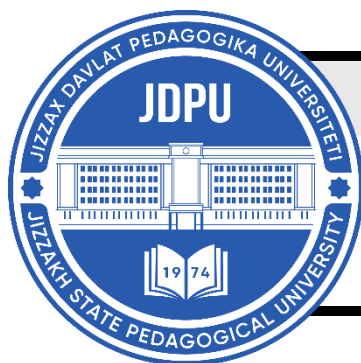


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METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL****MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC –  
METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL**<http://mentaljournal-jspu.uz/index.php/mesmj/index>**CURRENT PROBLEMS OF RUSSIAN-UZBEK PHRASEOGRAPHY*****Nargiza Alisherovna Mavlonova****Docent of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages*Email: [mavlonovanargiza@mail.ru](mailto:mavlonovanargiza@mail.ru)*Uzbekistan, Samarkand***ABOUT ARTICLE**

**Key words:** tracing, illustrative material, highly idiomatic, phraseography, discipline, unmotivated, diamond-shaped, separate, transformation, principles.

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**Abstract:** This article presents current problems of Russian-Uzbek phraseography and the views of scientists on the problems and difficulties that arise in the compilation of lexical dictionaries. Many bilingual lexical dictionaries contain numerical phraseological units, which played a large role in the accumulation of phraseological material. However, the principles of selection and presentation of phraseological units in lexical bilingual dictionaries are not perfect. In this work, the theoretical foundations of phraseography are developed, a typology of phraseological dictionaries is given, and the principles of constructing an academic normative-systemic explanatory phraseological dictionary are outlined.

**Introduction**

Using phraseography to accumulate centuries of practical experience. Over the course of several centuries, a huge number of high-quality one-, two- and multilingual dictionaries, collections, reference books of stable phrases, proverbs and sayings, catchphrases and allegories have been created.

Bibliography, published in 1928 in London, and then expanded in 1967. In Liechtenstein, it covers 4000 names of proverb and proverb dictionaries based on material from many European languages [5].

An important role in the presentation of phraseological material belongs to lexical dictionaries, which usually include phraseological units of a particular language in large quantities. Thus, in the sixteen-volume “German Dictionary” of the Grimm brothers, compiled over a hundred years (1865-1960), there is a huge number of phraseological units of active and passive use of the modern German language; in the thirteen-volume Great Oxford Dictionary; in the seventeen-volume “Dictionary of the Russian Language” and many others.

The above gives grounds to assert that phraseography has emerged as an independent linguistic discipline, the subject of which is the development of theoretical and practical methods and principles for compiling various types of phraseological dictionaries.

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS

Many of the bilingual lexical dictionaries published in our country contain a significant number of phraseological units. Thus they played a large role in the accumulation of phraseological material. But the principles of selection and presentation of phraseological units in lexical bilingual dictionaries are far from perfect.

Phrases of different structure and semantics were spontaneously included in these dictionaries. Often they were placed in “behind the diamond” parts of articles without proper justification or were unmotivatedly used as illustrative material for one word or another. Their abundance, as L.V. Shcherba rightly noted, was considered “by misunderstanding...the decoration of any dictionary” [6].

The difficulties that arise in the compilation of lexical dictionaries have led to the appearance of numerous scientific works devoted to the principles of “joint” processing of phraseological units and words on the material of a wide variety of languages. So, M.M. Pashaeva distinguishes three ways of translating the placement of phraseological units in Russian-Azerbaijani dictionaries: a) in the form of headwords; b) as a “diamond” expression; c) as illustrative material. The following translation methods are revealed: equivalent, analogue, descriptive, tracing. The work of M. Pashayeva is one of the first experiments in describing phraseological units in bilingual Russian-Turkic dictionaries and therefore is not without

shortcomings, however, it contains quite a few useful recommendations regarding the selection of location and translation of Russian phraseological units into one of the Turkic languages [4]

