THE SIGNIFICANCE NEED FOR THE LANGUAGE DICTIONARY OF POETS AND WRITERS

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Abstract : The case study of literature of well-known peoples of the world has been going on since early times. There are evidences as ancient literature classics dictionaries written on European people's languages in Latin language used in the Middle Ages. In Eastern countries such work was started even earlier. The poetic works of many old words and the local dialect facing applications need to explain to people in other places has led to the writing of the medieval Persian explanatory dictionaries. They were truly language dictionaries of the poet's. In the article significance need of the language dictionaries is described.

Keywords: Lexicography, dictionary and the descriptive dictionary, author, history, theory, practice.

INTRODUCTION

According to scientists: "From the very beginning, from the point of view of principle we need to know the truth - something lexicography as a separate branch of science dialectical point of two bases view. On the one hand, a scientific discipline within the number of linguistic disciplines being for the congregation of humanity, on the other hand, it is the universal methodology of science in different areas of life. Without dictionaries cannot conduct research in the field of science as mathematics, computer science, cultural studies, etc. That is, according to V.V. Dubichinskiy, dictionaries, are the most data sources in the different fields of science. Therefore, the current world and domestic linguists consider lexicography as synthetic science" (Dubichinskiy, 2009). According to Yu.D.Apresyan: "The main criterion for determining the lexicography at the present stage it is in the synthesis of philology and culture in the broadest sense" (Apresyan, 1993). At present, the lexicography is used in a variety of fields: translation, native language and foreign language training, computer systems, information retrieval system, culturology, ethnography, professional conversations, sociology, psychology, etc. widely used in the fields.

However, even now the scientific based dictionary developing is important and it is important to focus properly current on this issue. Once academician L.V. Scherba said about it: "Our specialist linguists have neglect eyes filled a huge gap

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on dictionary, I think that it is a big mistake. This was the base that none of them haven't been engaged in this work. This case should never been take unfair name as 'dictionary assembly'. In fact, our linguists, especially our 'dictionary maker experts' need this work to be scientific in nature, so they couldn't notice that it didn't consist only from comparison of mechanical elements" (Scherba, 1974).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Need for the dictionary of the great poets and writers appeared in very early times: in BC in ancient Greece, was the book which served as a dictionary and as an instrument of explaining the meaning of words of Homer.

In XI century poet Asadi Tusi compiled dictionary called 'Luhat and furs' in which he determined words of Khorassan and Central Asia habitats-poets which were difficult to understand and in the dictionary Khindushakh Nakhchivani called 'Sikhakh al' Furs' were given explanations of the language and meaning of the words of poets as Ferdousi, Rudaki, Rumi and Saadi. And Persian farkhangs formed in India in XIII-XV centuries mainly served as an manual to read understand the 'Shakhnamei' of Ferdousi. Most importantly, the majority of medieval authors who made explanatory dictionaries were Persian poets. That means, Persian-speaking poets studied meaning of the words and gave an explanation to the vocabulary and phraseology units written by great poets to make them clear to the reader. This was creating the conditions to create a poetic insight of the vocabulary and phraseology units understandable to the public. This will give the fruit of their own tradition like. Thus, led to the development to the constant improvement of the eastern poetry by investigation by poets such as traditional poetic techniques.

Currently the language dictionary of the writer has a number of issues in each country. Can this dictionary describe certain issues of the ear, language and conditions of the writer? How dictionary describes language style of the writer? What are the criteria for the selection of vocabulary? How selected material was handled? Such requests led to the general theoretical issues of the writer's language dictionary.

Before discussing this issue, first of all, there is a need to learn the general concepts associated with it. First of all, it is necessary to clarify the concepts of 'language' and 'style' of the writer. We understand the language of writer as the individual real language act based on the national language. The small sample of the language system living in the minds of the individual is called idiolect. It is not fundamentally different from the national language. Because each of us does not own any language, we speak the national, common, popular language. On the one hand, a writer learns the national language as person. On the other hand we also can say 'language learns the writer' as the language requires from the writer compliance with the laws of nature, and to adhere to the established norms of the

use of the word. Nevertheless, the writer has a certain degree of creative services. The writer captures the total turnover of tens, hundreds of thousands of words in his writings. He uses usual word and a change in the use or unusually sense of the word, gives it a new meaning, and it is positioned on the effective value of the total. Idiolects certain linguistic features. For example, certain repeated word, circulation of special syntax, the traditional sense, consumption, etc. Such features are indicators of individual style of speech. More precisely, it is the writer's personal writing style that would be desirable. However, due to traditions, writer's language specification is referred to as the 'writer's language'. Moreover, the writer's language is one of the special professional languages. That is why the style of writer is one of the personal issues of his language. We also committed to this tradition.

