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## **LEXICOGRAPHIC PECULARITIES OF THE FIRST RUSSIAN-TAJIK DICTIONARY (1933-34)**

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**Abstract.** The purpose of this paper is to study the lexicographic peculiarities of the first *Russian-Tajik Dictionary* (published in 1933-34), which laid the foundation of the beginning of Russian-Tajik lexicography. This dictionary is little known not only to a wide range of readers, but also to many linguists and lexicographers. The dictionary under study has now become a bibliographic rarity, which can only be found in private collections. Even the National Library does not have a copy of this publication.

A review of the literature indicates that almost nothing is known about this dictionary other than general information, that is, the dictionary has not been the object of a research until today, neither as separate work, nor in the form of a separate article.

From the lexicographic analysis of the first *Russian-Tajik Dictionary* compiled by S. Alizoda, A. Ismoilzoda, R. Hoshim, and M. Yusupov, it can be stated that despite its shortcomings, the dictionary is an important lexicographic, historical, and written monument of the Tajik language with its own characteristics, both in terms of its macrostructure and in terms of the microstructure of its dictionary entries, as well as in terms of description, interpretation of the Tajik language vocabulary, and use of lexicographic techniques.

The dictionary was compiled in Samarkand and published in 1933-34 in Leningrad in the *Comintern Publishing House*, with a circulation of 10 thousand copies. Further detailed lexicographic and lexical research of the peculiarities of this dictionary is of great importance for the history of Tajik lexicography.

**Keywords:** Russian-Tajik Dictionary, lexicography, entry, entry unit, macrostructure, microstructure, translation, interpretation, equivalent, appendix, synonym.

**INTRODUCTION.** The purpose of this article is to study the lexicographic features of the *Russian-Tajik Dictionary* (1933-34), which is still little known not only to the general reader, but also to many linguists and lexicographers. The dictionary under study has now become a bibliographic rarity, which can only be found in private collections.

This dictionary has not yet been the subject of lexicographic or lexical research, probably because it was published in the Latin script of the Tajik language, as well as the fact that about 90 years have passed since its publication. The purpose of the article is also to identify macrostructural and microstructural features and achievements of the dictionary as a historical lexicographic monument in bilingual Tajik lexicography, which can be used to compile modern dictionaries.

This article is the first serious attempt to study the lexicographic features of the *Russian-Tajik Dictionary* (1933-34).

**LITERATURE REVIEW.** The first attempt of critical lexicographic analysis of the two-volume *Russian-Tajik Dictionary* (1943-44), edited by S. Aini and others one can find in the introduction to the *Russian-Tajik Dictionary* edited by A. Dekhoti and N. Yershov [1949], where it is noted: "The *Russian-Tajik Dictionary* published in 1933-34 in 2 volumes did not meet the requirements of modern time. Its entry list, which was based on the descriptive dictionary of the Russian language by V. I. Dall, did not provide the necessary completeness; on the one hand, it was overloaded with

archaisms and words that are not widely used in modern Russian, and on the other – it did not comprise many of the most common words. In addition, the lack of idiomatic, illustrative examples, stylistic, grammatical and other labels also did not meet the requirements of the dictionary of that period (RTS 1949, 5).

In the Preface of the fourth and last *Russian-Tajik Dictionary* [1985], edited by M. Asimov, only general information can be found about this dictionary, including the fact that - "for the first time in Tajik lexicography, a large number of oral words from the general Tajik language were included in it" (RTD 1985, 7). From critical point of view, the disadvantages of this dictionary are noted: "The use in the Russian part of the dictionary, as the basic source, the entries from V.I. Dall's dictionary, caused its shortcomings: the presence of archaisms and outdated meanings, on the one hand, and the lack of phraseology and many necessary, relevant words, on the other hand" (RTD 1985, 7).

As one can see, the critical remarks in these publications about the *Russian-Tajik Dictionary* (1933-34) are almost the same.

We also paid attention to the fact that some scholars and linguists, mentioning this dictionary, indicate that it was compiled under the *editorship* of S. Aini. For example, a tiny article by V. Kapranov in the Tajik Encyclopedia is called "*Russian-Tajik Dictionary*, edited by S. Aini in two volumes, 1933-34" (Kapranov, 1983, 72).

In the Preface of *The Russian-Tajik Dictionary* (1985), edited by M. Asimov, it is indicated that this dictionary was compiled by a team *under the leadership* of the outstanding Tajik writer and scientist S. Aini (RTD 1985, 7).

