

Functions of Practical Usage of much Kind of Ideographic Dictionaries in the English Language

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Abstract: Ideographic dictionaries are divided into thematic groups and have a step-by-step hierarchical structure that reflects their interrelationships. Each thematic group of such a dictionary has a key word that has a basic concept, as well as words that correspond to that concept. Such a view between vocabulary and word units is a visual tool that expresses the hierarchy of semantic connections. Using these dictionaries makes it much easier to locate and define specific words in the lexical-semantic system.

Key words: ideographic dictionaries, ideography, semantic connections, hierarchical structure, lexicography.

Ideography is undoubtedly one of the main branches of modern lexicography. This is primarily due to the fact that the study of the structure of language and the linguistic landscape of the universe is carried out not only by philologists, but also by many scientific studies conducted by philosophers and psychologists.

The ideographic dictionaries that are the subject of this science are still very popular today. This is especially true of English lexicography, which has existed since the early nineteenth century. It should be noted that despite the success of research in this area of Uzbek linguistics, it is much lower than in the field of original linguistics.

The most striking examples of ideographic dictionaries in English are the first and most reprinted Roget's Thesaurus, Oxford Thesaurus, and Longman Essential Activators. In addition to the unique paper-based dictionaries above, it is worth mentioning active electronic dictionaries as well.

One of the most successful dictionaries here is the WordNet dictionary, developed at Princeton University. It is also worth noting the achievements of local lexicographers who developed the ABBYY Lingvo dictionary. Because ideographic dictionaries have different appearances, 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. has a step-by-step hierarchical structure that reflects their interdependence. Each thematic group of such a dictionary has a key word that has a basic concept, as well as words that correspond to that concept.

Such a view between vocabulary and word units is a visual tool that expresses the hierarchy of semantic connections. Using these dictionaries makes it much easier to locate and define specific words in the lexical-semantic system.

The main disadvantage of the ideographic dictionary is that the lexical-semantic system of the word is given by the author of the dictionary, so the user may not always be able to find the word of interest in this dictionary.

2. Analogous dictionary. This type of ideographic dictionary is different in that the words in it are placed in the dictionary in alphabetical order. Each base word, as a rule, consists of small thematic groups consisting of words and phrases that are semantically compatible.

Some analog dictionaries include word interpretations, lists of words with the same root, stable phrases, as well as information on extralinguistic features (e.g., in addition to the word "country" thematic group, there may be a table listing all countries in the world).

Thus, analog dictionaries can combine ideographic, annotated, and even encyclopedic dictionaries. The advantage of analog dictionaries for users over ideographic dictionaries, in which the "fragmentary" presentation of the lexical-semantic system is presented in the form of a separate field, although the words are not specified separately.

3. Ideographic educational dictionaries. Such dictionaries are characterized 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 volume of words in this dictionary is usually not large, rarely exceeding 10-12 thousand words. Words in a foreign language are divided into groups based on their relevance to the topic. This is why such dictionaries are sometimes referred to as thematic dictionaries. Along with each word, the language learner is given a translation into their own language.

Although such sketches are almost ineffective, several ideographic dictionaries on education have been created according to this principle. This is because the reader lacks the use of a word, as well as the provision of pictorial sentences and a single dictionary that expresses stable word combinations.

Ideographic dictionaries express the lexical-semantic system of a language, that is, it reflects the lexical-semantic mxydon (more precisely, its parts) and how this field is gradually connected with other fields.

It should be noted that this situation is not typical of all ideographic dictionaries, but of two types - ideographic thesauruses and ideographic educational dictionaries. The latter dictionaries are characterized by a limited volume of words and are used mainly for practical purposes, which is why they are not taken into account here either.

Ideographic thesauruses, in the opposite sense, have not only practical but also theoretical significance. They contain a large number of words and are based on certain principles, and these dictionaries vary greatly depending on the worldview, scientific views, and cultural affiliation of the authors.

As a rule, all words in such a dictionary are divided into several large classes, which in turn consist of small classes, which can also be divided into smaller word groups. Such levels can be close to a few dozen, depending on the size of the dictionary. However, thesauruses are tree-shaped, and its individual traits may also be related to each other regardless of their position in the hierarchy.

Such a chart is called a synoptic thesaurus chart. It is clear from the above that it is a conditional expression of the construction of the lexical-semantic system of language. Clearly, the dictionary defines the interdependence of words by the interrelationship of lexical units with real-world objects and events, according to the specific ideas of speakers of a particular language and a particular culture.

This is very close to the concept of the linguistic landscape of the world, the concept of the principles of human thinking expressed by linguistic means, defined by SG Ter-Minasova.

In this sense, the thesaurus can be seen as an important part of the linguistic means of the universe, i.e., naming systems that actually represent concepts that exist in nature and as a simplified model that is only the product of human imagination or rational thinking. That is why it occupies a place with the same rights in this system.

Thus, such dictionaries have the mark of a linguistic landscape of their universe. It is therefore difficult to compile a dictionary that reflects the linguistic landscape of the full world of this language. Because here subjectivism is very high. Nevertheless, thesaurus dictionaries can serve as a good aid in studying the linguistic landscape of the universe.

Although they are not fully and objectively reflected, they do retain valuable information about the construction of a lexical-semantic system based on statistical data and the interrelationships of words. It can also lower the level of subjectivity to a certain extent, reflecting specific scientific concepts identified by a group of scientists.

It should also be noted that this does not apply to all dictionaries, but applies to recently published and prepared dictionaries. Such a dictionary is enriched with well-designed principles and many useful innovations, such as diagrams showing the construction of sections of the dictionary as a tree diagram.

In addition, unlike other dictionaries, this dictionary expresses rhymes, service words, and downloads. In many respects the arrangement of the word system expressed in dictionaries is similar. This allows us to discuss its construction based on visual examples. Thus, ideographic dictionaries can serve as a basis for theoretical concepts related to the study of the linguistic landscape of the universe.

However, the subjectivism of dictionaries can also have positive aspects. By comparing different dictionaries, it is also possible to study the features and principles of the linguistic landscape of the universe. For example, by comparing with synoptic charts, it is possible to draw conclusions about the image of a person and his dependence on national-cultural characteristics, worldview, and to find some peculiarities in these ratios. As an example, we can cite the research work of Yu.N. Karaulov and I.M.Kobzeva.

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

Simultaneous use of dictionaries specific to different languages allows us to draw conclusions about the linguistic landscape of the world, the characteristics of each language in general, human thinking in general, and the specificity of individual languages. Such use of ideographic dictionaries undoubtedly provides new ways of enriching and developing generality (universality) in linguistics with new materials.

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

Dictionaries can be useful for scholars engaged in theoretical work in the following respects: Ideographic dictionaries help linguists to study the lexical structure of a language, in particular, the properties of its system and the existing connections between words in languages.

The system of words in ideographic dictionaries of the organization of the dictionary system is distinguished in many respects by the fact that it manages the regulation of the concepts of the linguistic landscape of the world. This provides a basis for evaluating their structure, taking into account the visual examples. Demonstration is of great importance in this. Because drawing conclusions based on a clear and reliable model created by experts is often simpler and more reliable than trying to build it from scratch.

Thus, ideographic dictionary data can serve as a basis for theoretical concepts related to the study of the linguistic landscape of the universe. Using multiple dictionaries at the same time will increase the effectiveness of research, increase the volume of words under consideration, clarify

the relationship between individual words and the entire lexical-semantic field, and the difference in the principles of creating these dictionaries will solve overlooked problems.

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