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SOME PROBLEMS OF UZBEK LEXICOGRAPHY AND DICTIONARY ELABORATION

ANNOTATION

The article provides an indepth analysis of the lexicographical functions, the principles of explaining obsolete language units to linguists, and the experience of Uzbek lexicography. Lexicography and vocabulary are inextricably linked to all sections of linguistics, in particular lexicology. In this sense, these three sections represent three stages in the disciplines: fundamental; innovative field; explanation to describe the practical area; tasks for practical lexicography. General typology of dictionaries and development of new dictionaries; to create a common dictionary structure (word choice, word and dictionary articles, definition, synonyms, polyphonic and polysemantic units, to include reference materials in the dictionary); the process of creating an individual personal dictionary of the dictionary (i.e. developing each glossary article, grammatical and phonetic interpretation of the word, separating and classifying word meanings, types of illustrations as proofs, types of symbols, information about the etymology of words). The dictionaries offer solutions to the problems of "modernity" and "obsolete" principles, the choice of words and meanings in the dictionary.

Key words: vocabulary, lexicography, vocabulary, linguistics, general and private structure, word, meaning, annotation.

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ЎЗБЕК ЛЕКСИКОГРАФИЯСИ ВА ЛУҒАТЧИЛИГИ ЯНГИЛАНИШИНИНГ АЙРИМ МАСАЛАЛАРИГА ДОИР

АННОТАЦИЯ

Мақолада лексикография соҳасининг вазифалари, эскирган тил бирликларини тил эгаларига тушунтириш принциплари, ўзбек лексикографияси тажрибаси ҳақида атрофлича таҳлил келтирилган. Лексикография ва луғатчилик тилшуносликнинг барча бўлимлари, хусусан, лексикология билан зич боғланган. Шу маънода бу уч бўлим фанлар таркибидаги уч босқични: фундаментал соҳа; инновацион соҳа; амалий соҳани ўзида ифодалашни изоҳлаб берилган; амалий лексикография олдидаги вазифалар кўрсатиб берилган. Луғатларнинг умумий типологияси ва янги луғатларни ишлаб чиқиш; луғатларнинг умумий структурасини яратиш (сўз танлаш, сўз ва луғат мақолаларини тартиб-лаш, омоним, синоним, полифункционал ва полисемантик birlikларни белгилаш, луғат таркибига ҳавола материалларни киритиш); луғатларнинг хусусий структурасини яратиш (яъни ҳар бир луғат мақоласини ишлаб чиқиш, сўзга грамматик ва фонетик изоҳ бериш, сўз маъноларини ажратиш ва таснифлаш, далил сифатидаги иллюстрация турлари, таърифлаш турлари, белгилар тизими, сўз этимологияси ҳақидаги маълумот) жараёни изоҳланган. Луғатларда “замонавийлик” ва “эскирганлик” тамойили, луғатда сўз, маъно танланиши ва изоҳи муаммосига доир масалалар ечими таклиф қилинган.

Калит сўзлар: лексика, лексикография, луғатчилик, луғатшунослик, умумий ва хусусий структура, сўз, маъно, изоҳ.

INTRODUCTION

“Lexicography” and lexicography. Lexicography is a linguistic field that specializes in the problem of collecting and explaining the vocabulary of the language. Typically, theoretical and applied lexicography differ. These terms can be understood as alternatives to the Uzbek vocabulary and vocabulary terms. The term vocabulary or applied lexicography has a broader meaning than the term lexicography, which carries a number of social functions:

- to describe the language vocabulary;
- to define literary language norms;
- to provide interethnic communication;
- to scientific evaluation of language vocabulary;
- to promote specific language learning [9;26].

Explanation and display is the main principle of lexicography. Spelling, etymological, and translation dictionaries act as explanations, while spelling and pronunciation dictionaries work. The first dictionaries were designed to explain the content of the sources. The interpretation appears in two ways:

- to explain outdated language units to the owner of that language;
- to explain the expression of one language to the owner of another language.

