



INDIRECT DEFINITION IN THE RUSSIAN-UZBEK PHRASEOLOGICAL DICTIONARY

Baratova Sitora Rashidovna

Lecturer At The Department Of Russian Language And Literature, Andijan State University

Andijan, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT: - The article is devoted indirect definition, which concerns to the type of the developed definition and rather comes in Russian-Uzbek Phraseological dictionary. The indirect description is used for the instruction on a typical situation, in which unit of the source language is used Phraseological or for clarifying the semantic contents in the wide context representing the certain etymological information is necessary.

KEYWORDS: Bilingual phraseography, indirect definition, situative, vocabulary article, phraseological meaning.

INTRODUCTION

In bilingual phraseography, a wide variety of types of definitions are used: 1) definition with the help of an interlingual phraseological

equivalent or analogue. 2) description using a free phrase or sentence of the target language; 3) combined type of definition; 4)

“GENERAL UNDERSTANDING OF MATHEMATICS TEACHING TECHNOLOGY”

description using an expanded structure; 5) definition using one lexeme;

Our article raises the question of an indirect definition, which belongs to the type of expanded definitions and is quite often found in the Russian-Uzbek phraseological dictionary [1]. An indirect definition begins or ends with the words in brackets: (... odam), (biror kishi yoki narsa haqida), (... degan ma'noda), (... nisbatan aytiladi), and others, for example:

- 1) (... odam haqida, (... odam), for example: as if (as if) arshin swallowed (haqida) the move yutgandek (go'daigan odam haqida) [1, p. , gandraklab yurmoq (mast odam haqida) [1, p. 137], you cant break through with a cannon [to'p zambarak bilan teshib bo'lmaydi]; 1) tiqilinch, tirband; hech o'tib bo'lmayidi; 2) hech ishontirib bo'lmaydi; gap uqtirish qiyomatdan qiyin (o'jar, gap uqmas odam haqida) [1, p. 150], not to the fur coat sleeve s.t. landavur (unmagan, bo'lmag'ur, qovushmagan, hayotda o'z o'rnini topmagan odam) [1, p. 157], like a dog in the hay [xashakni qizg'angan kuchukdek] o'ziga xam qilmaydi, o'zgaga ham; uyda tursa sasir oshim, birovga bersam essiz oshim; boynikini boytevat qizg'anar (qizg'anchik, baxil odamlar haqida) [1, p. 168], barely (barely) drags (drags) legs oyogini zo'rg'a sudrab bosadi; qilt-qilt qilib zo'rg'a yuradi (kasal, charchagan yoki kekxa odam haqida) [1, p. 173];
- 2) (biror kishi yoki narsa haqida), for example: to experience (to experience oneself) oneself kishilar hotirasida uzoq saqlanmoq; 2) tiriklik, mavjudlik chog'idayoq o'z qadr-qimmatini, mavqeyini yo'qotmoq (biror kishi yoki narsa haqida) [1, p. 136];
- 3) (... degan manoda), for example: without a rudder and without sails boshi oqqan tomonga, duch kelgan yoqqa, qanday to'gri kelsa shunday (biror maqsadsiz,

maslahatsiz, beboshlarcha degan ma'noda) [1, p.17], exchange a cuckoo for a hawk kakkuni kalhatga alishmoq (yani yomon narsani yanada battarroq'iga alishtirmoq degan ma'nodagi naql) [1, p. 148];

- 4) (... nisbatan aytiladi), for example: straw widow yarim (tirik) beva (eri biror muddatga safarga ketgan yoki eridan ajralgan xotinlarga nisbatan aytiladi).

An indirect description can be used when describing phraseological units relating to any part of speech. A similar part of the dictionary definition with the words odam haqida, degan manoda, nisbatan aytiladi, etc. in lexicography is called situational interpretation [2, p. 34] and is used to indicate a typical situation in which phraseological units are used, for example, to fight like a fish on ice, boshini tog' u toshga urmoq; Yugurib yelmoq; behuda urinmoq: ≈ o'zini o'tga urmoq (mas., kambag'alchilikdan tirikchilik harakatidan, og'ir ahvolga tushib qolganda) [1, p.19], neither fluff nor feather s.t. eson-omon o't(ing); ishing(iz) o'ngidan kelsin; omading (from) ni bersin; ol(ing)-u, oldirma(ng) degan manoda yaxshilik tilab aytiladigan hazil ibora, (bunga javoban tinglovchi go to hell deyishi kerak) [1, p. 150] as a butt on the head hit (someone) s.t. boshi qotib (hayronlikda) qolmoq (behosdan biror hodisa yuz berganda) [1, p. 128] or to individual uses of units, in order to understand the semantic content of which a broad context is needed, representing a certain etymological reference: to ride on black Saylovda qarshi ovoz berib saylamay ketish (qadim qarshi uchun qora soqqa tashlagan, bu ibora o'shandan qolgan) [1, p. 45] or the compositional part of the work or the work as a whole.

REFERENCES

1. Sadykova M. Russian-Uzbek phraseological dictionary. - Tashkent: "Fan", 1972. - 192 p.

2. Melerovich A.M., Mokienko V.M. "The life of Russian phraseology in artistic speech" - Kostroma: Studio OP "Avantitul", 2008. - p. 34