In the Preface of *The Russian-Tajik Dictionary* edited by A. P. Dehoti and P. P. Yershov, this fact is not mentioned at all (RTD 1949).

However, in the Introduction of the dictionary is says: "The Dictionary which is before You, was compiled by a team consisting of: Ali-Zade Sayyid Riza, Ismail-zadeh Ali, Hashimov Rahim, Yusupov Muhammed and was edited by special editorial Board members: Sadriddin Aini, Ali-Zade Sayyid Riza, Ismail-zadeh Ali, Rahim Hashimov, Yusupov Muhammed" (RTD 1933-34, 9).

It follows from the paragraph that S. Aini did not take part in the process of compiling the dictionary, but did take part in editing the dictionary. We could not find in the Introduction to the dictionary words *editorship* or under the *leadership* of S. Aini.

These publications do not provide any other information about the principles of the formation of the dictionary, the structure of the dictionary entry, the use of lexicographic techniques, the entries and methods of translating Russian lexical units into Tajik.

V. Kapranov in an article published in the Tajik Encyclopedia emphasizes: "This dictionary was the first serious experience in the Tajik bilingual lexicography, which has described a large number of Russian words and their translations into the Tajik language. The dictionary had some drawbacks. The interpretation of Russian words is mainly taken from the dictionary by V. I. Dall, which did not meet the requirements of the time. The new vocabulary and phraseology of that time is not properly reflected in this dictionary" (Kapranov 1983, 72).

S. Hoshimov in his manual on lexicography in Tajik language does not provide any information about this *Russian-Tajik Dictionary* (Hoshimov 2004).

H. Majidov, who devoted the fifth chapter of his work – *Modern Literary Tajik Language* to lexicography, does not provide any information about this dictionary in the bilingual lexicography section (Majidov 2007).

In our publication – *The Formation and Development of Tajik Translation Lexicography of the XX and Early XXI Centuries*, we added some preliminary and general information about the structure of this dictionary (Mamadnazarov 2016, 183).

Thus, a few articles and comments in the Introduction of two Russian-Tajik dictionaries published later provide only general information and mostly of the same contents from edition to edition.

This is all the information that can be found about this *Russian-Tajik Dictionary* (1933-34) in Tajik lexicography.

In modern textbooks on grammar and vocabulary for higher education institutions, in chapter devoted to lexicography, this dictionary is mentioned only in the textbook published in 1973, where critical remarks are repeated word for word from the Introduction to other Russian-Tajik dictionaries. We didn't find anything new in this edition (ЗАИТ 1973, 78).

The dictionary was compiled and edited by the founder of modern Tajik literature Sadriddin Aini, S. Alizoda, A. Ismoilzada, R. Hoshim and M. Yusupov in Samarkand and published in 1933-34 in Leningrad in the *Comintern Publishing House*, with a circulation of 10 thousand copies.

The work on the creation of this dictionary began in 1930. The Ministry of Education and the Tajik State Publishing House entrusted the compiling of this dictionary to a team of writers and researchers in Samarkand. The first volume of the dictionary was prepared in a short period and in August 1932, it was handed over to the Publishing House and on April 19, 1933 it was signed for printing. The second volume was handed over for printing a year later, that is, on July 7, 1933, and signed for publication on March 13, 1934. Therefore, the years of publication of this dictionary is usually indicated as 1933-34. Interestingly, the second volume begins on page 331, which is a continuation of the first volume. It is not clear whether the dictionary was published separately each term or in two volumes in one book and in the same year.

This dictionary is the *second Russian-Tajik Dictionary* in the history of modern bilingual Tajik lexicography after the *Russian-Tajik Dictionary* by Sh. Hatimtayev, which was published first in 1899 in New Bukhara, and then in 1913 in Tashkent. If the first *Russian-Tajik Dictionary* by Sh. Hatimtayev was created in the Cyrillic and Arabic script of the Tajik language, this dictionary was published in the Cyrillic and Latin script of the Tajik language. The dictionary by Sh. Hatimtayev was a thematic dictionary, the one under research edited by Aini and others is an alphabetical one.

Although the authors do not indicate the number of words available in the dictionary, according to our calculations, the dictionary has more than 62 thousand entry units and may be considered quite as a large lexicographic publication for that period. In the reference list the authors note 19 dictionaries, among which the *Persian-Russian Dictionary* by M. A. Gafarov, the *Russian-Arabic Dictionary* Juzi, the *Russian-Turkish Dictionary*, the *Russian-Tatar* dictionaries and descriptive dictionaries of the Tajik language – *Ghiyas-ul-lughot*, *Charoghi Hidoyat*, *Burhoni Qote'*, *Farhangi Jahangiri* and encyclopedic dictionaries.