The first approach is a lexicographic conversion, and the second approach is a lexicographic translation.

The practice of explaining outdated language units to the owner of this language is done in two ways:

- 1) phonetically obsolete word in a language;
- 2) the development of language and writing.

The use of the early dictionaries was general (accessible) and contextual in nature. In other words, they are not socially or professionally characterized by the ability to read and understand certain texts.

MAIN PART

Hence, the Uzbek lexicography in the sense of "linguistics" has a very recent history, and the denotatum of the dictionary, headed by the semantics of the "dictionary ordering", is characterized by its antiquity. In particular, the book “Devonu Lugoti-t-Turk” by Mahmud Kashgari is the beginning of Uzbek vocabulary and not of Uzbek lexicography. Mahmud Zamakhshari's works "Asosu-l-balaga", "Muqaddimatu-l-adab", an anonymous author “Abushqa”, "Badoe-ul-Lugat" by Tole Imani Hirawi, and "Muntahabu-l-Lugat" by Muhammad Reza Hoksor, "Sangloh" by Mirza Mekhdikhan, Muhammad Jacob Jacob Chingi's "Kelurnoma", Sulayman Bukhari's “Lugoti Chigatoyi va Turkiy Usmoniy (Chigatay and Ottoman Turkish Dictionary)”, Isaac Khan Ibrat's "Lugati sitaa-s-sina (Dictionary of the Golden Globe)" also included are. It has become a tradition to give dictionaries on the subject “Uzbek lexicography”. For example, “Lexicography”, an article in the National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, “has created up to 10 translation dictionaries comparing Uzbek and by with more than 10 foreign languages, and more than 100 one-, two- and three-language termino-

logical dictionaries. For the first time in the history of the Uzbek people, an explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language was created and published (1981). A. Zohiri, A. Kadiri, ED Polivanov, AK Borovkov, VV Reshetov, S. Ibragimov, Olim Usman, Z. Marufov, Sh., A. Khodjiev, T. Alikulov and others. Thanks to the independence of the Republic, Uzbek lexicography has been tasked with creating encyclopedic and linguistic dictionaries that meet the requirements of the modern era [12; 82], and this task is being implemented in the right way. The aforementioned notion of “set tasks” also applies to vocabulary as a practical matter of creating a dictionary. In particular, the following issues are practical vocabulary problems that are directly followed by the creation of dictionaries and do not represent a relatively independent process preceding the former one:

- general typology of dictionaries and development of new dictionaries;
- of creation a general dictionary of vocabulary (word choice, word and dictionary articles, definition, synonyms, polyphonic and polysemantic units, to include reference materials in the dictionary);
- creation of own dictionary structure (i.e. development of each dictionary article, grammatical and phonetic interpretation of the word, classification and classification of word meanings, types of illustrations as proofs, types of symbols, information about word etymology).

The results of lexicographic research are applied to vocabulary practice. Accordingly, lexicography is a research and descriptive theoretical phase, while vocabulary is a practical phase of applied content [10; 164-165].

Lexicography and vocabulary are inextricably linked to all sections of linguistics, in particular lexicology. In this sense, three sections below represent three stages in the disciplines:

- fundamental field;
- innovative field;
- practical field.

Lexicology examines the fundamental area, the nature of the vocabulary of the language and the nature and possibility of existence, thus providing the basis for lexicographic research [7; 43-45]. Lexicographic research combines both theoretical and practical aspects. Creating innovative models of theoretical linguistic conclusions for new applied lexicographic products is the main task of lexicographic researches.

Therefore, it is necessary to distinguish between lexicography and lexicon, lexicographer and vocabulary. In most cases, there are few cases where a linguist and a dictionary have the same identity. For example, linguist A.K.Borovkov claims that he did not create a dictionary, but was engaged in lexicography [2; 54-58]. Also, if we can count the number of dictionaries in bookstores today as "glossaries", their compilers are merely dictionaries.

