

RESEARCH ARTICLE

The Importance of Dictionaries in Text Studies

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Abstract

This article provides information on the inclusion of certain couplets from Haydar Khwarazmi's Gulshan ul-asror in various dictionaries compiled for the works of Alisher Navoi. At the same time, it examines the place of archaic Turkic lexical units found in the cited couplets within modern Uzbek.

KEY WORDS

Dictionary, work, couplet, manuscript, Arabic, Turkic, Persian, scholarship, divan.

INTRODUCTION

"Bado'e al-lug'at" is the oldest of the dictionaries compiled for Navoi's works that has survived to the present day. There is no reliable information about its author, Tole al-Imoniy al-Haraviy. However, anyone who becomes acquainted with the manuscript of the dictionary can be convinced that Tole Haraviy was a well-educated person. His knowledge of Persian, Turkic, and Arabic, and his mastery of the literary sciences, are evident from the fact that the preface to the dictionary is written in rhymed saj' (rhymed prose). Since those who possessed the literary sciences often had beautiful handwriting, it may be assumed that the dictionary's author served in the palace chancery (devon). Hiraviy compiled the dictionary at the order of Sultan Husayn (1438–1506). The author himself mentions this in the introduction to Bado'yi al-lug'at. [Hasanov B., 1989, p. 39]

Another of the early dictionaries prepared for the works of Alisher Navoi is known as "Abushqa." Some scholars consider the author of Abushqa to be A'loiy ibn Muhibbil Sharif. The reason is that the copyist states in the work: "I, the weak poor man Aloiy ibn Muhibbil Sharif, copied this book in the year 967 AH." [Vladimir Velyaminov, 1868, p. 4]

After Abushqa, for nearly two centuries no major dictionary devoted to Navoi's works is observed. During this period, only small glossaries written in the margins of manuscripts of

Navoi's works have reached us together with those manuscripts.

In 1759 CE, Muhammad Mahdiykhon completed a dictionary entitled "Sanglox." After Clauson published the Sanglox edition in London in 1960, the dictionary entered scholarly circulation. One manuscript copy of Sanglox is preserved in the National Library of Iran under number 14120. In terms of structure, it contains a preface and the "maboni" section of the dictionary; pages 1b–26b include obscure words and couplets; pages 27a–353b comprise the dictionary proper; and pages 353a–367a provide supplementary information consisting of Arabic and Persian words and expressions. [Hasanov B., 1989, p. 32]

Among the dictionaries that include Haydar Khwarazmi's masnavis is another work entitled "Lug'ati atrokiya." A. A. Romaskevich purchased one copy of this dictionary in Tehran in 1914. This copy, known as the "Romaskevich manuscript," is currently preserved in the Saltykov-Shchedrin Library under number 1177. The full name of the author of Lug'ati atrokiya is Fathali ibn Kalbali ibn Murshidquli ibn Fathali Qajar Qazviniy.

Fathali Qajar completed the dictionary in February 1862, when he was already elderly and facing various hardships, with the assistance and support of the Khorasan minister Mirzo Muhammad Astrobodiy; he then titled the work Lug'ati

atrokiya. As one reason for the delay, he points out the difficulty of finding the necessary illustrative examples from Alisher Navoi's works. [Muhammad Mahdiykhān, Inv. No. 14120]

A manuscript work preserved in the National Library of Iran, authored by Nazar Ali, entitled لغت چغتای بفرسی (Lug'ati Chig'atoyi ba forsiy) is also considered one of the dictionaries compiled for Navoi's works. This dictionary, held under manuscript number 9176, consists of 54 pages.

The dictionary contains examples from the works of Navoi, Haydar Khwarazmi, Lutfiy, and several couplets from Shaykh Attor. It is arranged alphabetically, and for each letter it provides examples from Turkic words.

