancient oratory schools and religious schools (from the VI-V centuries BC to the Middle Ages);

2. Textbooks of synonyms (from the XI-XII centuries to the XX century), created in order to understand the text of the Bible, to distinguish the subtleties of the word;

3. Synonymous dictionaries of the new generation (from the beginning of the XX

century to the present), created for the development of literary language, development of the native language, demonstration of the rich potential of the language.

In the dictionary, concepts are placed in a strict sequence according to their level of importance. For example, first a list of synonyms denoting heaven and gods is given, then lexical and semantic groups denoting secondary concepts are given in a certain order. Next are the names of celestial bodies, planetary and stellar constellations, natural phenomena (rain, thunder, clouds, snow, etc.), aspects of the world, units representing time, distance, names of the moon, seasons, and so on. The second book of the dictionary is devoted to man, and in a certain order gives the concept of man - a house, a castle and property, various handicrafts, household items, the names of wild and domestic animals".

At the request of Thesaurus, the vocabulary corpus consisted of topics arranged according to importance. At the beginning of the dictionary are synonymous words that exist in the Indian language denoting the names of heaven and gods, followed by the names and attributes of the chief deities, followed by the lower divine names and their attributes in order.

The formation of Arabic linguistics also goes directly to dictionaries. Although sources say that the tradition of compiling a dictionary was passed on to the Arabs from the Greeks, Arabic lexicography is a separate field with its own history and style.

As can be seen in the history of world lexicography, Arabic linguistics in the VI-VII centuries was full of socio-political and cultural conditions that necessitated the emergence of dictionaries. In particular, there was a strong demand for various thematic dictionaries, special terminological dictionaries on jurisprudence based on the Qur'an and hadiths, and translation dictionaries designed to teach the Arabic language, which serve to understand the text of the Qur'an, the holy book of Islam. Arabic lexicography originated at a time when this type of activity was still unknown in Europe. The Muslim world is considered to be the most favorable environment for the emergence and development of lexicography. Recognition of Arabic as the language of literature and prayer in the medieval Muslim East. The rapid development of Arabic literature, the use of Arabic as a mediator in the scientific activities of non-Arabic-speaking peoples, the emergence of two variants of Arabic - many distinctive features in written and spoken speech - all caused it to appear relatively earlier than the lexicography of other languages.

According to the sources, as early as the VI-VII centuries in Arabic lexicography, according to the content of the dictionary, the following types could be found:

- 1) full explanatory dictionary;
- 2) dictionary of item names;
- 3) dictionary of synonyms;
- 4) dictionary of unique words;
- 5) dictionary of acquired words;
- 6) translation dictionary.

### **III. Literature review**

It is known that dictionaries, which are one of the main factors in the development of thinking, oral and written speech of students, in particular, the development of educational lexicography, have become a vital necessity. According to Doctor of Philology, Professor B. R. Mengliyev, "... Dictionaries create a very valuable and rich vocabulary, which leads to the creative thinking of students, the level of independent thinking, the expression of the product of creative thought in oral and written forms". Today, in developed countries, hundreds of special types of dictionaries have been created for each level of education (from kindergarten to university), and even there are about 30 textbooks for Russian schools. There is only one "Spelling Dictionary" for Uzbek schools.

In 2006-2009, various textbooks were created for Uzbek schoolchildren. For example, 20 textbooks have been published, which can be understood as the expanding network of educational lexicography of Uzbek lexicography such as O. Shukurov, B. Bahriddinova's "Dictionary of semantic words of the Uzbek language", Sh. Bobojonov, I. Islamov's "Word leveling of the Uzbek language", B. R. Mengliyev, B. Bahriddinova, U. Kholiyorov's "Word-formation dictionary of the Uzbek language", H. Suvonova, G. Turdiyeva's "Form words of the Uzbek language", N. Yuldasheva, N. Musulmonova's "Dictionary of word combinations of Uzbek language ", U. Turayeva, D. Shodmonova's "Dictionary of Contradictory Words".

If we look at the history of world lexicography, in particular, Russian educational lexicography, the development of this area in the second half of the twentieth century was mentioned as an urgent task. The scientific researches and articles of such scientists as P. N. Denisov, L. A. Novikov, Y. M. Vereshagin, A. Ye. Suprun give a lot of information about it. The next major wave of development of this direction in Russian linguistics intensified in the late twentieth century. The scientific activity of V. V. Morkovkin, M. A. Marusenko, V. V. Dubichinsky, Yu. D. Apresyan provides theoretical and practical enrichment of educational vocabulary.

The current XXI century is recognized as a period of rebirth of synonyms. During this period, synonymy began to be examined in various aspects. At the same time, the study of synonymy is developing rapidly due to the research of such scientists as V. D. Chernyak, S. V. Lebedova, Yu. O. Knyazeva, O. V. Pokrovskaya.