In linguistics and dictionaries, linguistic conclusions become materialized and realistic. Abstract linguistic abstractions will have specific applications.

Just vocabulary reflects the highest integration of disciplines, so a literal dictionary will be professionally integrated. Even linguistic and specific area-specific

knowledge is synthesized to form a simple terminological dictionary. As in other areas of philology, lexicography cannot be disconnected from practice, even though theory and practice are the most integrated ones, and the theory crystallizes from that practice. Unlike other linguistic issues, the lexicon is closer to its object, but it does not mean that it is far from the theory.

Today, in the field of language, in particular its active network of lexicography, there is growing dialogue between new and old techniques, "products", and lexicographic "cultures". This is normal. After all, as we live in the age of globalization, the era puts new demands on every subject without any exception. Of course, any new approach idea is justified by its superiority and advantage over its predecessors, and its practical implications can be evaluated efficiently and, ultimately, whether it allows for easier penetration into the depths of speech. the question is appropriate. This objective situation in the struggle for the old and the new gives an inert to the development of science and the field. Unless a new approach or a new method consists of terminological dye that does not contribute to the advancement of science, it is also possible to give up on time. Appreciation of the novel only because it is new is an indication of a lack of understanding of the true spiritual development of the people. The literal, true "news" is characterized by efficiency, convenience and validity. Evidence-based scientific or practical innovation is credible and reflects genuine attention and respect for the past [3; 5-6]. These methodological bases directly relate to the development and current state of Uzbek theoretical and applied lexicography, as well as the terms lexicography (lexicography) and lexicography, lexicographer (lexicographer) and vocabulary in which they are presented.

The principles of "modernity" and "obsolescence" in dictionaries. In the creation of any modern (reflecting creation) glossary, the notion of "time" has meant definition. After all, there is no other level of a language that is as varied as the lexical level of the language, which reflects the conflict of stability and instability. Also, the word "modern" has the meaning of "endpoint" and "last cut." Although they are united in one way, they do the opposite. For example, the modern word may refer to the present, the present age, and the present century. In particular, to what extent is lexicography related to this? After all, new words and terms are coming into the language, and the published dictionary has the potential to "chase" them! Thus, just as there is never a dictionary without a publication, the publication itself is out of date. This shows that the concept of "modern" as applied to traditional publishing dictionaries is generally relative. This quality applies to the full meaning of the dictionary until its publication and begins to move away from its essence as the publication process ends. Therefore, E.Koseriu proposes that the modern word should be removed in the name of any newly published dictionary. The premise was that language does not evolve as technology, industry, and literature as it is, so it is not right to use the modern vocabulary that is freely used in the modern vocabulary in the language dictionary. New words are based on the old one, and there is a succession between them, which is not the case in technique or literature [5; 14]. Koseriu's ideas must be understood as the linguist takes the word away from the language and flows from it, leaving it behind and lagging behind.

It is possible to get the linguist's ideas right in this sense.

Are New Uzbek Dictionary Glossaries Modern? To what extent did they reflect the concept of "modernity"?

The development of information and communication technologies in the 21st century, the creation of on-line dictionaries as a result of the global "spider net" has enabled the modern word dictionary to retain its essence. Only on-line dictionaries can go with the cycle and record every news item.

While the terms 'modernity' and 'modern' are used in dictionaries, it is not the endpoint of a language development, but the final cross. This means that by turning back from the last time point, a time progression section of the language is formed. "Specific pixel meaning, as modern and modernity according to the language mainly according to lexicography as these meaning appears nowadays too" (Classics) [4; 12-13].

From the point of view of modernity in the language, the notion of a cross-section can be interpreted differently in each language and in each age. For example, a phonetic-lexical-grammatical situation in a language may sometimes not change from one hundred to 500 years in connection with socio-economic, technical and technological development. This can be proved by the state of languages over the past millennium. The development of all other languages, such as the Uzbek language of the 15th century, can be cited as proof. But today in the context of globalization, international integration has become so strong that this horizontal effect on the language is combined with vertical technical and technological effects and even equals every year in the language to the past centuries.

