

THE HISTORY OF DICTIONARIES ON THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Abstract: This article attempts to use the materials of the most important dictionaries of the 15th and 18th centuries. It covers the history of dictionaries related to English lexicon.

Key words: Dictionary, vocabulary, thesaurus, Latin, bilingual dictionary.

INTRODUCTION

Compilation of dictionaries is of great importance in world linguistics. The history of lexicology dates back to very ancient times. Dictionaries provide readers with information about specific events. Dictionaries are divided into several types according to their function. These are:

1. Explanatory Dictionary.
2. Dictionary of foreign words.
3. Bilingual or multilingual translation dictionary.
4. Historical dictionary.
5. Dialectal dictionary.
6. Etymological dictionary.
7. Spelling dictionary.
8. Orthoepic dictionary.
9. Morpheme dictionary.

10. Phraseological dictionary.
11. Frequency dictionary.
12. Toponymic dictionary.
13. Terminological dictionary.
14. Explanatory dictionaries applied to the language of the work.

RESEARCH METHODS

The history of Uzbek folk lexicography is the 11th century Mahmud Kashgari's work "Devonu lug'otit turk" (Desktop of Turkish words), and this work is the basis of Uzbek lexicology. In addition, there is a work "Muqaddimatul adab" (Introduction to the science of manners) written by Mahmud Zamakhshari in the 12th century.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

English lexicography has come a long and honorable way as a practice of compiling dictionaries. It should be noted that until now there was no comparative description of the stages of development of national lexicographies of European countries, neither in us nor in foreign countries. In addition, there are still no serious monographic studies that analyze the entire path taken by this national lexicography. There are only works that study the individual stages of the development of a certain national lexicography.

The origin of English lexicography dates back to the end of the 7th century. According to the researchers, according to the information that has reached us, the ancient lexicographic materials were created in the second half of the 7th century - the beginning of the 8th century. These are called glossaries [1].

The first dictionary that came down to us was intended to interpret and explain in English the incomprehensible or difficult Latin words found in Latin manuscripts or Bible books, or to provide Latin equivalents of English words. There is no indication of a normative evaluation of this rudimentary handwritten bilingual (Latin-English and English-Latin) dictionary of the 7th-19th centuries. They simply list equivalents translated from English or Latin.

Gradually - slowly, on the one hand, the slight weakening of the knowledge of the Latin language during that period is due to the increasing role of the National English language in England during the Renaissance, because the knowledge of the Latin language among the intellectual[2] educated, upper class circles was slightly weakened, on the other hand, the scientific church and reading other books in connection with the necessity, an increasingly important task appeared before the compilers of dictionaries, and it was necessary to provide English translations.

They intended to compile as many Latin equivalents as possible, or Latin correspondences to as many English words as possible, in effect a Latin-English or English-Latin dictionary for Englishmen. The most famous of these dictionaries is the "Treasury of Educated Youth" compiled in 1440[3].

This English-Latin dictionary contains about 12,000 dictionary entries. They are divided into two large groups, such as "Nouns" and "Verbs". The structure of each article is very simple: an English word and its Latin translation. For example:

Above. Supra, superius.

A b o w t e. Circum, circa.

Age. Etas, senium, senectus, senecta.

Sometimes after the main word, especially if it is a word of foreign language, an explanation, a specific interpretation of the meaning is given. For example:

Absence, or beyng a-way. Absentia.

Abundance, or grete plente. Abundancia.

The dictionary makes no attempt to give any normative assessment of English or Latin words, except that the author sometimes cites lexicographical or literary sources in the dictionary entry to confirm the existence of a particular word in the language.

The same type of dictionary includes the second famous English-Latin dictionary, compiled in 1483 and called "Common English"[4]. The dictionary contains about 8,000 dictionary articles listed in alphabetical order. It also gives the English word as the head word and its Latin equivalent translation.

