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Н.А. Вохидова, С.Г. Гиёсова (Худжанд, Республика Таджикистан)

О проблемах, связанных с фразеографией, и об объяснении фразеологических единиц в лингвистике

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются теоретические и практические основы фразеографии как самостоятельной отрасли языкознания, с акцентом на принципы и методы описания и объяснения фразеологических единиц. Исследование посвящено терминологическому различению между «лексикографией» и «фразеографией», обосновывается необходимость принятия последнего термина для отражения специфической природы фразеологических единиц как объектов лексикографического описания. На основе всестороннего анализа научной литературы, включая труды Фозилова, Яранцева, Кунина и Аюповой, в статье исследуются структурные и семантические особенности фразеологических единиц, требующие специализированного лексикографического подхода. В исследовании применяются теоретико-аналитический, сравнительно-типологический, описательный, терминологический, документально-нормативный и синтетико-интегративный методы. Особое внимание уделяется сравнительному анализу фразеографических практик в языках разных структурных типов: таджикском, русском и английском, – а также выявлению оптимальных стратегий представления фразеологических единиц в учебных лексикографических работах. Результаты исследования показывают, что фразеография обладает отличительными характеристиками, отдельными от общей лексикографии, включая необходимость комплексных теоретических основ во фразеологических словарях, важность сравнительно-типологических подходов и значительную роль фразеографии в языковом образовании и сохранении культурного наследия. В заключении делается вывод о том, что фразеография выполняет не только научные, но и более широкие социальные функции, особенно во многоязычном и мультикультурном контексте Таджикистана, способствуя сохранению языкового и культурного наследия, продвижению языкового разнообразия и развитию межкультурного взаимопонимания.

Ключевые слова: фразеография, фразеологическая лексикография, фразеологические единицы, лексикография, фразеология, сравнительно-типологический метод, фразеологические словари, таджикский язык, русский язык, английский язык, языковое образование, лингвистическая терминология, сохранение культурного наследия

N.A. Vohidova, S.G. Ghiyosova (Khujand, Tajikistan Republic)

On Issues beset with Phraseography and Explaining Phraseological Units in Linguistics

Abstract: The given article dwells on the theoretical and practical foundations of phraseography as an independent branch of linguistics, focusing on the principles and methods of describing and explaining phraseological units. The study addresses the terminological distinction between "lexicography" and "phraseography," justifying the necessity of adopting the latter as a specialized term to reflect the distinct nature of phraseological units as objects of lexicographic description. Through a comprehensive analysis of scholarly literature, including the works of Fozilov, Yarantsev, Kunin, and Ayupova, the article explores the structural and semantic features of phraseological units that necessitate specialized lexicographic treatment. The research employs theoretical-analytical, comparative-typological, descriptive, terminological, documentary-regulatory, and synthetic-integrative methods. Special attention is devoted to the comparative analysis of phraseographic practices across languages of different structural types – Tajik, Russian, and English – and to the identification of optimal strategies for presenting phraseological units in educational lexicographic works. The findings demonstrate that phraseography possesses distinctive characteristics separate from general lexicography, including the need for comprehensive theoretical frameworks in phraseological dictionaries, the importance of comparative-typological approaches, and the significant role of phraseography in language education and cultural preservation. The article concludes that phraseography serves not only scholarly functions but also broader societal functions, particularly in the multilingual and multicultural context of Tajikistan, contributing to the preservation of linguistic and cultural heritage, the promotion of linguistic diversity, and the fostering of intercultural understanding.

Key words: phraseography, phraseological lexicography, phraseological units, lexicography, phraseology, comparative-typological method, phraseological dictionaries, Tajik language, Russian language, English language, language education, linguistic terminology, cultural preservation

INTRODUCTION

At the current stage of linguistic development, lexicography has branched into a number of independent fields, each possessing theoretical and practical significance. One such important direction is phraseological lexicography, which is aimed at the collection, systematization, explanation, and interpretation of phraseological units of languages. In modern linguistics, this field is more often referred to by the term "phraseography".

