

Linguistic Features Of Russian-Uzbek Translation Dictionaries

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Received: 14 August 2025; **Accepted:** 10 September 2025; **Published:** 12 October 2025

Abstract: This article discusses the structure of Russian-Uzbek dictionaries, translation issues, and language features. In particular, the issue of equivalence in translation, stylistic markers, reflection of stylistic aspects of phraseological units in translation, how to translate based on the principle of bilingualism, and the issue of interpretation are analyzed from a linguistic perspective.

Keywords: Bilingualism, equivalent, types of equivalence, adequate translation, lexicographic principle, stylistic marker, morphological and grammatical category.

Introduction: Currently, bilingual translation dictionaries are one of the most important branches of linguistics and lexicography. Russian-Uzbek dictionaries, in particular, play a special role in enriching the lexical system of the Uzbek language, simplifying translation processes, and facilitating intercultural communication. They are based on a comparative analysis of lexical units in two languages in terms of meaning, usage, style, and semantic compatibility. Therefore, the analysis of the linguistic features of Russian-Uzbek translation dictionaries is of great scientific importance for lexicographical theory and practice.

From the second half of the 20th century, Russian-Uzbek dictionaries were developed not only as a means of translation but also as a tool for contrastive analysis, semantic identification, and the study of cultural and linguistic continuity between the two languages. Scholars such as A. Khojiyev, T. Alikulov, and S. Normamatov conducted valuable research in this field. In their opinion, the linguistic essence of translation dictionaries is primarily manifested in the comparative-semantic interaction of the two language systems.

Bilingual translation dictionaries are scientific sources that match words in two languages in terms of meaning, showing their semantic and grammatical equivalents. The principle of bilingualism occupies a

central place in the structure of Russian-Uzbek dictionaries. In this case, Russian words are presented as headwords (lemmas), followed by their Uzbek translation (s).

Dictionaries usually have a two-tiered system:

1. Formal-morphological part - grammatical indicators that determine the form, gender, and type of verb of a word;
2. Semantic-equivalent part - expresses the equivalent meanings of the word in the Uzbek language and their contextual use.

For example, the word "застыть" is analyzed as follows: 1. застыть - quyuqlashmoq; 2. застыть - muzlamog; 3. застыть - sovqotmoq; 4. застыть - sovqotib (muzlab) o'lib qolmoq; 5. застыть - qotib qolmoq (about a corpse); 6. застыть - to'xtab qolmoq; 7. застыть - o'lmoq (about feelings) [Madvaliev, 2013: 383].

This example shows that the processes of polysemy and semantic differentiation occupy an important place in the structure of the dictionary.

The issue of semantic equivalence occupies a central place in the scientific and substantive basis of bilingual translation dictionaries. Equivalence (lot. *aequivalens* - equivalent) is the expression of a word in one language by a synonym or semantically fully corresponding unit

in another language [Madvaliev, 2022: 24]. One of the main linguistic features of Russian-Uzbek dictionaries is the issue of semantic equivalence. In the translation dictionary, the Uzbek equivalent that is semantically appropriate and stylistically closest to each Russian unit is selected. In the system of Russian-Uzbek dictionaries, this principle serves to harmoniously reflect the denotative (main meaning) and connotative (additional, stylistic, or emotional meaning) aspects of words. Proper provision of semantic equivalence is closely related to the scientific accuracy of the dictionary, its reliability for the user, and the high quality of translation.

Semantic equivalence is the process of finding the closest correspondence of a word or phrase in another language in terms of content and function.

As the lexicographer T. Alikulov (1981) noted: "Semantic equivalence in translation dictionaries is a complex process consisting of determining the boundaries of meaning between units in two languages, comparing their scope of application, and ensuring mutual adequacy in context." Consequently, semantic equivalence reflects not only the translation of the word but also its speech value. For example, the Russian word умный has variants in Uzbek such as aqlli, farosatli, zukko. Here, although each is close in meaning, they have subtle stylistic differences. The dictionary compiler should identify these differences and present them in the appropriate context. In scientific lexicography, semantic equivalence is usually distinguished in full, partial, and zero (without equivalents) forms:

a) Complete semantic equivalence. In this case, the Russian word has a fully corresponding word in the Uzbek language in terms of meaning.

For example:

стол - stol

молоко - sut

ночь - tun

These words are fully compatible in denotative, grammatical, and stylistic aspects.

b) Partial semantic equivalence. In this case, the words correspond in certain contexts, but not in all cases. For example: товарищ – do'st, hamkasb, yo'ldosh

The meaning of this word is translated differently depending on the socio-political context. Therefore, dictionaries usually provide explanatory equivalents for units of this type.

c) Zero equivalence. Some Russian units do not have a direct semantic correspondence in the Uzbek language [Vladimir V. Dubichinsky, 1998: 166]. For example:

дача - in Uzbek, it is explained as "yozgi uy", "dalahovli".

самовар is characterized as a "metal vessel for brewing tea".

In this case, the lexicographer uses the method of transliteration or explanatory translation.