In the colophon of the dictionary, the following sentences are given: هذا الكتاب فى لغت من متکلمات در کاه شکرالله بن جبدد قلى بن مرتضى قلى بن محمد رضا بن على قلى خان کنکرلو دامر اقباله 1191 بتارخ دوازده هم شهر رجب مطابق سنه

This book was written from the spoken language of Shukrulloh bin Jabdad Quli bin Murtazo Quli bin Muhammad Rizo bin Ali Quli Khan Kongarli, dāma iqbāluhu (may his good fortune endure), on the 12th day of the month of Rajab in the year 1191. [Nazar Ali, No. 9176, fol. 54b]

However, in the upper right corner of the first page of the dictionary, the following note is written: کتابخانه جعفر سلطان القرای . تبریز 1345 تمری (Kitābkhāna-yi Ja'far Sultān al-Qarāyī. Tabriz, 1345 tamrī). This indicates that the manuscript may have been kept in that person's private library.

On the first "b" folio of the manuscript, the creativity of poets writing in Turkic is highly praised, and the following descriptions are given:

الوس چغتای را کلید کخ خانه اپات اشعار ایشان نود تا چون سر رشته آن بدست افتد لسان شیرین پایان که محرک مفتاح لغات است پای بسر غرق کهر معنایى شود دورى از ان سزای کلاه کوشه

Using such elegant metaphors, they liken it as follows: "The poems of the Chagatai people are the key to the poets' house; when one takes hold of the thread, the sweet tongue of the end—the driving force of the key to words—one's foot becomes immersed..." and similar artistic comparisons. [Nazar Ali, No. 9176, fol. 54b]

As can be seen from the contents of the dictionaries mentioned above, lexicographers in all five works referred to Mir Haydar's masnavi Gulshan ul-asror. Below, the table of contents of these dictionaries is presented.

No.	Dictionaries	Author/Compiler	Poets/Authors whose couplets are cited in the dictionaries
1	Badā'e ul-lug'at (1438–1506 CE; copied: 1117 AH / 1705–1706 CE)	Tole al-Imoniy al-Haraviy	Alisher Navoi, Lutfiy Bukhariy, Mir Haydar, Fuzuli, Babur, Suhayliy, Azraqiy
2	Abushqa (967 AH / 1560 CE)	Aloiy ibn Muhibbiy (copyist)	Alisher Navoi, Lutfiy, Mir Haydar, Ubayd Khan, Husayn Bayqaro, Khoja Kalon Panohiy, Babur Mirzo, Kamol Ummiy, Qutbiy Naimiy
3	Sanglox (1171 AH / 1759 CE)	Muhammad Mahdiykhān	Alisher Navoi, Abu Bakr Mirzo Babur, Bukhariy, Mirzahoji Samarqandiy, Sayyid Hasan, Mir Haydar, Humoyun, Husayn Mirzo, Khoja Kalon, Iskandar Mirzo, Lutfiy, Nosir, Mulla Soqiy, Ubayd Khan
4	Lug'ati Chig'atoyi ba Forsiy (1191 AH	Nazar Ali	Alisher Navoi, Lutfiy, Mir Haydar, Shaykh Attor

	/ 1779 CE)		
5	Lug'ati Atrokiya (1862 CE)	Fathali Qojar Qazviniy	Alisher Navoi, Lutfiy, Mir Haydar, Husayn Bayqaro, Babur, Iskandar Mirzo, Bannoiy, Kamoliy, Ubayd Khan, Fuzuli, Mulla Soqiy

Thus, the compilers of all five dictionaries used couplets by Mir Haydar Khwarazmi in their works as illustrative material for their research. For example, in Abushqa, more than thirty archaic Turkic words are explained with thirty-three couplets by Mir Haydar Khwarazmi cited as examples, whereas the author of Sanglox used nearly thirty couplets as illustrative material. In Lug'ati atrokiya, about twenty lexical items are supported by examples, while Badā'e ul-lug'at is limited to citing only one word from a single couplet.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the scholarly value of examining the couplets cited from Haydar Khwarazmi's Gulshan ul-asror and the archaic Turkic words contained in them, from a textological perspective, lies in the fact that such analysis plays an important role in researching classical works of this kind. In particular, it significantly facilitates the accurate reading and understanding of difficult or obscure words found in their texts.

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