In the system of linguistic terminology, "phraseography", alongside concepts such as "phraseology", "phraseme", "phraseologism", and "phraseological units", is recognized as a relatively new term. Nevertheless, in some scholarly sources, the traditional term "lexicography" is still used in its place, or the adjective "phraseological" is employed as its modifier. For example, in the Dictionary of Fixed Expressions of the Modern Tajik Language, the term "phraseological lexicography" is used [5].

Such an approach is also observed in foreign scholarly literature. In particular, the researcher R.I. Yarantsev, in his work Dictionary-Reference on Russian Phraseology, applied the concept of "Russian phraseological lexicography" [6].

Similarly, the Tatar researcher R.A. Ayupova, in her doctoral dissertation devoted to the phraseography of English, Russian, and Tatar, examined issues of explaining phraseological units and used the phrase "lexicography of phraseological units" in the text of her research [1].

Thus, it is observed that the term "lexicography" in modern linguistics is used in two senses – broad and narrow. In the broad sense, it encompasses all types of dictionaries, including phraseological dictionaries. In the narrow sense, however, lexicography is understood to include only those types of dictionaries whose basis is formed by vocabula (Latin vocabulum – word) as a lexical unit and lexis (Greek lexikos – pertaining to words, vocabulary).

The primary purpose of this article is to examine the theoretical and practical foundations of phraseography as an independent branch of linguistics, with particular emphasis on the principles and methods of describing and explaining phraseological units. The article aims to elucidate the terminological distinctions between "lexicography" and "phraseography", justify the necessity of adopting the latter as a specialized term, and analyze the structural and semantic features of phraseological units that necessitate a distinct lexicographic approach. Furthermore, this study seeks to explore the role of phraseography in the compilation of phraseological dictionaries, the criteria for selecting and systematizing phraseological material, and the significance of incorporating theoretical frameworks into dictionary structures. Special attention is devoted to the comparative analysis of phraseographic practices across languages of different structural types, including Tajik, Russian, and English, and to the identification of optimal strategies for presenting phraseological units in educational lexicographic works.

The article fulfills several key functions within the domain of linguistic scholarship. Firstly, it serves a theoretical-cognitive function by systematizing existing knowledge on the nature, classification, and description of phraseological units, thereby contributing to the development of a unified conceptual framework for phraseography. Secondly, it performs a methodological function by identifying and evaluating the principles and techniques employed in the compilation of phraseological dictionaries, offering guidance for future lexicographic practice. Thirdly, the article carries a comparative-typological function, as it examines phraseographic traditions across structurally different languages and highlights their commonalities and specificities. Fourthly, it fulfills an applied-pedagogical function by demonstrating how phraseological dictionaries and phraseographic methods can be effectively utilized in language teaching, particularly within the context of multilingual education in Tajikistan. Finally, the article serves a terminological-clarifying function by delineating the conceptual boundaries between "lexicography" and "phraseography" and advocating for the independent status of the latter as a distinct scholarly and practical discipline.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The scholarly literature on phraseography and the lexicographic description of phraseological units reveals a rich tradition of research, yet also highlights significant terminological and methodological debates. The foundational works in this area are closely tied to the development of phraseology as an independent linguistic discipline.

One of the earliest and most comprehensive contributions to the field is the work of M. Fozilov, who compiled the Dictionary of Fixed Expressions of the Modern Tajik Language [5]. This two-volume dictionary represents a pioneering effort in Tajik lexicography, systematically collecting and explaining phraseological units of the Tajik language. Notably, Fozilov employs the term "phraseological lexicography", reflecting the broader usage of "lexicography" to encompass phraseological material – a practice consistent with the broad interpretation of the term observed in earlier scholarly traditions.

In the Russian linguistic tradition, R.I. Yarantsev's Dictionary-Reference on Russian Phraseology [6] stands as a significant reference work that consolidates and systematizes Russian phraseological units. Yarantsev's approach, like that of Fozilov, operates within the framework of "phraseological lexicography", indicating the prevalence of this terminology in mid-to-late twentieth-century scholarship.

A pivotal figure in the development of English phraseology and its lexicographic description is A.V. Kunin. His English-Russian Phraseological Dictionary [2; 3] is widely regarded as a landmark achievement in the field. The third edition [2] includes a substantial introductory article entitled "Basic Concepts of English Phraseology as a Linguistic Discipline", which addresses ten major theoretical issues, ranging from the definition of phraseology to the classification of stable word combinations and the structural-semantic properties of phraseological units. The fourth edition [3], revised and expanded, incorporates modifications to this theoretical framework while maintaining the comprehensive scope of the dictionary. Kunin's work has had a profound influence on subsequent phraseographic research and has set a high standard for the integration of theoretical and practical lexicographic components.

