

GRAPHICS AND TRANSCRIPTION OF BORROWED NAMES

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Annotation

This article discusses variants of indeclinable (in other terminology - invariable) nouns (hereinafter - NS) of foreign origin, which are found in a very significant number in the texts of Russian books translated from other languages.

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According to the source language, all NS of foreign origin can be divided into two large groups: a) words borrowed from Western European languages (mainly from French, Italian, Spanish and Latin), b) words that came from Eastern languages (mainly from Japanese, Chinese and Sanskrit, in smaller quantities - from Tibetan, Mongolian, Korean, etc.).

There is a fundamental difference between these two groups. The NS of the first group, in addition to translated texts, are found in large numbers primarily in the original Russian literature of a wide variety of genres and content, therefore they are reflected in various dictionaries of the modern Russian language (explanatory, spelling, dictionaries of foreign words and other lexicographic sources), while as the NS of the second group, as a rule, are not recorded in dictionaries or are present there in very small quantities, and we find these words only in translated and specialized literature.

All these nouns do not have a formal expression of the categories of number and case, so they are sometimes referred to as the zero declension. However, their belonging to one of the three genders allows them to be included in the grammatical context of the sentence and, thus, in the context of the entire message. In other words, in a particular sentence, NS are quite unambiguously perceived in the meaning of one or another case and number.

IP Muchnik believes that the originality of such lexical units "is primarily in the fact that they differ in terms of expression in a very complex interweaving of synthetic and analytical features" (Muchnik, 1964, 149). The process of including NS in the text is described through the mechanism of substitution: "The synthetic character of the case forms of the nouns under consideration is constructed as a result of substitution, namely, by substituting under under under forms that are unchanged in appearance, extremely low frequency, functionally identical with them, but immeasurably more frequent forms with case inflections; in other words, here, due to the systemic nature of the language, substitutive case endings appear instead of existing ones" (Muchnik, 1964, 149).

Since the substitutable case inflections are determined only on the basis of the corresponding (similar) inflections of the elements of the grammatical environment, it becomes necessary to distinguish two series of indicators: zero (substituted) - for the NS, and formally expressed (real) - for the elements of the immediate grammatical environment that determine the NS, which are "adjectives in the broadest sense (adjectives, pronouns-adjectives, numerals-adjectives, participles), cf.: sweet milk - sweet cocoa, sweet milk - sweet cocoa, sweet milk - sweet cocoa, etc.", while " the second row of

indicators confirms the identity of the positions in the composition of the phrase of nouns with variable and unchanged morphological composition" (Muchnik, 1964, 150). The perception and correct identification of various NS in the Russian text is further complicated by the fact that many of these words appear in different variants, and most of these variants have not been considered at all in the linguistic literature. All variants can be divided into three types: graphic, transcriptional and grammatical. In this article, variants of only the first two types will be considered, since variants of the third type (grammatical), due to the complexity of the material, require a detailed description and analysis, which can only be carried out within the framework of a separate article.

For borrowed NSs, the main form should be considered as their writing in Russian script, and as a variant - their transfer by means of the Latin alphabet in accordance with the spelling norms of a particular source language. The number of such options can be very large; so, out of the total number of NS with the final -o out of 212 words recorded in the "Grammar Dictionary of the Russian Language" by A. A. Zaliznyak (M., 1977), the share of words with Latin graphic variants accounts for 94 lexical units, which is 44.34% (Gertsev, 2001, 120). Latin graphic variants of the corresponding NS, in turn, make up only a small part of the total number of foreign words and expressions, used in Russian texts as Latin graphic inclusions, which are registered in the three-volume "Dictionary of foreign expressions and words used in Russian without translation" by A. M. Babkin and V. V. Shendetsov (St. Petersburg, 1994) in the amount of 19,000 lexical units. Let us give several examples of graphical variants of the National Assembly as part of sentences taken from this dictionary. If the consequence of the pronunciamiento is that some of the officers will rise in rank, the soldiers will receive a small monetary reward (BSh, 1069). Pronunciamiento (Spanish) 'uprising, indignation'; But the ease of the torero is not in being in constant motion, running from place to place: these are signs of a bad torero (BSh, 1248).