General style, including the style of the writer and his use of describing language tools system. The objective of researcher who describes the style of the writer to find, analyze and to describe it. Writer language's dictionaries are public and private levels of this system one way to research and display. But in creating such dictionaries, lexicographers are faced with personal matters of writer's language. They face with issue how to describe individual differences of the writer- to show them individually or show them in the framework of the national language. Most dictionaries provide information of general literary language dictionaries, because the writer's language system represents a certain era of literary language as well as the literary language of the semantic and stylistic and other features which allow it to do. L.S.Kovtun says about it: "In general, the national language reflected by a separate speech. Therefore, in each model features there is a possibility to show writer's own language. The purpose of the writer's dictionary is ability to identify and characterize such exceptions" (Kovtun, 1962). O.I.Rack (1981) said in order to develop this idea: "if the necessary vocabulary to identify writer's use of the word is broader and impartial, the researcher should pay attention to observation of writer's private and public language usual conclusions are more objective". In this case, is required to remember thoughts and conclusions of R.A.Budagov (1962) about the relationship between general and personal in different historical era. According to him, exception in the writer's language in the Middle Ages was weak. Therefore, differentiate literary language and language of the artwork in that period was not easy. Studying of the disconnection of the literary language and the language of the great writers has become a topical issue as in the new world creative individuals were appeared. Writers and poets contributed a lot to the development by their active participation in the formation of the new generation of literary language. Thus, literary language norms took place on an equal basis with the best poets and writers as finding difference between language of poets and writers and literary language gradually becomes difficult. But writers by using their original language often violated norms and began to create unique visual tools. As a result, the literary norm is in a constant movement and change.

Now scientists agreed that the most important dictionary among information dictionaries is that the writer's one: "Dictionary of the literary monument and comprehensive dictionary of the classic writer are only scientific value as they will be able to explain everything, will be able to meet the demands of any research or reference" (Yazikova, 1985). The writer's full dictionary is 'a reliable source system, the documentary point of view according to the era'. However, describing the systematic and unsystematic grammar in such dictionaries is a controversial issue. Writers use certain specific suffixes and endings. They need to identify any need for registration in the dictionary.

English national lexicography began in the beginning of the VIII century. The first writer directories took place in England long before than in the other countries of Europe, about in the middle of XVI's century. The researcher of the English lexicography T.Xayashi in the first page of his work on Renaissance lexicography translation said: "At the beginning of the XVI century, lexicography for the British was as a new branch of science, and was known as a practical tool to learn foreign languages. Therefore, it was period the need of learning new languages that's why dictionaries and grammar tools were needed. Overview made on the dictionary lexicographical works reflects two main aspects: 1) Lexicography is experience in vocabulary making; 2) Lexicography is the theory of vocabulary making" (Hayashi, 1978). The scientist by analyzing lexicographical service describes four different factors: 1) The creator of the dictionary (lexicographer); 2) The theory of the dictionary making; 3) The practice of the dictionary making; 4) Dictionary. According to the scientist, all lexicographer dictionaries are the practical results of the implementation of the lexicographical works that is, changing the theory of theoretical formulations to practice. It is not difficult to notice the value and important role of the dictionary maker in the dictionary making. Degree of professionalism, knowledge and skills of the dictionary former, his/her general cultural and educational level of the shaft will be reflected in the composition and structure of the dictionary.

The first reference was made in the English language translation of the Gospel dictionaries. Western philologists have been generally interested in the Gospel as a historical monument. The first dictionaries with explanation of difficult words and phrases in ancient Hebrew, Greek and Latin languages appeared in the XII century. Consequently, the main purpose was explaining and understanding of difficult words in the text. However, there was not good English translation of the Gospel till XVI's century. In 1525 W.Tindeyl translated into English the New Testament (New Zavet), and then in 1535 M. Koverdeyl translated from Latin to English all Bible books. Dictionary formers began to form them at the same time. They were able to be put together with separate dictionaries.