More recent scholarship has explored the phraseography of languages of different structures. R.A. Ayupova's doctoral dissertation [1], which examines the phraseography of English, Russian, and Tatar, represents a significant contribution to the comparative study of phraseological units and their lexicographic description. Ayupova employs the phrase "lexicography of phraseological units", demonstrating the continuing use of the broader terminological convention even in contemporary research. Her work addresses the challenges of describing phraseological units in languages with different structural and typological characteristics, offering valuable insights into the selection of dictionary entries, the organization of definitions, and the presentation of semantic and pragmatic information.

Beyond the core phraseographic literature, research on comparative linguistics and language teaching has increasingly recognized the importance of phraseology in language acquisition and cross-cultural communication. Recent studies by B.P. Ashrapov [7; 8; 9; 10; 11] have examined various morphological, semantic, and pragmatic aspects of Tajik and English linguistic units, including interjections, modal particles, adverbs, and tense systems. These comparative analyses contribute to a deeper understanding of the structural and functional properties of languages of different types, providing a broader linguistic context within which phraseographic research can be situated.

The scholarly discourse also reveals a persistent terminological debate regarding the appropriate designation of the field concerned with the lexicographic treatment of phraseological units. While some researchers continue to use "phraseological lexicography" or "lexicography of phraseological units", others advocate for the independent term "phraseography" to reflect the distinct theoretical and methodological foundations of this area. This debate is not merely terminological but reflects deeper questions about

the relationship between phraseology and lexicology, the status of phraseological units as objects of lexicographic description, and the need for specialized principles and techniques in their treatment.

Overall, the literature review demonstrates that while significant progress has been made in the compilation of phraseological dictionaries and the development of theoretical frameworks for their description, there remain unresolved issues regarding terminology, classification criteria, and the optimal structure of phraseographic works. The present article seeks to contribute to this ongoing scholarly conversation by examining these issues in the context of Tajik, Russian, and English phraseography and by proposing a clear conceptual framework for the field.

RESEARCH METHODS

The present study employs a comprehensive and multi-faceted methodological approach, combining theoretical analysis, comparative-typological methods, and descriptive techniques to address the issues of phraseography and the explanation of phraseological units.

1. Theoretical-Analytical Method: This method is applied to examine and systematize the existing scholarly literature on phraseology, lexicography, and phraseography. It involves the critical analysis of definitions, classifications, and theoretical frameworks proposed by various researchers, including Fozilov [5], Yarantsev [6], Kunin [2; 3], and Ayupova [1]. Through this method, the study identifies key concepts, terminological debates, and unresolved issues in the field, providing a solid foundation for further analysis.

2. Comparative-Typological Method: Given that the study examines languages of different structural types – Tajik (a Persian language of the Indo-Iranian branch), Russian (a Slavic language of the Indo-European family), and English (a Germanic language of the Indo-European family) – the comparative-typological method is essential. This method allows for the identification of universal and language-specific features of phraseological units, the comparison of lexicographic practices across linguistic traditions, and the evaluation of the applicability of different dictionary structures and entry formats to languages with varying morphological and syntactic properties. The comparative analysis also draws on recent comparative studies [7; 8; 9; 10; 11] that examine morphological, semantic, and pragmatic phenomena across Tajik, English, and other languages.

3. Descriptive Method: This method is employed to describe the structural, semantic, and functional characteristics of phraseological units as they are represented in phraseological dictionaries. It involves the analysis of dictionary entries, the examination of definitions and illustrative examples, and the identification of patterns in the presentation of phraseological material. The descriptive method is also used to characterize the composition, organization, and content of the theoretical sections found in major phraseological dictionaries.

4. Terminological Analysis: A specific terminological analysis is conducted to clarify the definitions and usage of key terms such as “phraseography”, “phraseological lexicography”, “phraseologism”, and “phraseological unit”. This analysis traces the historical development of these terms, examines their usage in different scholarly traditions, and proposes a coherent terminological framework for the field.