Torero (Spanish) 'a bullfighter who delivers a fatal blow to a bull'.

Presto, by the magic of its sounds, has a strong effect on the imagination (BSh, 1055). Presto (Italian) 'part of an instrumental piece written at a fast pace'.

For an ordinary, unprepared reader, such foreign-language graphic inclusions, apparently, are little understood or not understood at all, in connection with which there was a need for a special dictionary. L. V. Knorina, for example, believes that "from the point of view of a person who perceives a text, the uncertainty of the semantics of a word can also be considered its semantic property; we call this property hieroglyphic", noting that "the term hieroglyphic elements was used in linguistic literature to designate symbols, foreign words and other elements that are limitedly included in the grammatical system of the language" (Knorina, 1978.42).

Similarly, although in a slightly different aspect, interprets the appearance of Latin graphic abbreviations and individual words, for example, in a Japanese text, E. V. Maevsky: "It seems to me that both in alphabetic abbreviations and spelling exoticisms, the Latin alphabet appears in the eyes of the Japanese as a kind of hieroglyphics. It turns out that the essential thing here is not that the word is written phonemically (not complicated and not word by word), but that it has an unusual, brightly individual visual appearance" (Maevsky, 2000, 142).

As for the Latino variants of the National Assembly, it was precisely because of their "hieroglyphic" nature that they fixed both their own grammatical invariability and supported the tendency for the corresponding words to be inflexible in the Russian script as well. The "borrowed" gender of many

such nouns contributed to this to a large extent. Let us take as an example the most commonly used NS of this type - a coat: "In stories and novels written around the middle of the last century (i.e. XIX century - S. G.) or a little earlier, this word was printed in French letters:" he put on his fashionable paletot", "his old paletot was covered with dust" In French, paletot is masculine" (BSh, 1994, 976).

The inflexibility of foreign words in the Latin script, including NS, is not absolute; very rarely, but still there are cases of designating case inflections, for example: She is busy with esperant and speaks, speaks without ceasing (BSh, 1994, 465). Especially interesting are the cases when a purely visual case ending is attached to an inflectionally invariable word-"hieroglyph", which is potentially a completely inflected noun, through an apostrophe in an "agglutinative way"; this way of including foreign words in the Russian text is typical for Sanskrit terms in Latin transcription (the illustrative material is taken from the book: "Buddhism. Dictionary. 1992", hereinafter - BS); Sansara has enough features to define it as "circle of being" (BS, 1992, 223). Sansara (Skt.) 'metempsychosis'; Only enlightened beings reside in prajna-paramita (BS, 1992, 204). Prajna-paramita (Skt.) 'a way of religious salvation through the realization of transcendental wisdom'. In Russian transcription, such terms are easily changed by case in the usual way: samsara - samsara - in samsara, etc.

It is necessary to distinguish between words in the original Latin spelling, borrowed from Western European languages, which can be introduced into the Russian text in the status of graphic variants, among which there is a certain percentage of NS, and Latin transcription of foreign words from a number of Eastern languages on a non-Latin graphic basis (hereinafter throughout the term transcription used in the meaning of phonemic transcription).

The Latin transcription of Sanskrit has the widest application. In scientific use, the traditional Indian Devanagari alphabet was almost abandoned: classical texts in Sanskrit and Sanskrit dictionaries in Latin transcription were published. And most importantly, the Latin transcription of Sanskrit words dominates in scientific Russian texts on Indology, Buddhology and other areas of Oriental studies, although Russian transcription is also used in many cases.

