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REZYUME. Maqolada ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillaridagi genderlik lingvistik, ijtimoiy va madaniy jihatdan qiyosiy oʻrganilgan. Tadqiqot natijalariga koʻra, ayollar nutqida emotsionallik va muloyimlik, erkaklarda esa qatʼiylilik va mantiqiylik elementlari ustunlik qiladi. Ingliz tilida gender-neytral tendensiyalar kuchayib borgan boʻlsa, qoraqalpoq tilida anʼanaviy patriarxal qadriyatlar hamon aks etib turadi. Genderlekt til orqali jamiyatning madaniy va ijtimoiy qadriyatlarini namoyon etadi.

РЕЗЮМЕ. В статье проведено сравнительное изучение гендерной, лингвистической, социальной и культурной принадлежности английского и каракалпакского языков. Согласно результатам исследования, в речи женщин преобладают эмоциональность и мягкость, а у мужчин - строгость и логические элементы. В то время как гендерно-нейтральные тенденции усиливаются в английском языке, традиционные патриархальные ценности всё ещё отражаются в каракалпакском языке. Гендерлект выражает культурные и социальные ценности общества через язык.

SUMMARY. The article comparatively is examined gender in English and Karakalpak languages from linguistic, social, and cultural perspectives. According to the research results, emotional and gentle elements predominate in women's speech, while strictness and logical elements predominate in men's speech. While gender-neutral tendencies are intensifying in the English language, traditional patriarchal values are still reflected in the Karakalpak language. Genderlect expresses the cultural and social values of society through language.

INTERPRETATION OF COMPLEX PHRASEOLOGICAL CONSTRUCTIONS IN BILINGUAL PHRASAL VERB DICTIONARIES

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Tayanch soʻzlar: ikki tilli lugʻatlar, lugʻat maqolalari, idiomatik ifodalar, majhul nisbat, sintaktik moslashuvchanlik, maʼnoviy talqin.

Ключевые слова: двуязычные словари, словарные статьи, идиоматические выражения, страдательный залог, синтаксическая гибкость, семантическая интерпретация.

Key words: bilingual dictionaries, dictionary entries, idiomatic expressions, passive voice, syntactic flexibility, semantic interpretation.

Introduction. The study examines the interpretation of complex phraseological constructions in bilingual phrasal verb dictionaries. Given the prevalence of complex phraseological constructions in English, their accurate representation in bilingual lexicographic resources is essential for effective translation and language acquisition. The study aims to analyze the structural and semantic patterns of such constructions, assess the methodologies applied in their lexicographic treatment, and propose improvements for their representation in English-Uzbek dictionaries.

Research Objectives and Methods.

- To analyze the lexicographic treatment of complex phraseological constructions, including idiomatic expressions and their paraphrases. This is addressed through comparative dictionary analysis, where entries from different lexicographic sources are examined to identify variations in definitions, paraphrasing strategies, and structural patterns.

- To evaluate the role of cohesive devices and typographical conventions in mitigating ambiguity within dictionary entries. This is investigated using descriptive analysis, focusing on the effectiveness of formatting choices such as capitalization, italics, and categorization markers in conveying grammatical distinctions.

- To propose lexicographic improvements for more precise and user-friendly dictionary entries. This is achieved through qualitative analysis, incorporating best practices from modern lexicography and insights from theoretical linguistic frameworks.

Relevance, Novelty, and Practical Value.

The relevance of this study lies in its focus on bilingual lexicography, particularly in the context of Uzbek learners of English, where complex phraseological constructions pose significant translation and comprehension challenges. Despite the growing body of research on phrasal verbs, limited attention has been given to their systematic treatment in Uzbek-English lexicographic resources. The study's novelty stems from its comprehensive analysis of structural and semantic representation patterns in existing dictionaries, shedding light on inconsistencies and areas for improvement. The practical value of the research is evident in its potential contributions to lexicographic practice, offering concrete recommendations for structuring phrasal verb entries in bilingual dictionaries to enhance clarity, and usability.