The most important work among of English language dictionaries was dictionary of W. Shakespeare works. As W. Shakespeare was for British people as Pushkin for Russian and Abai for Kazakh people, making dictionary of W. Shakespeare works took whole era. The first dictionary was published at the end of the XVIII century. In 1787 unknown author in his concordance used the most frequently used words in the works of Shakespeare. In 1886, A.Shmidt published the most complete dictionary with all words.

In the XIX century in the English-speaking countries and European countries began to bilingual writer directories. They were English-German dictionaries of the works of Shakespeare, dictionaries of D.Milton poems in Greek, Latin, Italian, English and German languages, many glossaries on the basis of historical monuments (English-German, German and English), bilingual (English-German) dictionary of Shakespeare language of V.I. Iost published in 1830. All of these directories were made in the form of a glossary. In 'lexicon' of N.Delius was published in 1852. In 1922 dictionary of L.Kelner was published.

Consequently in XVI-XX centuries in Europe, increase in the writer's lexicography is observed. Because fundamental and practical dictionaries for the period were published and a lot of theoretical researches done in this area in this time. As an example, the above-mentioned works of Goethe, Shakespeare and Milton, as well as encyclopedias, dictionaries, glossaries, for various historical monuments, concordances, also frequency dictionaries of Joyce's works. These lexicographical works of the writer's literary skill gives rich access to the understanding of materials (Fay, 1956). They explore the history and its own style of the master of the language is a unique source of information. It shows a deep desire to understand the source of creativity by readers who knew the value of such interest works of craftsmanship language novelists, poets, playwrights enrich the treasures of the population.

Traditions of Russian-language writer lexicography influenced the Soviet era writer's structure of the language dictionaries. Especially the language of Pushkin dictionary as well as the language, which is dedicated to depth study of Russian language in the historical point of view, was conceived as a necessary tool to learn. Dictionary compilers of this part of the language of the writer Pushkin's day is intended to display the status of the Russian literary language. Thus, the Pushkin dictionary was the first historical dictionary of the writer's language.

The Pushkin dictionary compilers taking into account the importance selection of the source based a set of the complete works of the years 1937-1949 gave key words in alphabetical order. The authors of this fundamental work while creating glossaries believed that the main task of all the lexical units in the works of Pushkin: 'In the dictionary were all words used in all works, irrespective to the grammar group'.

The Pushkin language's dictionary was the Soviet and world dictionary, event in linguistics, about language was an initiative of domestic science on writer's lexicography. The Pushkin language's dictionary was not only the largest event in the Soviet linguistics, was a landmark event having world importance during the same period. It is quite possible to say that "this work laid the foundation for the kind of writer's lexicography".

In the 60-80-ies of the XX century, in the Soviet Union there was a revival of the practice and the theory in creating of a writer's dictionary. In addition to creating works of Russian and Soviet writer's dictionary also lexicographical assembly works on Ukrainian on the works of poets and writers were done. Gorkiy's dictionary was the formation of a new stage in the development of Soviet-era writer's dictionary after dictionary of Pushkin.

In Kiev Shevchenko dictionary is made, the authors used the experience of the Soviet writer's lexicography, first of all experience of Pushkin's dictionary, but in contrast of it all layers of the lexicon, the formation of a biography of the poet, the environment, initiatives, aesthetic, philosophical, social and political point of view the necessary geographical names, names were included in the study of Shevchenko lexicon.

The goal set by the formers of the Shevchenko dictionary was: to make special emphasis on the richness of the vocabulary, to make copyright, to delicate moments of stylistic interpretation. Shevchenko dictionary has total value for Ukrainian national language cultural reference and is not just purely philological study. In fact, this dictionary was the first model to create writer's dictionary of the national republics: Kazakh, Georgian, Belarusian, etc. Their authors used the Soviet experience of lexicography.

The formation of "Abai language dictionary" (1968) was great news for Kazakh lexicography. This dictionary was very timely, even earlier, was one of the stand-alone works in Kazakh lexicography. Academician R.Sizdik writes about this: "In 1968,"Science" published 'Abai language dictionary'. It was one of the most significant works in the field to learn the language of the works of the great poet. From this work can be possible to study Abai language, especially vocabulary or material and this work is ideal for those who want to know how many times a certain word or phrase in what sense is used, one of the words in some sense, and how well they spent, including one seldom used. For example, in Abai works existence, life, time of life, magishat these four words have one meaning, but not used in the same frequency, even poetic: "existence used 6 times, life used 11 times, life used 113 times, magishat used 1time" (Encyclopedia, 1994).