In the appendix to the dictionary a glossary of foreign words, phrases and aphorisms from Greek, Latin, English, French, German, and other languages that can be found in the original in Russian press of that period is attached (RTD 1934, 627-633).

This dictionary is one of the complete *Russian-Tajik* dictionaries, which, unfortunately, up to modern period has not been given a sufficiently objective and critical assessment in the history of Tajik lexicography. The dictionary has not been the subject of special lexicographic analysis so far. The lexical composition of the dictionary has not attracted the attention of linguists – lexicologists, compilers of Russian-Tajik dictionaries in the country and abroad.

*Macrostructure of the dictionary.* From macrostructural point of view, this dictionary consists of:

- 1) Introduction entitled "From the authors" (p. 8-10) in Tajik and Russian;
- 2) list of references (19 titles), in Russian and Tajik (p. 7, 10);
- 3) dictionary of the first volume in alphabetical order of the Russian language from the letter A to O (p. 11-325);
- 4) dictionary of the second volume from the letter П to Я (p. 331-626);
- 5) *Attachment* (p. 627-633), consisting of alphabetical list of foreign words, expressions and citations used in the original language in the Russian press, placed at the end of the dictionary.

As it is mentioned in the Introduction itself, the dictionary *is based* on the *Descriptive Russian Dictionary* by V.I. Dall, encyclopedias, and in addition all dictionaries available to the authors: Persian, Russian, French, Arabic, Turkic, and other dictionaries. But in the *Introduction* it

is also mentioned, that the dictionary *word list is based on Russian-Turkish Dictionary*, and the authors tried to remove all obsolete and unnecessary words as much as possible and add modern ones” (RTD 1933-34, 10). In other words, the *Introduction* specifies two main sources of the dictionary – *Descriptive Russian Dictionary* by V. I. Dall and the *Russian-Turkish Dictionary*. From the information in the *Introduction*, it is not possible to find out which of these two references was used as the basis for the word list for this *Russian-Tajik Dictionary*.

But the compilers themselves note other shortcomings of their dictionary: "The most important weakness of our dictionary is the question of terminology. Despite all our efforts to find and establish terms in the field of botany, zoology, and medicine, the terminology still suffers from shortcomings. In some places, we were unable to find an equivalent corresponding to the Russian word. Some of the terms that we identified appear in scientific usage and in print for the first time (TRD 1933-34, 9.).

Despite its shortcomings, the dictionary's word list fixed more than 62,000 words and expressions of the Russian language and their translation and equivalents in Tajik, and thus created a solid foundation for subsequent bilingual dictionaries in Tajik bilingual lexicography.

*The microstructure of the dictionary.* The microstructure of a dictionary is understood as a set of data contained within a dictionary entry. A dictionary entry is the main structural unit of a bilingual dictionary consisting of an entry unit and its translations, equivalents and description in the target language.

The dictionary entry in this dictionary consists of a Russian entry word with a capital letter without a paragraph and a Tajik equivalent or equivalents without any grammatical or stylistic notes and illustrative sentences.

An entry unit or lemma consists mainly of an entry black word with an uppercase letter. For example:

**Акт** akt – aqd, amal, sanad, mazbata.

**Актёр** artist (dar tejr).

**Актёрский** mansub ba artist; artisti.

**Актёрство** artisti (p. 16).

An entry unit may also consist of a phrase:

**Английская болезнь** bemorii anglisi – *nigoh kun ba Рахит*.

**Английский соль** namaki anglisi – yak khel namaki mushil (English salt).

**Ангорская кошка** gurbaji Anqara (angora cat).

**Анонимное общество** Jami’jati benom (anonymous society) (p. 17).

Sometimes the entry unit may consist of two synonymous words connected by the conjunction:

**Антитеза и Антитезис** taqobul – baroji ezohi mas’ala ovardani du chizi bar aksi jakdigar (p. 18).

**Ароматический и Ароматный** xushbui (p. 19).

**Атмосферический и Атмосферный** mansub ba atmosfera (*atmospheric*)

**Ахать и Ахнут** oh kardan, voh kardan (p. 21).

As an entry unit one can also find synonyms in the dictionary, which are described in one dictionary entry as entry units, separated by a comma or semicolon, and each word begins with a capital letter:

**Баю, Бай и Баюшки** alla – alla (baroji xobondani bachagon.

**Бегать, Бегивать и Бежать** davidan, toxtan (*run*).

**Бедняга, Бедняк и Бедняжка** benavo, kambaqal, faqir, miskin, bechora (p. 25). (*poor man*)

**Безобразить, Обезобразить** zisht kardan, bad kardan, xarob kardan, vajron kardan (p. 28) (*to disfigure*)

It should be noted that synonymous nouns, adjectives, verbs, and other parts of speech can be found as an entry word or entry words in one dictionary entry, as we have seen in the above examples. However, grammatical labels are not used to distinguish them as part of speech.

In the bilingual dictionary under study, the semantic zones of the main entry unit can be divided into interpretation numbers and meaning. We can find in the dictionary the allocation of the meaning of polysemy words specified with numbers from two to eight meanings separated by a semicolon:

**Занимать, занять** 1) mashghul kardan, andarmon kardan; 2) ishghol kardan-giriftan; 3) qarz giriftan (p. 133) (*occupy*)

**Замёт** 1) partoiysh, andozish; 2) xomduzi; 3) peshgir, turi mohi; 4) devori taxtagiji shabakador; 5) barftuda (p. 132).

**Замша** zamsha – 1) jak khel charmi narmi gavazn va ohu; 2) umuman charmi narm – guzari (p. 133) (*suede*)

**Сложение** 1) jam' (dar hisob); 2) jam'kuni, ghunkuni; 3) griftapartoji, bardori; 4) bolihamchini; 5) qatkuni; 6) ta'lifkuni; 7) tarkibi badan; 8) qadu qomat (p. 517).

From the technical tools of formatting a dictionary entry, we may notice that the entry unit in the dictionary is highlighted in bold without paragraph indentation, and the usual font is used for translation and interpretation. Other technical tools such as *italic* font, tilde sign, rhombus – a graphic marker for highlighting phraseology and other tools are not used in the dictionary.

However, to save space, instead of the reflexive verb form of the entry unit in dictionary articles, instead of the tilde sign (~), this dictionary uses a long and bold dash (—):

**Заколачивать, заколотить** 1) mex kuftan, mex kardan; 2) saxt zadan. —ся zada shudan, kufta shudan, saxt zada shudan (p. 130). (*to board*)

**Закупоривать, закупорить** bastan, mahkam kardan, mum kardan, (dahani zarf, shisha va digarhoro); —ся 1) basta shudan; 2) sokit shudan, dam shudan, xomush mondan (p. 131). (*to clog*)

**Замачивать, замочить** tar kardan, ba ob afgandan, nam kardan; —ся tar shudan, nam shudan (p. 132). (*to soak*)

**Замыливать, замылить** 1) sobun zadan; 2) kafk kunondan; —ся 1) sobun zada shudan; kafk kardan (asp) (p. 133). (*to wash with a soap*)

It is interesting to note that in one entry unit, the Imperfect and Perfect verb forms are fixed as the entry word in the dictionary.

The long dash sign (not bold) is also used in the dictionary after transcription of borrowed foreign words before interpretation. That is, first comes an entry unit, followed by its transcription, then a dash and an interpretation of the foreign word. For example:

**Район** rajon — tuman, doira, nohiya, muzofot. (*district*)

**Рангоут** Rangout — majmui qismhoji chubini kishti. (mast)

**Ранчо** rancho — deha, qishloq (dar Amriko). (*rancho*)

**Рапира** rapira — shamsheri nugtaguna baroi mashq. (*rapira*)

**Рапорт** raport — arzi hol, ma'lumot, ogohdih, ixbor (p. 469).

But, if the entry unit is native Russian, then the translation is given first and then the interpretation without using the dash sign. For example:

**Разумный** 1) oqil, xiradmand; 2) aqil, ma'qul. (*reasonable*)

**Разутый** poluch, pobarahna. (*barefoot*)

**Разъезжать** ba har taraf raftan, bisjor safar kardan [p. 468]. (*drive around*)

From the point of view of pronunciation reflection, entry units are usually marked with stress sign, but not in all words the stress sign is indicated:

**Аудио'рия** 1) zole, ki dar vaj leksiya xonda meshavad; 2) shunavandagoni leksiya va jo nutq (*auditorium*).

**Ау'канье** haguji, hoguji, ovozdih (*echoing*).

**Афо'ризм** suxani purma'nii majozmonandi maqol va misolho (p. 21). (*aphorism*)

However, foreign words that have entered the Russian language are transcribed in Latin, as we have seen from the examples above, so that readers can read them correctly:

The definition of the entry unit's meaning in the dictionary is carried out by using translations, finding Tajik equivalents, by describing the entry unit, by using synonyms or a number of synonyms, and by cross reference to other dictionary entries.

