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Abstract: *This article analyzes the development stages of Arabic lexicography. Arabic lexicography began to take shape as early as the pre-Islamic period. Its development was influenced by factors such as the widespread distribution of various dialects and the growing gap between the written and spoken language*

Key Words: *Arabic lexicography, lexicology, grammar, rhetoric, Arabic linguistics.*

Arabic lexicography has played a crucial role in translation and the formation of literary Arabic. This field is considered one of the oldest branches of linguistics in human history.

Lexicography, initially emerging as a practical branch of linguistics concerned with dictionary-making, has evolved to establish a solid theoretical foundation.

The development of its terminological apparatus has led to lexicography becoming an independent academic discipline [Dubichinskiy:6].

Lexicography, encompassing the fields of ilmu al-lugha (lexicography and lexicology), ilmu an-nahw (grammar), and ilmu al-balaġa (rhetoric), has been the subject of study in Arabic philology.

In the renowned work "Uluġm al-Adab", lexicography is listed first, a natural placement given the significance of collecting and interpreting words, not only in the mundane world but also in the sacred context of the Quran and other revelations.

Recent research in Arabic linguistics has focused not only on studying the linguistic situation in Arab countries but also on the emergence of new features in literary language and deviations from accepted norms.

The relevance of this topic lies precisely in this area.

In particular, the processes of word formation, the expansion of semantic meanings, and borrowing from other languages in the process of modernizing the Arabic lexicon are being extensively analyzed.

The tradition of Arabic lexicography is deeply rooted in antiquity. Its origins can be traced back to pre-Islamic, tribal societies and their oral lexicons.

While early Arabic lexicography borrowed heavily from ancient Greek and Indian linguistics, it emerged as an independent discipline with specific goals and functions between the 8th and 13th centuries.

Lexicons of this period can be categorized into two types: those that compiled unusual words, often found in sacred texts, and those that were thematic.

The structure of medieval Arabic lexicography reflected the fundamental nature of the Arabic root as the basis of word meaning.

The scientific study of the Arabic language on the Arabian Peninsula emerged in the 17th century primarily through works dedicated to the interpretation of the Quran, remaining within a religious context for an extended period.

Earlier developments in this field were closely tied to the rapid cultural, scientific, and literary advancements during the Arab Caliphate and the subsequent widespread dissemination of the Arabic language [Zaynullin].

The development of Arabic lexicography can be divided into two main periods: the traditional period, spanning from the 8th to the 13th centuries, and the modern period, beginning in the 19th century and continuing to the present day [Belkin:160].

Lexicons that compile rare and unusual words are collections of infrequently used terms found in sacred and poetic texts. Five main types of dictionaries dedicated to such rare words exist:

1. "Dictionaries dedicated to the unusual lexicon of the Quran were compiled based on the historical-linguistic source known as "غريب القرآن" "Gharib al-Quran," although this work has not survived. Efforts to consolidate the "Gharib" lexicon continued actively until the late 15th century, resulting in several dozen such works.

2. Dictionaries that explain unfamiliar words in hadiths were primarily created during the same period as those explaining unfamiliar words in the Quran. The most famous of these, by az-Zamakhshari, who lived in the 12th century, contains a vast collection of words arranged in a systematic order.

3. Dictionaries dedicated to dialectal lexicon are categorized into two types: those focusing on the dialectal lexicon mentioned in the Quran (lughāt al-Qur'ān) and those extending beyond the Quranic lexicon (lughāt al-qabā'il).

These dictionaries identify the specific tribal dialects of words, as well as variations in pronunciation, morphology, and semantics among different tribes for the same lexemes. The primary lexicographic treatises on dialectal lexicon date back to the 8th-12th centuries.

4. Beginning in the 8th century, dictionaries known as "كتب النوادر" - "Kutub al-Nawadir" emerged to compile rare and unusual word forms that deviated from standard word-formation patterns. Between the 8th and 10th centuries, over sixty treatises were produced to consolidate and define these irregular word forms.

5. Dictionaries analyzing words borrowed from other languages gained significant popularity in the 11th and 12th centuries. Initially focusing on words borrowed into Arabic from the Quran, these dictionaries later expanded to include terms derived from Persian, Greek, Latin, and other languages.

Unlike other lexicons, these works did not concentrate on obscure or rare words but instead provided information about commonly used terms that had already been documented in previous scholarly sources [Belkin:115].

The development of Arabic lexicography has ancient roots, with the earliest dictionaries emerging during the pre-Islamic period.

The rapid development of Arabic literature, the transformation of Arabic into a language of scholarly communication for other peoples, the need to preserve the written

language at a high level, as well as the widespread distribution of various dialects and the growing gap between written and spoken language, all contributed to its development.

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