



## The Microstructure of the Study Phraseological Dictionary

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<http://dx.doi.org/10.18415/ijmmu.v8i9.3050>

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### **Abstract**

The article deals with the structure of the dictionary article, its parts (member, zone, field and section), the function and other aspects of each part, the microstructure of the phraseological dictionary.

**Keywords:** *Main Phrase; Microsystem; Explanatory Text; Illustrative Material; Vokabula; Methodical Commentary*

### **Introduction**

Lexicographic semantization, i.e., explaining the meaning of a vokabula (keyword), is one of the most important and basic tasks of any dictionary of commentary type. Phraseological meaning, its types, phraseological-semantic relations are mainly clarified in the commentary. In simple explanatory dictionaries, phraseology is required to reveal the meaning of a phrase in a phraseological dictionary, while in a phraseological dictionary phraseology is used as a synonym for a fuller interpretation of the meaning of a key word, an exaggeration of stylistic nuances.

In this article we will focus on the structure of the dictionary article, its parts (member, zone, field, and section), the function of each part and other aspects.

### **The Main Part**

It is known that the phraseological unit differs from other linguistic units by the following characteristic features: 1) formal and grammatical features; 2) semantic symbols; 3) symptoms associated with current, speech events; 4) functional signs; 5) methodological signs. Unlike academic annotated dictionaries, a phraseological dictionary should reflect these features regardless of how many parts the article consists of these features.

Phraseological Dictionary Microstructure - A dictionary article usually consists of the following general information about the main phrase:

- 1) commentary, grammatical characteristics;
- 2) lexical-semantic and paradigmatic relations: synonyms, antonyms, paronyms, variants;

- 3) examples of language speakers' use in live speech;
- 4) information on the application of this or that option in the regional dialects;
- 5) historical and etymological information.

In her research on the creation of a complex interactive phraseological dictionary for lower grade students E.I.Rogalyova not only the general structure of the dictionary, but also the microstructure, i.e. the dictionary emphasizes the emergence of new fields (zone, element, part) due to innovative methods of presenting phraseologies in the dictionary for educational purposes, along with several parametric parts based on existing lexicographic traditions. It distinguishes the following zones specific to the dictionary article in the modern educational phraseological dictionary:

- 1) the area of the main word, several lexicographic criteria - the area of expression of variants of phraseology-vocabulary (main phrasema), the possibility of valence (syntactic conjunctions), definition, emotional-expressive features and functional communicative features;
- 2) historical and etymological interpretation in the form of research text, ethno cultural interpretation of phraseology, presented under the heading "Phraseological Information Service";
- 3) a brief commentary on the development of phraseological meaning based on historical etymological data;
- 4) illustrations specially selected or taken from works of art to recognize the phraseological unity in the text (the section entitled "Finding phraseology in the text");
- 5) exercises and assignments related to speech situations related to the learning process ("Speech section");
- 6) applications under the heading "Phraseological exchange" (for example, "Moment of Health", "Creative Workshop", "Children's Folklore", "Laughter Therapy").

R.A.Ayupova, who conducted research in the field, noted that modern phraseography pays great attention not only to the study of problems of dictionary macrostructure, but also microstructure, that the microstructure of phraseological dictionaries is gradually improving, at the same time, modern concepts of giving phraseological units in the dictionary are being developed, the dictionary illustrates the existence of one-element to several-element types of the article on the example of phraseological dictionary samples created in English, Russian, Tatar. While studying the development of the microstructure of phraseological dictionaries created in these languages, in the original dictionaries, the dictionary article is only one element - a unit that is equivalent to the meaning of a phraseological unit, then lexical and grammatical characteristics, in some dictionaries only Robert Dj.Dixon and Harold K.Whitford's dictionary of "Idiomatic English Phrases", published in 1905, attempted to provide methodological characterization, noting that the presentation of illustrative material dates back to the mid-20th century.

Samples of most educational phraseological dictionaries created not only in Uzbek, but also in other languages, especially in dictionaries designed for elementary and lower grade students, the internal structure (microstructure) of the dictionary article is extremely simple, only vocabulary - the main phrasal verb and a brief commentary are observed.