1. Definition using translations:

**Белоголовый** safedsar. (*white-headed*)

**Белозубый** safeddandon. (*white-toothed*)

**Белокрылый** safedbol (p. 29) (*white-winged*)

2. Definition with translation and description of the entry word:

**Белок** safeda, safdai tuxmi murg (...)

**Белокаменный** safedsang – chizi as sangi safed binoshuda. (*white stone*)

**Белокурый** malamuj – kase ki muju zardi safedcha doshta boshad (p. 29). (*blond*)

**Глинозем** 1) sijoxxoki gilomez; 2) yak xel namaki ma'dani ki dar rangsozi bakor meravad (p. 29). (*Alumina*)

**Комментатор** tafsirkunanda, sharhdihanda (mufassir, shoreh) (p. 176). (*commentator*)

3. Definition by using synonyms:

**Гнойный** chirknok, rimnok. (*purulent*)

**Габой** naj, surnai. (..)

**Годовой** solona, solonagi (p. 92-93). (*annual*)

**Глоболомка** 1) sarshikan; 2) mas'alai dushvor (с. 92-93).

4. Definition with a number of synonyms:

**Гнездилище** oshijonai buzurg, lonaji buzurg, murghxona, katak, kaftarxona (p. 92). (*a huge nest*)

**Гнездится** lona soxtan, oshjona andoxtan, oshijona kardan, dar oshjona nishastan (p. 92). (*to build a nest*)

**Говорок** 1) sergap, shonazan, manahzan, naqqol, ishqbozi qapzani, purguj; 2) jak nav' parrandai sochmonand (с. 92).

Sometimes the entry unit is a polysemy and in translation the different meanings are separated by a comma, that is, as synonyms, but should be separated by a semicolon and numbers, as a polysemy. For example:

**Голить** urjon kardan, barahna kardan, taroshidan, daravidan, kallak kardan (daraxt) (p. 93).

**Заглазеться** chasm duxtan, nigoh kardan, bo diqqat nigoh kardan, by yak chiz bo hairat nigoh kardan, dahonjala shudan (p. 125).

5. Definition by using the description:

**Коммерсант** kommersant — peshbarandaji korhoji tijorat, tijoratpesha, korchalon (dar tijorat), savdogar, tojir.

**Коммуна** kommuna — 1) shakli olitarini tashkiloti jamoati; 2) jamoat va jamijate ke baroi istifodai zamin va vasoiti mehnat ba asosi kollektivi asos yofta ast; 3) idoraji xudidorakunii mahalli dar baze mamlakathji hozira (dar Fransiya). (*municipality*)

**Компост** poruji az chizhoji pusidaji gunogun baham-omada (p. 176). (*compost*)

**Конгресс** kongra — 1) anjumani bajnalmilali va jo dar jak davlat ki baroji muzokarai korhoji navbati az tarafi davlat, firqa va jo olimon da'vat karda meshavad; 2) mjlisi mushtaraki parlament va senat dar Fransiya; 3) majlisi qonunguzori dar Amrikoji Shimoli (p. 177). (*congress*)

6. Definition by cross reference to another dictionary unit:

**Басурман** nigoh kun ba **бусурман** (p. 25).

**Комочек** nigoh kun ba **комок** (p. 176).

**Конспирация** nigoh kun ba **заговор** (p. 178).

It should be emphasized that cross-reference is often used in this *Russian-Tajik Dictionary*. In order to do this, the lexicographic label in italics *nigoh kun* is used, as in the examples above, that is, the label (*see.*) in modern dictionaries. This is the only label with italic font that is used in this dictionary.

A distinctive feature of this dictionary is that it does not specify the etymology of words, although the dictionary describes many words borrowed from other European languages, such as: **Baroness, Bashibuzuki, Billion, Biography**, etc.

*The Appendix* (RTD 1934, 627-633). In the *Appendix* to the dictionary quite a large glossary of foreign words (about 400 – words, expressions and aphorisms in the form of sentences) from Greek, Latin, English, French, German, and other languages used in the Russian language, in the mass media until the early twentieth century in the original without translation into the Russian language.

