

**ALISHER NAVOIY NOMIDAGI TOSHKENT DAVLAT O‘ZBEK
TILI VA ADABIYOTI UNIVERSITETI HUZURIDAGI ILMIY
DARAJALAR BERUVCHI DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.19.01 RAQAMLI
ILMIY KENGASH ASOSIDAGI BIR MARTALIK ILMIY KENGASH**

**ALISHER NAVOIY NOMIDAGI TOSHKENT DAVLAT
O‘ZBEK TILI VA ADABIYOTI UNIVERSITETI**

TUXTASINOVA MAHLIYOXON SHAVKATJON QIZI

**L.Z.BUDAGOVNING “СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ СЛОВАРЬ ТУРЕЦКО-
ТАТАРСКИХ НАРЕЧИЙ” LUG‘ATIDA ESKI O‘ZBEKCHA
QATLAMNING IZOHLANISH PRINSIPLARI**

10.00.11 – Til nazariyasi. Amaliy va kompyuter lingvistikasi

**FILOLOGIYA FANLARI BO‘YICHA FALSAFA DOKTORI (PhD)
DISSERTATSIYASI AVTOREFERATI**

Toshkent – 2024

**Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi
avtoreferati mundarijasi**

**Content of dissertation abstract of the doctor of philosophy (PhD) on
Philological Sciences**

**Оглавление автореферата диссертации доктора философии (PhD)
по филологическим наукам**

Tuxtasinova Mahliyoхon Shavkatjon qizi

L.Z.Budagovning “Сравнительный словарь турецко-татарских наречий”
lug‘atida eski o‘zbekcha qatlamning izohlanish prinsiplari 3

Tukhtasinova Makhliyokhon Shavkatjon kizi

Interpretation principles of the old Uzbek language in the dictionary “Sravnitelnyy
slovar turetsko-tatarskikh narechiy” by L. Z. Budagov..... 25

Тухтасинова Махлиёхон Шавкатжон кизи

Принципы интерпретации староузбекского языка в словаре «Сравнительный
словарь турецко-татарских наречий» Л. З. Будагова..... 48

E‘lon qilingan ishlar ro‘yxati

List of published works
Список опубликованных работ..... 53

**ALISHER NAVOIY NOMIDAGI TOSHKENT DAVLAT O‘ZBEK TILI VA
ADABIYOTI UNIVERSITETI HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR
BERUVCHI DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.19.01 RAQAMLI
ILMIY KENGASH ASOSIDAGI BIR MARTALIK ILMIY KENGASH**

**ALISHER NAVOIY NOMIDAGI TOSHKENT DAVLAT O‘ZBEK TILI VA
ADABIYOTI UNIVERSITETI**

TUXTASINOVA MAHLIYOXON SHAVKATJON QIZI

**L.Z.BUDAGOVNING “СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ СЛОВАРЬ ТУРЕЦКО-
ТАТАРСКИХ НАРЕЧИЙ” LUG‘ATIDA ESKI O‘ZBEKCHA
QATLAMNING IZOHLANISH PRINSIPLARI**

10.00.11 – Til nazariyasi. Amaliy va kompyuter lingvistikasi

**FILOLOGIYA FANLARI BO‘YICHA FALSAFA DOKTORI (PhD)
DISSERTATSIYASI AVTOREFERATI**

Toshkent – 2024

Falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta’lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida B2021.3.PhD/Fil2028 raqam bilan ro‘yxatga olingan.

Dissertatsiya Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati uch tilda (o‘zbek, ingliz, rus (rezyume) Ilmiy kengashning veb-sahifasida (www.tsuull.uz) va “ZiyoNet” Axborot ta’lim portalida (www.ziynet.uz) joylashtirilgan.

Ilmiy rahbar:

Dadabayev Hamidulla Aripovich
filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Rasmiy opponentlar:

O‘razboev Abdulla Durdiboevich
filologiya fanlari doktori, professor v.b.

Nishonboy Xusanov Abdusattarovich
filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Yetakchi tashkilot:

O‘zbek tili, adabiyoti va folklori instituti

Dissertatsiya himoyasi Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti huzuridagi DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.19.01 raqamli Ilmiy kengash asosidagi bir martalik ilmiy kengashning 2024-yil “___” ___ soat ___ dagi majlisida bo‘lib o‘tadi. Manzil: 100100, Toshkent shahri, Yakkasaroy tumani, Yusuf Xos Hojib ko‘chasi, 103-uy. Tel.: (99871) 281-42-44; faks: (99871) 281-42-44, (www.tsuull.uz); e-mail: monitoring@navoiy-uni.uz.

Dissertatsiya bilan Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti Axborot-resurs markazida tanishish mumkin (___ raqami bilan ro‘yxatga olingan). Manzil: 100100, Toshkent shahri, Yakkasaroy tumani, Yusuf Xos Hojib ko‘chasi, 103-uy. Tel.: (99871) 281-42-44; faks: (99871) 281-42-44, (www.tsuul.uz); e-mail: monitoring@navoiy-uni.uz.

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati 2024-yil “___” _____ kuni tarqatildi.

(2024-yil “___” _____ dagi raqamli reestr bayonnomasi).

B.B.Abdushukurov

Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi ilmiy kengash asosidagi bir martalik ilmiy kengash raisi, filol.f.d., professor

Q.U.Pardaev

Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi ilmiy kengash asosidagi bir martalik ilmiy kengash ilmiy kotibi, filol.f.d., dotsent

S.E.Normamatov

Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi ilmiy kengash qoshidagi bir martalik ilmiy seminar raisi, filol.f.d., professor

Kirish (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertasiyasi annotasiyasi)

Tadqiqot mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon ilm-fanida tilshunoslik va lugʻatshunoslik sohalarining jadal rivojlanishi tadqiqotchilar uchun lugʻatlar, ularning tub mohiyati, lingvistik hamda ijtimoiy vazifalari, lugʻat tuzish usullarini asoslashni taqozo etmoqda. Lugʻatshunoslarning ogʻir mehnati va saʼyi harakati natijasida yaratilgan boy ilmiy merosni tadqiq etish bugungi kunning muhim vazifalaridan sanaladi.

Dunyo tilshunosligida leksikografiya masalalari, lugʻat tuzish anʼanalari, til oʻrganishning oʻziga xos qulay va samarali, sinovdan oʻtgan usullarini hayotga joriy etish hamda ulardan keng foydalanish, til oʻrganuvchilar uchun qulayliklar yaratish kabi masalalar tilshunoslar eʼtibori markazida qolmoqda. Jumladan, lugʻatshunoslikda turfa lugʻatlar tuzish, ularni tadqiq etish, tarixda yaratilgan lugʻatlarning qurilishi va mohiyatini oʻrganish, ularning qiyosiy tahliliga bagʻishlangan qator tadqiqotlar mavjud. Noyob qoʻlyozma manba sifatida saqlanayotgan tarixiy lugʻatlarning yaratilish tamoyillarini atroflicha oʻrganish muhim muammo sifatida hanuz oʻz ahamiyatini yoʻqotgan emas. Binobarin, tilning tarixiy taraqqiyotini oʻrganishda uni zamonaviy qarashlar bilan uzviy bogʻlagan holda qiyoslash muhim masalalardan hisoblanmoqda.

Hozirgi kunda mamlakatimizda ajdodlarimiz ilmiy merosini oʻrganish uchun keng qamrovli imkoniyatlar va shart-sharoitlar yaratilib, mazkur masalaga bagʻishlangan maqsadli ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari olib borilmoqda. Ayni paytda betakror ilmiy merosning hali toʻliq oʻrganilmagan qirralarini ochib berish, xususan, Respublika hamda chet el fondlarida saqlanayotgan noyob manbalarni tadqiq etish ustuvor yoʻnalishlardan biri tarzida belgilandi. Hozirgi kunda "...Oʻzbekistonimizning kitob fondlarida 100 mingdan ziyod qoʻlyozma asarlar saqlanmoqda. Afsuski, bu nodir kitoblar hali toʻliq oʻrganilmagan, ular olimlar va oʻz oʻquvchilarini kutib turibdi. Ushbu noyob asarlarda bugungi davr oʻrtaga qoʻyayotgan juda koʻp dolzarb muammolarga javob topish mumkin... Lekin biz ana shunday noyob meros vorislari, shunday boʻylik egalari boʻla turib, ularni har tomonlama oʻqish-oʻrganish, xalqimiz, avvalo, unib-oʻsib kelayotgan yoshlarimizga, jahon hamjamiyatiga yetkazish boʻyicha yetarli ish qilmaganimizni ham ochiq tan olish kerak"¹. Bugungi kunda Oʻzbekistonda saqlanayotgan qoʻlyozmalarning elektron bazasini yaratish va yuritish, ularni tizim asosida chuqur oʻrganishni tashkil qilish va nazariy jihatdan tavsiflash, yozma yodgorliklarning ilmiy izohlarini oʻzbek va xorijiy tillarda ommaviy axborot vositalari hamda internet sahifalarida nashr qilish, yetakchi mahalliy va xorijiy olimlar ijod mahsullari bilan oʻquvchi yoshlarni tanishtirish va oʻrganish uchun yetarli shart-sharoitlar yaratilgan. Shu oʻrinda, 1869-1871-yillarda Lazar Zaharovich Budagov tomonidan nashr etilgan "Сравнительный словарь турецко-татарских наречий" ("Turk-tatar tillarining qiyosiy lugʻati") oʻziga xos mavqega egaligi bilan ajralib turadi. Lugʻatda koʻpgina turkiy tillar qatori, eski oʻzbek (chigʻatoy) adabiy tilida bitilgan manbalarda qayd etilgan koʻpdan koʻp soʻz va istilohlarning izohi oʻz aksini topgan.

¹ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг Ўзбекистон Республикаси Олий Мажлиси Сенати ва Қонунчилик палатасига Мурожаатномаси. Халқ сўзи. – Т., 2017 йил 23 декабрь, № 258.

Shu kunga qadar turkiyshunoslikda ushbu lug‘atning tuzilish prinsiplari unda aks etgan so‘z va istilohlarning izohlanish yo‘llari, lug‘atning keyingi davr lug‘atshunosligiga ta‘siri masalalari maxsus tadqiq etilgan emas. Yuqorida qayd etilgan jihatlarni atroflicha o‘rganish mazkur dissertatsiya yangiligi va dolzarbligini belgilaydi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi birinchi Prezidentining 2016-yil 13-maydagi PF-4797-son “Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetini tashkil etish to‘g‘risidagi” Farmoni, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 21-oktyabrdagi PF-5850-son “O‘zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2020-yil 20-oktabrdagi PF-6084-son “Mamlakatimizda o‘zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son “2022-2026-yillarga mo‘ljallangan Yangi O‘zbekistonning Taraqqiyot strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi Farmonlari, 2017-yil 20-apreldagi PQ-2909-son “Oliy ta‘lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2017-yil 24-maydagi PQ-2995-son “Qadimgi yozma manbalarni saqlash, tadqiq va targ‘ib qilish tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Qarorlari hamda boshqa me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu dissertatsiya muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi. Dissertatsiya respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining I. “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma‘naviy-ma‘rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g‘oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo‘llari” ustuvor yo‘nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Mavzuning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Sharq, xususan, o‘zbek lug‘atshunosligi taraqqiyoti, o‘zbek tiliga oid lug‘atlarni tuzish tamoyillari bo‘yicha V.Axvledian, A.Kononov, V.Ribalkin, V.Bartold, A.Borovkov, P.Zayanchkovskiy, A.Xolidov, S.Ivanov, V.Velyaminov-Zernov, V.Kapranova, Ahmad Otash, A.Avanesov, P.K.Jyze kabi xorijlik olimlar tomonidan qator ilmiy tadqiqotlar amalga oshirilgan².

² Axvledian V.G. Арабское языкознание средних веков. История лингвистических учений. Средневековой Восток. – М.: Наука, 1981; Кононов А. Махмуд Кашгарский и его “Дивану лугат ит-турк” // Советская тюркология. – Баку, № 1, 1972. – С. 3-19; Рыбалкин В.С. Принципы построения арабских лексикографических трудов VIII-XVIII вв. Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Л., 1984. – 230 с; Бартольд В. Тюрки. – Алматы: Жалын, 1998; ; Боровков А. Тюркские глоссы в бухарском списке “Мукаддимат ал - адаб” // Acta orientalia. – Будапешт: 1962, Т. 15. – Р., 31-39; Он же Лексикографическая традиция в словарях чагатайского языка. – Лексикографический сборник. Вып.IV. – М., 1960; Он же “Бадаий ал-лугат” – словарь Тали Имани Гератского к сочинениям Алишера Навои. – М., 1961; Он же Тюркские глоссы в Бухарском списке “Мукаддиматул-адаб”. – М., 1971; Заянчковский П. Глава о животных в арабском труде Замахшари (С персидскими и тюркскими глоссами) по Стамбульскому списку 655 г. (1257) // Вестник Востока. 1967. – С. 27-82; Халидов А.Б. Словари Исхака ал-Фараби и Махмуда Кашгари // Письменные памятники и проблемы истории культуры народов Востока. Ч.IV. – М., 1987; Иванов С.Н. Родословное дерево тюрк Абу-л-Гази-хана. – Т., 1969. – С. 203; Вельяминов-Зернов В.В. Словарь джагатайско-турецкий. 1869. – С. 453; Капранова В.А. Таджикско-персидская лексикография в Индии XVI- XIX вв. – Душанбе: Дониш, 1987; Ates A. Anadolu kutuphanelerinden bazı muhim Turkce el yazmalari // Turk Dili va Adabiyati. – Istanbul. 1958, № 8. – S. 90-93. Аванесов А.Х. Бахман-Мирза и его сочинение “Шукрнамейи Шахиншахи”: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. истор. наук. – Т., 1972; Жйзе П. К. Диван лугат ат-турк // Известия Восточного факультета Азербайджанского Государственного университета. – Баку, 1926.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida ham adabiy, badiiy va ilmiy meros, xususan, tarixiy lug‘atlar yuzasidan E.Fozilov, E.Umarov, Q.Muhiddinov, Q.Mahmudov, A.Yunusov, X.Fattohov, A.Ibragimova, M.Ziyayeva, S.Akobirov, N.Husanov, E.Begmatov, T.Qodirov, B.Hasanov, N.Shorahmedova, H.Dadaboyev, Z.Islomov, M.Hakimjonov, F.Ishoqov, A.Ubaydullayev, A.Madvaliyev, Sh.Mirziyatovlar tomonidan ilmiy tadqiqotlar yaratilgan, maqolalar chop etilgan³.

Shunga qaramay, lug‘atshunoslik sohasida tadqiqotchilar qo‘l urmagan, hali tekshirish obyekti bo‘lmagan manbalar ham borki, ularni tadqiq etish bugungi tilshunoslikning dolzarb vazifalaridan biridir. Xususan, shu kunga qadar xorijda A. Kononov, G.Blagova, A.Memetov, N.Dmitriyevlar⁴ maqolalarini e‘tiborga olmaganda, L.Budagovning “Сравнительный словарь турецко-татарских наречий” asarining leksikografik tahlili hamda uning turkologiya va o‘zbek lug‘atshunosligidagi o‘rni masalasi monografik planda tadqiq etilmagan.

³ Фазылов Э. Староузбекский язык. Хорезмийские памятники XIV века. Т. I-II. – Т.: Фан, 1966, 1971; Умаров Э.А. Грамматика староузбекского языка “Мабани ул-лугат” Мирзы Мехдихана: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Т., 1967; Он же “Бадаи ал-лугат” и “Санглах” как лексикографические памятники и источники изучения староузбекского языка XV- XVIII вв.: Автореф. дисс. ... док. филол. наук. – Т., 1989; Мухитдинов К. “Санглах” Мирзы Мухаммеда Мехдихана. Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Т., 1971; Махмудов Қ, Ахмад Югнакийнинг “Хибатул ҳақойик, асари ҳақида (кириш, транскрипция, шарҳ, луғат). – Т., 1972; Юнусов А. Исследование памятника XIV в. “Таржуман турки ва ажами ва муғали”. Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук. – Т., 1973; Фаттахов Х.Х. Мухаммад Риза Хаксар и его “Мунтахаб ал-лугат”. Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Т., 1974; Ибрагимов А. Исследование “Келурнаме” Мухаммеда Якуба Чинги. Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. –Т., 1976; Зияева М. Исследование памятника XIV в. “Китаб ат тухфа уз-закия фил лугат-ит туркийя”: Автореф. дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Т., 1976; Ақобиров С. Луғат – сўз хазинаси. – Т.: Фан, 1977; Хусанов Н. Лексикографическая характеристика словаря Шейха Сулеймана Бухари “Лугати чагатайи ва турки усмани”. Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. –Т., 1982; Э.А. Бегматов. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилининг лексик катламлари. Ўзбекистон ССР “Фан” нашриёти, Toshkent, 1985; Қодиров Т.Ш. Мирзо Муҳаммад Ҳойининг “Хулосайи Аббосий” асарининг филологик тадқиқи. Филол. фан. номз. ...дисс. автореф. – Т., 1988; Хасанов Б.Р. Принципы составления рукописных словарей к произведениям Навои. Автореф. дисс. ... док. филол. наук. – Т., 1989; Шарахмедова Н. “Хамса ба ҳалли луғат” как источник узбекской исторической лексикографии. Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Т., 1990; Дадабаев Х. Общественно-политическая и социально-экономическая терминология в тюркоязычных письменных памятниках XI-XIV вв. –Т.: Ёзувчи.1991; Он же Астрономическая наименования в старотюркских письменных памятниках XI-XIV вв. Историко-лингвистический анализ лексики старописьменных памятников. – Т.: Фан, 1994; Шу муаллиф Тарихий ҳарбий терминлар луғати. – Т., 2008; Дадабоев Ҳ. ва бошқалар. Ўзбек адабий тили лексикаси тарихи. – Т.: Фан, 2007; Исломов З.М. Махмуд Замахшарийнинг “Муқаддимату-л-адаб” асаридаги туркий феъллар таҳлили. Филол. фан. номз. ...дисс. – Т., 1993; Шу муаллиф Махмуд Замахшарийнинг “Муқаддимату-л-адаб” асарининг кўлөзма манбалари ва арабча-туркий феъллар сўзлигининг йиғма илмий-танқидий матни (Тошкент кўлөзмалари асосида): Филол. фан. док. ... дисс. – Т., 1998; Ҳакимжонов М.Ю. Махмуд Замахшарийнинг “Муқаддимату-л-адаб” асаридаги арабча-туркийча сўзликнинг лексикографик таҳлили (Исмлар). Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Т., 1994; Исҳоқов Ф. Гулҳаний “Зарбулмасал”ининг илмий-танқидий матни. Филол. фан. док. ... дисс. автореф. – Т., 1997; Убайдуллаев А.А. “Луғати туркий”нинг лексикографик тадқиқи. Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Т., 2011; Мадвалиев А. Ўзбек лексикографияси тарихидан (кўлөзма луғатлар) // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. №2. – Б. 37-41; Шу муаллиф Ўзбек лексикографияси тарихидан (босма луғатлар) // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. №3. – Б. 31-36; Шу муаллиф Ўзбек терминологияси ва лексикографияси масалалари. –Т.: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2017; Мирзиётов Ш. “Муқаддимату-л-адаб” асарида тилшунослик, луғатшунослик аънаналари ва арабий-туркий сўзликнинг лексик-семантик талқини: Филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа док. (PhD) дисс. автореф. – Т., 2017.

⁴ Кононов А. Н. История изучения тюркских языков в России: Дооктябрьский период. – Л., 1982. – С.336; Благова Г.Ф. Л.З.Будагов, Н.И.Ильминский и вопросы несистемной преемственности в тюркологии // Урал-алтайские исследования. – М., № 2 (7) 2012. – С. 101-109; Меметов А. Вклад Л. Будагова в крымское востоковедение. Развитие востоковедения в Крыму (XI - начало XX века). – Симферополь : ИТ “Ариал”, 2019. С. 180; Дмитриев Н. К. Сравнительный словарь турецко-татарских наречий Л. Будагова / Публ., комм. и примеч. Благовой Г. Ф. Н. К. Дмитриев: К 100-летию. – М., 2001. – С. 132.

Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilayotgan ilmiy-tadqiqot muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari bilan bog'liqligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasiga muvofiq "Tilning ijtimoiy, tarixiy va zamonaviy taraqqiyoti" mavzusi doirasida amalga oshirilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi L.Budagov tomonidan tuzilgan "Turk-tatar tillarining qiyosiy lug'ati"ning o'zbek lug'atshunosligi tarixi va takomilidagi o'rnini yoritish, lug'at tuzilishi va unda aks etgan eski o'zbek (chig'atoy)cha so'zlarni statistik, leksik-semantik va mavzuiy guruhlar nuqtayi nazardan tadqiq etish, lug'atdagi eski o'zbekcha so'zlarning izohlanish prinsiplarini aniqlash hamda lug'atda izohlangan eski o'zbekcha (chig'atoycha) so'zlarning qarindosh turkiy tillarda voqelanishini ochib berishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

L.Budagov hayoti va ilmiy faoliyatini o'rganish, uning qalamiga mansub "Turk-tatar tillarining qiyosiy lug'ati" tadqiqi asosida manbalarning o'zbek lug'atshunosligi taraqqiyotidagi o'rnini belgilash;

o'zbek lug'atshunosligi tarixida yaratilgan mumtoz lug'atlarga qiyoslash orqali L.Budagov lug'atining o'ziga xos leksikografik xususiyatlarini ochib berish, mavzuiy guruhlar bo'yicha tasnifi va statistik tahlilini amalga oshirish;

"Turk-tatar tillarining qiyosiy lug'ati" o'zbek tilshunosligi, lug'atshunosligi, manbashunosligi taraqqiyoti, ayniqsa, eski o'zbek adabiy tili manbalarida qo'llangan leksik birliklar ma'nosini izohlashda muhim ilmiy ahamiyatga molik ekanligini aniqlash;

"Turk-tatar tillarining qiyosiy lug'ati" yaratilgan boshqa lug'atlardan farqli o'laroq ko'p tilliligi, so'z ma'nolarining ensiklopedik izohlanishida muayyan qardosh turkiy tilda yozilgan badiiy ijod namunalaridan ashyoviy materiallar keltirishi, muqobilalar va sinonimlar yordamida izohlanishini asoslash;

lug'atdagi eski o'zbek (chig'atoy)cha so'zlarning qo'llanishi, ular tarkibida yuz bergan fonetik o'zgarishlar, o'zbek tili lug'at boyligining tarixiy taraqqiyotini asoslash, shuningdek, lug'at matnining eski o'zbek va lotin yozuvidagi elektron variantlarini tayyorlash hamda eski o'zbekcha so'zlarning transkripsiyasini yaratish.