V.Kh. Kadyrov, in a special, conscientiously carried out study, developed both the principles of selecting and placing Russian phraseological units in bilingual dictionaries, and ways of revealing their meanings by means of the Uzbek language [10]. The author takes a broad view of the scope of phraseology: he defines phraseological units as reproducible in finished form, i.e. a superverb, separately formed stable unit of language, known to a certain linguistic community, comparable in form to a combination of words or a sentence, characterized by a semantic transformation of at least one of the components. These characteristics form the basis for the selection of phraseological units. Thus, Russian-Uzbek dictionaries include not only highly idiomatic phraseological units traditionally recognized as phraseological units, all components of which have undergone semantic transformation, but also proverbs, sayings, as well as combinations of the type D2D2 (pansies, Supreme Council) and D2D1 (blank verses, instant coffee). Phrases that include the adjective in all its forms are subject to analysis. The object of study are phraseological units that are included in dictionaries as a diamond (while, unfortunately, there is still no consensus on what the "diamond" part of a dictionary entry should contain). It is reported that "...a complete sample of dictionary entries devoted to adjectives, due to the diamond-shaped texts, yielded more than three hundred phraseological units, diverse in terms of component, quantitative composition, semantics, degree of cohesion and mainly the way of conveying this or that idea in Russian and Uzbek language" [2].

K.Dosmukhamedova identifies five ways of transferring Russian phraseological units into the Kazakh language: 1) equivalent, in which two varieties are distinguished: a) literal and b) non-literal (the distinction between these varieties is not made); 2) tracing paper; 3) semi-tracing paper. The difference between the second and third methods can only be judged by the signs: atlas kogaz (satin paper), yengil atletika (track and field athletics) - refer to half-calques, and golland pishlogi (Dutch cheese), akademiklik teatr (academic theater), rome raqamlari (Roman numbers) - to tracing paper. What is the difference between tracing papers and semi-calques? Let us assume that the lexeme theater, which is part of the PU academic theater, is fully adopted by the Uzbek language and is not perceived as foreign language. But the lexeme akademikalik cannot be recognized as such, and it turns out that the PU akademikalik theater is not a tracing paper, but a semi-tracing copy. The phraseological units golland pishlogi and Rome

raqamlari should be qualified in the same way; 4) descriptive. for example: silver wedding – kumush to'y; right hand – o'n-qo'li (yakin odam).

Inaccuracies in the work of K. Dosmukhamedova are inevitable, since this is the first experience in analyzing the methods of transferring Russian phraseological units into the Uzbek language. The study included phraseological units of a single model, extracted from the same dictionary.

A special place in the development of phraseography is occupied by the fundamental work written by the famous phraseographer M.I. Umarchodzaev "Fundamentals of Phraseography" [5].

#### CONCLUSION

In this work, the theoretical foundations of phraseography are developed, a typology of phraseological dictionaries is given, and the principles of constructing an academic normative-systemic explanatory phraseological dictionary are outlined. This book is a summary of works on phraseography. Along with fundamental dictionaries, our country includes small-sized bilingual phraseological dictionaries whose source language is Russian. These include "Russian-Uzbek phraseological dictionary" by M. Sadykova (T., 1972), "Concise Uzbek-Russian phraseological dictionary" by Abdurakhimov, M. (T., 1980). Phraseography has accumulated a lot of experience and established clear boundaries and volume of linguistic units that are subject to inclusion in the body of one or another phraseological dictionary [8]. To solve theoretical and practical problems of modern phraseography, it is important to determine their composition and principles of isolation in the language; it is necessary to identify the specific qualities of phraseological units that complicate their development together with the word in lexical dictionaries and give grounds to make them the object of special phraseological dictionaries. The theory of phraseology is necessary for phraseological practice, just as phraseography is for phraseological theory. The success of each branch of knowledge is the property of another branch.

The connection between phraseology and theoretical phraseography is carried out in two ways: on the one hand, phraseographers theoretically generalize their work and thus present certain practical material for phraseology, on the other hand, phraseologists-theorists, exploring the problems of general semantics, contribute to the development of the foundations of scientific phraseography. "Phraseology," noted N.N. Amosova, "should help lexical

phraseography, first of all, by clarifying the boundaries of the phraseological fund of the language. This gives lexicography a solid basis for a more accurate and rigorous selection of linguistic material to be included in phraseological dictionaries...

Phraseological theory should help in improving the phraseological sections of dictionary entries, general and explanatory translation dictionaries" [1].

The noted issues represent the key issues of phraseology and phraseography.

This article describes PS as a combination of lexemes that are the object of phraseology and are subject to inclusion in the Russian-foreign language dictionary, a combination of lexemes based on the material of the Russian-Uzbek languages, and a review of the development of phraseography. These questions play an important role for the theory of practice and bilingual phraseological dictionaries.

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