In fact, this *Appendix* is a large independent *glossary*, with its distinctive structure and features.

The specified words, expressions and aphorisms in the form of a sentence are provided with labels indicating to the language of borrowing. For example, jun. – junoni (Greek), ingl. – ingelisi (English), fr. – francavi (French), nem. – nemsî (German), it. – itolijoji (Italian), lot. – lotini (Latin). It should be emphasized, that these special labels are used only in the *Appendix* and only for borrowings from these languages. In the dictionary entries, these labels, as well as grammatical and stylistic labels, as it was mentioned, are not used. For example:

a) Borrowings from Latin:

**Ad calendas grajecas**, lot. (ad kalendas grekas) to muddati nomuajjan hecvaqt).

**Alibi** lot. (alibi) – dar joyi digar (dar vaqti ijroyi jinoyat da joyi digar budani aybdor (istilohi sudi).

**Amicus Plato, sed magis amica veritas**, lot. (amikus Plato, sed magis amika). “Aflotun dust ast, lekin haqiqat dusttar meboshad” - ja’ne, haqiqat az har chiz garonbahotar ast (p. 627).

**De facto**, lot. (de fakto) – haqiqatan, dar voqe’.

**De jure**, lot. (de jure) – huquqan (p. 628).

b) Borrowings from the French:

**Bonne mine au mauvais jeu**, fr. (bon min omove ze) “rujkushoda dar bozii bad” – ja’ne, pushidadoriji alam va anduh hangomi nomuvaffaqqijjat).

**Comme il faut** fr. (kom il fo) – chunon ki bojad, bojadu shoyad (ja’ne muvofiqi talabhoji odobi muosharat) (p. 628).

**Tete-a-tete**, fr. (tet-a-tet) “sar ba sar” – ba tanhoji (dar guftu-guzor) (p. 633).

c) Borrowings from the German:

**Frau**, nem. xonim, bonu (p. 629).

**Kulturkampf** nem. (kulturkampf) – muboriza baroji madaniyat (p. 630).

**Weltschmerz** nem. (veltsmerts) – anduhi dunjoji.

**Zweikindersystem** nem. (tsvejkinersistem) – usule ki tanho du bachadoriro tsviya medihad (p. 632).

d) Borrowings from the English:

**This is the question**, ingl. (dzet is dze kvescen) ana mas’ala dar hanin ast.

**The right man in the right place**, ingl. (dze rajt men iz in dze rijt place) “odami sazovor dar joyi sazovor”.

**Time is money**, ingl. (tajm iz moni) – “vaqt naqd ast”.

**To be on not to be**, ingl. (tu bi or not ta bi) – “budan va jo na budan” – (zinda mondan darkor ast, yo murdan” (p. 633).

It should be noted that the structure of the dictionary entry in the *Appendix* is quite different from the structure of the dictionary itself. It is necessary to describe and comment the above given examples from the point of view of their structure and arrangement.

At the very beginning of the entry, the compilers of the dictionary refer to words, expressions or aphorisms in the form of a sentence from the specified languages in the original with black font, where abbreviated labels indicate the language of borrowing (fr. – French, lot. – Latin, nem. – German, etc.). Further, the transcription of these lexical units is given in brackets in the Tajik language, so that users of the dictionary can read them properly. Further, within quotation marks, but not always, these lexical units are translated into Tajik. Moreover, at the end, through the dash sign, an additional interpretation of the meaning of these borrowed lexical units is provided, which begins with the word *ja'ne – that is*. Similar examples are also provided from other specified languages.

For comparison and readers' information we emphasize that Russian-Tajik dictionaries published after do not provide a list of foreign words used in Russian texts or in the press. On the other hand, these lexical units themselves have become less used in the Russian language itself. Besides, it is not specified in which sources, newspapers or magazines these borrowings in Russian are used.

From the lexicographic analysis of the *Russian-Tajik Dictionary* compiled by S. Alizoda, A. Ismoilzoda, R. Hoshim, and M. Yusupov, it can be stated that despite its shortcomings, the dictionary is an important lexicographic, historical, and written monument of the Tajik language with its own characteristics both in terms of its macrostructure and in terms of the microstructure of its dictionary entries, as well as in terms of the description and interpretation of the Tajik language vocabulary and the use of lexicographic techniques. We are convinced that the lexicographic and lexical features of this dictionary should be the subject of a separate, detailed and thorough analysis that can shed light on the history of Tajik bilingual lexicography in particular and the vocabulary of the Tajik language at that period in general.

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