Tadqiqotning obyektini Lazar Zaharovich Budagovning "Сравнительный словарь турецко-татарских наречий" asari tashkil qiladi.

Tadqiqotning predmeti L.Z.Budagovning "Сравнительный словарь турецко-татарских наречий" asarini leksikografik, tarixiy-etimologik, leksik-semantik va statistik aspektlarda tadqiq qilishdan iborat.

Tadqiqot usullari. Tadqiqotda qiyosiy-tarixiy, tavsiflash, tasniflash, retrospektiv, analiz, sintez, leksikografik, shuningdek, o'zni bilan lingvostatistik tahlil usullaridan foydalanildi.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

"Turk-tatar tillarining qiyosiy lug'ati" yuzasidan olib borilgan izlanishlar asosida manbalarning o'zbek lug'atshunosligi taraqqiyotidagi o'zni aniqlanib, o'zbek tilshunosligi, lug'atshunosligi, manbashunosligi taraqqiyoti, ayniqsa, eski

o‘zbek adabiy tili manbalarida qo‘llangan leksik birliklar ma’nosini izohlashda muhim ilmiy ahamiyatga molik ekanligi aniqlangan;

o‘zbek lug‘atshunosligi tarixida yaratilgan mumtoz lug‘atlarga qiyoslash orqali L.Budagov lug‘atining o‘ziga xos leksikografik xususiyatlari ochib berilgan, mavzuiy guruhlari aniqlangan va statistik tahlili amalga oshirilgan;

“Turk-tatar tillarining qiyosiy lug‘ati” yaratilgan boshqa lug‘atlardan farqli o‘laroq ko‘p tilliligi, so‘z ma’nolarining ensiklopedik izohlanishida muayyan qardosh turkiy tilda yozilgan badiiy ijod namunalaridan ashyoviy materiallar keltirishi, muqobillar va sinonimlar yordamida izohlanishi asoslangan;

lug‘atdagi eski o‘zbek (chig‘atoy)cha so‘zlarning qo‘llanishi, ular tarkibida yuz bergan fonetik o‘zgarishlar, o‘zbek tili lug‘at boyligining tarixiy taraqqiyoti asoslangan, lug‘at matnining eski o‘zbek va lotin yozuvidagi elektron variantlari tayyorlangan hamda eski o‘zbekcha so‘zlarning transkripsiyasi yaratilgan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilar bilan belgilanadi:

lug‘atdagi eski o‘zbek (chig‘atoy)cha so‘zlar matnining elektron shakli yaratildi;

lug‘atdagi eski o‘zbek (chig‘atoy)cha so‘zlar matni transkripsiya qilindi;

tadqiqot qardosh xalqlar tillari, adabiyoti, madaniyati aro mushtarak hamda o‘ziga xos jihatlarni ilmiy dalillar orqali ochishga, tilshunoslik sohasidagi keng qamrovli izlanishlarga asos bo‘ladi;

tadqiqot materiallarining turkiy tillar, chunonchi, o‘zbek tili tarixi, leksikologiyasi va leksikografiyasi, shuningdek, etimologiyasi masalalariga oid nazariy qarashlarni ma’lum darajada to‘ldirishi asoslangan;

lug‘atda izohlangan eski o‘zbekcha so‘zlar XIX asr oxiri – XX asr boshlaridagi o‘z qatlamning boyligi, ma’no doirasining kengligini belgilashda qimmatli material vazifasini o‘taydi. Dissertatsiya materiallari turkiyshunos, xususan, lug‘atchilar uchun muhim ilmiy manba rolini o‘ynashi, undagi izohlardan til tarixiga oid darslik va o‘quv qo‘llanmalarni mukammallashtirishda foydalanish tavsiya etiladi;

dissertatsiya materiallarining ideografik, tarjima, etimologik va korpus lug‘atlar tuzish, avtomatik tarjima muammolarini hal qilishda nazariy manbalardan biri bo‘lishi asoslangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi qo‘llangan yondashuv, usullar va nazariy ma’lumotlarni berishda aniq ilmiy manbalarga tayanilganligi, tahlilga tortilgan materiallarning ilmiy metodlar vositasida asoslanganligi, nazariy fikr va xulosalarning amaliyotga joriy etilganligi, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi, tilshunoslikning zamonaviy ilmiy konsepsiyalari asosida o‘rganilganligi, shuningdek, tahlilga tortilgan til materiallari o‘zbek tilining lingvistik tabiatidan kelib chiqqan holda, xulosalar qilish imkonini berishi, ashyoviy til materiallarining eski o‘zbek tili lug‘atlari, “Древнетюркский словарь”, “Этимологический словарь тюркских языков”, “Опыт словаря тюркских наречий”, “Словарь джагатайско-турской” (“Abushqa”), “Alisher Navoiy asarlari tilining izohli lug‘ati”, “O‘zbek tilining etimologik lug‘ati”, “O‘zbek

tilining izohli lug‘ati” va ayrim turkiy tillarga oid leksikografik manbalarga qiyoslanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati o‘zbek lug‘atshunosligining tarixiy taraqqiyoti, o‘zbek tili lug‘atlarini tuzish tamoyillarining nazariy asoslariga aniqlik kiritishi, tadqiqot tilshunoslik, lug‘atshunoslik, matnshunoslik, qiyosiy tilshunoslik, manbashunoslik yo‘nalishlarida olib boriladigan ilmiy tadqiqotlar uchun nazariy manba bo‘lib xizmat qilishi, lug‘at so‘zligining matniy tadqiqi turkiy (o‘zbek) tillarning taraqqiyot jarayonini yoritishga xizmat qilishi, “Turk-tatar tillarining qiyosiy lug‘ati”ning shu kunga qadar monografik jihatidan xorijlik, mahalliy olimlar tomonidan tadqiq etilmagan manba sifatida o‘rganilishi XIX asr oxiri – XX asr boshlaridagi lug‘atshunoslik haqidagi ilmiy fikrlarga oydinlik kiritishi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati O‘zbek tilshunosligi tarixi, Adabiy til tarixi, Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili, Turkiy filologiyaga kirish, Turkiy tillarning qiyosiy-tarixiy grammatikasi, Matnshunoslik, Manbashunoslik kabi fanlarni o‘qitishda, maxsus kurs va seminarlar tashkil etishda, darslik va qo‘llanmalar, ideografik, tarjima va etimologik lug‘atlar tuzishda foydalanish va lug‘at tarkibidagi eski o‘zbekcha so‘zlikdan o‘zbek tilining izohli va etimologik lug‘atlarini to‘ldirish hamda mukammallashtirishda keng foydalanish mumkin ekanligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. L.Budagovning “Сравнительный словарь турецко-татарских наречий” lug‘atida eski o‘zbekcha qatlamning izohlanish prinsiplari tadqiqi bo‘yicha olingan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

lug‘atshunoslik an‘analari, lug‘at maqolati, so‘zlikning berilish usullari, tarixiy manbalar leksikasi, etimologiyasi kabi o‘zbek leksikografiyasi bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan ilmiy xulosalardan Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida 2019-2022-yillarda bajarilgan A-OT-2019-10 raqamli “O‘zbek tilida neyming: me‘yoriy-huquqiy asoslarini yaratish” mavzusidagi amaliy loyihada foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2023-yil 9-sentabrdagi 01/10-1899-son ma‘lumotnomasi). Natijada O‘zbek tilida neyming: me‘yoriy-huquqiy asoslari o‘zbek leksikografiyasiga oid terminlar bilan boyitilgan, keltirilgan izohlar mukammallashtirish;

lug‘atshunoslikka oid lug‘at strukturasi, so‘zlik, ekvivalentlik, leksika, tarjima lug‘atlar singari tushunchalarga oid ilmiy xulosalardan Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida 2021-2023-yillarda bajarilgan F3-201912258 raqamli “O‘zbek adabiyotining ko‘p tilli (o‘zbek, rus, ingliz tillarida) elektron platformasini yaratish” mavzusidagi amaliy loyihada foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2023-yil 9-sentabrdagi 01/10-1900-son ma‘lumotnomasi). Natijada elektron platformada qo‘llanilgan atamalar izohining ilmiyligi hamda mukammalligiga erishilgan;

tadqiqotda mavjud ilmiy-nazariy qarashlar, lug‘atshunoslik, turkiy tillar rivojlanishida eski o‘zbek tilining o‘rni, turkologiyada lug‘atnavislikning rivoji, qadimiy qo‘lyozma asarlarni o‘qish, o‘rganishda tarixiy lug‘atlarning ahamiyatiga

oid ilmiy-tarixiy ma'lumotlardan O'zbekiston milliy teleradiokompaniyasi "O'zbekiston tarixi" telekanalining "Uchinchi Renessans" ko'rsatuvida foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston milliy teleradiokompaniyasi "O'zbekiston tarixi" telekanalining 2023-yil 13-sentabrdagi 06-28-1387-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada L.Budagov lug'atining mazmun-mohiyatini ochib berish hamda ommaga yetkazishga xizmat qilgan, ko'rsatuv uchun tayyorlangan materiallarning mazmuni mukammalashgan, ilmiy dalillarga boy bo'lishi ta'minlangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 4 ta xalqaro va 2 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida ma'ruza ko'rinishida bayon etilgan va muhokamadan o'tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinishi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha jami 14 ta ilmiy ish chop etilgan. Shulardan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 8 ta maqola, jumladan, 5 tasi respublika, 3 tasi xorijiy jurnallarda nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati va ilovadan iborat. Dissertatsiyaning umumiy hajmi 159 sahifani tashkil etadi. Ishga eski o'zbekcha so'zlar lug'ati ilova qilindi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, tadqiqotning maqsadi va vazifalari, obyekt va predmeti tavsiflangan, mavzuning respublika fan va texnologiyalari taraqqiyotining ustuvor yo'nalishlarga mosligi ko'rsatilgan, tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan. Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliyotga joriy qilinishi, ishning aprobatsiyasi, e'lon qilingan ishlar va dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning "**L.Z.Budagov va uning "Turk-tatar tillarining qiyosiy lug'ati"**" deb nomlangan I bobida lug'at muallifi haqida ma'lumot, lug'at uchun asos bo'lgan manbalar va lug'atning turkologiyadagi o'rni kabi masalalar yoritilgan. O'zbek tili tarixiy leksikasi, jumladan, lug'atshunosligini o'rganishda bir qator turkolog-lug'atshunoslarning xizmatlari salmoqli. Jumladan, L.Z.Budagov, V.V.Radlov, S.I.Baevskiy, A.M.Shcherbak, A.K.Borovkov, A.Rustamov, E.I.Fozilov, A.N.Kononov, Q.Muhitdinov, M.Ziyayeva, X.X.Fattohov, N.A.Xusanov, E.A.Umarov, H.A.Dadaboyev, N.I.Sharahmedova, M.Y.Hakimjonov, Z.M.Islomov, H.Hamidov, Z.T.Xolmonova⁵ va boshqalarning nomini qayd etish mumkin.

⁵ Будагов Л.З. Сравнительный словарь турецко-татарских наречий. Т. I-II. -СПб.: Б.И., 1869-1871; Радлов В.В. Опыт словаря тюркских наречий. I-V.-Т.1.Ч.1.- СПб. 1893-1898; Баевский С.И. Описание персидских и таджикских рукописей Института народов Азии. Вып. 5. Двухязычные словари. -М.: АН СССР, 1962; Щербак А.М. Словарь Фазуллахана.- М-Л.: Наука. Ленинград, отд., 1962; Боровков А.К. Лексика среднеазиатского тевсира XII- XIII вв. -М.: Восточ. лит., 1963; Рустамов А. Фонетико-морфологические особенности языка Алишера Навои: Автореф. дисс. ...д-ра филол. наук. Ташкент, 1966; Фазылов Э.И. Староузбекский язык. Хорезмийские памятники XIV века. I-II.-Т.: Фан УзССР, 1966- 1971; Древнетюркский словарь. -Л.: Наука, 1969; Кононов А.Н. Слова о Юсуфе из Баласагуна и его поэме «Кутадгу билиг» // Советская тюркология. 1970.- No 4.- С. 3-12; Мухитдинов Қ. Мирза Мухаммад Махдихоннинг "Санглох" асари: Филол. фанлари номзоди. дисс. -Тошкент, 1971; Зияева М. Исследование памятника XIV в. "Китаб ат тухфа уз-закия фил лугат-ит туркийя": Автореф. дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Т., 1976; Фаттохов Х.Х. Мухаммад Ризо Хоксор ва

Turkiy lug‘atshunoslik tarixida muhim ahamiyatga ega shaxslardan Lazar Zaharovich Budagov tarjimayi holiga oid juda oz saqlanib qolgan biografik ma’lumotlarni A.N.Kononov, G.F.Blagova, H.Eren, A.M.Memetov, O.L.Sumarkova kabi turkologlarning maqola va ilmiy ishlarida ko‘rish mumkin. G.F.Blagovaning ma’lumotlariga ko‘ra, “Astraxan shahrida 1812-yilning 4-aprelda tug‘ilgan, arman millatiga mansub Lazar Zaharovich Budagov”⁶ Sankt-Peterburg universitetining Sharq tillari fakultetida “tatar (ozarbayjon shevasi) va fors tili hamda arifmetika fanidan dars bergan”⁷.

Turkologiyada sohaning rivojiga o‘zining munosib hissasini qo‘sha olgan L.Z.Budagov faoliyati davomida quyidagi lug‘at va qo‘llanmalarni foydalanuvchilarga taqdim etgan:

“Сравнительный словарь турецко-татарских наречий” (eng ko‘p qo‘llaniladigan arab va fors tillari bilan to‘ldirilgan va rus tiliga tarjimasi bilan) I jild SPb, 1869, II jild SPb, 1871; fotomexanik usulda qayta nashr, M. 1960. Bundan tashqari, “Энциклопедический словарь”da “u tomonidan “Практическое руководство к турецко-татарскому азербайджанскому наречию” (“Turk-tatar, ozar lahjalariga qisqa qo‘llanma”) (Moskva, 1857) nashr etilgan bo‘lib, bu asar sharq tillarini o‘rganishda Robertson metodini qo‘llashga bo‘lgan ilk urinish ekanligi bilan e’tiborga molik; uning Tbilisida faoliyatiga doir bo‘lgan “Краткий учебник татарского языка” (“Tatar tili qisqa darsligi”) (1844) hamda “Об учении Магомета и причинах быстрого его распространения” (“Muhammad (s.a.v.)ning ta’limoti va uning tez yoyilishi sabablari haqida”) mavzusidagi ma’ruzasi chop etilgan”ligi haqida ma’lumotlar qayd etilgan⁸.

XIX asrning ulkan turkiy lug‘atlaridan biri bo‘lgan ushbu asarni tuzish uchun boy tilga oid va ekstrolingvistik materiallar muallif tomonidan bir qancha manbalardan misqollab yig‘ib chiqilgan. Ushbu ish uchun tarixiy manba bo‘lib, Abul G‘oziyning asarlari, uning tarixi; Boburning N.Ilminskiy tomonidan 1857-yilda Qozonda nashr etilgan chig‘atoy lahjasidagi yozuvlari; “Burhoni qote” yozma fors tili lug‘ati; H.Vamberining 1868-yilda Leybsikda nashr etilgan “Djagataische Sprachstudien”; Alisher Navoiyning g‘azallariga chig‘atoy lahjasi lug‘ati, turk tilidagi tarjima bilan; N.Ilminskiyning qirg‘iz lahjasiga oid materiallari;

uning "Мунтахабу-л-луғот"и (филологик таджикот, транслитерация, изоҳ, факсимиле): Филол. фанлари номзоди. ... дисс. -Тошкент, 1973; Хусанов Н.А. Лексикографическая характеристика словаря Шейха Сулеймана Бухари «Лугати чага тайи ва турки усмани»: Автореф. дис...канд. филол. наук. -Ташкент, 1982; Умаров Э.А. «Бадаи-ал-луғат» и «Санглах» – как лексикографические памятники и источники изучения староузбекского языка XV-XVIII вв.: Автореф. дисс. ...д-ра филол. наук. Ташкент, 1989; Дадабаев Х. Общественно-политическая и социально-экономическая терминология в тюркоязычных письменных памятниках XI-XIV вв. –Т.: Ёзувчи.1991; Шарахмедова Н.И. Словарь «Хамса ба ҳалли луғат» как источник узбекской исторической лексикографии: Дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. -Ташкент, 1990; Ҳакимжонов М.Ю. Махмуд Замахшарийнинг "Муқаддиму-л-адаб" асаридagi арабча-туркийча сўзликнинг лексикографик таҳлили (исмлар): Филол. фанлари номзоди дисс. автореф. -Тошкент, 1994; Исломов З.М. Махмуд Замахшарийнинг "Муқаддиму-л-адаб" асарининг қўлёзма манбалари ва арабча-туркий феъллар сўзликнинг йиғма илмий-танқидий матни (Тошкент қўлёзмалари асосида): Филол.фанлари д-ри ... дисс. - Тошкент, 1998; Дадабоев Х., Ҳамидов З. Холманова З. Ўзбек адабий тили лексикаси тарихи. - Тошкент: Фан, 2007;

⁶ Eren H. Türklük bilimi sözlüğü. I. Yabancı türkologlar. –Ankara, 1998. – S.123-124

⁷ Кононов А.Н. Библиографический словарь отечественных тюркологов: дооктябрьский период. – М.: Наука, 1974. –С.130-131.

⁸ Brokgaуз F. A., Efron I. A. Энциклопедический словарь, Том IVA. –SPb, 1891. – С. 836.

Konstantinopolda turk tilidagi izohlari bilan chop etilgan “Qomus lug‘ati”; Kalkuttada 1828-yilda chop etilgan fors tiliga tarjimai bilan chig‘atoy lahjasining “Kalkutta lug‘ati”; Sankt-Peterburgda 1866-yilda chop etilgan V.V.Radlovning nemis tiliga tarjimai bilan “Turk qabilalari milliy adabiyotlaridan namunalar” 1-qism, Oltoy kichik lahjasi; Troyanskiyning “Qozoq lahjasi lug‘ati”; Giganovning Tobol lahjasidagi lug‘at va o‘quv qo‘llanmalari; Konstantinopolda chop etilgan Farhangi-Shuriyning turk tilidagi tarjimai bilan “Fors tili lug‘ati”; Hanjariyning lug‘ati; Sanglah hamda Lahjat ul-lug‘ot; Qozonda 1864-yilda chop etilgan noma’lum muallifning سراج القلوب “Siroj ul-qulub” – asli arab tilidan fors tiliga, fors tilidan chig‘atoy lahjasiga tarjima qilingan Payg‘ambarlar haqida qissa; 1859-yilda Qozonda chop etilgan Raboti O‘g‘uzning qozisi Burhonuddin ibn Nosiruddin tomonidan (hijriy 709-yilda) chig‘atoy lahjasida yozilgan Payg‘ambarlar tarixi; Alisher Navoiyning turkiy va forsiy tillar bahsiga oid “Muhokamat ul-lug‘atayn”; Katrmerning 1841-yili Parijda nashr etilgan “Qadimgi fors shohlarining qisqacha tarixi” (“Tarixi muluku ajam”) kabi asarlar xizmat qilgan. Chunonchi, قصص الانبياء ربيعوزى *Payg‘ambarlar tarixi* haqida ma’lumotlarni o‘zida jamlagan bu asar ham L.Budagov lug‘ati uchun muhim manbalardan biri. Asarning turkiy tilda bitilgan varianti Amerikadagi Armenia universitetida (OCLC Number/unique Identifier 913533073 – Qişaş al-anbiyā’: An Eastern Turkish version) saqlab kelinmoqda. Biz tadqiqotimiz davomida foydalanayotgan قصص الانبياء ربيعوزى ning chig‘atoy tilidagi varianti hozirda Harvard universiteti Widener kutubxonasiida mavjud va asar ID: 990072772530203941 raqami bilan qayd etilgan. Chig‘atoy va qirg‘iz leksikonida mavjud “yashash uchun hech qanday vositasiz qoldirilgan, yordamga muhtoj, yetim” semalariga ega قلاش *qalaš* (II, 61) leksemasi izohida ham ayni manbadan foydalanib izohlanganini ko‘ramiz:

ای عیس او غلوم اولدی او شاق او غلانلاری قالدی قلاش مین تقی قاری خاتون مین سقلامقکه کوچوم
یتماز⁹

Turkologiya uchun L.Z.Budagov lug‘atining muhim ahamiyatga ega ekanligi ko‘plab olimlar tomonidan e’tirof etilgan. A.N.Samoylovich kundalik ilmiy faoliyatida lug‘atdan keng foydalangan va uni “L.Budagovning umumturkiy lug‘ati”¹⁰ deb atagan. G.F.Blagova maqolasida¹¹ L.Budagov lug‘atida XIX asr ikkinchi yarmida mavjud bo‘lgan turkiy tillar va lahjalar, ularning o‘ziga xos leksik-semantik va fonomorfologik xususiyatlari inobatga olingani holda asosiy lug‘aviy fondi taqdim etilgani muallifning katta xizmati ekanligini ta’kidlaydi.

L.Budagov turkiy so‘zlarning tarjimasini berish bilan cheklanib qolmasdan, so‘zlar anglatuvchi tushunchalar va ma’nolarini izohlash hamda ochiqlash orqali ko‘p qirrali sharhni yuzaga chiqardi. Natijada lug‘at turkiy xalqlarning o‘ziga xos ijtimoiy-siyosiy hayoti, turmush tarzi, an’ana va mentalitetiga oid ensiklopediyaga aylangan. N.K.Dmitriyev qayd etganidek, L.Z.Budagov “o‘zining to‘g‘ridan to‘g‘ri

⁹ <https://id.lib.harvard.edu/curiosity/islamic-heritage-project/40-990072772530203941>

¹⁰ Самойлович А. Н. Обзор русских грамматик (XIX в.) различных тюркских языков // Самойлович А. Н. Тюркское языкознание. Филология. Руника / Сост. и отв. ред. Благова Г. Ф., Насилов Д.М. – М., 2005. –С. 211.