The situation is different with Latin transcription in Chinese and Japanese, where it is used only as an auxiliary means to indicate the reading of hieroglyphs and words in various dictionaries, reference books, etc., as well as to convey the pronunciation of Japanese and Chinese words (names, surnames, geographical names, individual concepts) in texts in Western European languages. Russian texts (from fiction to science) use almost exclusively Russian transcription of Chinese and Japanese words.

Transcription systems developed for specific languages have been constantly improved in order to more accurately convey the phonetic system of these languages, and hence the pronunciation of words, and at the same time to simplify the means of graphical representation of phonemes in order to facilitate the practical application of the corresponding transcription systems. The result of this was the emergence of transcriptional variants in the spelling of the same words.

Among the NS there is a fairly significant number of such variants, of which the largest part falls on the vocabulary of eastern origin. It is in this lexical layer that a large percentage of clearly erroneous transcription variants can be found, which are mainly characteristic of Russian transcription of NS that are foreign in origin. In this regard, it should be especially noted that the second (after Western European languages) source of constant replenishment of the NA fund is primarily Japanese, as well as Chinese.

The presence and diversity of NS transcriptional variants require certain efforts of lexicographers to normalize them. It seems to us that it is necessary to single out the main (phonetically more accurate and common) and additional (less accurate and outdated) options, and there may be several additional options and it is advisable to designate them with dictionary marks like rare. or obsolete, while eliminating all erroneous options.

Such varieties of transcriptional variants can also be identified in a number of NSs of European origin, although their number is not very significant, for example: arpeggio (arpeggio), hidalgo (hidalgo), capriccio (capriccio), pizzicato (picchicato), solfeggio (solfeggio), fablio (fablio), pianoforte (piano), etc.

For NS of Japanese origin, there are mainly two sources of transcription variants, some inconsistency in the Russian transcription of Japanese words and an incorrect translation of the Latin transcription of Japanese vocabulary into Russian. A prominent specialist in the field of Japanese, N. A. Syromyatnikov, believes that "Russian spellings of Japanese words need to be unified", and characterizes the situation in this area as follows: "Although in scientific works on Japan, Polivanov's transcription is adopted, in which shi is , chi - ti, ji - ji, e - e, jo - ë, Spalvin's transcription (currently outdated - S.G.) is often found in the press, in which instead of ti we find qi, instead of e - e, instead of ë - yo. On geographical maps and in print, both transcriptions are often mixed, which leads to confusion" (Syromyatnikov, 1968, 44). To this we can add that over the past 30 years, the normative Polivanov transcription has completely replaced Spalvin's transcription from regular circulation; relics of the latter are preserved only in a few geographical names of Japan, which have become traditional and, in our opinion, it is hardly advisable to change them, for example: Tokyo - to Polivanovsky Toke, Kyoto - to Kyoto, Yokohama - to Yokohama, etc. Regarding the last name, N. A. Syromyatnikov explains: "By the way, the accepted spelling of Yokohama generally owes its appearance to a misunderstanding. Not knowing that the Japanese h is a deaf sound, it was designated g, like the German h. It is necessary to write Yokohama" (Syromyatnikov, 1968, 51). In Japanese, vowels are distinguished by length, which is indicated (by a dash above the vowel or a colon after it) only in scientific works, textbooks and dictionaries and is not indicated in publications for the general reader, although in rare cases it occurs there too and is transmitted by a double vowel (Susanoo - 'wind god', Ookuni - 'female name'); Thus, Polivan's transcription exists, as it were, in two "varieties": To:kyo/Tokyo - 'Tokyo', Kyo:to/Kyoto - 'Kyoto'.

