

The history and development of bilingual educational dictionaries

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Teaching foreign languages is becoming one of the priorities of educational policy and the need for bilingual educational dictionaries is increasing. The basis of learning foreign languages, respect for the languages of other nations, first of all, is the expansion of communication opportunities, communication with the peoples of the world and, in addition, certain material or spiritual interests, whose pace of life is extremely important not only to keep up with the times, but also to strengthen relations with foreign countries, perhaps, on the basis of learning a foreign language, to increase the role and prestige of our native language at the international level, to develop communication with other developed languages of the world, to create educational tools that will help our compatriots living abroad, as well as foreigners who want to learn Uzbek, to easily and quickly teach our native language using modern pedagogical and informational communication technologies. Languages are based on the fact that learning has become a social necessity. The nations of the world have long been in regular socio-political, cultural, and economic relations with each other. Naturally, in this process, there was an urgent need both for those who could freely communicate with other peoples in their language and for means of teaching this communication. Therefore, the need to learn foreign languages was very high even in the early days of human society, which gave rise to the need to create learning tools that facilitate the teaching of foreign languages. After all, ancient linguistics, or rather lexicography, confirms this by the fact that both the first samples and the first means of teaching in primary schools were lists – glosses and glossaries, dictionaries-textbooks. The appearance of first educational bilingual dictionaries has deep roots in the history. In our article we

examine the emergence of the concepts of educational dictionaries, as well as the appearance of the first language sources in the form of a dictionary, or rather, foreign lexical units incomprehensible to native speakers of a particular language, or the interpretation of complex words in ancient sources related to this language, in particular, is the content of the scriptures. It is based on the fact that the bilingual dictionary, compiled in order to serve the correct understanding, originated in the form of manuals – educational dictionaries. In particular, the bilingual glossaries found in the temple library in Nippur, dating back to four millennia BC, intended for communication between two completely different tribes as Sumerian and Akkadian Semites who lived in Ancient Mesopotamia – were the first appearance of modern bilingual educational dictionaries. P.N.Denisov¹ in his article "On the general construction of a dictionary entry" comments on the history of primary school manuals – educational dictionaries:

“The early system of language teaching was based on the teacher's questions and students' answers, translation from one language to another, performing written exercises and memorizing,” he concluded. These conclusions² of Denisov about the practice of language teaching - the form of teaching (students answer the teacher's question), goals (translation from one language to another, language learning), teaching style (performing written exercises and memorizing), teaching tools (bilingual or multilingual dictionaries) - are also full of the requirements of the modern language learning system suitable.

The first rare samples of the world's educational dictionaries:

1) bilingual Sumerian glosses dating from the XXV century BC, trilingual Sumerian-Akkadian-Hittite lists dating from the XIV-XIII centuries BC, Chinese, dating from the XX century BC, dictionary-type lists written in

¹ Авдиев В.И. История Древнего Востока. Госполитиздат, Ленинград, 1953, – С.136-137; https://vk.com/doc35528094_464377959?hash=SVjiVjPj32Ee0YYURZjGsPGetM6MEUF2pfXnp0cTfzs

² Денисов П.Н. Об универсальной структуре словарной статьи. – В.кн.: Актуальные проблемы учебной лексикографии. Сост. В.А.Редкин. Русский язык, Москва, 1977, – С.209.

Japanese hieroglyphic script, vocabulary, II-III centuries BC, related to the century. Onomasticon of Pollux, Amarasingha Sanskrit Dictionary “Amarakosha;

2) The first didactic encyclopedia that arose in the XI-XIII centuries in connection with the spread of Christianity in Ancient Russia – ABC books (ABC books), as well as bilingual lexicons, considered an early appearance of modern educational terminological dictionaries -“Latin lexicon” (1642) by Epiphany Slavnetsky and Arseniy Satanovsky and “Slavic – Latin Dictionary” (1642). “Lexicon” (1650);

3) the first translated dictionaries in English, French and Latin, created between the fourteenth and seventeenth centuries, including the first English-Latin bilingual dictionary by Geoffrey Grammaticus, compiled in 1440, “Treasure for children” (“Promptorium parvulorum”), the French-Latin dictionary by Mathurin Cordier, published in Paris in 1541, “Child’s treasure”. comments on his daily speech” (“Commentarius puerorum de quotidian Sermone”), a French-Latin dictionary by Charles Etienne, published in Paris in 1540 under the title “Gardens for seedlings capable of bearing fruit” (“Seminarium, et planetarium fructiferous praesertim arborum quae post hortos conserve solent”) by Robert Etienne and John Veron, published in 1552, “A concise dictionary for youth” (“Dictionariolum puerorum, tribus linguis Latina, Anglica & Gallica conscriptum”), by Samuel Johnson, published in London in 1747, “English Dictionary for youth”. “The plan of a Dictionary of the English Language”;

4) an early dictionary created in Central Asia between the XI and XIII centuries grammars – Arabic-Turkish, Turkish-Arabic, Persian-Turkish, Turkish-Persian bilingual dictionaries of the XV-XVIII centuries, Russian-Sart, Sart-Russian Russian dictionaries created in the late XIX-early XX century, all Russian-Uzbek, Uzbek-Russian dictionaries related to their origins were bilingual.