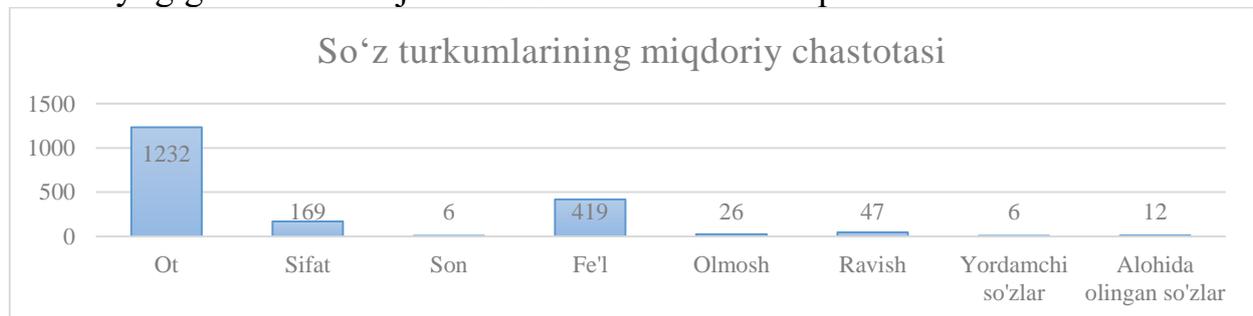
¹¹ Благова Г.Ф. Л. З. Будагов, Н. И. Ильминский и вопросы несистемной преемственности в тюркологии. Урало-алтайские исследования. – М.№ 2 (7) 2012. – С. 101-109.

mutaxassisligi chegarasidan tashqariga qaray olganligi”¹² uchun tarixda o‘z nomini qoldira oldi. L.Z.Budagov o‘zini novator sifatida nomoyon qildi: o‘zining lug‘ati yordamida u amalda turk leksikografiyasida kompleks yondashuv – qiyosiy, izohli va ikki tilli tarjima lug‘atlari (bundan tashqari tarixiy lug‘at tuzish asoslari) tamoyillarini birlashtirishga asos soldi.

“Lug‘atning tuzilishi va undan o‘rin olgan eski o‘zbekcha so‘zlarning tematik guruhlari” nomli ikkinchi bobda lug‘atning tuzilishi va fonetik shakllari yoritilgan. Lug‘atda mavjud eski o‘zbekcha so‘zlarning statistik tahlili va mavzu guruhlari bo‘yicha tasniflash amalga oshirilgan.

“Turk-tatar tillarining qiyosiy lug‘ati” XIX asrning eng ulkan turkiy lug‘atlardan biridir. Lug‘atning 810 sahifadan iborat birinchi jildi ilk marta 1869-yilda Sankt-Peterburgda nashr etilgan. Lug‘atning 415 sahifani o‘z ichiga olgan ikkinchi jildi 1871-yilda o‘sha yerda nashr etilgan. “Lug‘atda jami 25200 so‘z mavjud”¹³. Lug‘at tarkibidagi leksik material arab yozuvidagi alifbo tartibida tuzilgan. Birinchi jildda so‘zlar faqat arab yozuvida, transkripsiyasiz berilgan, ikkinchi jildda bir qancha leksik birlikning transkripsiyasi ruscha harflar bilan ko‘rsatilgan. Lug‘at maqolalari arab alifbosi tartibida arab harflari yordamida sahifalanish bilan boshlanadi. I jildga alif (ا) dan fa (ف)gacha, II jildga esa qof (ق) dan yoy (و) harflari bilan boshlanuvchi so‘zlar kiritilgan.

791-810-betlarda “Birinchi jildga qo‘shimcha va tuzatishlar” (Дополнения и исправления къ первому тому) nomi ostida so‘zlar keltirilgan, lekin izohlanmagan bu so‘zlar oltoy lahjasiga taalluqli bo‘lib, V.Radlovning materiallari va Oltoy missiyasi chop ettirgan lug‘atdan olingan. Ushbu lahjadagi fe‘llar buyruq mayli shaklida berilgan¹⁴. Lug‘atning 810-betidan so‘ngra alohida sahifalanish bilan “Qo‘shimcha va tuzatishlar” (Дополнения и исправления) qismida kiritilgan leksemalar oltoy va teleut lahjasiga taalluqli so‘zlar bo‘lib, V.Radlov materiallaridan olingan, uch sahifani tashkil etadi. Umumiy sahifalanishga kiritilmagan tarzda har ikki jild uchun “Xatoliikar” (Опечатки въ обоихъ томахъ) qayd etilgan leksemalar bir sahifani tashkil etgan. “Сравнительный словарь турецко-татарских наречий” lug‘at tarkibida jami 25200 ta leksema keltirilgan bo‘lib, eski o‘zbek (chig‘atoy) tili so‘z boyligiga oid so‘zlar jami 1917 tani tashkil etmoqda.



Tadqiq jarayonida chig‘atoycha leksemalar quyidagicha turkumlarga ajratildi: ot so‘z turkumiga oid leksemalar miqdori 1232 ta, shundan, 53 tasi atoqli ot, 1179

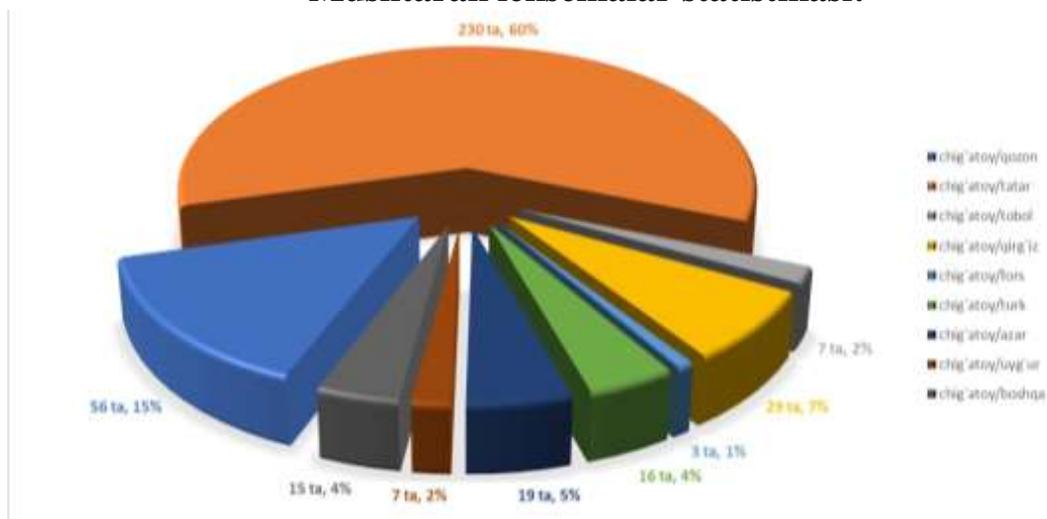
¹² Дмитриев Н. К. Сравнительный словарь турецко-татарских наречий Л. Будагова / Публ., комм. и примеч. Благовой Г. Ф. // Н. К. Дмитриев: К 100-летию. – М., 2001. – С. 106.

¹³ Меметов А. Вклад Л. Будагова в крымское востоковедение // Развитие востоковедения в Крыму (XI - начало XX века) // Симферополь : ИТ “АРИАЛ”, 2019. – С. 56.

¹⁴ Будагов Л.З. Сравнительный словарь турецко-татарских наречий. – СПб; 1869, I том.– С.791

tasi turdosh ot hisoblanadi. 53 ta atoqli otdan 5 tasi antroponim, 2 tasi toponim, 33 tasi urug‘, qabila nomlari, 6 tasi kosmonim, 3 tasi gidronim, 4 tasini diniy-tasavvufiy nomlar tashkil etsa, 1179 ta turdosh otdan 77 tasini shaxs, 60 tasini o‘rin-joy, 945 tasini narsa-buyum (112 ta harbiy istilohlar, 84 ta somatizm, 114 ta maishiy leksika, 57 ta oziq-ovqat, 202 ta zoonim, 51 ta fitonim, 22 tasini gidronim va b.), 34 tasini faoliyat-jarayon, 63 tasini mavhum otlar tashkil etadi.

Mushtarak leksemalar statistikasi:



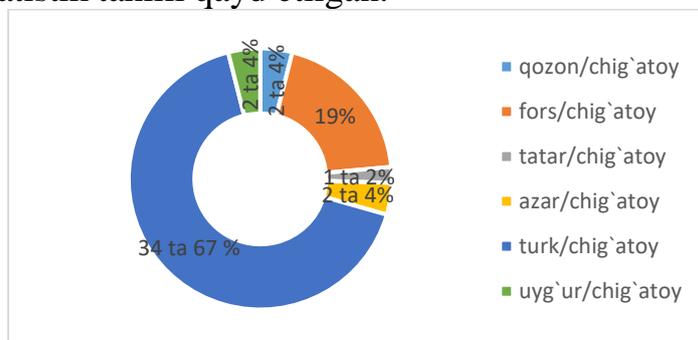
Tadqiqot jarayonida chig‘atoycha so‘zlarning turkiy xalqlar so‘z boyligida tutgan o‘rniga diqqat qaratilganda, chig‘atoy tilida faol bo‘lgan so‘z bir vaqtda o‘zga xalq tilida ham qo‘llanilishi, bu o‘rinda chig‘atoy tili birinchi planda bo‘lgan vaziyatda 1917 ta chig‘atoycha so‘zning 382 tasi yuqoridagi fikrning dalili sifatida namoyon bo‘ldi. Lug‘atda дж.тат. belgisi bilan ifodalanuvchi chig‘atoy/tatar tiliga oid leksik birlik 230 ta. дж.каз. – chig‘atoy/qozon leksikonida 56 ta, дж.тоб. – chig‘atoy/tobol so‘z boyligida 7 ta, дж.кир. – chig‘atoy/ qirg‘iz leksikonida 29 ta, дж.п. – chig‘atoy/fors tilida 3 ta, дж.тур. chig‘atoy/turk (umumturkiy) so‘z boyligida 16 ta, дж.ад. – chig‘atoy/ozarbayjon so‘z boyligida 19 ta, дж.уйг. – chig‘atoy/uyg‘ur leksik boyligida 7 ta leksema uchraydi. Ma’lumotlardan ayon bo‘ladiki, mushtarak leksemalar chig‘atoy hamda tatar tillarida 60 % ni tashkil etgan holda eng ko‘p miqdorda ekanligi ikki xalqning ijtimoiy aloqalari yaqin bo‘lganidan dalolat beradi. Fikrimiz dalili sifatida quyidagi misolni ko‘rib o‘tamiz. (جَبَاغَا - *jabaya* (I, 431) “qo‘ylardan olinadigan yung”, bahorda olinuvchi bu yung dag‘al bo‘lib, adyol va chakmonlarning ichiga solish uchun ishlatiladi. اَرْخَار , اَرْخَار - *arxar, arqar* (I, 30) bu zoonim bir vaqtning o‘zida ham chig‘atoy, ham qirg‘iz tillariga oid so‘z bo‘lib, “tog‘ qo‘yi, yovvoyi hayvon, cho‘l qo‘yi, notekis katta shoxga ega bo‘lgan hayvon” ma’nosini anglatadi. L.Budagov “Boburnoma”dan misol keltiradi: قزىل كىيىك كىم ارقار غه جه بولغاي – *Qizil kiyikkim arqaryaja bolayay*. Arxarning kattaligi qizil kiyikka o‘xshash bo‘lishi aytilgan. Ushbu zoonim “Boburnoma”ning to‘qqiz yuz to‘qqizinchi yil (1503-1504) voqealari bayonida, Kobul viloyati ta’rifida, shunday keltirilgan: *Küz va yáz fasllarida qizil kiyikkim, arqaryalça bolayay, qışlaqqa, yayloqya ötärdä muayyan tutqovullari bordur*¹⁵. “Arxar” leksemasi “O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati”da “juft tuyoqlilar turkumiga mansub yovvoyi

¹⁵ Захириддин Муҳаммад Бобир. Бобирнома.–Т.: Ўзбекистон ССР Фанлар академияси, 1960, –Б. 201.

qo‘ylarning umumiy nomi; olqor, tog‘ qo‘yi” tarzida izohlangan¹⁶. Demak, bu so‘z o‘z ma’nosini hozirgi kunda ham ayni holatda saqlanib qolingani ko‘rsatadi.

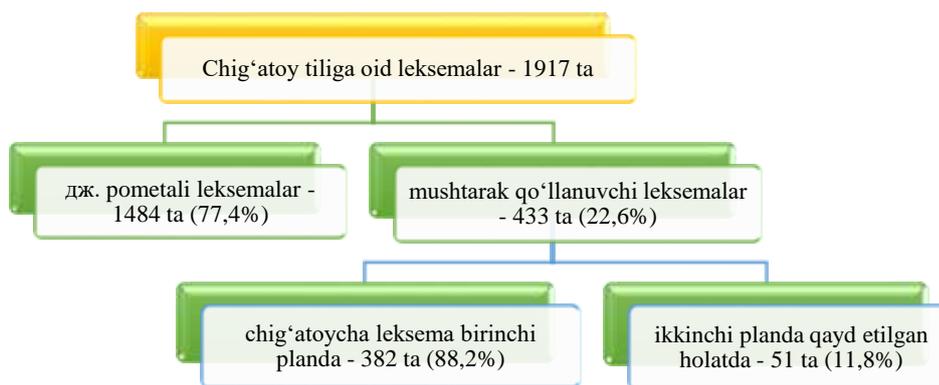
Yuqorida birinchi navbatda chig‘atoy tiliga oid leksemalarning miqdoriy tahlilini ko‘rdik. L.Budagov lug‘atida chig‘atoy tiliga xos leksemalarning umumiy miqdori 1917 ta ekanligini qayd etgan holda, chig‘atoycha leksemalar ikkinchi planda (chig‘atoy leksikonida ham mavjud bo‘lgan leksemalar) bo‘lgan holatda 51 ta leksema mavjudligi aniqlandi. Lug‘atda тур.дж. belgisi bilan qayd etilgan turk/chig‘atoy tiliga oid leksemalar 34 ta, тат.дж. – tatar/chig‘atoycha 1 ta, п.дж. – forsha/chig‘atoycha 10 ta, ад.дж. – ozarbayjoncha/chig‘atoycha 2 ta, уйғ.дж. – uyg‘urcha/chig‘atoycha 2 ta, қаз.дж. – qozoncha/chig‘atoycha 2 ta leksema mavjud. Qardosh turkiy tillar bilan bir o‘rinda keluvchi (chig‘atoycha leksema ikkinchi planda) turk/chig‘atoycha leksemalar 67% (34 ta)ni tashkil etib eng yuqori ko‘rsatkichni egallagan.

Tubandagi diagrammada chig‘atoy tili ikkinchi planda qayd etilgan leksemalarning statistik tahlili qayd etilgan:



Demak, L.Budagov lug‘atida qayd etilgan 1917 ta so‘zdan дж. belgisi bilan 1484 ta (77,4 %), qardosh tillarda ham qo‘llanuvchi 433 ta leksema (22,6%)ni tashkil etmoqda. Mushtarak qo‘llanuvchi 433 ta leksemadan chig‘atoycha belgisi birinchi planda qayd etilgan 382 ta leksema (88,2%), ikkinchi planda 51 ta leksema (11,8%)ni tashkil etmoqda.

L.Budagov lug‘atida chig‘atoy tiliga oid leksemalarning statistik tahlili



Yuqorida chig‘atoy tili leksemalarining lug‘at-maqola tarkibida bosh so‘z leksema bo‘lgani holda statistik tahlili yoritildi. Lug‘atda shunday o‘rinlar ham mavjudki, o‘zga til leksemalari lug‘at-maqolasi tarkibida ham chig‘atoy tilidagi izohlar 835 o‘rinda qayd etilgan.

¹⁶ O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. Madvaliyev A. tahriri ostida. O‘zbekiston nashriyoti T.: 2020, V jild. –B.101.

Lug‘atshunoslikda sharqda so‘zning fonetik xususiyatlariga katta e‘tibor berilgan. Bu haqda E.A.Umarovning asarida to‘liq ma‘lumot keltirilgan¹⁷. Tadqiqot jarayonida lug‘atda qayd etilgan leksemalar tarkibida 1917 ta chig‘atoycha leksemalardan 584 birlikning fonetik shakl (variant)lari ham qayd etilgani ma‘lum bo‘ldi. Muallif fikricha, qo‘lyozma manbalarni o‘quvchi kitobxonda paydo bo‘luvchi ikkilanish yoki chalg‘ishlarning oldini olish maqsadida ayrim leksemalarning yozuvda hamda talaffuzdagi shakllari ham keltirilgan.

Leksemalarda fonetik variantlarning yuzaga chiqishi ba‘zan harf va belgi o‘rtasida kechadi. “O‘git, maslahat” ma‘nosidagi اوگوت , اوگوت * *ögüt* (I, 148) leksemasida ü tovushi ُ– harakati orqali, ikkinchi variantda و harfi vositasida ifodalangan. Tahlilga tortilgan leksema varianti bo‘lgan اوگوت *ögüt* so‘ziga e‘tibor qilinsa, ü tovushi harf va harakat juftligi (ُ– va و)da ifodalangan.

Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tilida “bo‘lmoq, qismlarga ajratmoq” ma‘nosini anglatuvchi اولوشمك , اولوشمك , اولوشمك *üläšmək, ülüšmek* (I, 151) leksemasini L.Budagov uch variantini qayd etgan, *üläšmək* variantida ikkinchi bo‘g‘indagi ä tovushi harf va belgi (ا va َ-) yordamida ifodalangan, birinchi bog‘indagi ü tovushi ۋ orqali voqelangan: اولوشمك , اولوشمك; variantlarda leksemaning nafaqat yozuvdagi farqi, balki talaffuzdagi farqlar ham mavjudligi aks ettirilgan: اولوشمك , اولوشمك *üläšmək* leksemasida ikkinchi bo‘g‘indagi ä unli tovush ü tarzida اولوشمك *ülüšmek* tarzida iste‘molda bo‘lgan; birinchi shaklga nisbatan ikkinchi shaklda unli belgilarsiz, faqat harflar bilan ifodalanishi (اولوشمك) yozuvda ham variantlilikni yuzaga keltirgan.

Lug‘atda mavjud eski o‘zbek (chig‘atoy)cha leksemalar 38 turdagi mavzuiy guruhlarga ajratilib o‘rganildi. Quyida ayrimlari keltirildi:

- 1) ijtimoiy-siyosiy terminlari: بورلا *borla* “tamg‘a. Xiva xonliklarida qo‘llanilgan uzunchoq shakldagi muhr” (I, 276), جانقى , جنقى , جنقى , چانقى *janqī, janğī, čanqī* “kengash, fikr, buyruq” (I, 430);
- 2) harbiy istilohlar: ارتوج = اردج *artoj, ardiy* “nayza” (I, 26), چاقار , چاقار *čarqar, čaqar* “qal‘aning tashqi himoyasi” (I, 459);
- 3) tabiat hodisalari: ايلدام *ildām* “shamol, yel” (I, 83), چاۋن *čävün* “yomg‘ir va qorning shamol aralash yog‘ishi” (I, 466); a) vaqt, yil, fasl, oy va kun istilohlari: اۋشۋ *üšü* “shu, mana shu; ushbu yil; hozirgi vaqt” (I, 138), اونك *öñ* “biror-bir narsa oldidagi masofa, avvalgi, oldingi” (I, 148);
- 4) urug‘, qavm, qabila nomlari: تايۋ *tayavu* “chig‘atoylar qabilasi nomi” (I, 362), ئكلو *tüklü* “Fors mamlakatidagi turk qabilasining nomi” (I, 369);
- 5) qon-qarindoshlik terminlari: ازم *âzam* “farzand, avlod” (I, 37), تانۋاز *tänváz* “xotinning urug‘i” (I, 382);
- 6) antroponimlar: اسان *asän* “Xasan - juda yaxshi, juda chiroyli (a. Hassan) (I, 39)”, تكانش *täkäs* “Alp-Arslonning zamondoshi bo‘lgan Xorazm xonlaridan birining ismi” (I, 368);
- 7) toponimlar: چيمكانت *čimkánt* “Toshkentdan 100 versta (1 versta 1067 metr)ga teng) masofada joylashgan shahar va qal‘a” (I, 450), منگغشلاق , مانگغيشلاق *manğışlaq, manyışlaq*,

¹⁷ Умаров Э. А., Словари староузбекского языка и вопросы фонетики, –Т.: Фан, 1994.

* so‘zlar transkripsiyasi lug‘atda qanday bo‘lsa, shunday berildi. Faqat k-q, g-g‘ undoshlari almashtirildi.

manqishlaq “Mang‘ishloq, qirg‘iz va turkmanlar ko‘chib yuradigan Kaspiy dengizidagi orol va uning sharqiy qirg‘og‘ida joylashgan yerlar” (I, 259);

8) gidronimlar: بوکات *bökät* “to‘g‘on” (I,286), تین *tiin* “Don (daryo)”, “nafas” (I, 423);

9) fitonimlar: تَنْبُول *tänbül* “hushbo‘y hid taratuvchi Hindistonda o‘sovchi va o‘sha yerda oziq sifatida ishlatiladigan barg” (I, 320), قرقند *qirqand* – “Kobuliston tog‘larida o‘sovchi va yaxshi yonuvchi kichik tikanli buta” (II, 50);

10) somatizmlar: اوزيش *üzis* “ruh, tana va bosh, butun vujud” (I, 135), ايرُن ، ايرُون *eyrün* “lab” (I, 191) kabi.