Let us give for comparison the transcription variants of some NS (Japanese words) according to the Spalvin system and their normative spelling according to Polivanov (in brackets): yosemono (yosemono) - 'the name of dishes such as assorted or stew'; Yoko (Yoko) - 'female name'; eta (this) - 'Japanese pariah'; motsi (mochi) - 'rice cake'; hibatsi (hibachi) - 'Japanese brazier'. In Japan and other countries, the Latin transcription for Japanese is used - romaji (lit. 'Roman signs') in two versions - the old and the new, and the old romaji has received wide practical application. In this system, the literal designation of some syllables sharply diverges from their transmission by means of Russian graphics, therefore, when translating literature containing the names of Japanese realities and often written by Japanese authors, from Western European languages (primarily from English) into Russian, under the influence of English spelling, letters are incorrectly transmitted of the Russian alphabet, the indicated syllables, which ultimately leads to incorrect spelling of words, making it difficult to identify them. So, for example, the syllable shi is transmitted by Russian shi (instead of the correct si), the syllable sha is

transmitted as sha (instead of sya), sho - sho (vm. sho), shu - shu (vm. syu), cha - cha (vm. cha), chi - chi (wm. ti), cho - cho (wm. cho), chu - chu (wm. chu), za - behind (wm. dza), ja - ja (wm. ja), jo - jo (vm. jo), tsu - tsu (vm. tsu), nya - nya (vm. nya), wo - in (vm o), etc. (for more details, see "Correspondence table of Russian transcription, kana and old romaji", as well as "Correspondence table of old romaji, Russian transcription and kana" on spreads of the first volume of the two-volume "Big Japanese-Russian Dictionary" edited by N.I. Konrad (M., 1970).

And now we will give several examples of erroneous transcription variants of the NS from among those that are found in abundance in the texts of Russian periodicals and translated literature (about half of them are Japanese names and surnames, company names, etc.) in comparison with their normative variants, indicated in brackets: jiu-jitsu (jujutsu) - 'the same as judo'; shiatsu, shiatsu (shiatsu) - 'type of massage', sashimi (sashimi) - 'stroganina', Professor Nishi's (Nishi) system - 'a set of therapeutic exercises', ninjutsu (ninjutsu) - 'the art of ninja', shozi (shoji) - 'sliding partitions in a Japanese house', Showa, Shiowa (Showa) - 'name of the years of the reign of Emperor Hirohito, 1926-1979', mochi (mochi) - 'rice cake', Hitachi (Hitachi) - 'company name', tamagotchi (tamaguchi) - 'a toy on microcircuits', mizutaimatsu (mizutaimatsu) - 'special torches that do not go out in the wind and in heavy rain'. All these and many other lexical units were extracted from texts of the corresponding subject, i.e. from specific sentences like: The first principle, on which all teachers of ninjutsu (ninjutsu) insist without exception, is the principle of the naturalness of shizen (shizen) (Quoted from the book: S. A. Gvozdev, I. V. Krivonosov. Ninja. Secrets of the demons of the night, Minsk, 1998, 153).

To give a signal, the ninja used mizutaimatsu (mizutaimatsu) torches, which did not go out, even in strong winds and heavy rain (Ibid., 329).

Among the NS of Chinese origin, denoting the various realities of Chinese life and spiritual culture, there were almost no transcriptional variants; all NS are transmitted in the only existing Russian transcription, created by the famous sinologist N. Ya. Bichurin in 1839 and legalized by the use of Palladium (P. I. Kafarov) and P. S. Popov (Beijing, 1888) in the Complete Chinese-Russian Dictionary from where it got its name Palladian. This transcription "has retained its positions and is still used with minor changes" (Matsaev, Orlov, 1966, 3-4). Here are a few NAs that have only a single (normative) spelling: bagu - 'examination in old China', tao - 'one universal law of development', dazibao - 'wall newspaper', yinde - 'secret noble deed', kunhou - 'harp-type musical instrument', laodao - 'Taoist monk', li - 'Chinese verst', mao - 'Chinese dime', nigu - 'Buddhist nun', huaqiao - 'Chinese emigrants' and many others. etc. Non-standard variants such as kungfu (gongfu) - 'martial arts', tai chi (tai chi) - 'taijiquan gymnastics' make up a very small percentage of words from the total number of NS, which cannot be said about various names, first names, surnames, etc. The inconsistency in their spelling and the mass of erroneous options have the same roots as in Japanese.