Theoretical Framework and Literature Review.

The study draws upon key linguistic theories related to phraseology, and lexicographic methodology. Foundational works such as Quirk et al.'s *Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (1985) provide a syntactic basis for analyzing complex phraseological constructions. Additionally, lexicographic principles outlined in Courtney's *English Phrasal Verbs English-Russian Dictionary* (2000) and Spears' *Dictionary of American Idioms* (2005) inform the evaluation of dictionary entries. The research also integrates insights from bilingual lexicography studies, particularly those addressing translation equivalence and dictionary user needs.

Research Material.

The primary material for this study includes corpus data extracted from N.Abdurakhmonova's *English-Uzbek dictionary of phrasal verbs* (2017) and J.Erejepova's manual. Additionally, selected English monolingual dictionaries such as *Longman Phrasal Verbs Dictionary* (2000) and *The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language* (1996) serve as reference sources for comparative analysis. This data-driven approach ensures a comprehensive and empirically grounded examination of phrasal verb representation in bilingual lexicography.

Verb-verb constructions.

In lexicographic interpretation, verb-verb constructions – where the second verb appears in a non-finite form (either as an infinitive or a participle, with or without an accompanying preposition) – pose distinctive interpretative challenges. The following is a proposed dictionary entry for the expression *make do (with)*, defined as “accept smth. although it is not quite satisfactory” [2: 102]:

make do (with smb. or smth.) uddalamoq, qila olmoq, eplamoq, ilojini qilmoq, kifoyalanmoq: *They will need to make do with outdated technology until the new equipment arrives.* ♦ *They will have to make do with a temporary office space while renovations are ongoing.* → see also **do with smb. or smth.**

Such idiomatic expressions typically consist of a verb pair, where the first verb is in its base form and the second verb is non-finite. The non-finite verb, which does not express tense or subject agreement, may be an infinitive or a participle, sometimes accompanied by a preposition. These combinations generate idiomatic meanings that surpass the literal interpretations of the individual verbs. For instance, the *English-Uzbek Dictionary of Phrasal Verbs* contains only six such phrases. The following is an example of another entry featuring this construction:

get of v prep

1. get rid of qutulmoq, xalos bo‘lmoq: *The students finally got rid of the clutter in their classroom.* ♦ *The old computer must be gotten rid of before the new one arrives.* → see also **be of, rid of.**

2. get shot of informal ozod (xalos) bo‘lmoq, erkinlikka chiqmoq, qutulmoq: *She was relieved to get shot of her responsibilities when she retired.* ♦ *He’s been trying to get shot of that old car for months.* [SYN] **be shot of.**

In this context, *rid* in the phrase *get rid of* functions as a prepositional particle. To facilitate comprehension for language learners, both active and passive voice examples are provided. For instance:

Active: *The students finally got rid of the clutter in their classroom.*

Passive: *The old computer must be gotten rid of before the new one arrives.*

Presenting both active and passive constructions enables learners to grasp the versatility of such expressions and their application in different grammatical contexts.

Verbs governing two prepositions

In the *English-Uzbek Dictionary of Phrasal Verbs*, 145 combinations consist of a verb followed by two distinct prepositions, each governing its own object. In contrast, J.Erejepova's manual [2023] includes only one such phraseological unit. The following section provides an example and an explanation of how these combinations are reflected in the dictionary:

compete with v prep

1. musobaqalashmoq, bellashmoq: [LV2 + WITH] *The artists competed with one another for the exhibition space.* ♦ *The students competed with top scholars for the scholarship.*

"2. (qarshi) kurashmoq, teng kelmoq, yengmoq: [T1 (usu. simple tenses)] *Farmers are struggling to maximize their crop yields, but they can't compete with the weather.* → see also **compete against, contend against, contend with, contest against.**

In the sentence, *The artists competed with one another for the exhibition space*, the phrase *with one another* serves as the first prepositional object, while *for the exhibition space* is the second prepositional object. In this construction, the verb dictates the order of the prepositions. This combination adds specificity to the action, highlighting the interaction between the competing entities and their respective goals.