Ijtimoiy-siyosiy leksika lug‘aviy boylikning jamiyat siyosiy hayoti yoki siyosiy tizimiga bevosita aloqador bo‘lgan hodisalar, jarayonlar va munosabatlarni ifodalovchi, ayni vaqtda, ijtimoiy-tarixiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, diniy, ma‘naviy-ma‘rifiy omillar asosida shakllanuvchi va o‘zgaruvchan qatlamidir. Qadimgi turkiy tilda “Qoraxoniylar sulolasining eng birinchi vakillari” ma‘nosida qo‘llangan *buyra xan* “qoraxoniylarda keng tarqalgan nom” (DTS, 120) hamda “Qutadg‘u bilig”da keltirilgan “Qashqar, Bolasog‘un va Xo‘tanning hukmdori (1074/5-1102/3)” (QBK, 2/6) ma‘nolarini anglatgan istiloh ilk eski turkiy tilda *buyra qara xan* shaklida (MK, III, 221) qo‘llanishda bo‘lgan. V. Radlov lug‘atida ushbu leksema *бугра* (RSL, IV, 1807), *пугра* (RSL, IV, 1362) shakllarida “bo‘taloq”; “xon nomi (بوغرا خان)”, “makaron, vermishel” ma‘nolarini anglatib, *бугра/буэра* (ESTYA, II, 235) shaklida manbalarda qayd etilgan. Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tilida “taom turi” ma‘nosida *bugro* leksemasining eski o‘zbek adabiy tilida qo‘llanilganligi ANATILda quyidagi parchani keltirish asnosida dalillangan: *Bir kün Gavharšádbegim madrasasi tālib-i ilmlāri bir bāyda suhbat tutib, buyra piširādūr ermišlār (Xamsat ul-mutahayyirin, 707)* kabi. Taom turi ma‘nosidagi leksemaga omonim sanalgan *buyra/buyri* zoonimi “ikki o‘rkachli tuya” ma‘nosini ifodalashi quyidagi misol yordamida ochiqqlangan: *Ulki bolıyay buyri yanlıy uluy, Yol nečük, qat’ aylayay bolmay ázuy* kabi (ANATIL, I, 343).

Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tilida *buyra/buyro* omonimlar ikki xil ma‘no kasb etishi O‘TILda qayd etilgan: 1) *buyra*: “*Faqat bug‘ralar, ya’ni tuyalargina bahorning boshida xayfli bo‘ladi (M.Osim, Karvon yo‘llarida)*”, 2) *buyro*: Qoraxoniylar xoqonligi (X-XI asrlar)ning g‘arbiy qismini xoqon nomidan idora qilgan sulola xonlarining unvoni (O‘TIL, I, 394). *بُغْرَاخان ، بُغْرَا buyraxan, buyra* leksemasi L. Budagov lug‘atida ham “Xorazm xonining nomi hamda uning nomiga atalgan lag‘mon taomining nomi” (I, 284) *boyra* tarzida ayni shu ma‘noda keltirilganligi davrlar osha leksema ma‘nosiga putur yetmaganligini ko‘rsatadi.

Qadimgi turkiy tilda “bahorda yoki kunlar isigach yog‘adigan qalin qor yoki sovuq havo va undan keyingi chorvalarning qirg‘ini” (RSL, III, 560), “muzlama” ma‘nosi (DTS, 282; Zen, II, 958) *يوت ، يوت بولدی yut, yut boldi* (II, 370) leksemasi orqali ifoda etilgan. *Yut* yordamida -a affiksi orqali yasalgan so‘zlardan *yuta-* so‘zi ko‘p uchraydi. Masalan, *yuta-* “qirilmoq” leksemasi *yut* paytidagi chorva haqida fikr yuritilganda qo‘llanilgan (ESTYA,V, 256). *Jut* 1) hayvonlarning o‘limiga olib keluvchi muzlama (MK, III, 142); 2) ko‘chma ma‘noda “kulfat, ofat, baxtsizlik”: *köjār otqa jaqša aňar jut turur (QBH, 33/7)* – kim yonib turgan olovga yaqinlashsa, kulfat keladi. *Ažunqa bāla ol bodunqa jutı (QBH, 36/2)* – dunyo uchun u - balo, xalq

uchun – baxtsizlik (DTS, 282). *Yut* leksemasi “hayvonlarning o‘limiga olib keluvchi muzlama”ni anglatishi davr o‘tishi bilan “chorva ocharchiligi”, “chorva o‘lati” ma’nosida qo‘llangan. “*Uvoq mollar ko‘taram bo‘lib, yut boshlandi*” (*Sunnatilla Anorboyev*). Qadimgi turkiy tilda ham shunday ma’noni anglatgan bu so‘z asli “yog‘ingarchilik ko‘p bo‘lib, qattiq sovuq oqibatida yer muz bilan qoplangan holat”ni anglatgan (MK, III, 156); ana shunday holatda chorva mollari yemishsiz qolib, ocharchilik natijasida qirilgan; keyinchalik bu so‘z umuman “ocharchilik” ma’nosini anglata boshlagan (O‘TEL, 188). Tahlil etilayotgan leksema omonimik harakterga ega bo‘lib, “bo‘g‘iz muskullari ko‘magida og‘izdagi narsani tomoqdan ichkariga o‘tkaz-”; “muvaffaqiyat qozon-, yutuqqa erish-” kabi semalarni o‘zida mujassam etadi. Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tilida *qirg‘in* “kishilar ko‘plab, yoppasiga qiriladigan, ko‘p qon to‘kiladigan urush, jang, bosqin; xunrezlik”, “ko‘plab o‘lish, qirilish; o‘lat”, ko‘chma ma’nodan “qattiq janjal; urush” (O‘TIL, V, 303) kabi ma’nolarni ifodalaydi.

“**Lug‘atda eski o‘zbekcha so‘zlarning izohlanish yo‘llari**” deb nomlangan III bobda eski o‘zbekcha so‘zlarning muqobillar, sinonimlar, shuningdek, qardosh turkiy til manbalari bilan qiyoslagan holda mohirona izohlanganligi tahlilga tortilgan. L. Budagov “Сравнительный словарь турецко-татарских наречий” lug‘atini tuzishda muqobillik tamoyiliga to‘la rioya qilgan. Lug‘atshunoslikda ekvivalentlik yo‘li bilan tarjima qilish usulining afzalligi shundaki, lug‘atchi u yoki bu so‘z ma’nosini ochishda uning boshqa tildagi muqobilini keltiradi. Masalan, L. Budagov lug‘atida *дж. belgisi* تالقماق *talqamaq* (I, 337) “olovda qovurmoq”, تالقونكيز *talqangiz*, تالقونگيز *talqungiz* – “qovuring”, تالقان *talqan* “qo‘l bilan maydalab yeyiladigan yetilmagan va qovurilgan javdar” ma’nolarini ifodalovchi leksema umumturkiy tilda (lug‘atda *мып. belgisi* bilan qayd etilgan) تولمه بغدادى *tolma buyday*, forscha پيش خورد *piš xurd*, qozoncha *jo‘xori uni*, oltoycha *un* muqobillarini keltirgan, qirg‘izchada تالقان *talqan* otidan تالقاندو *talqandov* “maydalash, bo‘laklarga bo‘lish” harakat nomi shakllanganini ta’kidlaydi: *soň talqandab tasdaydi bezgak ustayan* – isitma odamni butunlay ezib tashlaydi; tahlilga tortilgan leksema ط تالقماق *talqımaq* qozon leksikonida ham mavjud bo‘lib “yungni savalamoq”, تالقى *talqi*-tegirmon (terini oshlash uchun), تالقنماق *talqanmaq* “maydalanmoq”, ط تالشق *talšuq* “qirg‘iy och qolmasligi uchungina unga oz-ozdan berib turiladigan go‘sht bo‘lagi”ni ifodalagan va leksema tarkibidagi *t* tovushi ba‘zan ت, ba‘zan ط harfi bilan ifodalangan. Leksemaning “oz-oz yemoq” ma’nosi qozonchada تالشقتامق *tášqatamaq*, chig‘atoychada تاله تاله *tala tala* ekvivalenti bilan tarjima qilinib, “oz-ozdan, bo‘lak-bo‘laklab” (پاره پاره *pora pora*) ma’nosini anglatgan.

L.Z. Budagov yig‘ilgan so‘zlarning tarjimasidan tashqari V. Daldagi kabi sinonimlardan foydalangan holda ularni izohlash unsurlaridan keng foydalangan. So‘zlarni izohlashda L. Budagov “Wörter und Sachen” metodikasidan foydalangan: u so‘zlarni ular anglatgan predmetlar yoki tushunchalar haqida ma’lumot berish orqali izohlagan. Shu orqali lug‘at turkiy xalqlarning eski turmush tarzi, ijtimoiy-siyosiy va madaniy hayoti haqidagi ensiklopediyaga aylanib bordi¹⁸. Lug‘atdagi

¹⁸ Дмитриев Н. К. Сравнительный словарь турецко-татарских наречий Л. Будагова / Публ., комм. и примеч. Благовой Г. Ф. // Н. К. Дмитриев: К 100-летию. М., 2001. С. 132.

sinonimlar haqida to'xtalganda, bir masalani inobatga olish darkor, ya'ni bir so'zning turli tildagi tarjimasi (lug'ati) bir-biri bilan sinonim bo'la olmaydi. Masalan, ايركا (e) ايركە *erkä* chig'atoycha (нежный, ласковый, приятный, кокетство - muloyim, erka, yoqimtoy) leksemasining кир. belgisi orqali qayd etiluvchi qirg'izcha tarjimasi (баловень (матушкин сынок)) o'zaro sinonimlikni hosil eta olmaydi. Ko'p tilli lug'atlarda sinonimlikning yuzaga chiqishi lug'at maqola tarkibida bir til tarjimasi (izohi)da sinonimik qator mavjud bo'lgandagina voqelanadi. Masalan, ايسمك *ismek* fe'lidan hosil bo'lgan ايسر *i:sar* leksemasi lug'at maqolada "tonggi shabboda, nasim" tarzida izohlangan. Izohdagi *tonggi shabboda* va *nasim* leksemalari o'zaro sinonim bo'la oladi. Lug'atchi tomonidan leksema izohlanayotganda bunday sinonimlardan foydalanishi leksema mazmunini aniqroq anglashga ko'maklashadi.

Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tilida "tikka holatdan yotqizmoq, yiqitmoq" ma'nosini ifodalovchi *ag'darmoq* leksemasi (O'TIL, I, 129) lug'atda chig'atoycha انگترمق *añtırmaq* leksemasi lug'at maqolasida *yiqitmoq*, *ag'natib tashlamoq* leksemalari bilan ma'nodoshlikni hosil qilgan holda leksema izohiga oydinlik kiritishda qo'llangan. Leksemaning *ag'darmoq* semasi O'TELda ayni ma'noda "tik holatdan ko'ndalang holatga o'tkaz-" ma'nosiga egaligi aks etgan leksema qadimgi turkiy tildagi "bir tomonga egil-" ma'nosini anglatgan a:g' fe'lining ag' shakliga -dar ortirma nisbat qo'shimchasini qo'shib hosil qilingan (ESTYA, I, 74). Ma'lumki, keyinchalik a unilari ä unililariga almashgan: ag' - + dar = ag'dar- > äg'där-. Bu so'z tarkibidagi ag' - fe'lining qatnashgani (a unlisining â unlisiga almashmagani) uning qadimgi turkiy tildagi shaklda saqlanganini ko'rsatadi (chunki o'zbek tilida ag' - fe'li äg' - shakliga o'tgan) (O'TEL, 36), O'TILda yuqorida keltirilgan ma'noga qo'shimcha ravishda yana 6 ma'noda qo'llanilishi qayd etilgan leksemaning eski o'zbek adabiy tilida *ag'natmoq-dumalatmoq* ma'nosida (ANATIL, I, 168) qo'llanilganini ANATILda "Xazoyin ul-maoniy"dan berilgan bayt orqali asoslangan:

Xará tübigä yatquñ yoq sud ägär yüz yil

Kök atlası üstidä jismiñni yatib aynat. (IIa-48)

Tahlil etilayotgan eski o'zbekcha leksemaning ma'nolari o'zaro sinonimligini *aydarmaq* leksemasining izohida ham ko'rish mumkin, shunday bo'lsa-da, *yiqitmaq* leksemasining izohiga bir nazar solish o'rinli. "Kuch bilan qulatmoq, ag'darmoq, ag'natmoq, buzmoq" semalari *yiqitmoq* leksemasida aks etishi hamda besh ma'noga egaligi O'TIL (II, 271)da qayd etilgan. Tahlillardan ko'rinadiki, *aydarmaq* va *yiqitmaq* leksemalarning anglatgan ma'nolari ularning o'zaro sinonimligini tasdiqlaydi va L.Budagov chig'atoycha انگترمق *añtırmaq* leksemasi izohlashda yuqoridagi so'zlarni qo'llashi lug'at maqolada sinonimlikni yuzaga keltirgan.

Lug'at tarkibiga kiruvchi har bir leksema muallif uchun muhim bo'lgan, har biriga oddiygina izoh beribgina qolmasdan ayni leksema oid bo'lgan xalqning og'zaki va yozma ijod namunalari hamda qardosh xalqlar manbalaridan ham parchalar keltiradiki, qardosh xalqlarda o'zaro ilmiy-madaniy aloqalar mavjudligini ko'rsatadi. Eski o'zbek (chig'atoy)cha so'zlarni izohlashda "Sangloh", "Qirg'iz

tilini o'rganishga oid materiallar", "Kalkutta lug'ati", "Lug'at-i Turki", "Ferhangi Shuri" kabi manbalardan foydalanilgan.

Qardosh turkiy tillar tarixini o'rganish fors tilidagi manbalar ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shulardan biri Burhoni qoti asarlari yuzasidan Muḥammad Husayn ibn Halaf Tabrizi tomonidan tuzilgan II jildli "Burhoni qoti" lug'atidir. Hozir Kolumbiya universiteti kutubxonasida saqlanayotgan ushbu lug'at hijriy 1248 (milodiy 1832)-yilda Bombayda nashr etilgan bo'lib, eski o'zbek adabiy tiliga oid leksemalarni izohlashda qimmatli manbalardan biri hisoblanadi. L.Budagov lug'atida bu asar *Бурх* belgisi bilan qayd etilgan.

"O'simliklarning ozuqa va suv so'rib oluvchi yerosti qismi" sememali *ildiz* so'zi qadimgi turkiy tildagi "qimirlash", "jilish" ma'nosini anglatgan yil || yil otidan –diz, (-tiz) qo'shimchasi bilan yasilib (ESTYA, I, 350; MK, III, 47), asli "ozuqa va suvni jildiruvchi qism" ma'nosini bildirgan bu leksema o'zbek tilida *yildiz* shaklida ishlatilib, keyinchalik so'z boshidagi y undoshi talaffuz qilinmay qo'yilgan, i unlilarining qattqlik belgisi yo'qolgan: yil- + diz = yildiz > ildiz > ildiz (O'TIL, 114). L.Budagov lug'atida *дж. pometali* ایلدز *ildiz* (I, 206) leksemasi lug'at maqolada ildizning aynan, limon ildizining qaynatma sharbati ichilsa, zaharning zahrini yo'qotuvchi (Bab. 371) xususiyati mavjudligi keltirilgan. Bunga qo'shimcha ravishda, "Burhni qoti"dagi ¹⁹ بعضی کویندکه اب لیمودقع سهم ماروعقرب کند – limon sharbati ilon va chayon chaqishiga qarshi shifo xususiyatiga ega o'simlik ekanligi haqida ma'lumotni keltirib, *ildiz* leksemasining ma'no-mazmunini to'laqonli ochib beradi.

Muallifning leksemalarni izohlash jarayonida turli manbalardagi materiallardan mohirona foydalangani u tomonidan yaratilgan lug'atning ensiklopedik xususiyatini yuzaga chiqargan.

Xulosa

Lazar Budagovning "Сравнительный словарь турецко-татарских наречий" lug'atida eski o'zbekcha so'zlarni ajratish va ilmiy asosda tadqiq etish quyidagi xulosalarga kelish imkonini beradi:

1. XV-XIX asrlarda Markaziy Osiyo hududlarida istiqomat qilgan qarindosh turkiy tillar so'z boyligida mavjud turli leksik birliklar, istilohlar, urug' nomlari, ularning tilida qo'llanuvchi maqol va matallarni bir joyga jamlab, izohlangan L.Budagovning lug'ati tojirlar, turkiy tillarni o'rganuvchi talabalar, turkiyshunoslar hamda til bo'yicha tadqiqot olib boruvchilar uchun mo'ljallangan. Lug'atnavis ashyoviy materiallar keltirish asnosida so'zlarni izohlashda qayd etilgan asrlarda bitilgan 20ga yaqin, chunonchi, Alisher Navoiy, Bobur, Abul-G'oziy asarlaridan foydalangan. Ulardan asosiylari XV-XVII asrlarda yozilgan edi. XIX asrning ikkinchi yarmida qo'llanishda bo'lgan o'z qatlam lug'atda izohlangan so'zlarning asosini tashkil qiladi.

2. L.Z.Budagov umri davomida alifbo, uch tilli lug'atlar, darslik va qo'llanmalarni foydalanuvchilarga taqdim etgan. Ularning ichida turkologiyada mashhuri, bevosita unga xizmat qiluvchi ikki jildli "Сравнительный словарь

¹⁹ <https://hdl.handle.net/2027/nnc1.0037118790>

турецко-татарских наречий” lug‘atidir. L.Budagov bu lug‘atni tuzish jarayonida V.Dalning “Толковый словарь живого великорусского языка”ni tuzishda qo‘llagan usulga tayangan. Asarning Kirish qismida ushbu lug‘atning tuzilish tamoyillari haqida hech qanday ma’lumot berilmagan. Tadqiq jarayonida lug‘atnavis ingliz va nemis lug‘atshunosligida ishlatilgan “Robertson metodi” hamda “Wort und Sache” uslublaridan samarali foydalanganligi ayon bo‘ldi.

3. Eski o‘zbekcha so‘zlarni izohlashda quyidagi tamoyillar qo‘llangan:

1) so‘zlar arab alifbosiga mos ravishda ildiz tizimiga ko‘ra yoki ich-ichidan joylashgan: me‘yorlashgan so‘zdan keyin uning hosilalari berilgan. Umumiy turkiy so‘zlardan keyin ularning sheva shakllari kelgan. So‘zlar arab alifbosida rus tiliga tarjima va talqini bilan berilgan. Eski o‘zbekcha so‘zning ruscha muqobili ba‘zan bir so‘z, ba‘zan ikki yoki uch so‘z bilan izohlangan; so‘zlar kerakli o‘rinlarda sharhlangan;

2) biz tomondan olib borilgan hisob-kitobga ko‘ra, I jildda eski o‘zbek adabiy tiliga oid bo‘lgan 1407 ta so‘zning 139 tasigina (9,9%) transkripsiyada berilgan. Lug‘atning II jildda 510 ta eski o‘zbekcha so‘zning 478 tasi (93,7%) transkripsiya bilan qayd etilgan;

3) asardagi arabiy harflar kirill alifbosidagi muqobilini ifodalash hamda so‘zning boshida va orqasidan unli harf kelganda, uning yoniga qo‘yilgan yoki nazarda tutilgan undosh belgilar ta’sirida qanday tallafuz qilish yuzasidan lug‘atnavis har bir harf bilan boshlanuvchi leksemalar qatori oldidan bir lug‘at-maqolani harfga bag‘ishlagan;

4) izohlangan eski o‘zbekcha so‘zlar ayrimlari bevosita “Kalkutta lug‘ati”, ba‘zilarini esa “Abushqa” lug‘ati bilan qiyoslangan;

5) muayyan so‘zning etimologiyasiga diqqat qaratilgan leksemaning qaysi so‘zdan kelib chiqqani xususida morfemik ma’lumot berilgan;

6) so‘zlarning ma’nolarini izohlashda manbalardan olingan havolalar qavs ichida berilgan, asarning nomi to‘liq yoki qisqargan holatda, ba‘zan sahifasi ko‘rsatilgan, ba‘zan ko‘rsatilmagan;

7) sinonimlar alifbo tartibida o‘z o‘rnida bosh so‘z sifatida berilib, mustaqil ravishda izohlangan; omonimlar alohida maqolalarda aks ettirilmagan, bosh so‘z lug‘at maqolasi tarkibida arab raqamlari bilan bir-biridan farqlangan holda keltirilgan;

8) qo‘shma so‘zlar so‘z maqola sifatida emas, balki asosiy leksemaning maqolasi tarkibida berilgan, ba‘zi o‘rinlarda birikmalar bosh so‘z sifatida berilgan o‘rinlar mavjud;

9) ayrim hollarda asosiy leksemaga izoh berilmagan o‘rinlar ham mavjud bo‘lib, fonetik jihatdan variant leksemaga ishora qilingan. Ishora qilinayotgan leksema ayni yoki boshqa tilga oid bo‘lishi yoxud butkul boshqa tilga mansub so‘z maqola tarkibida kelgan muqobilga ishora qilingan holda izohlangan;

10) muayyan so‘zning turli fonetik shakllari bir lug‘at maqolada berilgan hamda yozuvda harakatning aks etishi yoki aks etmasligidan qat’iy nazar ularning talaffuzda o‘rniga ko‘ra farqlar mavjudligi qayd etilgan, ba‘zan lug‘atnavis

tomonidan leksema tarkibida unli harflarning qay tarzda o‘qilishi transkripsion belgi vositasida qavs ichida aks ettirilgan.

4. Lug‘at so‘z boyligini statistik nuqtai nazardan o‘rganish eski o‘zbekcha leksik birliklarning soni yuzasidan aniq ma’lumotga ega bo‘lish, eski o‘zbekcha leksemaning mushtarak holatda hamda boshqa leksema maqolasi tarkibida qayd etilish miqdori bo‘yicha nisbati to‘g‘risida fikr-mulohaza yuritish hamda o‘sha davr so‘z boyligining o‘ziga xos jihatlari haqida aniq tasavvurga ega bo‘lishda qo‘l keladi.