As given in abstract of the dictionary, "the great works includes all the richness of Abai language at all, it is the second half of the XIX century of cultural give an accurate picture of the extent of the Kazakhs, but at the same time, the development

of the Kazakh literary language, and role of Abai in its formation. Composition and structure of the national literary language of that era, words, namely, that in a change of the system, and creation and consumption patterns, literary norms, lexical and grammatical approaches, confident stylistic expressions possible to understand from dictionary.

This book is specially designed for the first time historical and detailed explanatory dictionary of works of the individual writer. Also, it is about the history of the development of modern literary language Kazakh become one of the main instrument as the first pilot work'.

In the whole world a new language will not be created by a writer. On the contrary, in all countries unknown and known writers who write their works based on the native language. For this reason, Abai in his language as the same other writers, kept norms and properties of Kazakh national language. In addition, it is quiet natural that in Abai language is more or less peculiarity.

A. Iskakov clearly said on contribution to the development of the literary language of Abai: "If we consider on language, culture, wealth, and expression, richness and beauty of Abai language in that time there were no any other comparable writer or poet. And, as noted above, Abai language relying on the rich spoken Kazakh language, folklore, on written literature to study the options before him, write his works based on native language. The novelty of the language of the Kazakh literary language excellently went up from great heights through a new way of development and recognized by the population" (Dictionary, 1968).

In this dictionary used all words of works of the poet Abai, as well as familiar words used in the current language, and other archaic ones. In other words, not one word left on the back of the Abai language, and any word, its status and position in the works of the Abai poet are saved. According to that fundamental doctrine all words of Abai kept and given statements and explanations to them.

As a result of the dictionary of Abai is defined that he used only 6 single words. It doesn't mean that above mentioned words were all words known by Abai or they were the number of Kazakh language words of that time. Because even a great writer knew that much better to use words related to the topic instead of his chaotic words. For example, the great Russian poet A. Pushkin (poem, all the artistic works of prose, criticism, letters, etc.) used only 21 thousand words. But, in reality, Pushkin knew much more Russian words. As well as Abai was careful to use words, needed to the work, according to the topic. In reality Abai knew much more Kazakh language words, but used them properly.

In the dictionary of Abai works has not said which word often, which word rarely used, but said every aspect of the word, its wide range and how many times repeated. For example, verb take and its different types (without new forms created by suffix from the root) used 614 times, verb see used 328 times, verb say used 1037

times, structural word da (and de, ta, te) - used 796 times. As well as verb take and its different word-combinations used 55 times in Abai works (for example: racing, breathing, memorizing, to take revenge, to accept, to enter into environment, to obey etc.), 35 different combinations of the verb come (death arrival, to meet up any aspect of arrival, the pair of entry, the language of arrival, be capricious) 35 times, different combinations of the verb to leave (to lose goodwill, to forget, to afraid, to think, to lose colour etc) 41 times, different combinations of the word sun (nowadays, sunset, make both ends meet), 28 times, different combinations of the word eye (illusion, be hostile to, catch some one's eye, to give undivided attention, to study, tears, to cry, to overreach oneself etc.) 49 times, and given relevant examples with a description.

Abai dictionary, first of all, ready for use indicator instrument based on the embodying material for lexicologists and lexicographers. This dictionary included all words used by the poet, also provided more details about the properties and semantic paint and outstanding examples of the works of the poet. This dictionary is the work which includes the history of the Kazakh literary language, style and grammar, grammatical forms and their stylistic features, and other tactics of Abai time's Kazakh language.

Dictionary of the works of S.Toraygirov was the largest lexicographical work in Kazakh linguistics made after the "Abai language dictionary" (Belbayeva and Amireeva, 1995). This work shows status of Kazakh literary language at the beginning of the XX century, as well as details of the features of the language of the poet. S.Toraygirov is the prominent poet and writer of the Kazakh people of the beginning of the XX century. He was the founder of true nature poems and literary criticism and emerged Kazakh prose for that time in the history of literature. Sultanmakhmut struggled in all his life for the sake of righteousness incurred in the way of people to be free and happy country in his short life (1893-1920 years), and said 'I will climb to be sun for the dark Kazakh sky'.