The first rare examples of world and Uzbek academic dictionaries can be seen in detail in the following periodized table:

Table 1.

First rare examples of world and Uzbek academic dictionaries

Periods	Glosses, Dictionaries
25th century BC	bilingual Sumerian glosses
XIV-XIII centuries BC	trilingual Sumerian-Akkadian-Hittite lists
20th century BC	Dictionary-type lists and vocabularies written in Chinese hieroglyphs
VIII century BC	dictionary-type lists written in Japanese hieroglyphs, vocabularies
II-III centuries	Y. Pollux's "Onomastikon", Amarasingh's Sanskrit dictionary "Amarakosha"
XI-XIII centuries	The first didactic encyclopedias that appeared in connection with the spread of Christianity in ancient Russia - alphabet books (alphabet textbooks) and bilingual lexicons, which are considered the first appearance of modern educational terminological dictionaries.
Between the 14th and 17th centuries	the first translated dictionaries in English, French, and Latin
Between the 11th and 13th centuries	The first dictionary grammars created in Central Asia - Arabic-Turkish, Turkish-Arabic bilingual dictionaries

XV-XVIII centuries	Persian-Turkish, Turkish-Persian, and bilingual dictionaries
Late 19th and early 20th centuries	Russian-Sart, Sart-Russian bilingual dictionaries
The beginning of the 20th century	Russian-Uzbek, Uzbek-Russian bilingual dictionaries

In lexicography, the terms bilingual dictionary, multilingual dictionary, and translated dictionary are often unambiguously used. Today's generation of translation dictionaries can be bilingual or multilingual. Bilingual dictionaries in the Uzbek educational dictionary system are the most common type of dictionary and currently, it is possible to list several bilingual dictionaries created on the basis of English, Russian, Arabic, Persian, German, and French. The creation of a large number of bilingual dictionaries in a particular language that differs from other types of dictionaries will depend on the socio-political, cultural, and economic needs of the period in which the dictionary was created.

In particular, the early Turkic bilingual Turkic-Arabic explanatory dictionary of Mahmud Koshgari – “Devonu lug‘oti turk” (XI century), created between the XI and XIII centuries, the quadrilingual Arabic–Persian-Uzbek-Mongolian dictionary of Mahmud Zamakhshari – “Mukaddimat ul-Adab” (XII century), compiled from the Turkish-Arabic, Mongol-Persian and Arabic-Mongolian dictionaries “Kitabi-Majmu-translation of Turks and Ajami and Mughals”, Turkish-Arabic Grammatical dictionary “Kitab at-Tuhfa az-zakiyat fi-l-dictionary-At-Turki” the appearance of such dictionaries as the official language of the Arab Caliphate Arabic, the Chigatai-Persian “Badoye ul-dictionary” by Tole Imani Hiravi, created in the Middle Ages (XV century), the Chigatai-Turkish explanatory dictionary “Abushka” (XVI century), the Uzbek-Persian dictionary “Kelurnoma” Muhammad Yakub Genghis (XVII century), Multilingual dictionaries, such as the Arabic-Persian, Uzbek explanatory dictionary of Muhammad Reza Khoksor “Muntahab ul-lugot” (XVIII century),

the Chigatai-Persian dictionary of Mirza Mahdi Khan “Sanglah” (XVIII century), the Chigatai-Turkish Dictionary of Chigatai and the Ottoman Turks Suleiman Bukhari (XIX century) and others. Teaching the Tajik language and there was a need to satisfy the need of other native speakers to learn the Turkic language.

The need to study Russian since the end of the XIX century, then German, French, and English since the second half of the XX century paved the way for the development of bilingual dictionaries created on the basis of these languages. Russian-Uzbek and Uzbek-Russian dictionaries of the beginning and end of the last century make up most of the bilingual dictionaries created in the Uzbek educational dictionaries, while the most common translated dictionaries, as is observed in most languages of the world, are English-Uzbek, Uzbek-English dictionaries.

The first dictionaries were dictionaries-manuals compiled for purely educational purposes and were mostly bilingual. In particular, the Turkic (Uzbek) vocabulary (dictionary) was also formed on the basis of bilingual dictionaries. While the beginning of the dictionary is associated with educational dictionaries, the appearances of educational dictionaries date back to bilingual dictionaries.

Bilingual educational dictionaries play an important role in the survival and development of languages and they provide sufficient linguistic comprehension when compiled appropriately.