Ikki jilddan iborat lug‘atda jami 25200 ta leksemaning izohi keltirilgan, shulardan 1917 tasi, ya’ni (7,6%) bevosita eski o‘zbek adabiy tiliga oidligi bilan imliy ahamiyatga molik. Eski o‘zbekcha leksemalar quyidagi so‘z turkumlariga ajratildi: 1. . Ot so‘z turkumiga oid leksemalar 1232 ta (64,2%) tashkil etadi. Shundan, 53 ta (4%) atoqli ot, 1179 ta (96,2%) turdosh ot hisoblanadi. 53 ta atoqli otdan 5 ta (9,4%) antropomim, 2 ta (3,7%) toponim, 33 ta (62,2%) urug‘, qabila nomlari, 6 ta (11,3%) kosmonim, 3 ta (5,6%) gidronim, 4 tani (7,5%) diniy-tasavvufiy istilohlar (teonim) tashkil etsa, 1179 ta turdosh otdan 77 ta (6,5%) shaxs, 60 ta (5%) o‘rin-joy, 945 ta (80%) narsa-buyum (harbiy istilohlar 112 ta (11,8%), somatizm 83 ta (8,7%) , maishiy leksika 114 ta (12%), oziq-ovqat 57 ta (6%), zoonim 202 ta (21,3%), fitonim 51 ta (5,3%), gidronim 22 ta (2,3%) va h.b.), 34 ta (2,8%) faoliyat-jarayon, 63 ta (5,3%) mavhum otlardir. 2. 167 ta (8,7%) sifat. 3. 10 ta (0,5%) son. 4. 26 ta (1,3%) olmosh, 5. 419 ta (21,8%) fe’l. 6. 49 ta (2,5%) ravish so‘z turkumlari tashkil qiladi. Statistik tahlil natijalari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, lug‘atga eng ko‘p ot, sifat, fe’l so‘z turkumlari kiritilgan.

5. Asarda qayd etilgan eski o‘zbekcha so‘zning Дж. belgisi bilan 1484 ta (77,4%), qardosh tillarda ham qo‘llanuvchi leksema 433 ta (22,6%) mavjud. Mushtarak qo‘llanuvchi 433 ta leksemadan chig‘atoycha (Дж.) belgisi birinchi planda qayd etilgan leksema 382 ta (88,2%), ikkinchi planda leksema 51 ta (11,8%) ni tashkil etgan. Lug‘atda o‘zga til leksemalari lug‘at-maqolasi tarkibida ham eski o‘zbekcha izohlar 835 o‘rinda qayd etilganligi aniqlandi. Bu esa umumiy hisobda lug‘atda 2752 (10,9%) o‘rinda eski o‘zbekcha leksema izohi mavjudligini ko‘rsatadi. Uch jihatdan amalga oshirilgan statistik tahlil natijalari harflar kesimida tahlil etilganda leksemalarning miqdoran yuqori ko‘rsatgichi alif harfi bilan boshlanuvchi so‘zlar ekanligi a‘yon bo‘ldi.

6. Tadqiqot jarayonida lug‘atda izohlangan leksemalar tarkibida mavjud eski o‘zbekcha so‘zlarning 584 tasining (30,4%) fonetik shakl (variant)lari ham izohlangani ma’lum bo‘ldi. Leksemalarda fonetik shakllarning yuzaga chiqishi nafaqat harf va belgi o‘rtasi, tovush almashinuvi, balki yozuvdagi turlicha ifodalanishlar oqibatida ham yuzaga kelgan. Lug‘atdagi mavjud grammatik va fonetik ma’lumotlar lug‘atnavisning turkiy tillarning qiyosiy grammatikasi va fonetikasi haqidagi dunyoqarashi naqadar yuksak darajada bo‘lganligini tasdiqlash imkonini beradi.

7. Lug‘atdan o‘rin olgan eski o‘zbekcha leksemalarni mavzuiy guruhlariga ajratib tadqiq qilish so‘zlarning tarixiy taraqqiyoti, ularning jamiyat ehtiyojlarini qondirish, ayni chog‘da, tilning o‘tmishi va bugungi holatini belgilashda samarali

usullardan biri ekanligini yana bir bor isbotlaydi. Statistik tahlilga ko‘ra, lug‘atda 38 ta mavzuiy guruhga oid so‘zlar izohlangani aniqlandi.

Asardagi eski o‘zbekcha qatlam asosan “hajm-o‘lchovni ifodalovchi so‘zlar”, “maishiy leksika”, “harbiy istilohlar”, “toponimlar”, “somatizmlar”, “zoonimlar” singari mavzuiy guruhlarda o‘z ifodasini topgan. Lug‘atda qayd etilgan leksik birliklarni mavzuiy guruhlarga taqsimlab o‘rganish ularning qaysi sohaga tegishliligi, kelib chiqishi, vazifasi hamda qo‘llanish doirasini aniqlash, tilning tarixiy va hozirgi holatini baholash, qolaversa, xalq tarixi bilan til tarixining bir-biriga bog‘liqligini atroflicha yoritishda muhim ilmiy ahamiyatga ega.

8. Lug‘atshunoslar tomonidan faol qo‘llanuvchi ekvivalent (muqobil) bilan izohlash yo‘li leksema ma‘nosining tushunilishini qulaylashtiradi. L.Budagov tomonidan so‘z lug‘at maqolasini shakllantirishda qo‘llanilgan ushbu usul samarali bo‘lib, har bir leksemaning boshqa bir tildagi ma‘nosini keltirishda xalq merosiga oid ashyoviy materiallarni ham taqdim etishi leksemaning qanday vaziyat va holatlarda qo‘llanilishi, salbiy-ijobiy ottenka ma‘nolarni ifodalashda ko‘makdosh bo‘la oladi. lug‘atshunosning bu usuldan foydalanishi uning O‘rta Osiyo xalqlari tili va adabiyoti haqida chuqur bilimga egaligini yana bir bor tasdiqlaydi.

9. Leksemalar ma‘nosini izohlashda sinonimlardan foydalanish nazarda tutilgan so‘zning ma‘no nozikligi (qirralari)ni ochishda muhim tamoyillardan biridir. Sinonimlar yordamida leksema lug‘at-maqolasini shakllantirish shuni ko‘rsatadiki, bosh (dominant) leksema atrofida jamlanuvchi ma‘nolar hisobiga eski o‘zbekcha leksemalar aniqlanganidan-da miqdoran yuqori ko‘rsatgichga ega.

Turkiy leksikografiya, chunonchi, o‘zbek lug‘atshunosligida XIX-XXI asrlarda tuzilgan yigirmadan ortiq lug‘atga o‘ziga xos bo‘lgan kerakli ashyoviy materiallarni berishi bilan qimmatli hisoblanadi. Keyingi davrdagi tuzilgan bir qator lug‘atlarning yaratilishida, so‘zlarning izohini keltirishida lug‘atnavislar L.Budagovning “Сравнительный словарь турецко-татарских наречий” lug‘atidagi berilgan izohlardan unumli foydalangan.

10. L.Budagov lug‘atida izohlangan eski o‘zbekcha leksemalarni o‘ndan ortiq etimologik, izohli lug‘atlar bilan solishtirish natijasida manbadagi eski o‘zbekcha so‘zlar tarkibida hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tilida semantik qurilish jihatidan ma‘no kengayishi, ma‘no torayishi hodisasiga uchragan, eskirgan yoxud qo‘llanishdan qolib, tarixiy birliklar qatoridan o‘rin olganligi ma‘lum bo‘ldi.

Umuman “Сравнительный словарь турецко-татарских наречий” lug‘ati ko‘p asrlik tarixga ega qardosh turkiy tillar so‘z boyligi, xossatan, o‘zbek adabiy tili leksikasi borasidagi nazariy qarashlarga oydinlik kiritadi, o‘zbek tili tarixiy leksikografiyasi uchun boy material beradi.

**ONE-TIME SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL ON THE BASIS OF THE
SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL OF DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.19.01 OF THE
TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY OF UZBEK LANGUAGE AND
LITERATURE NAMED AFTER ALISHER NAVOI**

**TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY OF UZBEK LANGUAGE AND
LITERATURE NAMED AFTER ALISHER NAVOI**

TUXTASINOVA MAHLIYOXON SHAVKATJON QIZI

**THE INTERPRETATION PRINCIPLES OF THE OLD UZBEK LAYER IN
THE DICTIONARY “SRAVNITELNYY SLOVAR TURETSKO-
TATARSKIX NARECHIY” BY L.Z.BUDAGOV**

10.00.11 – Theory of language. Applied and Computer Linguistics

**ABSTRACT OF DISSERTATION
FOR THE DEGREE OF PHILOSOPHY (PhD) ON PHILOLOGICAL
SCIENCES**

Tashkent – 2024

The theme of the dissertation for Doctor of philosophy (PhD) was registered at the Supreme Attestation Commission under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan under number B2021.3.PhD/Fil2028.

The dissertation has been carried out at the Tashkent State university of Uzbek language and literature named after Alisher Navoi.

The abstract of the dissertation is posted in three languages (Uzbek, English, Russian (abstract)) on the Scientific council's website (www.tsuull.uz) and on an informational and educational portal Ziyonet (www.ziyonet.uz).

Scientific adviser: **Dadabayev Khamidulla Aripovich**
Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor

Official opponents: **Orazboev Abdulla Durdiboevich**
Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor

Khusanov Nishonboy Abdusattarovich
Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor

Leading organization: **Institute of Uzbek language, literature and folklore**

The defence of dissertation will take place on “___” _____ 2024 at _____ at the meeting of Scientific Council DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.19.01 at the Tashkent State university of Uzbek language and literature named after Alisher Navoi. Address: 100100, Tashkent, Yakkasaroy district, Yusuf Xos Hojib, 103. Phone: (99871) 281-42-44; Fax: (99871) 281-42-44, (www.tsuull.uz); e-mail: monitoring@navoiy-uni.uz).

The dissertation is available at the Information Resource Center of the Tashkent State university of Uzbek language and literature named after Alisher Navoi (registered under number #_____). Address: 100100, Tashkent, Yakkasaroy district, Yusuf Xos Hojib, 103. Phone: (99871) 281-42-44; Fax: (99871) 281-42-44, (www.tsuull.uz); e-mail: monitoring@navoiy-uni.uz).

Abstract of dissertation is sent out on “___” _____ 2024.

(Protocol registered of #___ on “___” _____ 2024).

B.B.Abdushukurov

Chairman of one-time Scientific Council on the basis of the Scientific Council awarding scientific degrees, Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor

Q.U.Pardaev

Scientific Secretary of one-time Scientific Council on the basis of the Scientific Council awarding scientific degrees, Doctor of Philological Sciences, Associated Professor

S.E.Normamatov

Chairman of one-time Scientific seminar on the basis of the Scientific Council awarding scientific degrees, Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor

Introduction (PhD dissertation abstract)

Relevance and necessity of the research topic. The rapid development of the fields of linguistics and lexicology in world science requires researchers to justify dictionaries, their essence, linguistic and social functions, and methods of dictionary creation. Researching the rich scientific heritage created as a result of hard work and efforts of lexicographers is one of the important tasks of today.

In world linguistics, issues such as lexicography, traditions of creating a dictionary, implementation of unique convenient and effective, tested methods of language learning and their wide use, creating conveniences for language learners, etc. remains in the spotlight. In particular, in lexicology, there are a number of studies devoted to the creation of various dictionaries, their research, the study of the construction and essence of dictionaries created in history, and their comparative analysis. A detailed study of the principles of creation of historical dictionaries preserved as unique manuscript sources has not lost its importance as an important problem. Therefore, in the study of the historical development of the language, it is considered one of the important issues to compare it with modern views.

Currently, comprehensive opportunities and conditions for studying the scientific heritage of our ancestors have been created in our country, and targeted scientific-research works dedicated to this issue are being carried out. At the moment, one of the priorities is to reveal the unexplored aspects of the unique scientific heritage, in particular, the research of unique resources kept in the Republic and foreign funds. “Currently, more than 100 thousand ancient manuscripts are stored in the book collections of Uzbekistan. Unfortunately, these unique books have not yet been fully studied; they are waiting for their researchers and readers. On the pages of these rare works one can find answers to many problems of our time. In particular, to this day, deep thoughts and ideas that have not lost their relevance, which reveal the truly humanistic essence of Islam, call all people, regardless of their nationality, religion and social status, to kindness, mercy and harmony. At the same time, it should be frankly admitted that we, being the heirs of such a unique property, have not yet done everything to study them, familiarize our compatriots, especially the younger generation, as well as the international community, with them”²⁰. Creating and maintaining an electronic database of manuscripts preserved in Uzbekistan today, organizing their in-depth study on the basis of a system and theoretically describing them, publishing scientific explanations of written monuments in Uzbek and foreign languages in the mass media and on the Internet, sufficient conditions have been created for students to familiarize with the works of leading local and foreign scientists and to study them. Here, “*Sravnitelnyy slovar turetsko-tatarskikh narechiy*” (“Comparative dictionary of Turkic-Tatar languages”), published by Lazar Zaharovich Budagov in 1869-1871, is distinguished by its unique status. In the dictionary, along with many Turkic languages, the explanation of many words and terms recorded in the written sources of the old

²⁰ Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Senate and the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Xalq suzi. -T., December 23, 2017, #258.

Uzbek (Chagatai) literary language is reflected. Until now, in Turkic studies, the principles of the structure of this dictionary, the ways of interpretation of the words and terms reflected in it, and the impact of the dictionary on the lexicology of the later period have not been specially researched. A detailed study of the above-mentioned aspects determines the novelty and relevance of this dissertation.

This dissertation serves to a certain extent in the implementation of the tasks defined in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan – PF-4797 of May 13, 2016 “On the establishment of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi”, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan – PF-5850 of October 21, 2019 “On measures to fundamentally increase the prestige and position of Uzbek language as a state language”, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan – PF-6084 dated October 20, 2020 “On measures to further develop Uzbek language in our country and improve the language policy”, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan – PF-60 of January 28, 2022 “About the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for the period 2022-2026”, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan – PQ-2909 of April 20, 2017 “On measures for further development of the higher education system”, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan – PQ-2995 of May 24, 2017 “On measures to further improve the system of preservation, research and promotion of ancient written sources” and other normative legal documents.

Compliance of the research with the priorities of the development of science and technology of the republic. The dissertation was completed within the framework of the priority direction of “Building a digitized society and development of social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational state, development of innovative economy”.

Level of study of the subject. A number of scientific studies have been carried out by foreign scientists, like V.Axvledian, A.Kononov, V.Ribalkin, V.Bartold, A.Borovkov, P.Zayanchkovskiy, A.Xolidov, S.Ivanov, V.Velyaminov-Zernov, V.Kapranova, Ahmad Otash, A.Avanesov, P.K.Jyze, on the development of Eastern, particularly, Uzbek lexicology, on the principles of compiling Uzbek language dictionaries²¹.

²¹ Ахвледиан В.Г. Арабское языкознание средних веков. История лингвистических учений. Средневековой Восток. – М.: Наука, 1981; Кононов А. Махмуд Кашгарский и его “Дивану лугат ит-турк” // Советская тюркология. – Баку, № 1, 1972. – С. 3-19; Рыбалкин В.С. Принципы построения арабских лексикографических трудов VIII-XVIII вв. Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Л., 1984. – 230 с; Бартольд В. Тюрки. – Алматы: Жалын, 1998; ; Боровков А. Тюркские глоссы в бухарском списке “Мукаддимат ал - адаб” // Acta orientalia. – Будапешт: 1962, Т. 15. – Р., 31-39; Он же Лексикографическая традиция в словарях чагатайского языка. – Лексикографический сборник. Вып.IV. – М., 1960; Он же “Бадаи ал-лугат” – словарь Тали Имани Гератского к сочинениям Алишера Навои. – М., 1961; Он же Тюркские глоссы в Бухарском списке “Мукаддиматул-адаб”. – М., 1971; Заянчковский П. Глава о животных в арабском труде Замахшари (С персидскими и тюркскими глоссами) по Стамбульскому списку 655 г. (1257) // Вестник Востока. 1967. – С. 27-82; Халидов А.Б. Словари Исхака ал-Фараби и Махмуда Кашгари // Письменные памятники и проблемы истории культуры народов Востока. Ч.IV. – М., 1987; Иванов С.Н. Родословное дерево тюрк Абу-л-Гази-хана. – Т., 1969. – С. 203; Вельяминов-Зернов В.В. Словарь джагатайско-турецкий. 1869. – С. 453; Капранова В.А. Таджикско-персидская лексикография в Индии XVI- XIX вв. – Душанбе: Дониш, 1987; Ates A. Anadolu kutuphanelerinden bazi muhim Turkece el yazmalari // Turk Dili va Adabiyati. – Istanbul. 1958, № 8. – S. 90-93. Аванесов А.Х. Бахман-

In Uzbek linguistics, scientific researches and articles were published on literary, artistic and scientific heritage, in particular, historical dictionaries by E.Fozilov, E.Umarov, Q.Muhiddinov, Q.Mahmudov, A.Yunusov, X.Fattohov, A.Ibragimova, M.Ziyayeva, S.Akobirov, N.Husanov, E.Begmatov, T.Qodirov, B.Hasanov, N.Shorahmedova, H.Dadaboyev, Z.Islomov, M.Hakimjonov, F.Ishoqov, A.Ubaydullayev, A.Madvaliyev, Sh.Mirziyatovlar²².

Nevertheless, there are sources in the field of lexicology that have not been studied by researchers and are not yet the object of study, and their research is one of the urgent tasks of today's linguistics. In particular, without taking into account the articles of A.Kononov, G.Blagova, A.Memetov, N.Dmitriyev²³ abroad, the lexicographic analysis of L.Budagov's "Srvnitelnyi slovar turetsko-tatarskikh

Мирза и его сочинение "Шукрнамеи Шахиншахи": Автореф. дисс. ... канд. истор. наук. – Т., 1972; Жйзе П. К. Диван луғат ат-турк // Известия Восточного факультета Азербайджанского Государственного университета. – Баку, 1926.

²² Фазылов Э. Староузбекский язык. Хорезмийские памятники XIV века. Т. I-II. – Т.: Фан, 1966, 1971; Умаров Э.А. Грамматика староузбекского языка "Мабани ул-луғат" Мирзы Мехдихана: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Т., 1967; Он же "Бадаи ал-луғат" и "Санглах" как лексикографические памятники и источники изучения староузбекского языка XV- XVIII вв.: Автореф. дисс. ... док. филол. наук. – Т., 1989; Мухитдинов К. "Санглах" Мирзы Мухаммеда Мехдихана. Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Т., 1971; Махмудов Қ, Ахмад Югнакийнинг "Хибатул ҳақойик, асари ҳақида (кириш, транскрипция, шарҳ, луғат). – Т., 1972; Юнусов А. Исследование памятника XIV в. "Таржуман турки ва ажами ва муғали". Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук. – Т., 1973; Фаттахов Х.Х. Мухаммад Риза Хаксар и его "Мунтахаб ал-луғат". Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Т., 1974; Ибрагимов А. Исследование "Келурнаме" Мухаммеда Якуба Чинги. Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Т., 1976; Зияева М. Исследование памятника XIV в. "Китаб ат тухфа уз-закия фил луғат-ит туркийя": Автореф. дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Т., 1976; Ақобиров С. Луғат – сўз хазинаси. – Т.: Фан, 1977; Хусанов Н. Лексикографическая характеристика словаря Шейха Сулеймана Бухари "Луғати чағатайи ва турки усмани". Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Т., 1982; Э.А. Бегматов. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилининг лексик катламлари. Ўзбекистон ССР "Фан" нашриёти, Toshkent, 1985; Қодиров Т.Ш. Мирзо Мухаммад Ҳойининг "Хулосайи Аббосий" асарининг филологик тадқиқи. Филол. фан. номз. ...дисс. автореф. – Т., 1988; Хасанов Б.Р. Принципы составления рукописных словарей к произведениям Навои. Автореф. дисс. ... док. филол. наук. – Т., 1989; Шарахмедова Н. "Хамса ба ҳалли луғат" как источник узбекской исторической лексикографии. Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Т., 1990; Дадабаев Х. Общественно-политическая и социально-экономическая терминология в тюркоязычных письменных памятниках XI-XIV вв. –Т.: Ёзувчи.1991; Он же Астрономическая наименования в старотюркских письменных памятниках XI-XIV вв. Историко-лингвистический анализ лексики старописьменных памятников. – Т.: Фан, 1994; Шу муаллиф Тарихий ҳарбий терминлар луғати. – Т., 2008; Дадабоев Ҳ. ва бошқалар. Ўзбек адабий тили лексикаси тарихи. – Т.: Фан, 2007; Исломов З.М. Махмуд Замахшарийнинг "Муқаддимагул- адаб" асаридаги туркий феъллар таҳлили. Филол. фан. номз. ...дисс. – Т., 1993; Шу муаллиф Махмуд Замахшарийнинг "Муқаддимагул-л-адаб" асарининг кўлзма манбалари ва арабча-туркий феъллар сўзлигининг йиғма илмий-танқидий матни (Тошкент кўлзмалари асосида): Филол. фан. док. ... дисс. – Т., 1998; Ҳакимжонов М.Ю. Махмуд Замахшарийнинг "Муқаддимагул-л-адаб" асаридаги арабча-туркийча сўзликнинг лексикографик таҳлили (Исмлар). Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Т., 1994; Исҳоқов Ф. Гулҳаний "Зарбулмасал"ининг илмий-танқидий матни. Филол. фан. док. ... дисс. автореф. – Т., 1997; Убайдуллаев А.А. "Луғати туркий"нинг лексикографик тадқиқи. Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Т., 2011; Мадвалиев А. Ўзбек лексикографияси тарихидан (кўлзма луғатлар) // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. №2. – Б. 37-41; Шу муаллиф Ўзбек лексикографияси тарихидан (босма луғатлар) // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. №3. – Б. 31-36; Шу муаллиф Ўзбек терминологияси ва лексикографияси масалалари. –Т.: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2017; Мирзиётов Ш. "Муқаддимагул-л-адаб" асарида тилшунослик, луғатшунослик анъаналари ва арабий-туркий сўзликнинг лексик-семантик талқини: Филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа док. (PhD) дисс. автореф. – Т., 2017.

²³ Кононов А. Н. История изучения тюркских языков в России: Дооктябрьский период. – Л., 1982. – С.336; Благова Г.Ф. Л.З.Будагов, Н.И.Ильминский и вопросы несистемной преемственности в тюркологии // Урал-алтайские исследования. – М., № 2 (7) 2012. – С. 101-109; Меметов А. Вклад Л. Будагова в крымское востоковедение. Развитие востоковедения в Крыму (XI - начало XX века). – Симферополь : ИТ "Ариал", 2019. С. 180; Дмитриев Н. К. Сравнительный словарь турецко-татарских наречий Л. Будагова / Публ., комм. и примеч. Благовой Г. Ф. Н. К. Дмитриев: К 100-летию. – М., 2001. – С. 132.

narechiy” and the question of its place in Turkology and Uzbek lexicology have not been researched in a monographic plan.