5. Documentary and Regulatory Analysis: The study also incorporates an analysis of official documents and regulatory frameworks, including the Law of the Republic of

Tajikistan "On the State Language of the Republic of Tajikistan" and relevant governmental strategies for language education. This analysis situates the research within the broader socio-linguistic context of Tajikistan and demonstrates the practical relevance of phraseographic work for language policy and education.

6. Synthetic-Integrative Method: Finally, the study employs a synthetic-integrative approach that brings together the findings of the theoretical, comparative, descriptive, and documentary analyses. This method enables the formulation of comprehensive conclusions and recommendations regarding the principles and practices of phraseography, the structure of phraseological dictionaries, and the application of phraseographic resources in language teaching and research.

The combination of these methods ensures a rigorous and holistic examination of the issues surrounding phraseography and the lexicographic description of phraseological units, enabling the study to address both theoretical questions and practical applications.

MAIN RESULTS

From the standpoint of logical exposition, in cases where the dictionary entry is considered not in the form of a separate lexical unit (vocabulum) but rather in the form of a phrase or compound unit, for the sake of precision, the term "dictionary" is used with an appropriate modifier. For example: Dictionary of Foreign Words and Expressions, ideographic dictionaries, idiomatic dictionaries, terminological dictionaries (e. g., Dictionary of Literary Terms), and so forth.

In this same series, one might also mention the Phraseological Dictionary. Nevertheless, when speaking of an independently formed field of linguistics – since phraseology today has moved beyond the scope of lexicology and taken shape as a separate scholarly and practical branch – the use of a special term, "phraseography" (by analogy with "lexicography"), is well-founded and necessary.

Within the science of phraseology, modern phraseography is gradually developing and acquiring relatively independent characteristics from lexicography. It possesses a number of features that either do not exist in lexicography or are only limitedly connected to it. In particular, in phraseological dictionaries, a significant part of the work consists of describing phraseological units, determining their types, markers, and properties, as well as selecting scientific principles for interpreting and explaining these units.

The necessity of incorporating such issues into the structure of phraseological dictionaries arises from the fact that phraseology, as a relatively new branch of linguistics, is still in a stage of development and formation, and in this process, phraseography plays an important role as an auxiliary and regulating tool. Therefore, the compilation of a scientific-theoretical reference section in phraseological dictionaries acquires particular significance.

On the other hand, the inclusion of theoretical material in the structure of such dictionaries is necessitated by the fact that in the science of phraseology – from the definition of the concept to its fundamental issues, including semantic and structural properties, classification principles, and other key aspects – there exist divergent views among scholars. Under such conditions, an essential condition for compiling a dictionary is the precise determination of the scope of the material to be included, which becomes feasible only when the theoretical foundations of phraseology are clear and the principles for selecting units are explicitly defined.

In this context, in A.V. Kunin's English-Russian Phraseological Dictionary, in the form of a detailed scholarly article entitled "Basic Concepts of English Phraseology

as a Linguistic Discipline", the most important issues related to the identification of phraseological units are presented. This article encompasses a set of theoretical issues and consists of ten main sections, including: phraseology as a discipline; types of dependence among components of phraseological units; structural-semantic issues of non-representationality; the use of phraseological units in speech; stability of phraseological units; synonymic and paradigmatic relations; the issue of structural separability of units; determining the scope of phraseological units; types of fixed combinations of a non-phraseological nature; and also the development of the lexical and phraseological composition of the English language through phraseological units [2].

The author also reflected the main issues of this article, with some modifications, in the introduction to the fourth edition of the English-Russian Phraseological Dictionary. Such a system of compilation is also deemed appropriate and effective in the field of phraseography of other languages of various structures, including Russian and Tajik. As a result, this approach acquires a certain advantage over other forms of scholarly research, such as monographs.

This is because phraseological dictionaries, by their very nature, bring together both precise theoretical information and practical linguistic material, which are explained in detail and comprehensively. From this perspective, the use and development of phraseography in research and in improving the teaching of Russian and English as one of the key strategies for enhancing the quality and effectiveness of language education at all levels of instruction is also provided for in the official documents of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.