Changes in a language between "today" and "the recent past" should not be understood only as new words come out and old ones disappear. Because many of the words in the cross-section of this period have created new spiritual and methodological dyes, and although the semantics of the word do not undergo qualitative changes, quantitatively significant changes can occur. As V.V. Vinogradov points out, "... ot Pushkina do nashix dney smenilos neskolko (po kreiney mere tri) lexico-stylisticheskix system i sootvetstvuyushchikh literaturno-yazikovikh norm, (from Pushkin's era till now there were several (mainly three) lexical-stylistic systems and lexico-language norms) [6; 25]". Therefore, it is necessary to examine the peculiarities of the vocabulary of the words in determining the modernity of languages, or in establishing the boundaries of the "modernity." Therefore, one of the principles of "modernity" is the grammatical principle. The grammatical principle is related to the renewal of semantic-methodological possibilities of words. Renewal or obsolescence of semantic-style dyes also alter the vocal capacity of words. For example, scorpio-like compounds from the altar of the twentieth and early thirties of the last century have fallen below normal levels in the late fifties. According to Polish literary historian Jan Parandowski, Polish writers of romance created a division between the language of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century so that later writers could no longer refer to the language of the century [8; 146].

The categories of perceptions in psychology are important both in dictionaries and in other words, in the choice of words in dictionaries. According to him, the nov-

elty of words in a dictionary should be determined not by their perception but by their comprehension. It is well-known that in psychology the sense of partial recognition and understanding of an object represents its full coverage [1; 25]. The obsolescence of the words and the loss of the color of modernity is determined by the fact that it falls from the sphere of consciousness to the senses. This can be applied to linguistics. The modern word must be fully understood by the linguistic person of the period. If it had once been in the status of a “complete comprehension” but was not fully understood today, it should be understood without the sign of “modernity”. If it is viewed as such, for example, the word "Ahanrabo" in the Uzbek language is more powerful than sense in the "magnetic" sense. On the contrary, the perception of the “pull” paint is higher than “my perception”. This means that the word "magnet" is outdated and that "gravity" is up-to-date.

QURALAI 1 A young child of deer or owl.

2 months round eyes. His eyes are soft on the liver, and he is... Young.

Eyebrow Eye like Kuralai's eyes. Round eyes, almonds, cypresses.. S. Siyoev, Avaz.

The first meaning of this word is about intuition, and the second meaning is about understanding. Therefore, the second meaning can be assessed as “modernity”.

CHULIQ.sw. Small shepherd, shepherd's assistant. As the oyster gets into adulthood, she is loved by the Holior's wilderness. "Science and Life". Holbutta... I thought, if I could get this shepherd myself. “Youth”.

The meaning of the word wilderness is characterized by consciousness in the social consciousness. So this word is not modern.

HUKIZ 1 A black male, over two years of age, is fit to become a neighbor. To think that water comes out of the water is like giving a cow milk. H. Nazir, Yonar River. He was plowing his own farm with a double collar bull. A. Kahhor, Lighthouse Lights.

2 portable socks This means insulting the property. "Look at that bull, that's the wig!" Said Zavrak again, pointing to Goddod, who was standing near his tent... (Mir-muhsin, Architect.)

BUQA (THE BULL) is an unprecedented male cattle. From the bull's horns, and from Adam's tongue. Article Worried about the bull we were showing every day, I wanted to go ahead to the herd. “Youth”. A bull, like a shy bride, can stay quiet and go into her room. “Mushtum” [13; 216].

Both the bulls and the bulls 'twisted' and 'unbearable' are associated with the sense of modernity. Therefore, it is not correct to look for the symbol of 'modernity'. The term “modernity / obsolescence” is in some ways connected with the meaning of “activity / inactivity”.