The connection between the research and the scientific work of the research institution where the dissertation is being carried out. The topic of the dissertation is an integral part of the plan for promising scientific research conducted at the Department of Uzbek Linguistics at the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi.

The purpose of the research is to reveal the place of the “Sravnitelnyy slovar turetsko-tatarskikh narechiy” by L. Budagov in the history and development of Uzbek lexicology, the structure of the dictionary, the statistical, lexical-semantic, and thematical research of old Uzbek (Chagatai) words reflected in it.

Tasks of the research:

to study the life and scientific activity of L. Budagov, determining the place of “Sravnitelnyy slovar turetsko-tatarskikh narechiy” in development of Uzbek lexicology;

to reveal the unique lexicographic features of L. Budagov's dictionary by comparing it with classic dictionaries created in the history of Uzbek lexicology, to carry out classification and statistical analysis by thematic groups;

to determine that “Sravnitelnyy slovar turetsko-tatarskikh narechiy” is of great scientific importance in the development of Uzbek linguistics, lexicography, source studies, especially in the interpretation of the meaning of lexical units used in the sources of the old Uzbek literary language;

to verify that “Sravnitelnyy slovar turetsko-tatarskikh narechiy”, unlike other dictionaries, has multilingualism, encyclopedic interpretation of word meanings, provides material from examples of artistic creations written in a certain Turkic language, using alternatives and synonyms;

to justify the use of old Uzbek (Chagatai) words in the dictionary, phonetic changes in their composition, and the historical development of the vocabulary of Uzbek language. And, to prepare electronic versions of the dictionary in the Old Uzbek language and Latin alphabet, to create a transcription of Old Uzbek words.

The object of the research is “Sravnitelnyy slovar turetsko-tatarskikh narechiy” by Lazar Zaharovich Budagov.

The subject of the research is to study “Sravnitelnyy slovar turetsko-tatarskikh narechiy” L.Z. Budagov in lexicographical, historical-etymological, lexical-semantic and statistical aspects.

Research methods. Comparative-historical, descriptive, classification, retrospective, analysis, synthesis, lexicographic, as well as linguostatistical analysis methods were used in the research.

The scientific novelty of the study is as follows:

The role of sources in the development of Uzbek lexicology is determined on the basis of a study of “Sravnitelnyy slovar turetsko-tatarskikh narechiy” and it has been determined that “Sravnitelnyy slovar turetsko-tatarskikh narechiy” has important scientific significance in the development of Uzbek linguistics, lexicology, source study, as well as explaining the meaning of lexical units used in the sources of the Old Uzbek literary language;

By comparing it with classical dictionaries created in the history of Uzbek lexicology, the unique lexicographical features of L.Budagov’s dictionary were identified, its classification into thematic groups and statistical analysis were carried out;

“Sravnitelnyy slovar turetsko-tatarskikh narechiy”, unlike other dictionaries, is based on its multilingualism, encyclopedic interpretation of the meanings of words, providing material on examples of works of written arts in a specific Turkic language, and explaining them with the help of alternatives and synonyms;

The use of old Uzbek (Chagatai) words in the dictionary, phonetic changes in their composition, and the historical development of the vocabulary of Uzbek language are substantiated. Also, electronic versions of the dictionary in the Old Uzbek language and Latin alphabet have been prepared, and a transcription of Old Uzbek words has been created.

The practical results of the research are defined as follows:

an electronic form of the text of the old Uzbek (Chagatai) words in the dictionary was created;

the transcription of old Uzbek (Chagatai) words in the dictionary was created;

the research can be the basis for the discovery of common and unique aspects of the languages, literature, and culture of the sister nations through scientific evidence, and for comprehensive research in the field of linguistics;

the fact that the research materials complement the theoretical views on the issues of Turkic languages, for example, the history, lexicology and lexicography of Uzbek language, as well as etymology was justified;

the old Uzbek words of the late 19th - early 20th centuries explained in the dictionary serve as a valuable material in determining the richness of its own layer and the breadth of its meaning. It is recommended that the materials of the dissertation play the role of an important scientific source for Turkic scholars, especially lexicographers, and use the comments in it to improve textbooks and manuals on the history of the language;

justified that the dissertation materials are one of the theoretical sources for the creation of ideographic, translation, etymological and corpus dictionaries, solving the problems of automatic translation.

The reliability of the research results is based on the fact that the applied approach, methods and theoretical information are based on specific scientific

sources, the materials analyzed are based on scientific methods, the theoretical ideas and conclusions are put into practice, the results are confirmed by authorized organizations, and based on modern scientific concepts of linguistics. Also, the analyzed linguistic materials allow drawing conclusions based on the linguistic nature of Uzbek language. It is explained by comparing language materials with lexicographic sources, like “Drevnetyurksky slovar”, “Etymologicheskiy slovar tyurkskih yazykov”, “Opyt slovarya tyurkskih narechiy”, “Slovar djagataysko-turetskiy” (“Abushkha”), “Explanatory dictionary of the language of Alisher Navoi’s works”, “Etymological dictionary of Uzbek language”, “Annotated dictionary of Uzbek language” and some other Turkic language lexicographic sources.

Scientific and practical significance of research results. The results of the research clarify the historical development of Uzbek lexicology, the theoretical foundations of the principles of creating dictionaries of Uzbek language. The research serves as a theoretical source for scientific research in the fields of linguistics, lexicology, textual studies, comparative linguistics, source studies. The textual study of the dictionary serves to understand the development process of Turkic (Uzbek) languages. The study of the “Sravnitelnyy slovar turetsko-tatarskikh narechiy” as a source that has not been researched by foreign and local scientists until now reveals the scientific thoughts about lexicology in the late 19th - early 20th centuries.

Dissertation materials can be used in teaching the history of Uzbek linguistics, the history of literary language, the current Uzbek literary language, introduction to Turkic philology, the comparative-historical grammar of Turkic languages, in organizing special courses and seminars, in creating textbooks and manuals, ideographic, translation and etymological dictionaries. It is recommended to use the old Uzbek vocabulary in the dictionary for filling and improving the explanatory and etymological dictionaries of Uzbek language.

Implementation of research results. Based on the scientific results of a study of the principles of interpretation of the Old Uzbek layer in the dictionary “Sravnitelnyy slovar turetsko-tatarskikh narechiy” by L. Budagov:

Concepts related to Uzbek lexicography, such as lexicographic traditions, dictionary entries, methods of presenting vocabulary, vocabulary of historical sources, etymology were used in the direction of “creating a regulatory framework” of a practical grant project A-OT-2019-10 “Naming in Uzbek language: creation of a regulatory framework” (0000-2023) (Certificate No. 01/10-1899 dated September 9, 2023, Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi). As a result, the regulatory framework for naming in the Uzbek language has been enriched with terms related to Uzbek lexicography, and explanations have been improved;

Concepts such as dictionary structure, equivalence, vocabulary, translator dictionaries related to lexicology are used in the practical grant project “Creation of a multilingual (Uzbek, Russian, English) electronic platform for Uzbek literature”

(0000-2023) of number F3-201912258 (Certificate No. 01/10-1900 dated September 9, 2023 from the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi). As a result, a scientific and accurate interpretation of the terms used on the electronic platform has been achieved;

Information about scientific and theoretical views in the study, scientific and historical information about lexicology, about the role of the Old Uzbek language in the development of Turkic languages, about the development of lexicography in Turkic studies, the importance of historical dictionaries in reading and studying data from ancient manuscripts was used in the “Third Renaissance” TV channel program of “History of Uzbekistan” Channel of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan (Certificate No. 06-28-1387 dated September 13, 2023 of the TV channel “History of Uzbekistan” of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan). As a result, the content of the materials prepared for display was provided with rich scientific facts, designed to reveal the essence of L. Budagov’s dictionary and convey it to the public.

Approval of research results. The results of the research were presented and discussed in 4 international and 2 national scientific-practical conferences.

Publication of research results. A total of 14 scientific works were published on the topic of the dissertation. Among them, 8 articles were published in scientific publications recommended to publish the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as in 5 republican and 3 foreign journals.

Structure and scope of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of references, and an appendix. The total volume is 159 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the **Introduction**, the relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic is based, the purpose and tasks, object and subject of the research are described, the relevance of the topic to the priority directions of the development of science and technology of the republic is exposed, the scientific innovation and practical significance of the research is revealed. Information on the implementation of research results, approval of the work, published works and the structure of the dissertation is presented.

Chapter I of the dissertation entitled “L.Z. Budagov and his “Srvnitelnyy slovar turetsko-tatarskikh narechiy” contains information about the author of the dictionary, sources that are the basis for the dictionary, and issues such as the place of the dictionary in Turkology. The works of a number of Turkologists and lexicographers are significant in studying the historical lexicon of the Uzbek language, including lexicography. Among them, L.Z. Budagov, V.V. Radlov, S.I. Baevsky, A.M. Shcherbak, A.K. Borovkov, A. Rustamov, E. I. Fozilov, A. N.

Kononov, Q. Muhitdinov, M. Ziyayeva, Kh. Kh. Fattohov, N. A. Khusanov, E. A. Umarov, H. A. Dadaboyev, N. I. Sharahmedova, M. Y. Hakimjonov, Z. M. Islamov, H. Hamidov, Z. T. Kholmonova and others²⁴.

Very little preserved biographical information about the biography of Lazar Zaharovich Budagov, one of the important people in the history of Turkish lexicology, can be seen in the articles and scientific works of Turkologists such as A.N. Kononov, G.F. Blagova, H. Eren, A.M. Memetov, O.L. Sumarkova. According to G.F. Blagova, “Lazar Zaharovich Budagov, an Armenian, was born in Astrakhan on April 4, 1812”²⁵. He received his primary education at the “Local Agababayev Armenian School of Education”²⁶ in Astrakhan, and his secondary education at the Astrakhan Gymnasium. Later, L. Budagov entered the Department of Philology of Oriental Languages of the “Faculty of Philosophy”²⁷ of Kazan University, and in 1840 he was awarded a gold medal as a candidate for his diploma work “On the reasons for the fall of the Khorezm Shah state and its history”²⁸. On December 28, 1845, “he was approved for the position of Tatar language (Azerbaijani dialect) teacher”²⁹ at the Faculty of Oriental Languages of St. Petersburg University, “he taught Tatar and Persian languages and arithmetic”³⁰.

²⁴ Будагов Л.З. Сравнительный словарь турецко-татарских наречий. Т. I-II. -СПб.: Б.И., 1869-1871; Радлов В.В. Опыт словаря тюркских наречий. I-V.-Т.1.Ч.1.- СПб. 1893-1898; Баевский С.И. Описание персидских и таджикских рукописей Института народов Азии. Вып. 5. Двухязычные словари. -М.: АН СССР, 1962; Щербак А.М. Словарь Фазуллахана.- М-Л.: Наука. Ленинград, отд., 1962; Боровков А.К. Лексика среднеазиатского тевсире XII- XIII вв. -М.: Восточ. лит., 1963; Рустамов А. Фонетико-морфологические особенности языка Алишера Навои: Автореф. дисс. ...д-ра филол. наук. Ташкент, 1966; Фазылов Э.И. Староузбекский язык. Хорезмийские памятники XIV века. I-II.-Т.: Фан УзССР, 1966- 1971; Древнетюркский словарь. -Л.: Наука, 1969; Кононов А.Н. Слова о Юсуфе из Баласагуна и его поэме «Кутадгу билиг» // Советская тюркология. 1970.- No 4.- С. 3-12; Мухитдинов Қ. Мирза Муҳаммад Махдихоннинг "Санглох" асари: Филол. фанлари номзоди. дисс. -Тошкент, 1971; Зияева М. Исследование памятника XIV в. “Китаб ат тухфа уз-закия фил лугат-ит туркийя”: Автореф. дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Т., 1976; Фаттохов Х.Х. Муҳаммад Ризо Хоксор ва унинг "Мунтахабу-л-луғот"и (филологик тадқиқот, транслитерация, изоҳ, факсимиле): Филол. фанлари номзоди. ... дисс. -Тошкент, 1973; Хусанов Н.А. Лексикографическая характеристика словаря Шейха Сулеймана Бухари «Лугати чагатайи ва турки усмани»: Автореф. дис...канд. филол. наук. -Ташкент, 1982; Умаров Э.А. «Бадаи-ал-луғат» и «Санглах» – как лексикографические памятники и источники изучения староузбекского языка XV-XVIII вв.: Автореф. дисс. ...д-ра филол. наук. Ташкент, 1989; Дадабаев Х. Общественно-политическая и социально-экономическая терминология в тюркоязычных письменных памятниках XI-XIV вв. –Т.: Ёзувчи.1991; Шарахмедова Н.И. Словарь «Хамса ба ҳалли луғат» как источник узбекской исторической лексикографии: Дисс. ...канд. филол. наук. -Ташкент, 1990; Ҳакимжонов М.Ю. Маҳмуд Замахшарийнинг "Муқаддимулу адаб" асаридеги арабча-туркийча сўзликнинг лексикографик таҳлили (исмлар): Филол. фанлари номзоди дисс. автореф. -Тошкент, 1994; Исломов З.М. Маҳмуд Замахшарийнинг “Муқаддимулу-л-адаб” асарининг қўлёзма манбалари ва арабча-туркий феъллар сўзликнинг йиғма илмий-танқидий матни (Тошкент қўлёзмалари асосида): Филол.фанлари д-ри ... дисс. - Тошкент, 1998; Дадабоев Х., Ҳамидов З. Холманова З. Ўзбек адабий тили лексикаси тарихи. - Тошкент: Фан, 2007;

²⁵ Eren H. Türklük bilimi sözlüğü. I. Yabancı türkologlar. –Ankara, 1998. – S.123-124

²⁶ Кононов А.Н. Библиографический словарь отечественных тюркологов: дооктябрьский период. – М.: Наука, 1974. – С.130-131.

²⁷ Сумарокова О. Л. Вклад Лазаря Будагова в развитие киргизской лексикографии. История и политология // Научные исследования: от теории к практике. Чебоксары: ЦНС «Интерактив плюс», 2015. – С. 83-86.

²⁸ Кононов А.Н. Библиографический словарь отечественных тюркологов: дооктябрьский период. – М.: Наука, 1974. – С.130-131.

²⁹ Меметов А. Вклад Л. Будагова в крымское востоковедение. // Меметов А.М. Развитие востоковедения в Крыму (XI - начало XX века)// Симферополь : ИТ “АРИАЛ”, 2019. – С. 55.

³⁰ Кононов А.Н. Библиографический словарь отечественных тюркологов: дооктябрьский период. – М.: Наука, 1974. –С.130-131.

L.Z. Budagov, who made a name for himself in the field of Turkology through his dictionary "Sravnitelnyy slovar turetsko-tatarskikh narechiy" and was able to make a worthy contribution to the development of the field, presented the following dictionaries and manuals to users during his career:

Practical manual of Turkish-Tatar-Azerbaijani languages; Comparative dictionary of Turko-Tatar languages (completed with the most used Arabic and Persian languages and with translation into Russian) Volume I SPb, 1869, Volume II SPb, 1871; photomechanical reprint, M. 1960. In addition, "Prakticheskoe rukovodstvo k turetsko-tatarskomu aderbaydjanskomu narechiyu" ("A short guide to Turko-Tatar, Ozar dialects") (Moscow, 1857) was published by him in "Entsiklopedichesky slovar" was made, and this work is notable for being the first attempt to use Robertson's method in the study of oriental languages; "Kratkiy uchebnik tatarskogo yazyka" ("Short Textbook of the Tatar Language") (1844) and "Ob uchenii Magometa i prichinax bystrogo ego rasprostraneniya" ("The teaching of Muhammad (SAV) and the reasons for its rapid spread")³¹.

To compile this work, which is one of the largest Turkish dictionaries of the 19th century, rich linguistic and extralinguistic materials were collected by the author from several sources. The historical source for this work is the works of Abul Ghazi, his history; Babur's writings in the Chigatai dialect published by N. Ilminsky in Kazan in 1857; Burkhani Qati's "Written Persian Dictionary"; A. Vambéry's "Djagataische Sprachstudien" published in Leipsik in 1868; A dictionary of the Chagatai dialect to Alisher Navoi's ghazals, with a Turkish translation; N. Ilminsky's materials on the Kyrgyz dialect; "Qamus" published in Constantinople with comments in Turkish; "Calcutta Dictionary" of the Chagatai dialect with a Persian translation, published in Calcutta in 1828; "Samples from the national literature of Turkic tribes" with a German translation by V.V. Radlov, published in St. Petersburg in 1866, part 1, a small dialect of Altai; Troyansky's "Dictionary of the Kazakh Dialect"; Giganov's Tobol dialect dictionary and textbooks; "Dictionary of the Persian language" with the Turkish translation of Farhangi-Shuri, published in Constantinople; Dictionary of Hanjari; Sanglah or Lahjat ul-luguot; "Siraj al-Qulub" by an unknown author, published in Kazan in 1864, a story about the Prophets, originally translated from Arabic to Persian, and from Persian to Chagatai dialect; History of the Prophets, written in the Chagatai dialect by Burhanuddin ibn Nasiruddin, the judge of Rabati Oghuz (in 809 AH), published in Kazan in 1859; Alisher Navoi's "Discussion on the Turkic and Persian language dispute"; Works such as "A short history of the kings of ancient Persia" ("Tarihi muluku ajam"), published in Paris in 1841, published by Catrmere. For example, ربغوزي الانبيا قص - published in Kazan in 1859, contains information about the history of the Prophets, written by Burkhaniddin ibn Nasriddin, the judge of Riboti Oguz, in 809 AH in the Chigatai dialect, which is one of the important sources for the dictionary by L. Budagov. The Turkish version of the work is preserved at the University of Armenia in America (OCLC Number/unique Identifier 913533073 – Qişaş al-

³¹ Brokgauz F. A., Efron I. A. Энциклопедический словарь, Том IVA. –SPb, 1891. – С. 836.

anbiyā': An Eastern Turkish version). The Chagatai version of ربغوزي الانبيا قصص, which we use in our research, is currently available at Harvard University's Widener Library and is registered with the ID: 990072772530203941. In the explanation of the lexeme قلاش *qalaš* (II, 61) with the meaning "left without any means to live, in need of help, orphan" in the Chagatai and Kyrgyz lexicons, we see that it is explained using the same source:

ای عیس او غلوم اولدی او شاق او غلانلاری قالدی قلاش مین تقی قاری خاتون مین سقلامقغه کوچوم
یتماز³²

The importance of L.Z. Budagov's dictionary for Turkology has been recognized by many scientists. A.N.Samoylovich widely used the dictionary in his daily scientific activities and called it "All-Turkish dictionary of L.Budagov"³³. In the article of G.F.Blagova states that L.Budagov's dictionary is a great service of the author to present the basic vocabulary of Turkic languages and dialects that existed in the second half of the 19th century, taking into account their specific lexical-semantic and phonomorphological features³⁴.

L.Budagov did not limit himself by giving the translation of Turkish words, but by explaining and clarifying the concepts and meanings of the words, he created a multifaceted review. As a result, the dictionary has become an encyclopedia about the unique socio-political life, lifestyle, traditions and mentality of the Turkic peoples. As N.K.Dmitriyev noted, L.Z.Budagov was able to leave his name in history because he "was able to look beyond the limits of his direct specialty"³⁵. L.Z.Budagov proved himself as an innovator: with the help of his dictionary, he practically laid the foundation for combining the principles of a comprehensive approach to Turkish lexicography - comparative, explanatory and bilingual translation dictionaries (as well as the principles of historical dictionary compilation).

The second chapter entitled "**The structure of the dictionary and the thematic groups of old Uzbek words**" describes the structure and phonetic forms of the dictionary. Statistical analysis of old Uzbek words in the dictionary and classification by subject groups was carried out.

"Comparative Dictionary of Turkic-Tatar Languages" is one of the largest Turkish dictionaries of the 19th century. The first volume of the dictionary, consisting of 810 pages, was published for the first time in 1869 in St. Petersburg. The second volume of the dictionary, containing 415 pages, was published there in 1871. "The dictionary contains a total of 25,200 words"³⁶. The lexical material contained in the dictionary is organized in alphabetical order in Arabic script. In the

³² <https://id.lib.harvard.edu/curiosity/islamic-heritage-project/40-990072772530203941>

³³ Самойлович А. Н. Обзор русских грамматик (XIX в.) различных тюркских языков // Самойлович А. Н. Тюркское языкознание. Филология. Руника / Сост. и отв. ред. Благова Г. Ф., Насилов Д.М. – М., 2005. – С. 211.

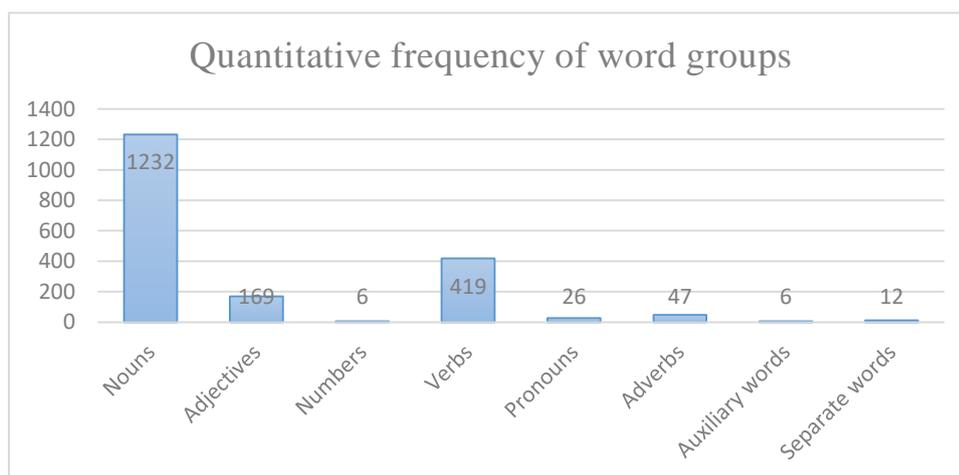
³⁴ Благова Г.Ф. Л. З. Будагов, Н. И. Ильминский и вопросы несистемной преемственности в тюркологии. Урало-алтайские исследования. – М.№ 2 (7) 2012. – С. 101-109.