The state of language education and related documents shows that language policy in Tajikistan is implemented on the basis of respect and reverence for the state language. In this process, the status of other languages is also determined, taking into account their role in society. This process is regulated on the basis of the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On the State Language of the Republic of Tajikistan".

The relationship of the state language with other languages arises from two fundamental aspects: firstly, language policy acts as a determinant of the social and political status of languages; secondly, the state language serves as a foundation and supporting tool in the process of learning other languages.

An important factor in learning foreign languages is that our native language – Tajik – serves as a stable foundation for this process in three fundamental ways. First, the nature of language as a means of shaping human consciousness and thought, as well as a model of speech, is formed in the mind of every individual from childhood. Second, language norms are acquired to a considerable extent during general education through native language classes. Third, the knowledge and skills acquired as a result of the practical and theoretical study of the native language are used as a basis and comparative tool in learning foreign languages.

Every language that a person acquires opens, in fact, a new door to acquaintance with the national values of other peoples, since language is the primary means of access to the spiritual world of every nation. The spiritual world, worldview, and cultural values of every nation are reflected in the structure and content of its language.

Therefore, the application of the comparative-typological method in the research and teaching of languages of different structures, including Tajik, Russian, and English, is one of the important directions of modern linguistics and can play a significant role in the development of both particular and general linguistics.

DISCUSSION

The findings of this study give rise to a number of important theoretical, methodological, and practical considerations that merit further discussion.

1. Terminological and Conceptual Clarification. One of the central issues addressed in this article is the terminological distinction between "lexicography" and "phraseography". The analysis of scholarly sources demonstrates that while "lexicography" has traditionally been used in a broad sense to encompass all types of dictionaries, including phraseological ones, the development of phraseology as an independent discipline has created a need for a more specialized term. The adoption of "phraseography" is not merely a matter of terminological preference but reflects a fundamental shift in the understanding of phraseological units as objects of lexicographic description. Unlike lexical units, which can be described in relative isolation, phraseological units require attention to their internal structure, semantic integrity, fixedness, and contextual usage patterns. These distinctive features necessitate specialized principles of selection, description, and presentation that differ from those applied in general lexicography. The arguments presented in this study support the position that "phraseography" should be recognized as a distinct sub-discipline within linguistics, with its own theoretical foundations and methodological principles.

2. The Role of Theoretical Frameworks in Phraseological Dictionaries. The analysis of Kunin's English-Russian Phraseological Dictionary [2; 3] reveals the substantial benefits of incorporating comprehensive theoretical introductions into phraseological dictionaries. Such introductions serve multiple purposes: they provide users with the necessary conceptual background for understanding the nature of phraseological units; they establish clear criteria for the inclusion and classification of entries; they address controversial issues and divergent scholarly views; and they offer guidance on the proper use of the dictionary. The success of Kunin's approach, as evidenced by its influence on subsequent phraseographic work and its adaptation to other languages, suggests that the inclusion of theoretical material should be considered a best practice in phraseography. However, the specific content and structure of such theoretical sections should be tailored to the needs of the intended users and the characteristics of the language under consideration. For Tajik phraseography, for example, the theoretical framework would need to address issues specific to Persian-language phraseology, including the influence of Arabic and Turkic elements, the role of poetic and literary traditions, and the specific patterns of idiomaticity in Tajik.

3. Comparative-typological Perspectives in Phraseography. The comparative analysis of phraseographic practices across Tajik, Russian, and English reveals both commonalities and language-specific features. All three languages possess a rich repertoire of phraseological units that reflect the cultural and historical experiences of their speakers. However, the structural properties of these units differ significantly due to the typological characteristics of the languages. Tajik, with its Indo-Iranian morphology and Persian syntax, presents particular challenges for phraseographic description, especially in terms of the representation of verbal phrases, the treatment of compound verbs, and the integration of Arabic-derived elements. Russian, with its Slavic morphology and flexible word order, requires attention to case government, aspectual distinctions, and the role of particles in phraseological expressions. English, with its analytic structure and relatively fixed word order, poses different challenges, particularly in the treatment of phrasal verbs and multi-word expressions. The comparative-typological perspective adopted in this study suggests that while universal principles of phraseo-

graphic description can be identified, their application must be sensitive to the specific structural and semantic properties of each language. This finding has important implications for the development of bilingual and multilingual phraseological dictionaries, as well as for the use of phraseographic resources in language teaching.