Synonymous lines often reveal the stylistic aspects of translation variants. For example, the equivalents of the word "хороший" - yaxshi, zo'r, a'lo, munosib - differ stylistically and expressively. Many words in the Russian language exhibit polysemy. For example, the verb идти in Uzbek is expressed by various verbs such as bor-, yur-, ket-. Therefore, context plays a decisive role in determining semantic equivalence. In dictionaries, such words are usually distinguished in several meanings, and a separate translation equivalent is given for each:

идти домой - uyga bor;

идти дождю – yomg'ir yog'moqchi bo'lmoq;

идти экзамену - imtihon o'tkazilmoq.

Such an approach allows maintaining semantic accuracy.

In the translation of phraseological units (idioms), semantic equivalence becomes more complex. This is because such units are often characteristic of national culture. For example:

бить баклуши - bekor yurmoq, ishsiz o'tirmoq

дело в шляпе - ish bitdi, hammasi joyida

In these cases, functional equivalence is used, not complete semantic equivalence. That is, a unit is chosen that is close in meaning and function but has a different form of expression.

When determining semantic equivalence in Russian-Uzbek dictionaries, it is necessary to take cultural realia into account. Words in every language are connected with national thinking, customs, and values. For example, Russian realia words such as самовар, субботник, and пельмени do not have full Uzbek equivalents, so they are presented in an explanatory or transliterated form. This approach ensures the linguocultural adequacy of the dictionary. Thus, semantic equivalence is an important criterion for Russian-Uzbek dictionaries, ensuring scientific accuracy, translation reliability, and cultural adequacy.

The linguistic basis of Russian-Uzbek translation dictionaries is founded on morphological accuracy and stylistic differentiation. Grammatical categories of Russian words such as gender(род), tense(время), aspect(вид), and case(падеж) are indicated. This allows the user to correctly understand the morphological nature of the word. For example: идти

(несов. вид) - yurmoq, bormoq (to walk, to go; imperfective aspect).

Stylistic designations also play an important role. Russian-Uzbek translation dictionaries serve to show not only the semantic equivalent of a word but also its stylistic features. For example, "глагол (книжн.) – fe'l (kitobiy) " is presented, clearly indicating the word's belonging to a specific stylistic layer in the dictionary entry. As A. Khojiev (1966) notes, these stylistic designations ensure the functional-stylistic correspondence of the word in the translation process. The lexical richness of a language is not only a system of meanings but also a complex hierarchy of stylistic layers (literary, colloquial, bookish, poetic, archaic, jargon, terminological, and others). Therefore, the translation dictionary should also show the user which style the word belongs to and in which context it can be used. These indicators are called stylistic marks or stylistic designations. Stylistic designations are special symbols given in a dictionary entry, which indicate the scope of the word's use in speech, the strength of its stylistic influence, and its socio-functional status. For example, the Russian word ребята is translated into Uzbek as bolalar, yigitlar, but this is characteristic of colloquial speech. Therefore, in the dictionary, it is defined as follows:

ребята [разг.] - bolalar, yigitlar

Here [разг.] is a sign for разговорное слово (colloquial word). Stylistic features indicate the emotional, not grammatical, value of a word. Most bilingual dictionaries in Russian use the following system of stylistic features: разг. - colloquial style (ребята bolalar); прост. - vulgar, oral, folk (жрать yeb qo'ymoq); вульг. - rude, insulting (дурак ahmoq); поэт. - poetic, artistic (чело peshona); уст. - obsolete, archaic (сей - bu); книжн. - bookish, formal (составить акт akt tuzmoq); офиц. - official style (уведомление xabarnoma); жарг. - jargon, social stratum word (баксы pul); проф. - professional, terminological (анод anod). The Uzbek translation of a Russian word should be appropriate not only semantically but also stylistically. For example: девочка [разг.] colloquial - qizcha in a simple, sincere style; отрок [уст.] archaic o'spirin in a historical or literary style; скончаться [книж.] bookish vafot etmoq; formal-literary style. Thus, each stylistic feature used in Russian dictionaries should be presented with an appropriate stylistic tone in the Uzbek translation. This is a harmonious manifestation of semantic and stylistic adequacy.

Russian-Uzbek translation dictionaries cover not only units at the word level but also phraseological combinations. Phraseological units ensure semantic integrity in translation. For example:

иметь в виду - nazarda tutmoq;

бросить взгляд - qarab qo'ymoq.

Russian-Uzbek dictionaries also express cultural-semantic components. Since some words contain culture-specific concepts, it is difficult to find direct equivalents. In such cases, dictionaries use explanatory translation: samovar - a metal vessel for brewing tea (a traditional item characteristic of Russian culture). This demonstrates the implementation of the principle of linguocultural correspondence. Modern dictionaries also incorporate a pragmatic approach: depending on the user's needs, the domain of word usage (colloquial, literary, scientific) is specified separately.

Conclusion. Russian-Uzbek translation dictionaries are compiled based on comparative semantic, morphological, and stylistic analysis of lexical units in the two languages. Their linguistic features are manifested in the following aspects:

- Ensuring bilingual semantic correspondence;
- Determining the level of equivalence;
- Indicating morphological and stylistic features;
- Covering phraseological and terminological units;
- Expressing cultural-semantic components.

Thus, Russian-Uzbek translation dictionaries are complex linguistic systems that represent not only word translations but also the cultural and semantic harmony of language systems. They maintain their significance as a scientific tool connecting thought, culture, and speech culture in the two languages.

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