³⁵ Дмитриев Н. К. Сравнительный словарь турецко-татарских наречий Л. Будагова / Публ., комм. и примеч. Благовой Г. Ф. // Н. К. Дмитриев: К 100-летию. – М., 2001. – С. 106.

³⁶ Меметов А. Вклад Л. Будагова в крымское востоковедение // Развитие востоковедения в Крыму (XI - начало XX века) // Симферополь : ИТ "АРИАЛ", 2019. – С. 56.

first volume, the words are given only in Arabic script, without transliteration in Russian letters, in the second volume, the transcription of each lexical unit is shown in Russian letters. Dictionary articles begin with pagination using Arabic letters in Arabic alphabetical order. Volume I includes words starting with alif (ا) to fa (ف), and words beginning with letters khaf (ق) to yo (ي) are included in volume II.

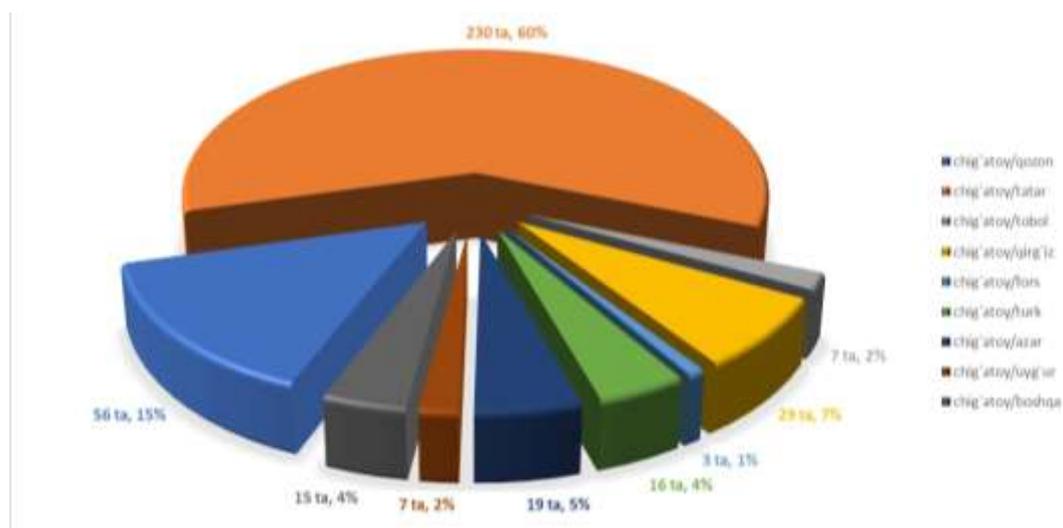
On pages 791-810, under the title "Additions and corrections to the first volume" (*Dopolneniya i ispravleniya k' pervomu tomu*), words are listed, but these words, which are not explained, refer to the Altai dialect, the materials of V. Radlov and the Altai mission print taken from the dictionary. Verbs in this dialect are given in the imperative form³⁷. The lexemes included in the section "Additions and corrections" (*Dopolneniya i ispravleniya*) with separate pagination after page 810 of the dictionary are words related to the Altaic and Teleut dialects, taken from the materials of V. Radlov, and make up three pages. The lexemes recorded "Mistakes" (*Opechatki v' oboix'tomax'*) for both volumes, which were not included in the general pagination, made up one page. The dictionary "Sravnitelnyy slovar turetsko-tatarskikh narechiy" contains a total of 25,200 lexemes, and the total number of words related to the Chagatai language lexicon is 1,917.



In the process of research, Chagatai lexemes were divided into categories as follows: the number of lexemes belonging to the noun category is 1232, of which 53 are proper nouns and 1179 are common nouns. Out of 53 proper nouns, 5 are anthroponyms, 2 are toponyms, 33 are clan-tribal names, 6 are cosmonyms, 3 are hydronyms, 3 are religious-mystical names; out of 1179 common nouns 77 are personal names, 60 are place names, 945 items (112 military terms, 84 somatism, 114 household lexicon, 57 food, 202 zoonyms, 51 phytonyms, 22 hydronyms, etc.), 34 activity-process, 63 of them are abstract nouns.

³⁷ Будагов Л.З. Сравнительный словарь турецко-татарских наречий. – СПб; 1869, I том.– С.791

Statistics of shared lexemes:



In the course of the research, attention was paid to the place of Chagatai words in the vocabulary of Turkic peoples, and the active word in the Chagatai language was also used in other languages at the same time. Here, the Chagatai language is in the foreground, 382 out of 1917 Chagatai words appeared as proof of the above opinion. There are 230 lexical units of the Chagatai/Tatar language represented by the symbol dj.tat in the lexicon, dj.kaz - 56 in the Chagatai/Kazan lexicon, dj.tob - 7 in the Chagatai/Tobol lexicon, dj.kir – 29 items in the Chagatai/Kyrgyz lexicon, dj.p – 3 items in the Chagatai/Persian language, dj.tur 16 items in the Chagatai/Turkish (general Turkish) lexicon, dj.ad – 19 lexemes in the Chagatai/Azerbaijani lexicon, and dj.uyg – 7 lexemes in the Chagatai/Uyghur lexicon. It is clear from the data that the largest number of common lexemes in the Chagatai and Tatar languages is 60%, which indicates that the two peoples have close social relations. Let's consider the following example as a proof of our opinion. چَبَاغَا (ژ) - *jabaya* (I, 431) “wool taken from sheep”, this wool taken in spring is coarse and used for lining blankets and kaftans. اَرْخَار , اَرْقَار - *arxar, arqar* (I, 30) this zoonim is a word related to both the Chagatai and Kyrgyz languages at the same time, meaning “mountain sheep, wild animal, desert sheep, an animal with uneven big horns”. L. Budagov gives an example from “Boburnoma”: بولغای جه ارقارغه کیم کییک قزیل – *Qizil kiyikkim arqaryaja bolyay*. Arhar is said to be the size of a red deer. This zooname is mentioned in the description of the Kabul region in the explanation of the events of the nine hundred and ninth year (1503-1504) in “Baburnoma”: “*Küz va yöz fasllarida qizil kiyikkim, arqaryalça bolyay, qışlaqqa, yayloqqa ötärdä muayyan tutqovullari bordur*”³⁸. The lexeme “Arkhar” in the “Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” is explained as “the general name of wild sheep belonging to the group of even-toed ungulates; algar, mountain sheep”³⁹. So, this shows that its meaning has been preserved in the same condition even today.

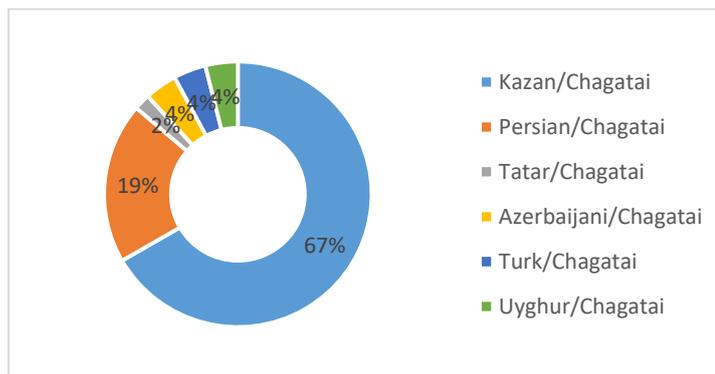
Above, we have seen the quantitative analysis of lexemes primarily related to the Chagatai language. We noted that the total number of lexemes specific to the

³⁸ Захириддин Муҳаммад Бобир. Бобирнома.–Т.: Ўзбекистон ССР Фанлар академияси, 1960, –Б. 201.

³⁹ O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. Madvaliyev A. tahriri ostida. O‘zbekiston nashriyoti T.: 2020, V jild. –B.101.

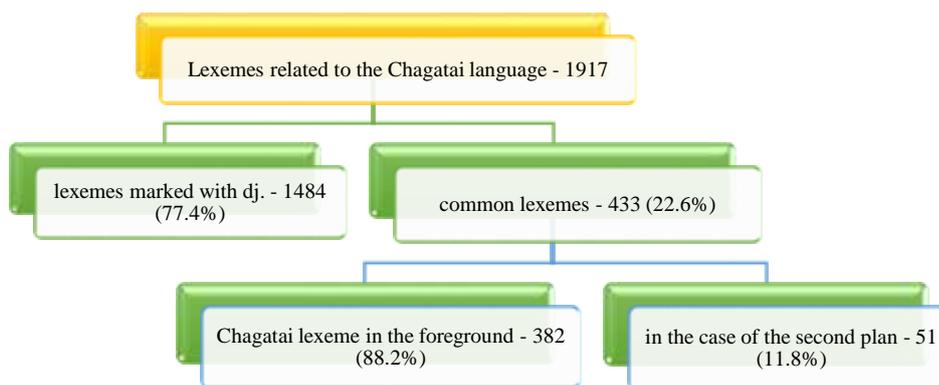
Chagatai language is 1917, and it was determined that there are 51 lexemes in the case where the lexemes of the Chagatai language are in the background (lexemes also present in the Chagatai lexicon). There are 34 lexemes of the Turkish/Chagatai language recorded in the dictionary with the symbol tur.dj, tat.dj – Tatar/Chagatai 1, p.dj – Persian/Chagatai 10, ad.dj – Azerbaijani/Chagatai, uyg.dj – 2 Uyghur/Chagatai, and kaz.dj – 2 lexemes of Kazan/Chagatai. Turkic/Chagatai lexemes, which come in the same place as sister Turkic languages (Chagatai lexeme is in the background), have the highest rate of 67% (34).

The diagram below shows the statistical analysis of lexemes in which the Chagatai language is secondary:



So, out of 1917 words recorded in L. Budagov's dictionary, 1484 (77.4%) with the symbol dj., 433 (22.6%) lexemes used in sister languages. Out of 433 commonly used lexemes, in 382 lexemes Chagatai sign is included in the foreground (88.2%), and 51 lexemes (11.8%) in the second plan.

Statistical analysis of lexemes related to the Chagatai language in L. Budagov's dictionary



Above, the statistical analysis of the lexemes of the Chagatai language, with lexeme as the main word in the dictionary-article, was explained. There are 835 places in the dictionary where Chagatai comments are recorded in the dictionary-article of lexemes of foreign languages.

In lexicology, much attention is paid to the phonetic features of the word in the East. E. A. Umarov's work provides full information about this⁴⁰. In the course

⁴⁰ Умаров Э. А., Словари староузбекского языка и вопросы фонетики, –Т.: Фан, 1994.

of the research, it was found that phonetic forms (variants) of 584 units out of 1917 Chagatai lexemes were also recorded in the lexemes in the dictionary. In the opinion of the author, in order to prevent confusion in reading manuscript sources, the written and pronounced forms of some lexemes are also presented.

In lexemes, phonetic variants sometimes occur between letters and symbols. In the lexeme اوگوت *ögüt** (I, 148) meaning "advice" the sound ü is expressed through ُ–, and in the second version it is expressed through the letter و. If we pay attention to the word اوگوت *ögüt*, which is a variant of the analyzed lexeme, the sound ü is expressed in the pair of letter and action (ُ– and و).

L. Budagov noted three variants of the lexeme in the modern Uzbek literary language: اولوشمك، اولوشمك، اولوشمك *üläšmək, ülüšmek* (I, 151), in the *üläšmək* variant, the ä sound in the second syllable expressed by means of letters and symbols (ا and َ-), ü in the first syllable is formed by او: اولوشمك، اولوشمك; variants reflect the existence of not only differences in writing, but also differences in pronunciation: in the lexeme اولوشمك، اولوشمك *üläšmək*, the vowel sound ä in the second syllable is used in the form of ü – اولوشمك *ülüšmek*; Compared to the first form, the vowels in the second form are represented only by letters (اولوشمك) without signs, which also created variability in the writing.

Old Uzbek (Chagatai) lexemes in the dictionary were divided into 38 types of thematic groups and studied. Here are some of them:

- 1) socio-political terms: بورلا *borla* “stamp. An elongated seal used in Khiva khanates” (I, 276), چانقى، چانقى، چانقى *janqī, janğī, čanqī* “advice, opinion, command” (I, 430);
- 2) military terms: ارتوج = اردج *artoj, ardiy* “spear” (I, 26), چاقار، چاقار *čarqar, čaqar* “external defense of the fortress” (I, 459);
- 3) natural events: ایلدام *ildäm* “wind, breeze” (I, 83), چاؤون *čävün* “rain and snow mixed with wind” (I, 466); a) time, year, season, month and day terms: اوشو *üşü* “this; this year; the present time” (I, 138), اونك *öñ* “distance in front of something, previous, preceding” (I, 148);
- 4) clan, tribe, tribe names: تَعُو *tayavu* “the name of the Chagatai tribe” (I, 362), تِكْلُو *tüklü* “The name of a Turkic tribe in Persia” (I, 369);
- 5) consanguinity terms: اَزَم *āzam* “child, offspring” (I, 37), تَنْوَز *tānváz* “wife's relatives” (I, 382);
- 6) anthroponyms: اَسَان *asän* “Hassan - very good, very beautiful (a. Hassan)” (I, 39), تَكَاش *täkäs* “The name of one of the Khans of Khorezm, a contemporary of Alp-Arslan” (I, 368);
- 7) toponyms: چِيمَكَاَنْت *čimkānt* “A city and a fortress located 100 versts (1 verst equals 1067 meters) from Tashkent” (I, 450), مانگيشلاق، منگيشلاق *manyišlaq, mañqišlaq* “Mangishlak, an island in the Caspian Sea inhabited by Kyrgyz and Turkmen and the lands on its eastern coast” (I, 259);
- 8) hydronyms: بُوکَات *bökät* “dam” (I, 286), تِيْن *tiin* “Don (river)”, “sigh” (I, 423);

* the transcription of the words was given as it is in the dictionary. Only the consonants k-q, g-g' were changed.

9) phytonyms: تَنْبُول *tānbül* “a fragrant leaf grown in India and used there as food” (I, 320), قِرْقَنْد *qirqand* – “A small thorny bush that grows in the mountains of Kabulistan and burns well” (II, 50);

10) somatisms: اوزيش *üzış* “soul, body and head, the whole being” (I, 135), اَيْرُنْ ، اَيْرُون *eyrün* “lip” (I, 191).

Socio-political lexicon represents events, processes and relations directly related to the political life or political system of the society, formed and changed on the factors of socio-historical, economic, cultural, religious, spiritual and educational factors. *buyra xan*, used in the ancient Turkic language to mean "the earliest representatives of the Karakhanid dynasty", is a "common name among the Karakhanids" (DTS, 120) and "ruler of Kashkar, Bolasogun and Khotan (1074/5-1102/3)" mentioned in "Kutadgu Bilig" (QBK, 2/6) was used in the early Turkic language in the form of *buyra qara xan* (MK, III, 221). In the dictionary of V. Radlov, this lexeme is in the forms *бyбpa* (RSL, IV, 1807), *nyбpa* (RSL, IV, 1362) as "bulk"; "xon nomi (بوغرا خان)", "pasta, vermicelli" and it is mentioned in the sources as in the form *бyбpa/ buзpa* (ESTYA, II, 235). The use of the lexeme *бyбpo* in the modern Uzbek literary language in the sense of "type of food" in the old Uzbek literary language is proved by quoting the following passage in ANATIL: *Bir kün Gavharšādbegim madrasasi tālib-i ilmlāri bir bāyda suhbat tutib, buyra pişirādūr ermişlār (Xamsat ul-mutahayyirin, 707)*. The meaning of *buyra/buyri* zoonym, which is considered homonymous to the lexeme meaning a type of food, means "camel with two scythes" is revealed using the following example: *Ulki bolyay buyri yanliy uluy, Yol nečük, qat' aylayay bolmay azuy kabi* (ANATIL, I, 343).

It is noted in O'TIL that the homonyms *buyra/buyro* have two different meanings in the modern Uzbek literary language: 1) *buyra*: “*Faqat bug'ralar, ya'ni tuyalargina bahorning boshida xayfli bo'ladi (M.Osim, Karvon yo'llarida)*”, 2) *buyro*: The title of the khans of the dynasty who ruled the western part of the Karakhanid Khaganate (10th-11th centuries) in the name of the Khagan (O'TIL, I, 394). The fact that بُغْرَا ، بُغْرَاخَان *buyraxan*, *buyra* lexeme is mentioned in the dictionary of L. Budagov as "the name of Khorezm Khan and the name of the lagmon dish named after him" (I, 284) in the sense of *boyra* shows that the meaning of the lexeme has not been changed by the passage of time.

In Old Turkic, "thick snow or cold weather that falls in the spring or when the days are warm, and the subsequent slaughter of livestock" (RSL, III, 560), "freeze" (DTS, 282; Zen, II, 958) expressed by the lexeme يوت بولدى ، يوت *yut*, *yut boldi* (II, 370). With the help of *yut*, the word *yuta-* is often found among the words formed through the affix *-a*. For example, the lexeme *yuta-* "to be slaughtered" was used when thinking about cattle during *yut* (ESTYA, V, 256). *Jut* 1) frost that causes the death of animals (MK, III, 142); 2) in the figurative sense "distress, calamity, misfortune": *köjār otqa jaqşa añar jut turur* (QBH, 33/7) - whoever approaches a fire, distress will come. *Ažunqa bāla ol bodunqa jutī* (QBH, 36/2) – *dunyo uchun u - balo, xalq uchun – baxtsizlik* (DTS, 282). The lexeme *Yut* means "freeze that leads to the death of animals" and over time it was used in the sense of "cattle famine" and

"cattle pestilence". "*Uvoq mollar ko'taram bo'lib, yut boshlandi*" (*Sunnatilla Anorboyev*). This word, which also had the same meaning in the ancient Turkic language, originally meant "a situation where the ground is covered with ice due to heavy rainfall and severe cold" (MK, III, 156); in such a situation, the cattle were left without food and died as a result of famine; later this word began to mean "famine" in general (O'TEL, 188). The analyzed lexeme has a homonymic character and embodies such themes as "to pass the thing in the mouth through the throat with the help of throat muscles"; "to get success, to achieve success". In modern Uzbek literary language, *qirg'in* means "a war, battle, invasion in which many people are killed, and a lot of blood is shed; bloodshed", "many deaths, extermination; pestilence", "severe quarrel; "war" (O'TIL, V, 303).

Chapter III, entitled "**Ways of interpretation of old Uzbek words in the dictionary**", analyzes the skillful interpretation of old Uzbek words by comparing them with alternatives, synonyms, as well as sources of the sister Turkic languages. L. Budagov fully followed the principle of alternative when compiling the dictionary "Sravnitelnyy slovar turetsko-tatarskikh narechiy". The advantage of the method of translation by equivalence in lexicography is that the lexicographer, when explaining the meaning of a word, gives its alternative in another language. For example, in the Dictionary of L. Budagov the lexeme with the sign dj. meaning تالقماق *talqamaq* (I, 337) "roast on fire", تالقونگيز ، تالقونگيز *talqangiz, talqungiz* – "fry it", تالقان *talqan* "unripe and roasted rye that is ground and eaten by hand", given the alternatives in the common Turkic language (listed in the dictionary with the symbol tur.) بخداى تولمه *tolma buyday*, in Persian خورد پيش *piš xurd*, in Kazan *jo'xori uni*, in Altai *un*, he states that in Kyrgyz from noun تالقان *talqon* was formed an action name تالقاندانداو *talqandov* "to grind, to divide into pieces": *soj talqandab tasdaydi bezgak ustayan* – fever completely crushes a person; the analyzed lexeme also exists in the Kazan lexicon and means ط تالقماق *talqımaq* "to comb wool", تالقى *talqi* - mill (to clean the skin), تالقنماق *talqanmaq* "to crumble", ط تالشق *talşuq* "a piece of meat given to a hawk little by little so that it does not starve", the sound t in the lexeme is sometimes represented by the letter ت, sometimes by the letter ط. The meaning of the lexeme "eat little by little" is translated as تالشق تالقماق *tášqatamaq* in Kazan, and تاله تاله *tala tala* in Chagatai, meaning "little by little, piece by piece".

L.Z. Budagov, in addition to the translation of the collected words, made extensive use of the elements of their interpretation using synonyms like those of V. Dal. When interpreting words, L. Budagov used the "Wörter und Sachen" methodology: he interpreted words by providing information about the objects or concepts they mean. This way, the dictionary became an encyclopedia about the old way of life, socio-political and cultural life of the Turkic peoples⁴¹. When talking about synonyms in the dictionary, it is necessary to take into account one issue, that is, the translation of the same word in different languages cannot be synonymous with each other. For example, the translation of the lexeme ايرگا (e) *erkä* in

⁴¹ Дмитриев Н. К. Сравнительный словарь турецко-татарских наречий Л. Будагова / Публ., комм. и примеч. Благовой Г. Ф. // Н. К. Дмитриев: К 100-летию. М., 2001. С. 132.

Chagatai (нежный, ласковый, приятный, кокетство - polite, manly, cute) with the sign kir. in Kyrgyz (баловень (матушкин сынок)) cannot create mutual synonymy. In multilingual dictionaries, synonymy occurs only when there is a synonymous line in the translation (explanation) of a dictionary article. For example, the lexeme ايسر *i:sar*, formed from the verb ايسمك *ismek*, is explained in the dictionary article as "morning waft, breeze". The lexemes of *morning waft* and *breeze* in the commentary can be synonyms. The use of such synonyms by the dictionary when explaining the lexeme helps to understand the meaning of the lexeme more clearly.

