

UDC 80

LEXICAL-SEMANTIC GROUP OF IDEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

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Abstract. In article the base of ideographical dictionary and lexical-semantic group are analyzed. In process of teaching the language, important role belongs to lexicon. The mastering of lexicon, vocabulary composition of the language must be gradual: from small dictionaries of minimum volume to dictionary of the main lexicon.

Keywords: lexeme, dictionary, lexicography, ideographical dictionary, semantic field, theory.

In education, the system approach to study of lexicon of language has been found recently. In connection with such approach to lexicon studying will raise the problem of the creation of such type of the dictionary, which reflects the organization system of lexicon and is a dictionary of the active type. To the dictionary of this type, it is possible to refer the ideographic dictionary. The particularity of these dictionaries is that a word is based on sense, on subjects.

Specific industry dictionary refers to ideographic dictionaries. In industry, specific dictionaries of the words are based on semantic relationship of the things and phenomena to reality. The issue of the scheduling the industry specific dictionaries is particularly actual at study of the Uzbek language as the second native and as foreign. The Thematic organization of the lexical material has a row important advantage:

1. on the basis of thematic bound words it is easier to build the exercises in liaison speech;
2. thematic close words are easier to remember;
3. the organization of scholastic material on subjects opens the more broad possibility of the familiarization to search with realias of the country of the under study language i.e. with specifics of its life, cultures, reflected in language [3].

The industry specific dictionary has a scholastic directivity: first of all, it is intended for one who wants to learn a language.

The big amount of the different types of the scholastic dictionaries brings about the need of their classification to typologies. In decision of this issue, the first steps were made.

There are three main types of ideographical dictionaries. The first is the ideographical dictionary of the thesaurus type. In them, such categorization of lexicon takes place, which provides referring each word to the determined semantic group according to their importance. Analogical type of ideographical dictionary combines in itself alphabetical line and semantic location of lexicon. The words take places according to the alphabet; however, lexical units, bound on sense, are grouped around so-called word-center or semantic dominant.

In ideographical dictionary, thematic type is considered not by any lexical units, but mainly by importance characterized by obvious theme attached. When making the dictionary the necessary subjects are first selected and determined by image and then each subject is provided by corresponding word. The dictionary organization reflects its complex nature. Each section is divided on theme and micro theme rows, in composition which word form more close-fitting function-thematic unity, in strictly linguistically paradigmatic groups.

The industry specific dictionary contains information on meaning. First, subject as broad context removes ambiguity: the importance of the ambiguous word can fall into miscellaneous subject.

The object of the description in ideographical dictionary are, as it is well known, semantic associations of the words. They can be semantic fields, including united by general meaning of the different parts of speech.

Such association of the words, reflecting move to the left structures of lexical-semantic system, corresponds the nature of an ideographical dictionary. However, research of the semantic associations of the words is considered in lexicology expedient within the framework of grammatical classes, or a parts of speech, "lexical system of the language is not simply a collection of lexical-semantic groups, but first of all partial system speech, inwardly which exists and interacts with each other varied lexical-semantic associations" [4].

Due to the presence of general categorical-lexical element of lexical-semantic group in each unit, which is of importance, these paradigmatic units correlate with each other and define uniformity of their syntagmatic characteristic [5]. In study, the first semantic classes of the verb are suggested as leading, the most important in constructive attitude of a part of speech, but then already in correlation with these class verb to describe the semantic classes of the other parts of speech [1].

Need and possibility of ideographical dictionary, which objects of the description were lexical-semantic groups, are motivated aside from said by the following considerations.

1. The research of lexical-semantic group is one of the main aspects of study lexical-semantic system in lexicology. Accumulated enormous experience of the development theoretical base and practical study of lexical-semantic group.
2. The enrichment of the dictionary by the method of lexical-semantic groups, use of lexical-semantic group

as units of the education language all more becomes the methodical reality. The research of lexical-semantic group is particularly important in non-Uzbek school with standpoint of the development skill buildings of the offer since the presence of general sign in importance of the words predestines the monotony of their syntagmatic features and the typical ways of relationship and operating the words, referring to one lexical-semantic group, in composition of the offers. The internal relationship is emphasized between a lexical-semantic group and structured-semantic type of the offer [2].