Let's take a look at the characteristic features and uses of the non-Uzbek word in the Uzbek language:

NAINKI [f].- Not even that; but... not so].load. 1 Expresses doubt, surprise, disbelief; is it really? Not only is the Nazi an enemy, but all his actions can be expressed by the word "enemy", known to mankind for thousands of years (A. Kahhor, “Oltin

yulduz (The Golden Star)"). Why are we here? Not only do they sell the words of love, friendship, kindness and humanity to the market and sell it for a penny! (Hamza, "Boy ilara Khizmatchi (Rich man and Servant)") "Not only do you compare the stone to the dragon's head like Khoja Abdullo Khatib," said Navoi (Oybek, Navoi).

Not only in the sense that they are numbered; besides; not just. When will Hope come to rest? He feels worse than that Frenchman. Not only his body, his whole life, his soul is in trouble (A. Mukhtor, Chinor). The silence, loneliness, half-dead nature scared not only human and animal life. Mirmuhsin, Me'mor. Not only you, but also us, know that our mother's milk is coming to our mouth if we work a lot (A. Aripov, "Dream of the Years").

Evidence of the use of the Uzbek language in the explanatory dictionary not only in the sense of "really" is found in the works of Abdullah Kahhar, however. Its use in the sense of "not just" dates back to later sources. Not only does she spend her life as a single daughter, but she's looking at the white of my eyes. (U. Hashimov, "Listen to Your Heart"). At this age, he was not only abusing God, but even the customs that prevented one another from becoming friends. When you were in Sendai, not only did we have to put our bread on the table (O. Yakubov, "The Earth were to work"). You make a man's heart bleed. Not only can I get honey! Honey does not have a cavalry, we are still on foot (A. Kahhor, "Pomegranates").

It means that the word "really" corresponds to the level of consciousness of modernity in the sense of "not". This means that the meaning of the word "really" is moving from the level of modernity to the point of aging.

It deals with the problem of vocabulary, meaning selection and interpretation in the dictionary. Among the problems of theoretical and practical vocabulary is the question of choice, interpretation and argumentation. The ultimate goal is for any lexicographer, both for the vocabulary and for the reader, to have the dictionary complete and comments (if necessary). But because the truth is relative, it is impossible to do as much in vocabulary as elsewhere. As the word reserves in the larger languages are constantly enriched, the flow of self-contained words is intense. Accordingly, the exaggeration of vocabulary contained in dictionaries is also determined by the fact that lexicon coverage is a key feature of the dictionary.

Word choice is at the centre of any dictionary problems. It never deserves absolute appreciation for the amount of words in any dictionary. In any case, they go beyond the vocabulary of natural languages. There are external and internal factors:

First, the dictionaries are limited in appearance;

Secondly, the dictionaries have the ability to restrict themselves internally.

This second aspect is related to the problem of word choice. After all, the boundaries between literary speech and poetry, the outdated layer and the modern layer, the active layer and the inactive layer, the appellative layer and the terminological layer are not clear, and the language is bounded by the absence of this boundary. There is also an increasing number of dictionaries, and the specialization of dictionaries, with the help of the students' needs:

first, which word to choose in which dictionary;

second, which word to give in which dictionary.

Fourthly, the problem of which arguments are used in what dictionary is a modern lexicographic issue that complicates the choice of words in dictionaries.

Like any event, the language is as versatile as it is multifaceted, and it has the potential to be a different dictionary with each facet. For example, words such as iron, water, and air have a broad and profound spiritual dimension and are polyphonic, and their vocabulary presents a number of problems. Note that the word "water" is in the dictionary:

SUV (WATER) 1. A colorless, odorless transparent liquid consisting of hydrogen and oxygen compounds; it is also found in ice and steam in nature, all living organisms and many substances.