The lexeme *ag'darmoq*, which means "to lay down, to fall from an upright position" (O'TIL, I, 129) in the modern Uzbek literary language, is used in the dictionary article ائگتيرمق *añtirmaq* in Chagatai to clarify the lexeme's explanation, forming synonyms with the lexemes *knock down*, *throw down*. The lexeme *ag'darmoq* in O'TEL literally means "to transfer from an upright position to a horizontal position" and it is formed by adding the accusative relative suffix –dar (ESTYA, I, 74) to the *ag'* form of the old Turkish verb *a:g'*, which means "to bend to one side". It is known that later the vowels *a* changed to the vowels *ä*: *ag'* + *dar* = *ag'dar-* > *äg'där-*. The presence of the verb *ag'-* in the composition of this word (the vowel *a* is not replaced by the vowel *â*) indicates that it was preserved in the form of the old Turkic language (because in Uzbek the verb *ag'-* has changed to the form *âg'-*) (O'TEL, 36). In OTIL, in addition to the above meaning, the lexeme, which is used in 6 more meanings, is used in the old Uzbek literary language in the sense of *rolling* (ANATIL, I, 168) and its use is confirmed by a verse from "Khazayin ul-Maani" in ANATIL:

*Xarâ tübigä yatquñ yoq sud ägär yüz yil
Kök atlası üstidä jisminñni yatib aynat. (IIa-48)*

The synonymy of the meanings of the analyzed old Uzbek lexeme can also be seen in the explanation of the lexeme *aydarmaq*, however, it is appropriate to take a look at the explanation of the lexeme *yiqitmaq*. It is noted in OTIL (II, 271) that the meaning of "to knock down, overturn, overturn, destroy" is reflected in the lexeme *yiqitmaq* and has five meanings. It can be seen from the analysis that the meanings of the lexemes *aydarmaq* and *yiqitmaq* confirm their mutual synonymy. L. Budagov's use of the above words in the interpretation of the Chagatai lexeme ائگتيرمق *añtirmaq* created synonymy in the dictionary article.

Each lexeme included in the dictionary was important for the author. Not only giving a simple explanation to each of them, he provides examples of oral and written works of the people related to the same lexeme, as well as excerpts from the works of sister nations. This shows the existence of mutual scientific and cultural ties between the sister nations. The works like "Sangloh", "Materials for learning the Kyrgyz language", "Calcutta dictionary", "Lug'at-i Turki", "Ferhangi Shuri" were used by the author to interpret the old Uzbek (Chagatai) words.

Persian works are also important for the study of the history of sister Turkic languages. One of them is the 2-volume "Burhani Qoti" dictionary compiled by Muḥammad Husayn ibn Khalaf Tabrizi. This dictionary, which is now kept in the

library of Columbia University, was published in Bombay in 1248 Hijri (1832 AD), is one of the valuable sources for explaining the lexemes of the old Uzbek literary language. In the dictionary of L. Budagov, the materials cited from this work are marked with a sign *БҮҮХ*.

The author's skillful use of materials from various sources in the process of explaining lexemes revealed the encyclopedic nature of the dictionary created by him.

Summary

The extraction and a scientific research of old Uzbek words in the dictionary "Sравnitelnyy slovar turetsko-tatarskikh narechiy" by Lazar Budagov allows to come to the following conclusions:

1. Various lexical units, terms, clan names, proverbs used in vocabulary of the Turkic-speaking nations that lived in Central Asia in the 15th-19th centuries, collected and explained in the dictionary of L. Budagov, and are intended for mostly merchants, students, and researchers of Turkic languages. The lexicographer used about 20 works, including the works of Alisher Navoi, Babur, Abul-Ghazi, to explain the words listed in the dictionary. Most of these works were written in the XV-XVII centuries. The word layer used in the second half of the 19th century forms the basis of the words explained in the dictionary.

2. During his lifetime, L.Z. Budagov presented the alphabet, trilingual dictionaries, textbooks and manuals. Among them, the most famous in Turkology is the two-volume "Sравnitelnyy slovar turetsko-tatarskikh narechiy" dictionary. In the process of compiling this dictionary, L. Budagov relied on the method used by V. Dahl in compiling "Tolkovy slovar jivogo velikorusskogo yazyka". The Introduction of the work does not provide any information about the construction principles of this dictionary. During the research, it became clear that the lexicographer effectively used the "Robertson method" and "Wort und Sache" methods used in English and German lexicography.

3. The following principles are used in the interpretation of old Uzbek words:

1) words are arranged according to the root system or internally (after the standard word, its derivatives are given) according to the Arabic alphabet. Common Turkic words are followed by their dialect forms. The words are given in the Arabic alphabet with translation and interpretation into Russian. The Russian alternative of the old Uzbek word is sometimes explained by one word, sometimes by two or three words; words are interpreted in the necessary places;

2) according to our calculations, only 139 (9,9%) of the 1407 words related to the old Uzbek literary language in Volume I are given with transcription. In volume II of the dictionary, 478 of 510 (93.7%) old Uzbek words are recorded with transcription.

3) the author dedicated a dictionary-article before the series of lexemes starting with each letter, to provide information about how to express the alternative of the Arabic letters in the work in the Cyrillic alphabet, and when a vowel comes at

the beginning and after the word, under the influence of consonants placed next to it or implied to this letter.

4) some of the explained old Uzbek words are directly compared with the "Calcutta dictionary", and some with the "Abushkha" dictionary;

5) attention is paid to the etymology of a specific word, morphemic information is given about the origin of the lexeme;

6) when explaining the meanings of words, references from sources are given in parentheses, the name of the work is in full or abbreviated form, sometimes the page is indicated, sometimes not;

7) synonyms are given in alphabetical order as the main word in their place and explained independently; homonyms are not reflected in separate articles, they are presented in the main word's article, distinguished from each other by Arabic numbers;

8) compound words are not given as a separate article, but as part of the article of the main lexeme, in some places it's seen that compounds are given as main words;

9) in some cases, there are places where the main lexeme is not explained, in which case another phonetic variant lexeme is referred to. The indicated lexeme is explained by a word of the same or another language, or by means of an alternative found in the word-article belonging to a completely different language;

10) different phonetic forms of a certain word are given in one dictionary article and it is noted that there are differences in pronunciation, regardless of whether the action is reflected or not. Sometimes the author shows how the vowels in the lexeme are read in parentheses with the help of a transcription symbol.

4. Studying the vocabulary of the dictionary from a statistical point of view is necessary to have accurate information about the number of old Uzbek lexical units, the ratio of the old Uzbek lexeme in the common state and the number of other lexemes recorded in the article. It is useful to have a clear idea about the specific aspects of the vocabulary of that time.

The two-volume dictionary contains explanations of a total of 25,200 lexemes, of which 1,917 (7.6%) are orthographically significant as they are directly related to the old Uzbek language. Old Uzbek lexemes were divided into the following word groups: 1. Lexemes belonging to the noun word group make up 1232 (64.3%). Of these, 53 (4%) are proper nouns, 1179 (96.2%) are common nouns. The results of the statistical analysis show that the dictionary includes the most noun, adjective, and verb word groups.

5. There are 1484 (77.4%) old Uzbek lexemes recorded with the litter "Дж.", and 433 (22.6%) old Uzbek lexemes that are also used in related languages. It was found that old Uzbek explanations were recorded in 835 places in the dictionary-article of foreign language lexemes. This shows that there are 2752 (10.9%) explanations of the old Uzbek lexemes in the dictionary in total. When the results of the statistical analysis carried out in three aspects in the segment of letters, it became clear that words starting with the letter "alif" have the highest amount.

6. During the research, it was found that the phonetic forms (variants) of 584 (30.4%) old Uzbek words included in the lexemes were also explained. The appearance of phonetic forms in lexemes is caused not only by alternating use of letters and symbols, sound exchange, but also by different expressions in writing. The available grammatical and phonetic information in the dictionary allows us to confirm how advanced the lexicographer's view of the comparative grammar and phonetics of Turkic languages was.

7. Once again, studying the old Uzbek lexemes included in the dictionary by dividing them into thematic groups is one of the effective methods for determining the historical development of words, their satisfaction of the needs of society, and at the same time, the past and present state of the language. The statistical analysis revealed that words related to 38 thematic groups were explained in the dictionary.

The old Uzbek layer in the work is mainly expressed in thematic groups such as "words expressing size and measure", "household lexicon", "military terms", "toponyms", "somatisms", "zoonyms". Studying the lexical units recorded in the dictionary by dividing them into thematic groups has important scientific significance in determining the area of their belonging, origin, function and scope of application, assessing the historical and current state of the language, as well as the interrelationship between the history of the people and the history of the language.

8. The way of interpretation with an equivalent actively used by lexicographers facilitates the understanding of the meaning of the lexeme. This method used by L. Budagov in the creation of a dictionary article is very effective, and when giving the meaning of each lexeme in another language, he also presents materials written literary heritage, which can help in expressing in what situations the lexeme is used, its negative-positive tone. The fact that the lexicographer uses this method once again confirms his deep knowledge of the language and literature of the peoples of Central Asia.

9. The usage of synonyms in the interpretation of the meaning of lexemes is one of the important principles in revealing the subtlety of the meaning of the intended word. Formation of lexeme dictionary-article with the help of synonyms shows that, in fact, there are much more amount of old Uzbek lexemes than identified before due to the meanings gathered around the main (dominant) lexeme.

Turkish lexicography, for example, is valuable in Uzbek lexicology as it provides the necessary materials to more than twenty dictionaries compiled in the XIX-XXI centuries. In the creation of a series of compiled dictionaries of the next period, lexicographers effectively used the comments given in the dictionary of L. Budagov "Sravnitelnyi slovar turetsko-tatarskikh narechiy".

10. As a result of comparison of the old Uzbek lexemes explained in L. Budagov's dictionary with more than ten etymological and explanatory dictionaries, there have been identified words in the current Uzbek literary language that have undergone the phenomenon of meaning expansion and narrowing of meaning in terms of semantic construction, or words that are outdated or have become part of historical words as a result of falling out of use.

In general, the dictionary "Sravnitelnyy slovar turetsko-tatarskikh narechiy" clarifies the theoretical views on the vocabulary of Turkic languages with a centuries-old history, especially, on the lexicon of the Uzbek literary language. And it provides rich material for the historical lexicography of the Uzbek language.

**РАЗОВЫЙ НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ НА БАЗЕ НАУЧНОГО СОВЕТА
DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.19.01 ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНЫХ
СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ ТАШКЕНТСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА И ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ ИМЕНИ
АЛИШЕРА НАВОИ**

**ТАШКЕНТСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА И ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ ИМЕНИ АЛИШЕРА НАВОИ**

Тухтасинова Махлиёхон Шавкатжон кизи

**ПРИНЦИПЫ ИНТЕРПРЕТАЦИИ СТАРОУЗБЕКСКОГО СЛОЯ В
«СРАВНИТЕЛЬНОМ СЛОВАРЕ ТУРЕЦКО-ТАТАРСКИХ НАРЕЧИЙ»
Л.З.БУДАГОВА**

10.00.11 – Теория языка. Практическая и компьютерная лингвистика

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ ДИССЕРТАЦИИ
ДОКТОРА ФИЛОСОФИИ (PHD) ПО ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ НАУКАМ**

Ташкент – 2024

Тема диссертации доктора философии по филологияческим наукам (PhD) зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии Республики Узбекистан за номером В2021.3.PhD/Fil2028.

Диссертация выполнена в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои.

Автореферат диссертации размещён на трех (узбекском, английском, русском (резюме)) языках на веб-странице Научного совета (www.tsuull.uz) и на информационно-образовательном портале “Ziyonet” (www.ziyonet.uz).

Научный руководитель: Дадабаев Хамидулла Арипович
доктор филологических наук, профессор

Официальные оппоненты: Уразбоев Абдулла Дурдибоевич
доктор филологических наук, и.о. профессор

Хусанов Нишонбой Абдусаттарович
доктор филологических наук, профессор

Ведущая организация: Институт узбекского языка, литературы и фольклора

Защита диссертации состоится на разовом заседании Научного совета при Научном совете DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.19.01 при Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои «__» _____ 2024 года в _____. Адрес: 100100, Ташкент, Яккасарайский район, улица Юсуфа Хас Хаджиба,103. Тел.: (99871) 281-42-44; факс: (99871) 281-42-44, www.tsuull.uz; электронная почта: monitoring@navoiy-uni.uz.

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои (зарегистрирован под номером ____). Адрес: 100100, Ташкент, Яккасарайский район, улица Юсуфа Хас Хаджиба,103. Тел.: (99871) 281-42-44; факс: (99871) 281-42-44, www.tsuull.uz; электронная почта: monitoring@navoiy-uni.uz.

Автореферат диссертации разослан «__» _____ 2024 года
(реестр протокола №__ от «__» _____ 2024 года).

Б.Б.Абдушукуров

Председатель разового научного совета по присуждению ученых степеней, доктор филол. наук, профессор

К.У.Пардаев

Ученый секретарь научного совета по присуждению ученых степеней, доктор филол. наук, доцент

С.Э.Нормаматов

Председатель научного семинара при научном совете по присуждению ученых степеней, доктор филол. наук, профессор

ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PHD))

Актуальность и востребованность темы диссертации. Бурное развитие областей лингвистики и лексикологии в мировой науке требует от исследователей обоснования словарей, их сущности, языковых и социальных функций, методов словарного создания. Исследование богатого научного наследия, созданного в результате упорного труда и усилий лексикографов, является одной из важных задач современности.

В мировой лингвистике в центре внимания лингвистов остаются такие вопросы, как лексикография, традиции создания словарей, внедрение уникальных удобных и эффективных, апробированных методов изучения языка и их широкое использование, создающее удобство для изучающих язык. В частности, в лексикологии существует ряд исследований, посвященных созданию различных словарей, их исследованию, изучению конструкции и сущности созданных в истории словарей, их сравнительному анализу. Детальное изучение принципов создания исторических словарей, сохранившихся как уникальный рукописный источник, не утратило своей актуальности как важной задачи. Поэтому при изучении исторического развития языка одним из важных вопросов считается его сопоставление с современными взглядами.

В настоящее время в нашей стране созданы комплексные возможности и условия для изучения научного наследия наших предков, проводятся целевые научно-исследовательские работы, посвященные этому вопросу. На данный момент одной из приоритетных задач является раскрытие неизученных аспектов уникального научного наследия, в частности, исследование уникальных ресурсов, хранящихся в республике и зарубежных фондах. «В настоящее время в книжных фондах Узбекистана хранится более 100 тысяч древних рукописей. К сожалению, эти уникальные книги еще полностью не изучены, они ждут своих исследователей и читателей. На страницах этих редчайших произведений можно найти ответы и на множество проблем современности. В частности, и по сей день не потерявшие актуальности глубокие мысли и идеи, которые раскрывают истинно гуманистическую суть ислама, призывают всех людей, независимо от их национальности, вероисповедания и социального статуса, к добру, милосердию и согласию. Вместе с тем следует откровенно признать, что мы, являясь наследниками такого уникального достояния, сделали еще далеко не все для их изучения, ознакомления с ними наших соотечественников, прежде всего подрастающего поколения, а также международной общественности»⁴². Сегодня созданы достаточные условия для создания и ведения электронной базы данных рукописей, хранящиеся в Узбекистане, организации систематического углубленного изучения и теоретического описания, публикации научных объяснений письменных памятников на узбекском и

⁴² Послание Президента Республики Узбекистан Шавката Мирзиёева Олий мажлису. Халк сўзи. – Т., 2017 йил 23 декабрь, № 258.

иностранных языках в средствах массовой информации и в Интернете, обучения и знакомства молодежи с творчеством ведущих отечественных и зарубежных ученых.

Своим уникальным статусом выделяется «Сравнительный словарь турецко-татарских наречий», изданный Лазарем Захаровичем Будаговым в 1869-1871 годах. В словаре, наряду со многими тюркскими языками, отражено объяснение многих слов и терминов, зафиксированных в письменных источниках на староузбекском (чигатойском) литературном языке. До сих пор в тюркологии не исследованы принципы построения этого словаря, способы толкования отраженных в нем слов и терминов, влияние словаря на лексикологию позднего периода. Детальное исследование вышеуказанных аспектов определяет новизну и актуальность данной диссертации.

Объектом исследования является произведение Лазаря Захаровича Будагова «Сравнительный словарь турецко-татарских наречий».

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

Определена роль источников в развитии узбекской лексикологии на основе изучения жизни и научной деятельности Л. Будагова, и исследования его труда «Сравнительный словарь турецко-татарских наречий»;

Определено, что «Сравнительный словарь турецко-татарских наречий» имеет важное научное значение в развитии узбекского языкознания, лексикологии, источниковедения, а также, для объяснения значения лексических единиц, используемых в источниках староузбекского литературного языка;

Путем сравнения его с классическими словарями, созданными в истории узбекской лексикологии, выявлены уникальные лексикографические особенности словаря Л. Будагова, проведена его классификация по тематическим группам и статистический анализ;

«Сравнительный словарь турецко-татарских наречий», в отличие от других словарей, основан на его многоязычии, энциклопедическом толковании значений слов, предоставлении материала на примерах художественных произведений, написанных на определенном тюркском языке, и объяснении их с помощью альтернатив и синоним;

Обосновано использование старо узбекских (джагатайских) слов в словаре, фонетические изменения в их составе, историческое развитие словарного запаса узбекского языка. А также, подготовлены электронные версии текста словаря на староузбекском языке и латинице, создана транскрипция староузбекских слов.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе научных результатов исследования принципов интерпретации староузбекского слоя в словаре «Сравнительный словарь турецко-татарских наречий» Л. Будагова:

Понятия, связанные с узбекской лексикографией, такие как лексикографические традиции, словарные статьи, способы подачи лексики, лексика исторических источников, этимология использованы по направлению «создание нормативно-правовой базы» практического грантового проекта под номером А-ОТ-2019-10 «Нейминг на узбекском языке: создание нормативно-правовой основы» (0000-2023) (Справка №01/10-1899 от 9 сентября 2023 года Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои). В результате нормативно-правовая база нейминга в узбекском языке обогатилась терминами, относящимися к узбекской лексикографии, усовершенствовались данные пояснения;

Понятия, как структура словаря, эквивалентность, лексика, словари-переводчики, относящиеся к лексикологии использованы в практическом грантовом проекте «Создание многоязычной (на узбекском, русском, английском языках) электронной платформы узбекской литературы» (0000-2023) под номером F3-201912258 (Справка №01/10-1900 от 9 сентября 2023 года Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои). В результате достигнута научная и точная интерпретация терминов, используемых на электронной платформе;

Информация о научно-теоретические взгляды в исследовании, научно-историческая информация о лексикологии, о роли староузбекского языка в развитии тюркских языков, о развитии лексикографии в тюркологии, значение исторических словарей в чтении и изучении данных древних рукописей была использована в программе «Третье Возрождение» телеканала «История Узбекистана» Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана (Справка №06-28-1387 от 13 сентября 2023 года телеканала «История Узбекистана» Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана). В результате было обеспечено богатыми научными фактами содержание подготовленных к показу материалов, призванных раскрыть суть словаря Л. Будагова и донести его до общественности.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, вывода, списка использованной литературы, приложение. Общий объем составляет 159 страниц.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
СПИСОК ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ РАБОТ
LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS

I bo'lim (I часть, I part)

1. Statistical analysis of chagatai lexemes in L.Z. Budagov's "Sravnitel'niy slovar' turetsko tatarskih nareçiy" // *Türkologia* ISSN-p 1727-060X ISSN-e 2664-3162 № 4 (112), 2022 UDC 81'373; 001.4 SRSTI 16.21.47 DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47526/2022-4/2664-3162.10> – B. 205-218.

2. Phonetic forms of old uzbeki words in L. Budagov's dictionary // *European International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Management Studies* Volume 03. 2023. ISSUE 09 ISSN: 2750-8587 DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55640/eijmrms-03-09-07> –B. 46-54.

3. Л.З.Будагов луғатида эски ўзбекча сўзларнинг изоҳланиши // Ўзбекистон Миллий ахборот агентлиги – ЎЗА илм-фан бўлими (электрон журнал) 2021 йил, декабрь. –Б.199-209.

4. L.Z.Budagov lug'atida eski o'zbek adabiy tili harbiy istilohlarining izohlanishi // *Golden Scripts Oltin Bitiglar* 2022 Vol. 4 ISSN 2181-9238 –B. 65-88(10.00.00. № 32).

5. L.Budagov lug'atida eski o'zbekcha so'zlarning qardosh turkiy tillar manbalari izohlanishi // *Til va adabiyot.uz Ilmiy-metodik jurnal* 2023-yil 8-son –B. 50-53(10.00.00. № 9).

6. L.Budagovning "Сравнительный словарь турецко-татарских наречий" lug'ati uchun asos bo'lgan manbalar // *O'zbekiston: Til va madaniyat. Lingvistika* 2023 Vol. 2 (1) –B. 88-111.

7. L.Z.Budagov lug'atida eski o'zbek adabiy tili leksemalarining mavzu guruhlari tahlili // "O'zbek tili taraqqiyoti va xalqaro hamkorlik masalalari" mavzusidagi Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari 2022-yil 19-oktabr –B. 436-439.

8. L.Z.Budagov lug'atida eski o'zbekcha so'zlarning sinonimlar yordamida izohlanishi // "USA" International Scientific and Practical Conference Topical Issues of Science 2023-09-08. (Xalqaro)

9. Qarindoshlik terminlarining L.Budagov lug'atida izohlanishi // "Tilshunoslikning dolzarb masalalari" respublika ilmiy-nazariy anjumani materiallari 2022. –B. 197-201.

10. L.Budagov lug'atida "Материалы к изучению киргизского наречия" asarining ahamiyati // "Yosh olimlar" respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari. 2023. –B. 85-88.

II bo'lim (I часть, I part)

11. L.Z.Budagovning "Сравнительный словарь турецко-татарских наречий" asarining turkologiyadagi o'rni // *Academic Research in Educational Sciences*. 2023, vol. 4 (9).–B. 173-180.

12. L.Z.Budagovning “Сравнительный словарь турецко-татарских наречий” asaridagi qirg‘izcha belgili so‘zlarning izohi xususida Bosma “XXI ғасырдағы түркі әлемінің интеграциясы және қыпшақтық фактор” атты Халықаралық конференциясының материалдары Turkiston, 2021-yil 8-oktabr – B. 97-101. (hammuallif)

13. L.Z.Budagov lug‘atida eski o‘zbekcha so‘zlarning ekvivalentlar yordamida izohlanishi // scienceproblems.uz – Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанларнинг долзарб муаммолари 2023, s/6 (3) –B. 143-149.

14. Bobur asarlarining L.Budagov lug‘atida aks etishi // “Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur merosining Sharq davlatchiligi va madaniyati rivojida tutgan o‘rni” uluslararo ilmiy-nazariy konferansi materiallari. Toshkent, 2023-yil 25-26-sentabr –B. 401-405.

Avtoreferat “O‘zbekiston: Til va madaniyat. Lingvistika” jurnali
tahririyatida tahrirdan o‘tkazildi.