# LEXICAL-SEMANTIC PECULIARITIES OF IDEOGRAPHIC DICTIONARIES AND THEIR PRACTICAL USE

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**Abstract:** *Ideographic dictionaries represent a specific type of lexicographic work in which lexical units are organized according to semantic and conceptual principles rather than alphabetical order. The present article analyzes the lexical-semantic peculiarities of ideographic dictionaries, focusing on their concept-based structure, semantic classification, and representation of lexical relations. Special attention is paid to the practical application of ideographic dictionaries in linguistic research, translation studies, and language teaching, with illustrative examples from the Uzbek language. The analysis shows that ideographic dictionaries play an important role in revealing the semantic system of a language and reflecting the linguistic picture of the world.*

**Keywords:** *ideographic dictionary, lexical semantics, Uzbek language, semantic field, linguistic picture of the world.*

**Annotatsiya:** *Ideografik lug'atlar leksik birliklar alifbo tartibida emas, balki semantik va kontseptual tamoyillarga ko'ra tuzilgan leksikografik ishning o'ziga xos turini ifodalaydi. Ushbu maqolada ideografik lug'atlarning leksik-semantik o'ziga xos xususiyatlari tahlil qilinib, ularning tushunchaga asoslangan tuzilishi, semantik tasnifi, leksik munosabatlarning ifodalanishiga e'tibor qaratiladi. Tilshunoslik tadqiqotlari, tarjimashunoslik, til o'rgatishda o'zbek tilidan ko'rgazmali misollar keltirgan holda ideografik lug'atlarni amaliy qo'llashga alohida e'tibor qaratilgan. Tahlil shuni ko'rsatadiki, ideografik lug'atlar tilning semantik tizimini ochishda, dunyoning lingvistik manzarasini aks ettirishda muhim o'rin tutadi.*

**Tayanch so'zlar:** *ideografik lug'at, leksik semantika, o'zbek tili, semantik soha, dunyoning lisoniy tasviri.*

**Аннотация:** *Идеографические словари представляют собой особый тип лексикографической работы, в которой лексические единицы организованы в соответствии с семантическими и концептуальными принципами, а не в алфавитном порядке. В данной статье анализируются лексико-семантические особенности идеографических словарей, с акцентом на их концептуальную структуру, семантическую классификацию и представление лексических отношений. Особое внимание уделяется практическому применению идеографических словарей в лингвистических исследованиях, переводоведении и преподавании языков, с иллюстративными примерами из узбекского языка. Анализ*

*показывает, что идеографические словари играют важную роль в раскрытии семантической системы языка и отражении языковой картины мира.*

**Ключевые слова:** *идеографический словарь, лексическая семантика, узбекский язык, семантическое поле, языковая картина мира.*

**Introduction**

In contemporary linguistics, vocabulary is viewed as a structured semantic system reflecting human cognition and cultural experience. Traditional alphabetical dictionaries describe words separately, while ideographic dictionaries present lexical units as parts of interconnected conceptual fields. This approach is particularly productive for studying languages with rich semantic and cultural layers, such as Uzbek.

The relevance of the topic is explained by the increasing interest in semantic classification, cognitive linguistics, and national linguistic worldviews. Uzbek ideographic material allows researchers to reveal culturally significant concepts such as emotion, morality, kinship, and social relations. The aim of this article is to analyze the lexical-semantic peculiarities of ideographic dictionaries and demonstrate their practical use through examples from the Uzbek language.

**1. Theoretical Background of Ideographic Lexicography**

Ideographic lexicography is based on the principle of grouping words according to meaning and concept. Unlike alphabetical dictionaries, ideographic dictionaries reflect how speakers conceptualize reality.

For example, the conceptual field Movement in Uzbek includes lexical units such as bor-, yur-, kel-, o't-, kez- and sayr qil-. Although all these verbs express motion, they differ in direction, manner, and communicative intention. Such distinctions become clear only within an ideographic framework.

**2. Lexical-Semantic Peculiarities of Ideographic Dictionaries**

2.1 Concept-Based Organization of Vocabulary

A key lexical-semantic peculiarity of ideographic dictionaries is hierarchical classification from general concepts to specific meanings.

For instance, the conceptual category Emotion (Hissiyot) in Uzbek may be structured as follows:

Positive emotions: quvonch, shodlik, xursandchilik, mamnunlik

Negative emotions: g'am, qayg'u, alam, iztirob

Mixed emotions: sog'inch, rahm, hayrat

This classification reveals semantic gradation and emotional intensity, helping users distinguish subtle differences between near-synonyms such as g'am and qayg'u.

### 2.2 Representation of Semantic Relations

Ideographic dictionaries explicitly demonstrate semantic relations such as synonymy and antonymy.

In the semantic field Speech (Nutq), Uzbek verbs may be grouped as: gapirmoq (neutral)

pichirlab gapirmoq (low volume)

baqirmoq (high volume)

gʻoʻldiramoq (unclear speech)

This ideographic arrangement enables users to compare lexical units based on expressive and functional features.

Antonymic relations are also clearly visible. For example, within the conceptual field Moral Qualities (Axloqiy fazilatlar):

halollik – vijdonsizlik

jasorat – qoʻrqoqlik

mehribonlik – shafqatsizlik

Such grouping reflects moral values embedded in the Uzbek linguistic worldview.

### 2.3 Reflection of the Linguistic Picture of the World

Ideographic dictionaries are an effective means of studying the linguistic picture of the world. The richness of Uzbek lexical units related to kinship (ota, ona, amaki, xola, jiyan, qaynota) demonstrates the cultural importance of family relations. Similarly, the abundance of words describing emotional states (sogʻinch, iztirob, shodlik, hayajon) indicates the emotional sensitivity of the Uzbek linguistic consciousness. Ideographic dictionaries make these cultural priorities visible through semantic classification.

### 3. Practical Use of Ideographic Dictionaries

### 3.1 Use in Linguistic Research

In lexical-semantic research, ideographic dictionaries help analyze conceptual domains. For example, when studying the concept Time (Vaqt) in Uzbek, lexical units such as lahza, on, payt, davr, asr, and abadiyat can be examined within a single semantic field. This facilitates diachronic and comparative analysis.

### 3.2 Application in Translation Studies

Ideographic dictionaries are especially valuable in translation practice. When translating Uzbek emotional lexemes such as jahldorlik, gʻazab, or alam, an ideographic approach allows translators to choose contextually appropriate equivalents rather than relying on direct dictionary matches.

### 3.3 Role in Language Teaching

In Uzbek language teaching, ideographic grouping supports systematic vocabulary

acquisition. For example, the semantic field <u>Weather</u> (Ob-havo) may include yomg'ir,  qor, tuman, shamol, bo'ron. Learning vocabulary in such semantic clusters improves  memory retention and communicative competence.

**Conclusion**

Ideographic dictionaries represent a distinctive lexicographic model that  organizes vocabulary according to semantic and conceptual principles. Their lexical semantic peculiarities include concept-based organization, explicit representation of  semantic relations, and reflection of the linguistic picture of the world. Uzbek language  examples demonstrate that ideographic dictionaries are particularly effective for  revealing national and cultural specificity. Their practical value is evident in linguistic  research, translation studies, and language teaching, making them an essential tool in  modern philological studies.

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