2. As a liquid drink.

3. Water, lake, river, etc. The aquifer surface.

4. Wet fruits, vegetables, etc. juice, juice, and liquid.

5. Liquid extracted from living organisms and organs.

6. Overall moisture content in various items.

7. Mobile s.t. No flavor, no juice or spice (about fruit or food).

8. Embroidery: A flower element in the form of straight or wavy lines.

9. A unit of measurement equal to ten tanks.

10. Different combinations of names are included.

Despite the popular dictionary of the Uzbek language, the prioritization of the terminological meaning indicates that the terminological edge of the lexeme is prioritized. We see this in the expression of iron and air:

TEMIR (IRON) 1. Chemical element of Group VIII of the Mendeleev Periodic System is a dark silver heavy metal that forms steel, iron and steel, when smoothed and shaped.

HAVO (AIR) [a. - atmosphere, air; climate; wind; weather]. 1. A mixture of gases that make up the Earth's atmosphere, which consists of nitrogen and oxygen, which are essential for human, animal and plant life.

In this kind of lexemic interpretation of the meanings we see the opposite of the categories of perception and perception mentioned above. Whereas the terminological meanings in the popular, general annotated dictionaries are brought to the forefront, and the most active social meaning comes to the forefront of the function and nature of the dictionary.

As for the differences and similarities of dictionaries, it is appropriate to quote L.V. Scherba: "My task is somewhat different: first, I think it is necessary to emphasize the similarities rather than to distinguish between dictionaries. Dictionaries combine this with the fact that all dictionaries work with words and objects, all of which analyze the language vocabulary that reflects the world of human knowledge and the world of their imagination. However, to some degree dictionaries are problematic because of the existence of words or objects, even if words or things are dominant only in human imagination. This is the basis for the existence of all materialistic lexicography principles. Any qualitative encyclopedic dictionary covers all of the terms

in Mendeleev's periodic table, especially the words *perekis* and *okis*, leaving an explanation of the terms *xenon* and *gafni* for special terminological dictionaries. Also, we do not find words in the encyclopedic vocabulary, verbs of speech, and often enough. Contrary to the explanatory dictionary, encoding dictionaries often describe emotion-based units and avoid expressions of understanding. Explanatory dictionary selects and interprets words that are generally used in active day, encoding and terminological dictionaries that are not in use daily [11; 262-275]. In both cases, however, the focus is on what awareness (whether active / inactive) is expressed, what the expression is (whether it is used / not used on a daily basis), and the choice is focused on it.

When the encyclopedia gives an overview of an event, its essence, appearance, features, types, the explanatory dictionary it deals with the description of the basic and portable meanings of the expression. As the explanatory dictionary covers the semantic and encyclopedic terms, they are divided into:

- 1) from expression to meaning (dictionary of explanations)
- 2) from expression to concept (encyclopedic dictionary).

Why this simple question? Because, the notion linguistics deals with the meaning and logic is not justified in lexicography. In lexicography, linguistic and logical boundaries are "washed away". In this sense, the words of F. de Sossyur, "the linguistic and infinite linguistic objects are illusory, are illusory". This is also the reason why the role of linguistics should be on the agenda, given the demands of science integration today.

CONCLUSION

The 20th century, which has turned linguistics in such a closed system, still owes much to it. Consequently, the combination and collaboration of linguistics and logic is one of the most important principles in lexicographic practice.

It is noteworthy that lexicography also includes natural and artificial languages. It is appropriate to ask this question as to whether it is appropriate to call the terminological system an artificial system of language based on social agreement. In fact, terms in a particular language terminology are of two types:

- terms of the layer;
- terms of the contact layer.

The terms themselves are actually the terminological essence of words in our language: merge, subtraction, division, multiplication, combustion, velocity, force. In these expressions no artificiality can be seen or searched. However, the terms are as if they were invented. But they also have the same neutrality as our own layered terms for that language. In addition, our inability to evaluate the non-terminological layers as artificial also requires a change in our attitude to the "artificial" terms. There has never been, and never will be, a separate science language. There is only a scientific way of speaking, a style of expression that is distinct from the linguistic possibility. Then the main problem will be the issue of which dictionary emphasizes the meanings and priorities, and which ones to choose.

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