

## ON THE QUESTION OF INTER-LANGUAGE PHRASEOLOGICAL EQUIVALENCE IN BILINGUAL LEXICOGRAPHY

Baratov Rashid Gulamovich

Candidate of Philology, Associate Professor of the Department of Russian Language and Literature, Andijan State University. Andijan. Uzbekistan. +998979982046; E-mail: baratov.rashid@list.ru

Baratova Sitora Rashidovna

Lecturer at the Department of Russian Language and Literature, Andijan State University. Andijan. Uzbekistan. + 998914866310; E-mail: sitora.baratova

### ANNOTATION

The article presents the translation of phraseological units in bilingual dictionaries. Much attention is paid to the study of the dictionary definition as an element of the dictionary entry. The author identifies and describes the main types of dictionary definitions, considers the distinctive features and features of their use in Russian-Uzbek dictionaries. The article attempts to identify and analyze existing approaches to the problem of translating phraseological units of the Russian language with interlingual phraseological equivalents in Russian-Uzbek dictionaries, to outline ways for the further development of bilingual lexicography.

**Keywords:** bilingual dictionary, dictionary definition, indirect description, interlingual phraseological equivalent, phraseological meaning, connotative meaning.

Currently, the process of creating bilingual and multilingual dictionaries has intensified. In this regard, the problem of definition in them is of no small importance, as well as ways to convey the phraseological unit of one language by means of another.

The main problems of bilingual lexicography "are connected with the establishment and methods of fixing equivalent relations of elements of languages, the criteria for choosing (equivalent) translation in connection with anisomorphism - the mutual inconsistency of languages" [1. S. 294].

The composition of any dictionary according to E. Agricola, R. R. K. Hartman includes three main elements - mega-, macro-, microstructures: mega-structure is everything that is not included in the dictionary corpus itself, macro-structure is the dictionary corpus, micro-structure is a dictionary entry [2. S. 73; 3. S. 59-60].

The dictionary entry is "the main element of the dictionary, it concentrates all the information about the language unit, it is the main compositional and communicative unit of the dictionary as a special genre of information and reference literature, namely: the genre of metalinguistic (metarech) distant communication between the authors of the dictionary and readers" [3].

The main element of a dictionary entry is a definition, which contains a description, interpretation, in bilingual dictionaries, a translation, the meaning of a title phraseological

unit. It is in this part of the dictionary entry that more complete information is given about the semantically relevant features of the source language phraseologism in the target language.

The problem of dictionary definitions occupies one of the central places in the works of such authoritative scientists as Yu.N. Karaulov [4], M.I. Umarkhodzhaev [5], R.A. Ayupova [6], L.A. and etc.

The study of dictionary definitions of Russian-Uzbek phraseological dictionaries and Russian-Uzbek dictionaries of a general type made it possible to identify five main structural types of phraseological definitions used in these dictionaries: 1) translation by interlingual phraseological equivalent; 2) translation by a free phrase or sentence; 3) translation by expanded structure; 4) translation by one lexeme, or by a group of synonymous lexemes; 5) combined transfer;

Consider the first structural type of a dictionary definition.

Translation of phraseological units of the Russian language by interlingual phraseological equivalents is widely used in Russian-Uzbek dictionaries and has three varieties - these are: 1) translation by full (structural-semantic) equivalent; 2) translation by partial equivalent; 3) translation by analogue (semantic equivalent).

Let us give examples of definitions, where the translation of Russian phraseological units (hereinafter referred to as phraseological units) is carried out in full equivalents, and we will determine the equivalence and accuracy of translation in them: to get out of the water dry - suvdan quruq chiqmoq [8. P. 130], there is nothing to blame on the mirror, if the face is crooked (matal) - afting qiyshiq bo'lsa, oynadan o'pkalama [9. P. 122], from year to year - yildan yilga [10. P. 35], to take an example - o'rnak olmoq [8. S. 212], from head to toe - boshdan oyoqqacha [8. P. 211], to pour water on someone else's mill - birovning tegirmoniga suv quymoq [9. P. 520], at five minutes to go - besh minut kam [8. S. 560] and others.

A comparative analysis of Russian phraseological units and their Uzbek equivalents given in the above definitions testifies to the complete semantic identity of such phraseological units as getting out of the water dry - suvdan quruq chiqmoq, there is nothing to blame on the mirror, if the face is crooked (matal) - afting qiyshiq bo'lsa, oynadan o'pkalama, from year to year - yildan yilga, to take an example - o'rnak olmoq and confirms the legitimacy of using phraseological units of the Uzbek language: suvdan quruq chiqmoq, afting qiyshiq bo'lsa, oynadan o'pkalama, yildan yilga, o'rnak olmoq when revealing the meaning of Russian phraseological units: to get out of the water, on the mirror nothing to blame, if the face is crooked, from year to year, take an example in Russian-Uzbek dictionaries.