#### **IV. Discussion**

Synonymy as a lexical-semantic product of literary language, which has existed in linguistics other than ancient times, has attracted the attention of experts in Arabic linguistics. According to sources, the first lexicographical work on synonyms was created by Arab linguists.

The history of the emergence of dictionaries of synonyms in European countries, in particular, in English, French, Spanish, Russian, where educational lexicography is developed, does not go so far.

The first perfect example of a synonymous dictionary in English is A Dictionary of Selected Synonyms in the Principal Indo-European Languages. The dictionary was published in 1949 by the famous American lexicographer, philologist Carl Darling Buck (1866-1955). Buck studied Sanskrit and Indo-European languages comparatively, and in 1892 became a professor of comparative philology at the University of Chicago. The dictionary is the oldest printed publication to date, which has become an important source in the diachronic analysis of Indo-European languages. The Selected Dictionary of Synonyms of Major Indo-European Languages is based on the same thematic order as the Dictionary of Ancient Synonyms. It contains more than 1,000 groups of synonyms in major Indo-European languages. Buck first enters words describing a particular concept in a table, then gives an etymological and semantic explanation of them. At the same time, the author also analyzes changes in the meaning of primitive synonyms. Each synonym description also contains information about its historical development, whether it is specific to the spoken or literary language, whether it is a word of its own or an assimilation layer.

Although the formation of synonymous dictionaries in Russian linguistics dates back to ancient times, the first dictionaries of this category appeared only in the late XVIII century. The emergence of these dictionaries coincides with the development of science in Russia, the discovery of the rich potential of the state language of the empire - Russian, the development of literary language.

Explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language have different descriptions of the



interpretation of synonyms and the terms associated with them. These comments are presented in different ways, which can be understood as a unique approach of the authors of the dictionary to the objects of this research.

As for the description of synonyms in the explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language, we have a two-volume "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" published in 1981 and a five-volume "Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language" published in 2006 can be interpreted by comparison. First of all, if we talk about the interpretation of synonymous words, in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" published in 1981, synonymous words are described as "sound structure, different in pronunciation, but not The definition of synonyms in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" published in 2006 is different. "Each language unit in a series of language units whose names are the same or slightly different." Concepts such as synonymy, synonymy, synonymy in these two dictionaries were briefly explained in the previous dictionary, while in the 2006 edition these concepts were interpreted in relation to the concept of "synonym", but in contrast to the 1981 dictionary, the definition of "synonym" in the dictionary does not mention its connection with synonymy.

## **V. Conclusion**

In short, the dictionaries of synonyms of the first stage are mainly composed of lists, the vocabulary is organized on the basis of thematic principles, used to teach rhetoric, to understand the subtle semantic differences of words and to use them in speech. it is observed that not only lists, but also their explanations are given, the comments also contain information about the historical development of synonyms, whether they are specific to oral or literary language, whether they are their own or assimilated layer word.

## References.

1. Rasulov R. Umumiy tilshunoslik. - Tashkent: Science and Technology, 2007.
2. Denisov P.N. Основные проблемы теории лексикографии: Author's abstract. dis. ... doct. philol. sciences. - Moscow: USSR Academy of Sciences, Institute of Rus. yaz., 1976. - 43 p.; Morkovkin V.V. Fundamentals of the theory of educational lexicography: Diss ... doct. philol. sciences. (in the form of a scientific report): - Moscow: Institute of the Russian Language. A.S. Pushkin, 1990. -- 72 p.
3. N. Grintser. Платоновская этимология и софистическая теория языка. <https://pps.ranepa.ru/Publication>
4. <https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sophists>
5. <http://rushist.com/index.php/philosophical-articles/-dialogi-platona>
6. Grinzer N.P. On the etymology of "?????" in the literary and intellectual tradition of the 5th century BC. // Bulletin of the Russian State University for the Humanities. Series "Historical Sciences". Centaur / Studia classica et mediaevalia. T. 16. M., 2013.
7. Bahriddinova B.M. O'zbekistondagi o'quv lug'atchiligi: lingvistik asoslari, tarixi va istiqbollari: Doctor of Philology (DSc) diss. - Samarkand. 2020., 252 p.
8. Carl Darling Buck, A Dictionary of selected synonyms in the principal Indo-European languages. A contribution to the history of ideas, with the cooperation of colleagues and assistants. University Press, Chicago, 1949. XIX-f, 151 p. <https://www.amazon.com/>
9. Qodirov T. Sh., Aliev D. I. Arabic lexicology. علم اللغة العربية - Tashkent, 2010. 106 p.
10. Zakirov R. R., Mingazova N. G. Practicum on lexicology of the Arabic language / R. R. Zakirov, N. G. Mingazova - Kazan: TGGPU, 2009. - 138 p.