For example:

**Boshi ko'kka yetdi** (*His head is up*) – very happy.

**Dami ichiga tushib ketdi** (*fell into his breath*) – the fear was mixed and he said nothing.

**Eti suyagiga yopishgan** (*the flesh clung to the bone*) – too thin, too hard.

Or:

**Моя хата с краю (ничего не знаю)** (*My hut is on the edge (I don't know anything)*) (colloquial express.) – it doesn't concern me, it's none of my business.

**Мутить воду** (*Muddy the water*) – deliberately confuse, delay the case.

In some illustrative phraseological dictionaries, along with a brief explanation, a brief etymological commentary on the history of the origin of the phraseological unit is also given:

**Играть на нервах** (Play on your nerves) ukr. Grate on the nerves  
Deliberately irritate, irritate someone.

When ancient doctors discovered the nervous system in the human body, they named nerves with the Latin word *nervus*. This is what the strings of musical instruments were called, the resemblance to which the doctors saw. Later, an expression appeared denoting annoying actions.

Among the phraseological dictionaries created in the Uzbek language in the "Explanatory phraseological dictionary of the Uzbek language" for students of higher education Sh.Rahmatullaev can be found a relatively complete example of the dictionary article:

**Po'stag(i)ni qoqmoq** *kim kimning*. (*Strike the post who's who*). Criticism without ruthlessness.  
Option: **po'stag(i)ni qoqtirmoq** *kim kimning kimga*. (*peel off who who's whom*) (rarely used).

... *турмушда орқада қолаётгани учун унинг роса пўстагини қоқишиди*. A.Muhiddin, The moving person will pass mountain. *Аввал докладимни эшитиб, кейин пўстагимни қоқтирмоқчи*. P.Tursun, Teacher.

As can be seen, the dictionary article in this dictionary is relatively complex and consists of the following parts:

- 1) the main phrase (**Po'stag(i)ni qoqmoq**);
- 2) aggregates, valence potential (*kim kimning*);
- 3) comment (Criticism without ruthlessness);
- 4) options and its interpretation (**po'stag(i)ni qoqtirmoq**);
- 5) the use of language in speech or examples from works of art (...*турмушда орқада қолаётгани учун унинг роса пўстагини қоқишиди*. A.Muhiddin, The moving person will pass mountain. *Аввал докладимни эшитиб, кейин пўстагимни қоқтирмоқчи*. P.Tursun, Teacher).

The dictionary article consists of two parts - the main phrase and the corresponding area and the explanatory part, each of these microsystems consists of more small elements. In the educational phraseological dictionary for school students, we will focus on each component of the dictionary article and its specific features.

**The main phrase** is a formal-structural form of phraseology. The spelling of the main phrase in the area to which it belongs, the form of writing adopted according to the current orthographic standard; what language does it belong to, lexicographical conclusion related to one's own or mastery, grammatical interpretation of the category (verb, adjective, noun or adverb) and morphological form (especially in verb phrasal verbs peculiar to come in different grammatical forms - such as *бош кўтармоқ, бош кўтариши, бош кўтариб, бош кўтарган, бош кўтарди* (*words that mean head raise, head-raising, head raised*)); related to stylistic specificity - *pometas* are cited for belonging to a simple colloquial or biblical style.

**The caption text** is the area of semantization of the main phrase. The dictionary is a commentary on the meaning of the main phrase of the main part of the article. It is the interpretation, interpretation, phraseological meaning of the phrase, variants, synonyms, antonyms of the case; verbal phrases that reflect the prepositions and conjunctions of the pronoun (usually the possibility of valence is indicated by

conjunctions such as who, to whom, who, what); illustrative material from a work of art in which the phraseological unit is involved; etymological historical information; examples, illustrative material, ornaments used in the main phrase in textbooks and manuals for the educational stage belonging to the user; exercises and assignments aimed at the appropriate use of the main phrase in speech; consists of applications.

**Phraseological meaning** is the most important part of the text, which is based on the definition, understanding and interpretation of what linguistic imagination this phrase evokes in the minds of language owners, which logically corresponds to which lexeme. After all, "the success and value of the dictionary is determined by the degree to which this task is performed, the degree to which this goal is achieved".