The analysis of dictionary definitions showed that full semantic correspondence between the structural and semantic phraseological units of the Russian and Uzbek languages is observed only in isolated cases. In other cases, the phraseological units of the Russian and Uzbek languages, which generally coincide in terms of component composition and semantics, can differ in the amount of meaning, the degree of differentiation of the meaning, usage in speech, the nature of paradigmatic and syntagmatic connections, stylistic properties, and, finally, associations in the minds of speakers. Russian and Uzbek languages. In other words, phraseological units of the Russian language and their Uzbek equivalents may have a common meaning invariant, but it often turns out to be difficult to talk about structural, functional and

stylistic identity, about the equivalence of aesthetic information, the connotative component of meaning.

According to our observations, in bilingual lexicography, due attention is not paid to cases of mismatch in the volume of the meaning of correlative phraseological units, which quite often takes place in a number of bilingual dictionaries. So in Russian-Uzbek dictionaries one can find examples of how a Russian phraseological unit with a relatively narrow, differentiated meaning is translated into an Uzbek phraseological unit with a broader meaning, without any clarifying or warning labels. An example is the translation of the Russian phraseological unit from head to toe in the Russian-Uzbek dictionary: from head to toe - boshdan oyoqqacha [8. S. 211]

Phraseologism from head to toe and its Uzbek structural-semantic correspondence boshdan oyek according to Russian phraseological dictionaries[11. S.] and Uzbek[12. P. 45] languages have the meaning "entirely, completely"

A comparative analysis of phraseological units from head to toe and boshdan oyoq showed that correlative phraseological units in the semantics and structure of the Russian and Uzbek languages differ in the amount of meaning. So, the phraseological unit from head to toe has a narrower meaning, it is used only in relation to a person (person): The guest was in black from head to toe. Phraseologism boshdan oyok is used both in relation to a person (person) and in relation to inanimate objects: Bu ikki ulfat ahyonda mana shunday dilkashlik qilganlarida suhbat boshdan oyoq ikki mavzudan chetga chiqmas edi. (A. Kahhor) - Their conversation from head to toe did not go beyond two topics; Newspaper boshdan oyoq intizomni yaxshilashga qaratilgan edi. (P. Qodirov, Uch ildiz) — The newspaper was devoted from head to toe to the improvement of discipline.

The data of the Associative Russian-Uzbek Phraseological Dictionary [13] also testify to the discrepancy between the volume of the meaning of phraseological units from head to toe and boshdan oyoq. Comparison of the associative fields of phraseological units from head to toe and boshdan oyoq, their syntagmatic reactions showed different compatibility of these phraseological units. The most frequent reactions to Russian phraseology: all - 12, wet - 10, completely - 8, completely - 5, inspect - 8, dirty - 3, look around - 3, dress - 2, etc.; into the Uzbek correlate: qarab chiqmoq (to look, view) - 8, dalani kezib chiqmoq (to go around, go around the field) - 8, so'zlab bermok (to tell) - 5, whales o'qimoq (to read a book) - 4, etc.

If the compatibility of Russian phraseology is limited to verbs characterizing human actions, then its Uzbek correlate is more broad: boshdan oyoq biror narsani tekshirmok (to check something from head to toe); boshdan oyoq xato yozmoq (it is wrong to write from head to toe); boshdan oyoq kezib chiqmoq (driving around from head to toe), etc.

Thus, summing up all of the above, we can say that the Uzbek idiom boshdan oëq, in comparison with the Russian idiom from head to toe, has a broader, undifferentiated meaning "entirely, completely, from beginning to end"

The Russian phraseological unit from head to toe in the Russian-Uzbek phraseological dictionary is translated in a combined way: from head to toe - boshdan oyoq; butunlay; turgan bitgani; hammasi [10. S. 60]. The Uzbek PU turgan-bitgani and the words: butunlai and khammasi, as well as the PU boshdan oyoq, have a broad undifferentiated meaning entirely, completely, from beginning to end and can be used both in relation to a person and in relation to inanimate objects: Bu go'shtni turgan-bitgani suyak (this meat consists entirely of bones),



Gapining turgan-bitgani yolg'on (his words consist entirely of lies). In this dictionary definition, the difference in the scope of the meaning of the Russian phraseological unit from head to toe and the Uzbek components semantizing it remained out of sight of the lexicographer

Thus, the difference in the volume of meaning and in the compatibility of the Russian phraseological unit from head to toe and the Uzbek components semantizing it is not taken into account in the dictionary definition.

The specified difference in the scope of meaning and in the compatibility of correlative phraseological units of the Russian and Uzbek languages should be taken into account by lexicographers when semantizing phraseological units of the Russian language in a bilingual dictionary using marks that prevent possible errors associated with transferring the scope of the meaning of phraseological units of the target language to phraseological units of the source language and vice versa.

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