4. Phraseography and Language Education. The discussion of language policy in Tajikistan and the role of the state language in education highlights the practical importance of phraseography for language teaching and learning. Phraseological units are notoriously difficult for language learners, as their meanings cannot be derived from the sum of their parts and their usage is often governed by specific contextual and cultural conventions. Well-designed phraseological dictionaries, equipped with clear explanations, illustrative examples, and relevant cultural notes, can serve as invaluable resources for learners at all levels. Moreover, the comparative analysis of phraseological systems across languages can enhance learners' metalinguistic awareness and facilitate the transfer of knowledge from the native language to the target language. The threefold role of the native language as a foundation for language learning – shaping consciousness, providing linguistic norms, and serving as a basis for comparison – underscores the importance of integrating phraseographic resources into the language curriculum. In this context, the development of bilingual phraseological dictionaries for Tajik learners of Russian and English, as well as for learners of Tajik as a foreign language, should be considered a priority for applied linguistic research.

5. Challenges and Future Directions. Despite the progress made in phraseography, a number of challenges remain. First, the criteria for distinguishing phraseological units from other types of fixed expressions, such as collocations, proverbs, and clichés, continue to be debated. This issue is particularly acute in Tajik phraseology, where the boundaries between different types of multi-word expressions are not always clearly defined. Second, the representation of semantic and pragmatic information in phraseological dictionaries requires further refinement. Phraseological units often carry connotations, stylistic overtones, and cultural associations that are not fully captured by definitions alone. The inclusion of usage notes, frequency information, and pragmatic markers could enhance the usefulness of phraseological dictionaries for both learners and researchers. Third, the application of corpus-based methods to phraseography offers new opportunities for the empirical study of phraseological units. By analyzing large corpora of authentic language data, researchers can identify patterns of usage, variation, and change that may not be apparent from introspective or traditional methods. Corpus-based phraseography also enables the development of more objective criteria for the selection and description of entries. Fourth, the integration of digital technologies into phraseographic practice opens up new possibilities for the creation of interactive, searchable, and customizable phraseological resources. Digital phraseological dictionaries can incorporate audio pronunciations, video examples, interactive exercises, and links to related resources, thereby enhancing the user experience and supporting more effective learning.

6. The Socio-cultural Dimension of Phraseography. The discussion of language policy and the relationship between the state language and other languages in Tajikistan points to the broader socio-cultural significance of phraseography. Phraseological units are not merely linguistic phenomena; they are repositories of cultural knowledge, historical memory, and collective values. The systematic documentation and explanation of phraseological units contribute to the preservation and transmission of cultural heritage, the promotion of linguistic diversity, and the fostering of intercultural under-

standing. In this sense, phraseography is not only a scholarly discipline but also a form of cultural stewardship. The development of comprehensive phraseological dictionaries for Tajik, Russian, and English can support the goals of language policy in Tajikistan by providing resources that enable speakers of different languages to understand and appreciate the cultural and linguistic traditions of each other.

7. Integration of Recent Comparative Research. The findings of recent comparative studies on Tajik and English linguistic phenomena [7; 8; 9; 10; 11] have implications for phraseography as well. These studies highlight the importance of fine-grained morphological, semantic, and pragmatic analysis in understanding the properties of linguistic units across languages. The methods and insights from this research can inform the development of phraseological dictionaries by providing a more nuanced understanding of the structural and functional characteristics of phraseological units. For example, the analysis of modal particles [9] and interjections [8] offers insights into the treatment of pragmatic markers in phraseological dictionaries, while the study of adverbs [10] and tense systems [11] illuminates the interaction between phraseological units and grammatical categories.

CONCLUSION

The present study has examined the theoretical and practical foundations of phraseography as an independent branch of linguistics, with particular attention to the principles and methods of describing and explaining phraseological units. The analysis has yielded several important conclusions that contribute to the advancement of phraseographic theory and practice.