Go Ninin said that: "Explanation of phraseological unity is the main task of any phraseological dictionary. All components of a glossary article should serve to accomplish this task, first and foremost revealing the true meaning of the phraseological unit. The commentary must meet all the general requirements - reflect the main features of the phrase, be free of redundant details, the interpretation must be complete, yet concise and clear, and most importantly, accurate".

**Lexical-paradigmatic interpretation** is information about the lexical-semantic, paradigmatic relations, synonyms, antonyms, variants and variants of the phrase in the Uzbek language. The lexical exchange of one of the components of a phrase leads to the emergence of its variants or synonyms.

It is sometimes observed that the synonymous and antonymous components of the paradigm give rise to several variants of phraseological unity. This makes it somewhat difficult to enter the unit in alphabetical order in the dictionary. For example: *кўнглини оғритмоқ (to hurt)*, *юрагини оғритмоқ (heartache)*, *қалбини оғритмоқ (to hurt the heart)* and others.

**An etymological interpretation** is information based on a specific fact or legend about the history of a phrase. The etymological interpretation in the phraseological dictionaries differs radically from the information on the etymology of the key word given in the academic dictionaries. It is well known that in encyclopedic, explanatory, or terminological dictionaries, etymological information belongs to the keyword zone, and the dictionary is the part of the article after the keyword. Typically, such information is given to assimilated, more precisely, non-sibling foreign words, and from a linguistic point of view it is equivalent to a separate commentary section and is limited to parentheses. It originally belonged to the abbreviated language information (suspended), the same language and the word subscription form and consists of a brief meaning.

For example:

**KNOWLEDGE** [a. علم — knowledge; science; theory) 1 Knowledge acquired through reading and research, analysis; skill, information.

In the educational phraseological dictionary, etymological interpretation is of great importance both linguistically, psychologically and for pedagogical purposes, and the dictionary is at the bottom of the article – after the commentary. The etymological characteristic of the main phrase is usually in the form of a realistic, sometimes text-based, interesting historical story. In this case, the etymological explanation is given to the whole appearance of the compound, not to any component of the phrase. If different grammatical forms or variants of the main phrase are also present and given in the dictionary, the etymological information is given only to the leading phrase. It is not necessary to provide etymological information if it is not known which language the phrasal verbs in the textbook phraseology belong to or if there is insufficient information about their origin.

**Grammatical commentary** - a grammatical commentary in a textbook phraseological dictionary is based on the nature of the phrasema and does not consist of such complex information. In this case, the

phrasema consists of morphological information about the category to which it belongs - verb, adjective, adverb, noun, verbal adverb and participle.

Phrases in the Uzbek language are mainly observed in four categories - noun, verb, adjective and adverb. Not all phrases are a problem with the series either. For example, the dog scratches the inside (verb), empty heart (adjective). Hence the grammatical explanation:

- 1) When it is disputed which category the phrase belongs to, for example, *surpa qoqdi* (noun) – last child, youngest; *kuragi yerga tegmagan* (verb) – undefeated; *tomdan tarasha tushganday* (adverb) – suddenly, unexpectedly; *ichi* – the abdomen is wide (adjective).
- 2) When the main phrase is formed.

**Methodological commentary.** The history of stylistic interpretation of phraseological dictionaries (stylistic commentary, stylistic pometa, stylistic description) is not very long, it can be traced back to the last hundred years. Typically, lexicographic pometas - reference abbreviations - are rarely used in educational phraseological dictionaries. However, as a result of presenting as a methodological commentary all the characters related to the speech event other than the noun meaning and grammatical interpretation of the phrase, the dictionary expands the characters related to this element of the article somewhat.

In addition to linguistic (morphological, syntactic) factors, several non-linguistic factors (speech situation, conditions and personal qualities) also interact in the speech event of phrases. Accordingly, there are several types of stylistic pometas in phraseological dictionaries.

The methodological interpretation includes not only information about the specificity of the phrase, but also the scope of application, gender, and other characteristics. For example, conversational style, biblical style, artistic style, as well as in a broad sense, dialectical, folklore, professional, specific to women's speech, specific to children's speech and others.

