



TYPES OF LINGUISTIC DICTIONARIES IN UZBEK LINGUISTICS

Tilovova Guzal Rustamovna

Senior Lecturer, University of Economics and Pedagogy

Amirova Fayyoza Hamidovna

1st-year Student, University of Economics and Pedagogy

Department of Philology and Uzbek Language Teaching

Abstract. *This article examines the main types of linguistic dictionaries developed in Uzbek linguistics. It outlines their classification, structural principles and their significance in modern lexicography. The study also highlights the theoretical and practical value of dictionaries in linguistic research and language standardization.*

Keywords: *lexicography, linguistic dictionary, explanatory dictionary, terminological dictionary, orthographic dictionary, phraseological dictionary.*

The continuous expansion, systematization and interpretation of a language's vocabulary rely on dictionaries. Uzbek lexicography entered a new stage of development in the 20th and 21st centuries, marked by the diversification of dictionary types and the establishment of scientific principles in their compilation. Today, dictionaries created on the basis of the Uzbek language are grouped into several major categories according to their purpose and content.

1. Explanatory Dictionaries

Explanatory dictionaries provide definitions, usage patterns, stylistic features and grammatical forms of words. The most notable examples include the *Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language* (5 vols., 2006–2008) and the *Dictionary of the Uzbek Literary Language*. These works play an essential role in scientifically reflecting the semantic richness of Uzbek.

2. Orthographic Dictionaries


Orthographic dictionaries present standardized spelling rules and guidelines for affix usage. Examples include M. Sodiqova and O. Usmonova's *Orthoepic Dictionary of the Uzbek Language* (1977) and updated editions of the *Orthographic Dictionary of the Uzbek Language*, officially approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan. These dictionaries are authoritative sources in education and official documentation.

3. Orthoepic Dictionaries

These dictionaries focus on correct literary pronunciation. Issues of Uzbek orthoepy began to be addressed independently in dictionary form from the second half of the 20th century.

4. Phraseological Dictionaries

Phraseological dictionaries explain idioms, fixed expressions, proverbs and sayings. A notable example is Sh. Rahmatullayev's *Phraseological Dictionary of the Uzbek Language*.



(1978). Such works are crucial for studying national worldview, cultural identity and expressive means of the language.

5. Terminological Dictionaries

These dictionaries define scientific terms used in specific fields such as linguistics, literature, technology, medicine and biology. Terminological dictionaries ensure standardization of scientific style and accuracy in interdisciplinary communication.

6. Etymological Dictionaries

Etymological dictionaries explore the origins, historical development and earlier forms of words. Research by A. Madvaliev, D. Rustamov and Sh. Rahmatullayev's *Etymological Dictionary of the Uzbek Language* exemplify this area. These dictionaries are vital for studying the historical layers of the language.

7. Dialectological Dictionaries

Dialectological dictionaries document vocabulary and linguistic features of regional dialects. Examples include the *Dictionary of Uzbek Folk Dialects* (1972), edited by Sh. Shoabdurahmonov, and T. Nafasov's *Lexicon of Kashkadarya Uzbek Folk Speech* (2011). They reveal the diversity and richness of spoken Uzbek.

8. Bilingual and Multilingual Dictionaries

These dictionaries translate between Uzbek and other languages. Historically, bilingual dictionaries such as Arabic–Uzbek, Persian–Uzbek and Turkic–Uzbek were widespread. Key examples include Mahmud al-Kashgari's *Devonu Lug'otit Turk* (11th century) and Mahmud Zamakhshari's *Muqaddimat al-Adab* (12th century), which played an important role in translation studies and intercultural communication.

9. Electronic and Corpus Dictionaries

Modern Uzbek lexicography has increasingly adopted digital formats. These include:

- National Corpus of the Uzbek Language;
 - Online explanatory dictionaries;
 - Mobile dictionary applications.
- Corpus-based dictionaries provide statistical data, usage frequency and contextual meaning, making linguistic analysis more efficient and precise.

Significance of Dictionaries in Uzbek Linguistics:

- establish language norms;
 - clarify semantic distinctions;
 - contribute to the development of scientific terminology.
- They serve as key resources in phonetics, lexicology, grammar and stylistics. In the digital era, electronic lexicography has expanded the practical function of dictionaries, strengthening their role in preserving and developing the Uzbek language. Thus, linguistic dictionaries hold immense scientific and social importance within Uzbek linguistics.



References

1. Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language. 5 vols. Tashkent: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, 2006–2008.
2. Madvaliev A. Rustamov, D. Etymological Dictionary of the Uzbek Language. Tashkent: Fan, 1982.
3. National Corpus of the Uzbek Language. Institute of the Uzbek Language, Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan.
4. Normamatov S. Foundations of Lexicography. Tashkent, 2020.
5. Mamatqulova N. *Linguistic Foundations of Terminological Dictionaries*. Tashkent University, 2017.
6. Tilovova G. The use of modern dictionaries is a requirement of the time Russia. Международная конференция академических наук. 2025 21-23-р

