

PRACTICAL FEATURES OF VARIOUS IDEOGRAPHIC DICTIONARIES OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Annotation

Ideographic dictionaries are divided into thematic groups and have a step-by-step hierarchical structure that reflects their interdependence. Each thematic group of such a dictionary has a base word with a basic concept, as well as words corresponding to this concept. Such a view between vocabulary and word units is a visual tool that expresses the hierarchy of semantic relations. Using these dictionaries, it will be much easier to determine and determine the position of certain words in the lexical-semantic system.

Key words

ideographic dictionaries, ideography, semantic relations, hierarchical structure, lexicography.

Introduction. Ideography is undoubtedly one of the main branches of modern lexicography. This is primarily due to the numerous scientific research works conducted not only by philologists, but also by philosophers and psychologists, studying the systematics of language and the linguistic picture of the world.

Ideographic dictionaries, which are the subject of this discipline, are still very popular today. This is especially true of English lexicography, which has existed since the beginning of the 19th century. It should also be noted that the scientific research carried out and being carried out in this direction in Uzbek linguistics, despite the achievements, is significantly inferior to the research carried out in foreign linguistics.

The most striking examples of ideographic dictionaries in the English language are the first and many reprinted Roget's Thesaurus, the Oxford Thesaurus, and the Longman Essential Activator. Along with the above unique paper dictionaries, it is appropriate to mention active electronic dictionaries.

One of the most successful dictionaries here is the WordNet dictionary, developed at Princeton University. In addition, it is worth noting the successes of

local lexicographers who developed the ABBYY Lingvo dictionary. Since ideographic dictionaries take on a variety of forms, they are divided into three types according to the traditional classification developed by V.V. Morkovkin:

1. Ideographic dictionaries. These dictionaries are divided into thematic groups. have a step-by-step hierarchical structure that reflects their interdependence. Each thematic group of such a dictionary has a base word with a basic concept, as well as words corresponding to this concept.

Such a view between vocabulary and word units is a visual tool that expresses the hierarchy of semantic relations. Using these dictionaries, it will be much easier to determine and determine the position of certain words in the lexical-semantic system. The main drawback of the ideographic dictionary is that the user may not always be able to find the word he is interested in, due to the lexical-semantic system of the word given by the author of the dictionary.

2. Analogical dictionary. This type of ideographic dictionary is different, and the words in it are placed in the dictionary in alphabetical order. Each root word, as a rule, contains small thematic groups consisting of words and word combinations that are similar in meaning.

Some analogical dictionaries include word interpretations, lists of words with the same roots, stable expressions, as well as information on extralinguistic features (for example, along with the thematic group word "country", there may also be a table listing all the countries of the world).

Thus, analogical dictionaries can combine ideographic, explanatory, and even encyclopedic dictionaries. The advantage of analogical dictionaries over ideographic dictionaries for users is that they provide a "bundled" presentation of the lexical-semantic system, in which words are not shown separately, but are presented in the form of a separate field.

Ideographic educational dictionaries. Such dictionaries are represented by a large number of dictionaries created in many languages. As the name suggests, these dictionaries serve as auxiliary material in the study of foreign languages.

The number of words in this dictionary is usually not large, rarely exceeding 10-12 thousand words. Foreign language words are divided into groups based on their relevance to the subject. That is why such dictionaries are sometimes called thematic dictionaries. Each word is accompanied by a translation into the native language of the person learning the language.

Despite the fact that such drawings are almost effective, several educational ideographic dictionaries have been created according to this principle. Because the student lacks a single dictionary that shows the use of words, as well as picture

sentences and stable phrases. Ideographic dictionaries represent the lexical-semantic system of a language, that is, they reflect the lexical-semantic field (or rather, its parts) and the step-by-step order in which this field is interconnected with other fields. It is clear that this situation is not typical of all ideographic dictionaries, but rather of two types of them: ideographic thesauri and ideographic educational dictionaries.

At the same time, the subjectivism of dictionaries can also have positive aspects. By comparing different dictionaries, one can also study the features and principles of the linguistic picture of the world. For example, by comparing them with synoptic drawings, one can draw conclusions about the human figure and its dependence on national and cultural characteristics and worldview, and find some peculiarities in these comparisons. As an example, the scientific research works of Yu.N. Karaulov and I.M. Kobzeva can be cited. In addition, the linguistic landscape of a certain nation can be observed by studying dictionaries of different historical periods in a diachronic way.

Using several dictionaries at the same time can increase the efficiency of research. As a result, the level of subjectivity decreases and the volume of words under consideration expands. The connections between individual words and entire lexical-semantic fields become more clearly visible. The difference in the construction of these dictionaries allows us to consider problems that have been overlooked.

The simultaneous use of dictionaries specific to different languages allows us to draw conclusions about the specific features of the linguistic landscape of the world that are specific to each language, about human thinking in general, and about the specifics of individual languages. This use of ideographic dictionaries undoubtedly provides new methods for enriching and developing universals in linguistics with new materials.

In connection with the active development of ideography and the emergence of numerous ideographic dictionaries, it is necessary to identify the main features presented by them. You can freely use ideographic dictionaries both in theoretical research and in practical activities.

Conclusion Dictionaries can be useful for scholars engaged in theoretical work in the following ways: Ideographic dictionaries help linguists study the lexical composition of a language, in particular, the features of its system and the connections that exist between words in languages.

The system of words in ideographic dictionaries is largely distinguished by the fact that it governs the organization of concepts of the linguistic picture of the

world. This creates a basis for evaluating their structure, taking into account illustrative examples. In this case, demonstration is of great importance, because drawing conclusions based on a precise and reliable model created by specialists is often simpler and more reliable than trying to create one from scratch.

Thus, data from ideographic dictionaries can serve as a basis for theoretical concepts related to the study of the linguistic landscape of the world. Using several dictionaries at the same time allows for increased research efficiency, an increase in the volume of words under consideration, and a greater understanding of the connections between individual words and entire lexical-semantic fields. The difference in the principles of creating these dictionaries allows for the resolution of overlooked problems.

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