Go Ninnin distinguishes the following main types:

- 1) by area of application: literary, literary-verbal, colloquial, ordinary (oral) speech, non-literary (rough) and others;
- 2) by period of use: archaic, obsolete, historical, new;
- 3) the widespread use of a certain group of people in speech, according to the nature of communication: formal, informal, ceremonial, euphemistic;
- 4) according to the professional activity of the person, related to science, technology, certain areas of professional activity: special, scientific, religious, legal, etc;
- 5) according to the specificity of the speech of certain social strata: jargon, slang, vulgar phrases;
- 6) According to the territorial adaptation: dialectal, areal adaptation and etc.

There is no methodological interpretation of literary (unlimited, neutral), modern (without the paint of antiquity and novelty) phrases.

**Illustrative material** is the conformity of the interpreted phrase to the methodological requirements (occurrence of the user's educational part in textbooks and manuals), compliance with the

linguistic and didactic criteria of the dictionary (in terms of language and educational requirements), phraseological meaning, i.e., to confirm the correctness and accuracy of the interpretation.

Illustrative information, i.e. examples attached to the dictionary, plays an important role in the dictionary article, the value of the educational phraseological dictionary is determined by the degree to which it is suitable to perform this task. Illustrative applications in the textbook phraseology, **first**, to base the existing and popular form of the phrase in the literary language, **second**, the main constituents of the phraseological unit, to show the possibilities of valence, **third**, the phraseological meaning, to justify the validity of the interpretation, **fourth**, to show the features of the phrasema related to the occurrence in the speech environment and methodological features, **fifth**, it allows to substantiate the methodological interpretation given to the dictionary. Therefore, unlike other dictionaries of explanatory nature, the educational phraseological dictionary always has illustrative information.

**Communicative task** is a system of exercises and assignments related to the use of a phrase attached for educational purposes in speech situations related to the learning process. One of the important features that characterize a learning phraseological dictionary is that it has independent communicative exercises and tasks related to the verbal use of the main phrase. For example, the following exercises and assignments can be attached to a dictionary article on head raise vokabula:

What spiritual attitude do the expressions used in these sentences express?

*Майсалар бош кўтарди. Касал иситмаси тушиб, бошини кўтарди. Бу халқнинг бош кўтаришига олиб келди.*

(The grass raised its head. The patient had a fever and raised his head. This led to a revolt of the people.)

In which of the following statements is the phrase used?

*У онасини бошига кўтаради. Болалар хонани бошига кўтарди. Бола бир этак пахтани бошига кўтариб, йўлга тушиди.*

(He lifts his mother on his head. The children raised the room to their heads. The boy picked up a skirt of cotton and set off.)

**An interpretation based on an emotional value** is information about the emotional-expressive (emotional-expressive) color of a phrase. Emotional evaluation is a sign imposed on phraseological meaning, which arises in connection with the subjective attitude of the person and the associative connections of the phrase. It is often given with pometas such as "positive", "negative", "satisfactory", "undesirable".

In general, the peculiarity of the microstructure of the educational phraseological dictionary is characterized by the arrangement of the components in the sequence associated with the process of gradual mastery of phraseology. More precisely, the microstructure of the educational phraseological dictionary is based on induction, going from specific to general, to develop the creative ability of the user, to reflect in the mind the phenomena of existence reflected in the mind, using the linguistic system rationally, leads to the development of skills of accurate and fluent expression of the product of thought in written, oral forms in accordance with different speech conditions.

The microstructure of the educational phraseological dictionary consists of the following components based on a strict sequence from acquaintance (observation) with the main phrase to its application in practice:

- 1) The first acquaintance with the phraseological unit (the main phrase area);
- 2) Understanding the mechanism of the emergence of phraseological unity and the reflection of the ethno cultural situation (explanation of the main phrase);
- 3) Consolidation of historical and etymological information (etymological interpretation);
- 4) To get acquainted with the peculiarities of the phrasema, which apply in different situations of speech communication (illustrative material);
- 5) Introduction of phraseology into speech, learning to actively use phraseological units in the process of communication (exercises and assignments).

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- The dissertation includes a single language of Uzbek language for preschool children, primary school and high school students, in bilingual phraseological dictionaries, the dictionary article is very simple in composition, in the main analysis, the above-mentioned academic textbook for university students and modern educational phraseological dictionaries in foreign languages were used.

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