Phraseological constructions that include a verb and an adjective.

Although phraseological units that combine a verb and an adjective are less prevalent than other types of phraseological structures, they constitute a significant subset of phrasal verbs. The *English-Uzbek Dictionary of Phrasal Verbs* lists 38 such combinations. A key distinction of the verb-adjective construction, absent in other phrasal verbs, is its potential for comparison. Specifically, while the combination of the verb *set* and the adjective *straight* can be modified for comparison using structures such as *as...as*, this flexibility is not applicable to prepositional constructions such as *set off* or *set on*, nor to prepositional verbs such as *set to* or *set with*.

A representative dictionary entry for the combination *set straight*, defined as “1) tartibga keltirmoq, yig‘ishtirmoq; 2) (aytilgan yoki yozilgan narsani) to‘g‘rilamoq, (dalil, ma‘lumotni) to‘g‘ri ko‘rsatmoq, taqdim qilmoq” [1: 298], can be presented as follows:

"set straight v adj

1. tartibga keltirmoq, yig‘ishtirmoq: [T1s] *The gardener didn't arrange the flowers as straight as the assistant.* ♦ *Mary didn't set the chairs as straight as the event planner did.*

2. (aytilgan yoki yozilgan narsani) to‘g‘rilamoq, (dalil, ma‘lumotni) to‘g‘ri ko‘rsatmoq, taqdim qilmoq: [T1s] *There were errors in the guest list; we need to set it straight before the invitations are sent out.* ♦ *Several inaccuracies appeared in the article; the editor decided to set them straight before publishing the final version.* → see also **put right, put straight, set right.**

The letter *s* in the grammatical code [T1s] signifies that the verb is used separately from the particle. Notably, the first definition includes a comparative construction.

Similar to other phrasal verbs, phraseological combinations involving a verb and an adjective can form stable patterns. Examples include *come short of* and *fall short of*. A suggested dictionary entry for *come short of* is:

"come short of v adj prep yetmaslik, javob bermaslik, muvofiq bo‘lmaslik: [T1 (no pass., simple tenses)] *The budget came short of covering all the project's expenses. We'll need to find additional funding.* ♦ *The restaurant's service came short of the usual high standards they are known for.* → see also **fall short of.**

Additionally, it is appropriate to include phrasal verbs like *end up*, *finish up*, and *wind up* in the dictionary. These verbs, in certain contexts, incorporate an adjective (or adverb) and could be listed in the following format:

finish 'up v adv [+ adj/prep] (also **finish 'up doing** sth) (especially BrE) bilan tugamoq, ko‘pincha rejalashtirilmagan uzoq davom etgan voqealardan keyin biror joyga, holatga yoki vaziyatga yetib kelmoq: [LV3

(simple tenses)] *Though she inherited a large estate, she finished up poor after making a series of risky purchases.* ◇ *Many characters in the novel start out with ambitions but finish up dead by the end.* [SYN] **end up, end up doing sth; wind up, wind up doing sth (informal).** [NOTE] Ushbu ma'noda, *finish up* har doim sifat, predlog bilan boshlanuvchi fraza yoki gerundi (fe'lga -ing qo'shimchasining qo'shilishi) bilan birga qo'llaniladi. Yodda tutingki, *finish up* birikmasi bunda *finish* fe'li bilan ma'nodosh emas: *The play has already finished.*

Thus, it is evident that an adjective or prepositional phrase follows the phrasal verb, as indicated by the notation [+ adj/prep] after the grammatical form (v adv) and further elaborated in the note. The number 3 in the grammatical code [LV3] signifies that an adjective follows the phrasal verb.