True, the number of Latin equivalents here is much greater than in the dictionary of 1440. For example:

To accuse; arguere, argutare, calumpniari, reprehendere, deffere, excipere,
Accusare pares vel minores, incusare pociores.

And; et, que, Atque, ac, at, ast, necnon.

As with the previous dictionary, this dictionary does not contain any kind of normative assessment of English words.

The wordiness of the dictionary implies a very limited choice, and in any case no attempt was made to register all the words (the latter trend is clearly expressed only in the bilingual dictionaries of the 16th and 17th centuries).

Similar, bilingual dictionaries (Latin-English and English-Latin) began to appear in England in a very short period of time in the 15th-16th and even 17th centuries. The most recent of these was Robert Ainsworth's Thesaurus, published in the first quarter of the 18th century [5]. Undoubtedly, there was a great demand for such bilingual dictionaries, as they were published in large numbers and by different authors. Thus, at the beginning of the 16th century, an anonymous Latin-English dictionary was published under the name "The Garden of Words"[6]. This dictionary contained about 27,000 words.

However, bilingual dictionaries reached the peak of their development in the 16th century. It was in this century that publications appeared in England that were widely used at the time and were reprinted several times: These are Thomas Elliot's Latin-English Dictionary [7], Richard Huloet's English-Latin Dictionary [8], Thomas Cooper's Latin-English Thesaurus [9], John Baret's English-Latin-

French dictionary[10], Thomas Thomas Latin-English Dictionary[11], John Rider English-Latin Dictionary[12] and etc.

All the dictionaries listed (as well as some other dictionaries of this type) are aimed at teaching the student Latin (but not English). As a result, they pay little attention to their native language. Latin words are sometimes supported in these dictionaries by quotations from the works of classical authors and illustrative examples. Obviously, it considers an objective and scientific approach to language, rather than simply citing words, without confirming their presence in language, texts. The principle of confirming words with citations, clearly indicating the source, is especially fully and consistently implemented in Einworth's dictionary. In it, the author cites many examples from the classics of the Latin language, supposedly documenting the meaning or normative status of this Latin word.

As for the lexicon of these bilingual dictionaries, the following can be noted.

These were the result of the selection and limitation of the vocabulary of the 15th century dictionaries, as mentioned above. Their authors in no way claim to have a more or less complete description of the dictionary. Often, these dictionaries reflected everyday vocabulary as well as (to some extent) religious terminology. In the sixteenth century, on the contrary, there is a tendency to cover as many words as possible. This started with a Latin-English dictionary of 27,000 words, a "garden of words", and this figure was constantly increasing.

On the other hand, in the dictionaries of the 16th century, another trend also increased significantly, that is, the tendency to limit the dictionary to only "True" words and exclude from it "Barbaric" and "Vulgar" words. This tendency is especially evident in Cooper's Thesaurus, the author of which tried not to register the words of the medieval Latin language, limiting himself only to the vocabulary from the works of the classical period.

Many translated (bilingual and multilingual) dictionaries of new western European languages were published in England in the 16th and 17th centuries in

the form of Latin-English and English-Latin dictionaries. One of the first was Jean Palsgrave's English-French dictionary, published in 1530 as a supplement to a French textbook. After that, other (bilingual and multilingual) dictionaries of this category appeared, in particular V. Thomas, R. Percyvall, K. Hollyband, J. Florio, R. Cotgrave, John Minsheu and others can be included.

CONCLUSION

So, as you can see, until the beginning of the 17th century, the main purpose of English lexicography was to help the student master a foreign language. Until the 15th and 16th centuries, it was Latin, and from the 16th century, new languages of Western Europe were added to it. Since the purpose of such bilingual and multilingual dictionaries is to provide only English equivalents for words from Latin or new Western European languages, their compilers certainly did not attempt to evaluate the vocabulary of the English language from a normative point of view. Attempts at such evaluation began to appear in English lexicography only in the 17th century.

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