Truth thing that the main channels to form the literary language are the works of the greatest poets and writers. That works shows features of the literary language and the national language during the same period, the national language of the composition and structural features of the shows that will identify patterns in the historical development of the language, the poetic art of laws set up to determine the continuity of the tradition. Dictionary of the language of poet (writer) full of creativity. All the works of author (poetry, prose, drama, etc.) samples of word use showed on a regular basis. It is between the works of his own thoughts, which will be able to determine the continuity of the image. Such proceedings researchers in the history of the language, personal works of the poets will be very valuable for teachers, researchers, in the general study of the language. This dictionary is especially required for making the national literary language glossaries. Because of

literary specimens to the dictionary for the general application of evidentiary material from such poets and writers as a whole on the basis of the reference works, which are associated with, in comparison, can be adjusted and should have been selected.

Scientists consider dictionary as 'teaching tool which teaches how to use words in language'. This, of course, undeniable truth. All dictionaries show how correctly use the words in the language. However, we should remember that it is one of the main function of the dictionary. Any dictionary is pedagogical and linguistic work. It serves as pedagogical work and shows how to learn language and linguistic work serves as a reference tool. Consequently, with the didactic value of the dictionary in different degree, the level of scientific and reference values that should not be forgotten.

Writer language dictionary in a certain position on the basis of a part of the lexical groups, which include dictionaries. However, when it comes to the above, the writer's comment language dictionaries or lexical order, onomastic materials, have foreign readers with the purpose of learning the language of the translation, there are specific groups of words related to the position, which may be determined by the volume of options. Finally, the writer dictionary is a linguistic work, because it is formed on the works of writers of different encyclopedias, etc. It is necessary to distinguish between reference.

There are more than 30 Kazakh language dictionary based on the texts of the Kazakh linguistics. Scientists of the Institute of Linguistics published number of frequency dictionaries based on the study of the history of the Kazakh language artifacts. One of them is frequency-Kazakh dictionary published by A.Kurishzhanov, A.Zhubanov, A.Belbotaev (1978). In 1979 was published the "The frequency dictionary of Way of Abai written by M.Auezov" (Bektaev etc., 1979).

According to Kazakh linguistic statistics experts, 75 most often words used in the works of Abai language dictionary used at the rate of 40.8%, 50.8% of 150 words, 1000 words was 60 %. From the texts of newspaper made verbally, mainly, the most commonly used frequencies can see 57 of the covers 25 percent of the general application, knew the word that is most often caused by the list of frequencies 57 people without the knowledge of the language (Kazakh) is realizing 25% of the total words used in the text of the newspaper.

CONCLUSION

Writer dictionaries shows how writer worked with word using and to achieve accuracy and completeness of the study, because of the use of the word semantic analysis of each individual works or the entire literary heritage of the writer. Semantic analysis of the words in the dictionary sense of the word in dictionary is in the form of articles, it gives possibility to show writer's full coverage of the structure, which allows to identify all the features of the word using.

Dictionaries give the opportunity to study the language tools in the works of the writer, nature and magnitude of the impact of the writer's literary language; it allows determining the impact of the development of further lexicographical research provides a good material.

Comparison of poet and writer dictionaries allows identifying two main types in lexicographical practice. On the one hand, it is rich in the history of the literary language dictionaries through the material, giving the writer's vocabulary and use of the word reflected the language of the era which too place in his works. This type of writer's lexicography shown in 'Dictionary of the works of Abai', 'Language dictionary of S. Toraygirov', and 'Dictionary of the language of Pushkin' published in the Soviet Union and based on the last one 'Shevchenko language dictionary'. Dictionary makers didn't seek to explain the meaning of words, they show them differentially. This literary language dictionaries of that era was the fact that separate them, literally meaning of words, and didn't make goal to open the shades. Therefore, the writer's personal style, and his language skills took in second place. These types of dictionaries are not dictionary of writer's style, it is his language dictionary.

Another type personal style show in the works of a writer of dictionaries aims to: increase the meaning of the word in the context of creative, converted to the author, the same words by the emergence of a new system of communication, language, controls how the ideology of the writer, his knowledge of the world; according to which the writer explains the artistic techniques. This group of poets, writers thesaurus dictionaries can be added. These dictionaries are being prepared for the Kazakh linguistics.

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