3. In linguodidactic position during the research of the insulated words, it is impossible to get to know the organization system of lexicon and learn the laws of word use. It brings about the need of such organizations of the scholastic lexical material, under which word adopted with other rows, group, microcircuit, jack, compatible, complex, in which the relationship of the words with each other and with non-language reality reveals. In this connection, the issue is put about integrated unit of the education to lexicon, in which were reflected system relationship of the fundamental unit of the education – a word. As such can emerge the synonymous rows, antonymous pairs, lexical-semantic group, genus-species relations of the association of the words, word-building jack, lexical-grammatical categories of the words, and thematic classes of the words.

The global semantic categorization of the dictionary of E. Kuznecova is considered to be possible, but more difficult for performance by issue. Presenting all difficulties on the way of its solution, L. Vasilieva considers the expedient description of the separate semantic groups as necessary and justified stage in making the general theory to semantic categorization verb.

At choice as source intelligent (alphabetical), of the dictionary we came from two main admissions:

1. The principle of possibility allowed converting certain given alphabetical listing of the words in ideographical dictionary, in which these words are disposed upon their internal, profound relationship.

2. The principle of possibility of ideographical dictionary formation allowed without preliminary development of the scheme to categorizations notion. The system of notion organization, being the basis of semantic organization of lexicon, is removed by dividing categorizations of the most lexical material.

The name noun as a part of speech, by means of which the possible mark of all that exists and intelligent in language as separate phenomena, executes nominative function, is characterized subject (the denotative) by importance and more whole yields to so thematic categorization. However part of names noun, abstract, in importance, which dominates notional contents, turns out of this categorizations grouped in lexical-semantic group.

Verbal dictionary, conveying the idea of relations (the actions to subject, object etc.), characterized by notional importance and easy yields to in this connection strictly notional, lexical-semantic categorization. The thematic categorization is engulfed relatively small part verb, that, in importance which reflected or primary using the verb in one or another sphere of the contact [5].

In lexicology, lexical-semantic group is considered as such associations of the words, that usually form the word not derived, but “word-building types be included in such associations as its parts, having nature formally-semantic subgroups” [3]. Thereby, limiting primitive verbs material under investigation, we get the base of existing in language lexical-semantic group. The prefixed verbs will only complement this lexical-semantic group, expressing different tone of the indication that notion, which be the basis of primitive of the words. Here opens the possibility for conscious study of the vocabulary composition of the language on the basis of the knowledge-determined amount of the root words and “models of the word-building”.

Generalizing foregoing purposes and issues of ideographical dictionary, lexical-semantic group is possible to define as follows:

1. the main purpose of the dictionary is prototype i.e. present in evident, foreseeable type of lexical-semantic system of the language (the collection of lexical-semantic group), orientating simultaneously on purposes and problems of the studying foreign language;

2. the orientation of the dictionary reveals itself in what is giving general review of all main lexical-semantic group and their hierarchical intercooling, dictionary can serve the reliable base for objective selection LSG in scholastic purpose of foreign language, helping avoid randomness and accidents of the choice;

3. systematizing lexicon on semantic base, ideographical dictionary relieves searching for of the necessary word since corresponds to the psychological particularity word using and way of keeping of the lexical units in memories of the person;

4. selecting kernel in lexical-semantic group (dominant and directly verging to her the most widely-used stylistic neutral members of lexical-semantic group) and periphery (more widely-used, usually stylistic limited part), ideographical of the dictionary marks the way of the enrichment of the dictionary studies from kernel lexical-semantic group peripheries.

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ЛЕКСИКО-СЕМАНТИЧЕСКАЯ ГРУППА ИДЕОГРАФИЧЕСКИХ СЛОВАРЕЙ

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Аннотация. В статье анализируются основы идеографического словаря и его лексико-семантическая группа. Поскольку в процессе обучения языку важная роль принадлежит лексике, овладение лексикой, словарным составом языка должно быть постепенным: от небольших по объему словарей-минимумов к словарям основной лексики.

Ключевые слова: лексема, словарь, лексикография, идеографические словарь, семантическое поле, теория.