1. The Distinctive Status of Phraseography. The study confirms that phraseography possesses a distinctive status within linguistics, separate from general lexicography. This distinctiveness arises from the specific nature of phraseological units as objects of description. Unlike lexical units, phraseological units are characterized by semantic non-compositionality, structural fixedness, and contextual dependency, all of which require specialized lexicographic treatment. The term "phraseography" is therefore not merely a convenient label but a recognition of the unique theoretical and methodological foundations of this field. The arguments presented in this study support the adoption of "phraseography" as the standard term for the theory and practice of compiling phraseological dictionaries.

2. The Centrality of Theoretical Frameworks. The analysis of major phraseological dictionaries, particularly the work of Kunin demonstrates that the inclusion of comprehensive theoretical introductions is essential for the effective use of phraseological resources. These introductions provide users with the necessary conceptual tools to understand the nature, classification, and interpretation of phraseological units. They also address controversial issues and divergent scholarly views, thereby reducing ambiguity and promoting consistency in the use of the dictionary. The development of a robust theoretical framework should be considered a prerequisite for any major phraseographic project.

3. The Value of Comparative-Typological Approaches. The comparative-typological perspective adopted in this study has highlighted both universal principles and language-specific features of phraseography. While all languages possess phraseological units, the structural and semantic properties of these units vary according to the typological characteristics of each language. The development of bilingual and multilingual phraseological dictionaries must therefore take into account these differences,

adapting lexicographic principles to the specific requirements of each language pair. The comparative approach also reveals the importance of cross-linguistic research for the advancement of phraseographic theory, as the study of phraseological systems in different languages can illuminate the range of possibilities for the expression of idiomatic meaning.

4. The Importance of Phraseography for Language Education. The study has demonstrated the practical relevance of phraseography for language teaching and learning. Phraseological units pose significant challenges for language learners, and well-designed phraseological dictionaries can serve as effective tools for addressing these challenges. The integration of phraseographic resources into language curricula, particularly within the context of multilingual education in Tajikistan, can enhance the quality and effectiveness of language instruction. The development of specialized phraseological dictionaries for specific learner populations, such as bilingual dictionaries for Tajik learners of Russian and English, should be considered a priority for applied linguistic research.

5. The Need for Continued Research and Development. Despite the progress made in phraseography, a number of challenges and open questions remain. These include the criteria for distinguishing phraseological units from other fixed expressions, the representation of semantic and pragmatic information, the application of corpus-based methods, and the integration of digital technologies. Future research should address these issues through a combination of theoretical analysis, empirical investigation, and practical experimentation. The development of corpus-based phraseological resources, digital dictionaries, and interactive learning tools offers promising avenues for the advancement of the field.

6. The Socio-cultural Significance of Phraseography. Finally, the study has highlighted the socio-cultural significance of phraseography as a form of cultural documentation and preservation. Phraseological units embody the cultural values, historical experiences, and worldviews of the communities that use them. By systematically documenting and explaining these units, phraseography contributes to the preservation of linguistic and cultural heritage, the promotion of linguistic diversity, and the fostering of intercultural dialogue. In this respect, phraseography serves not only a scholarly function but also a broader societal function that is particularly relevant in the multilingual and multicultural context of Tajikistan.

Thus, this article has provided a comprehensive examination of the issues surrounding phraseography and the lexicographic description of phraseological units. It has clarified the terminological and conceptual foundations of the field, evaluated the role of theoretical frameworks in phraseological dictionaries, compared phraseographic practices across languages of different structural types, and highlighted the practical importance of phraseography for language education and cultural preservation. The findings of this study contribute to the ongoing development of phraseographic theory and practice and offer guidance for future research and application in this important area of linguistics.

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Сведения об авторах:

Нодира Абдусатторовна Вохидова,	Nodira A. Vohidova,
кандидат филол. наук	PhD
доцент	Associate Professor
факультет иностранных языков	Faculty of Foreign Languages
Худжандский государственный университет имени академика Б. Гафурова	Khujand State University named after academician B. Gafurov
Сурайё Гайбуллоевна Гиёсова,	Suraiyo G. Ghiyosova,
доктор философии	Doctor of Philosophy, (PhD) in Philology
доцент	Associate Professor
кафедра перевода и грамматики английского языка	Translation and English Grammar Department
Худжандский государственный Университет имени академика Б. Гафурова	Khujand State University named after academician B. Gafurov

giesova 82@mail.ru