The fact is that the very phenomenon of erroneous variance in the transcriptional transmission of words that are foreign in origin is much broader than the phenomenon of indeclination of nouns. In other words, NS of a foreign language origin (in this case, Chinese) make up only a part of the total number of borrowed vocabulary recorded in Russian transcription. The systemic nature of any transcription is manifested, firstly, in the fact that the scope of its coverage of the corresponding lexical layer is unlimited (i.e., it includes, for example, both inflected and inflected nouns), and secondly, in the fact that violations in transcription words are also systemic in nature, therefore, it is possible to identify some types of these violations (types of erroneous options), thirdly, it follows from

this that the erroneous variants of the National Assembly should be considered from a broader position - in the general mainstream of all non-normative options, but at the same time it is necessary to single out the NS group within them as the direct subject of this study. It seems that only such an approach will make it possible to most fully reveal the essence of the phenomenon of erroneous (non-normative) variance in general and specifically in the sphere of NS, which, due to the specifics of the phonological and morphological systems of the corresponding source languages, clearly prevail in the total mass of foreign borrowings. In particular, the distorted rendering of Chinese geographical names of all types (inflectable and non-inflectable) by means of Russian graphics has a long history. Arising back in the pre-Palladian period and going back to various Western European transcriptions, such spellings most often represented a literal cast from the latter (without taking into account their real Chinese reading), and some of them have been safely preserved to this day and have become traditional. The famous Sinologist (later Academician) V. M. Alekseev, during his scientific expedition to Northern China in 1907, sharply criticized precisely such transcriptional toponyms: "As for the transcription of place names on the German map, which we use, it is that if we had trusted her, we would probably not have gone far. Even worse is our Russian (pre-Palladian - S. G.) transcription, which is nothing more than a translation of the Western and already distorted transcription of Chinese names and titles and thus transforming Beijing to Beijing, Guangdong to Canton, Jiaozhou to Qiao Chao, Taiwan to Formosa, etc." (Alekseev, 1958, 152).

To what has been said, we can only add that even after the introduction and consolidation of the Palladian transcription, all kinds of non-normative and simply erroneous variants (in which the phonological oppositions of different words like mel - mel are erased) constantly appeared and appear in all kinds of names, given names and surnames. Perhaps the most striking example of trouble in this area is that on the title page of the "Big Russian-Chinese Dictionary" (hereinafter - abbr. BRKS) (Beijing, 1963), compiled by prominent Chinese philologists-Russianists, of seven authors five surnames and given names turned out to be erroneous in the indicated phonological sense, including the name of the editor-in-chief of this dictionary: Liu Tse-rong (instead of the correct Liu Tse-rong), Wang Tzu-yun (Wang Tse-yun), Li Yi-fan (min. Li Yi-fan), Shen Ying (min. Shen Ying), Shen Feng-wei (min. Shen Feng-wei). Let us clarify that the determination of the correct reading and, accordingly, the correct transcription of these surnames and names was carried out by comparing their hieroglyphic spellings given there with transcription ones; the same applies to the name of the publishing house: "Shanwu Yingshuguan" (vm. "Shan'u Yingshuguan"). The current situation is aggravated by the fact that there are many Latin transcriptions for the Chinese language: three proper Chinese transcriptions, more than a dozen English transcription systems of different authors, two French transcriptions and more than three German transcription systems.