Furthermore, the following phrasal verbs should be included in this category:

- *come out*, meaning "to finish sth in a particular state; to have a particular result <...> In this meaning, *come out* and *come out of sth* are always used either with an adverb, an adjective or a phrase beginning with a preposition" [Oxford phrasal verbs dictionary for learners of English, 2001, p. 58];

- *finish up*, particularly in British English, meaning "to reach or come to a particular place, state or situation after a long series of events, often without planning it: <...> In this meaning, *finish up* is always used with either an adjective, a phrase beginning with a preposition, or doing sth" [Oxford phrasal verbs dictionary for learners of English, 2001, p. 99];

- *start off*, meaning "to begin happening in a particular way; to begin doing sth in a particular way: <...> In this meaning, *start off* and *start off sth* are always followed by an adverb, an adjective, a phrase beginning with a preposition, or the -ing form of a verb" [6:281].

Finally, the commonly used phrasal verbs *turn out* and *come up* (particularly in British English) also follow this pattern and should be incorporated into the dictionary under the category of phrasal verbs that may be followed by an adjective in specific contexts.

Conclusion. This study has examined the interpretation of complex phraseological constructions in bilingual phrasal verb dictionaries, focusing on their representation, structural patterns, and lexicographic treatment. The findings indicate that complex phraseological constructions constitute a significant portion of phrasal verb dictionaries, with their meanings often conveyed through idiomatic expressions. The analysis of dictionary entries highlights the role of cohesive devices, typographical conventions, and grammatical markers in enhancing clarity and usability.

The research objectives have been met by analyzing various dictionary entries, illustrating their structural organization, and highlighting best practices for lexicographic representation. However, further investigation is needed to explore the adaptation of complex phraseological constructions in digital lexicography and bilingual machine translation. Future studies may also examine the cognitive processing of these constructions in Uzbek and Karakalpak language users, contributing to the development of more effective bilingual dictionaries.

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REZYUME. Ushbu tadqiqot ikki tilli fe'lli frazemalar lug'atlarida murakkab frazeologik konstruktsiyalarning (ayniqsa, fe'l-fe'l, fe'l-ikki predlog va fe'l – sifat tuzilmalarining) leksikografik ifodalanishini o'rganadi. Asosiy manbalar (Abdurakhmonova, Erejepova) lug'at maqolalarining solishtirma tahlili orqali semantik talqin, sintaktik belgilash va matn tuzilishidagi noaniqliklar aniqlangan hamda ingliz tilini o'rganuvchi o'zbek o'quvchilari uchun aniqroq, foydalanishga qulayroq lug'at maqolalarini taklif qilishga qaratilgan yechimlar ishlab chiqilgan. Tadqiqot frazeologik birliklarning idiomatikligi, faol/ergash nisbatlari, to'ldiruvchi joylashuvi va grammatik moslashuvchanligini hisobga olgan holda leksikografiyani nazariy jihatdan asoslangan holda takomillashtirish zarurligini ko'rsatadi.

РЕЗЮМЕ. В данном исследовании анализируется лексикографическое представление сложных фразеологических конструкций — в частности, сочетаний типа «глагол + глагол», «глагол + два предлога» и «глагол + прилагательное» — в двуязычных словарях фразовых глаголов. На основе сравнительного и описательного анализа словарных статей из ключевых изданий (напр., Абдурахмоновой, Ережеповой) выявляются несоответствия в семантической интерпретации, синтаксической разметке и типографском оформлении, а также предлагаются пути их устранения с целью повышения ясности и удобства использования словарей для узбекских учащихся. Работа подчёркивает необходимость системного, теоретически обоснованного подхода к составлению словарей, учитывающего идиоматичность, вариативность активного и пассивного залогов, позицию объекта и синтаксическую гибкость конструкций.

SUMMARY. This study investigates the lexicographic representation of complex phraseological constructions – particularly verb-verb, verb–two-preposition, and verb–adjective combinations – in bilingual phrasal verb dictionaries. Through comparative and descriptive analysis of entries from key publications (e.g., Abdurakhmonova, Erejepova), it identifies inconsistencies in semantic interpretation, syntactic labeling, and typographical presentation, and proposes improvements to enhance clarity and usability for Uzbek learners. The research underscores the need for systematic, theory-informed dictionary design that accounts for idiomativeness, passive/active voice variation, object placement, and grammatical flexibility.