The second reason for the constant confusion when translating the Latin transcription systems of the Chinese language into Russian is the great convention in writing Chinese syllables in Latin and hence their sharp contrast with Russian transcription. Here are just a few examples from English transcription: ch'ieh - tse, chieh - jie, chio - jue, keang - jiang, meih - mi, pang - bang, twei - dui, etc. To successfully solve such complex problems, special comparative tables of Chinese syllables are used to translate one transcription into another, which are combined into a single "Manual for Transcription and Spelling of Chinese Words" (Matsaev, Orlov, 1966, 3-224). This guide is a must have for every major publishing house. In practice, this does not always happen, so the pages of many Russian

translations are full of monstrous "transcriptions" of Chinese words, which are sometimes difficult even for a specialist to identify, not to mention the average reader. All examples of such texts below are taken from the book "Tao: Harmony of the World" (M.: EKSMO-Press; Kharkiv: Folio, 2000 (series "Anthology of Thought")), with normative variants and page numbers indicated in brackets:

If we open the books Xiking ("Shijing"), Seking ("Shujing") and Yiking ("Yijing"), the origin of which undoubtedly dates back to pre-Confucian times, i.e. by the first years of the reign of the Siu (Zhou) dynasty, we will see that these books contain all the ideas that Confucius later preached (391);

Confucius, born November 551 BC. and who died in April 479, who acted and preached his doctrine mainly during the reign of Emperor Kei-woo (Jing-wang) from the Siu (Chou) dynasty, did not soon receive such authority as he later enjoyed for more than 20 centuries (390);

Being taishi (taishi), i.e. the head of the commission for compiling the ancient history of China, Sima Qian ... in 91 BC. published his excellent work "Historical Narrative" - "Si-Ki" ("Shi chi"), consisting of 126 books (392);

Of all the philosophers, one Confucius can be placed on a par with Laosi (Laozi); Mensi (Mengzi), Kanpisi (Kan Feizi), Sosi (Zhuangzi) and other writers who lived in the 3rd and 4th centuries. BC Chr., they write quite differently than our philosopher (395).

All this textual material contains 11 transcription variants of lexical units of Chinese origin, of which 4 words are book titles (three declinable nouns: Siking, Seking, Iking and one NS - Si-Ki) represent, as far as one can judge from inaccurate Russian spellings, transliteration English or French transcription of these names, since in both transcriptions many syllables, as in this case, coincide. The remaining 7 words belong to the category of NS, of which 4 are the names of ancient Chinese philosophers (Kanpisi, Laosi, Mensi, Sosi), 2 are the names of persons of various social ranks (Kei-woo - 'name of the ruler', reigned 519-468 BC .e.; Taishi - 'court historiographer') and 1 - the name of the ancient Chinese dynasty (Siu), which existed in the period 750-241 years. BC e. Of these 7 NS, five words (Kanpisi, Kei-woo, Siu, Sosi, Taishi) are the Japanese reading of the corresponding Chinese words that denote ancient Chinese realities, and two of them are transcribed non-normatively even in Japanese vowels: Kei-woo (min. Keio), Siu (vm. Xu). Chinese realities in a Chinese text should be transmitted only in Chinese words in standard Russian transcription, so their correct transcription will be respectively: Han Fei-tzu, Jing-wang (in Chinese pronunciation, the name of this ruler became inflected), Zhou, Chuang-tzu, taishi. The remaining two words (Laosi, Mensi) are a mixed Chinese-Japanese reading of the same hieroglyphs of the names of two great ancient Chinese thinkers - Lao Tzu and Meng Tzu (two syllable hieroglyphs in each name), where the first root syllable of each name is given in Chinese reading, and the second in Japanese; for comparison, their names in Japanese pronunciation will respectively be: Roshi and Mosi.

Such pseudo-transcriptional variants of the NS should never be introduced into the Russian text in order to avoid completely obscuring its semantic content. We especially emphasize that in this regard, the main semantic-functional connection comes first here: the text (macrocontext) - transcriptional variants of the NS. Indeed, it is precisely names, surnames, toponyms, names of historical eras, positions, historical and mythological characters, as well as basic concepts from the field of material and spiritual culture, including everyday realities - they all serve as structure-forming elements (the so-called keywords) in the formation of the context of the entire message, that general semantic unity within which the text is realized together with all its constituents (various linguistic units and, above

all, lexical ones). In the pragmatic aspect, all the linguistic material presented in this work testifies, in our opinion, to the relevance of the problems raised in it.

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