



PRINCIPLES OF CREATING AN IDEOGRAPHIC DICTIONARY OF MAKING UP THE SEMANTIC FIELD OF LEXEMES "ORGANIC WORLD" AND "FOOTBALL" IN UZBEK, ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN LANGAUGES

Sodikova Sevinch Aliyevna

PhD of Philological sciences, Uzbekistan National University

Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 4 th August 2022 Accepted: 3 rd September 2022 Published: 8 th October 2022	Since the semantic field is considered to be the representation of images of language divided into meaningful categories in our mind, it is effective to interpret the words in the ideographic dictionary into smaller microfields within the fields. According to the theories of ideographic vocabulary, interpreting words on the basis of relatedness helps to quickly develop an idea about something. The basis of ideography is onomasiology, that is, the theory of form to content, therefore, in the article of the ideographic dictionary, verb lexemes are analyzed as having the same level of use as noun lexemes.

Keywords: Organic world, ideographic vocabulary, verb lexemes

Our observations show that in most studies related to ideographic dictionaries, the macrofield "Nature" is interpreted on the basis of the concept of existence. This macrofield is divided into organic and inorganic fields. Scientist Yo. Hamroeva in her scientific article considers these two natural divisions to be the same, but if the movement concerns only living organisms, then it is permissible to use the concept of state for the organic and inorganic world.¹

Since the semantic field is considered to be the representation of language images in our mind divided into meaningful categories, it is effective to interpret the words in the ideographic dictionary into smaller microfields within the fields. According to the theories of ideographic vocabulary, interpreting words on the basis of relatedness helps to quickly develop an idea about something. In the ideographic interpretation of organic and inorganic world semantic fields, it is necessary to rely on field theory. As a result of the grouping of words in this division of the concept of nature, the semantic field "The world of animals" is formed, and the microfields are "wild animals", "domestic animals", "aquatic animals", "wild birds", "birds of prey", "domestic birds", "insects", "reptiles" are divided into 8 sections.

As we mentioned above, the basis of ideography consists of onomasiology, that is, the theory of form to content, therefore, in the article of the ideographic dictionary, verb lexemes are analyzed as having the same level of usage as noun lexemes.

Scientist Yo. Hamroeva systematically researches the semantic field of "Animal World" along with its microfields, and before this field, she considers it

desirable to have a systematic analysis of the lexical-semantic field of "The world of plant".

Before creating an ideographic dictionary of the units that make up the "Organic world" macrofield in the languages under study, it is necessary to create a system of their microfields. The variety of words belonging to this category requires their in-depth research, because different paradigmatic and syntagmatic relationships of lexemes belonging to the "Organic world" macrofield can be revealed only with the help of ideographic dictionaries.

It's no secret to all of us that today sport is an important component of modern world culture. Modern researchers emphasize the existence of the concept of "sport" in all languages of the world.

One of the most popular sports nowadays is football. In the language space, in our opinion, the concept of football acts as a lexical culture concept and it has a multi-meaning lexical content.

Determining the composition of lexicography, including the lexical means (lexemes) representing this part of ideography, shows us that almost football is little studied, and even if it is studied, some research works are carried out at the level of one language.

Modern dictionaries dedicated to sports lexemes mainly contain sports terminology, special ideographic dictionaries covering its ideographic aspects do not exist yet.

In general, sport, as well as its individual types, has a special terminological feature that is characteristic of this special field. Autonomy, internal complexity, as well as the popularity of a particular sport contribute to the development and branching of

¹Hamraeva Yo. Compilation of ideographic vocabulary on

the example of verbs. Tashkent, 2014, - P. 52



the terminological system. Sports terminology has a number of features: sports terms are used not only in scientific and educational fields, but also as a popular component of modern mass media. The language of modern sports publications, sports television programs, as well as live broadcasts of football matches, of course, in addition to its special use, also indicates that it is one of the most dynamic layers of modern language.

A separate component of the football language is sports terms, which are partially fixed by modern dictionaries. Today, the football lexicon has a special status. In general, we can express many thoughts and opinions about the hierarchical structure of the general football lexeme, the different levels of its representation. Thus, we will consider the problem of creating ideographic dictionaries of lexemes related to football terms that are most convenient for the listener.

Today, several authors have published dictionaries dedicated to the most popular sports. There are several soccer-related dictionaries (both print and electronic) that focus on its specific language. At the same time, when we analyze dictionaries of this type, it is no secret that the lexemes given in these dictionaries are not implemented in a certain order, both in terms of structure and in terms of the organization and description of the material.

In this regard, at the current stage of development of languages, including Uzbek, English and Russian, it seems most urgent to create highly specialized lexicographic publications that take into account the language of individual sports.

As we know, an ideographic dictionary is a type of dictionary, which is placed in a dictionary representing lexical-semantic systems in the form of semantic fields based on the value of lexical units. Today's researchers distinguish three types of dictionaries of this type: thesaurus, synonym and thematic dictionaries. The selection of these subtypes requires specificity. Among such dictionaries, for example, O.S. Baranov's "Ideographic dictionary of the Russian language" (1990, 1995), edited by L. G. Babenko (2001) "Explanatory dictionary of nouns in the Russian language: ideographic description. English equivalents. Synonyms. Antonyms" and others.

An ideographic dictionary of football terms should include extended lexical information. At the same time,

it is necessary to create a more vivid image of the term football. It is no exaggeration to say that a more comprehensive description of a certain football term, as well as a systematic reflection of all lexicographic (ideographic) parameters, taking into account the most important information for a clearer perception of the word, will fully satisfy the communicative needs of this type of dictionary reader.²

In this place, for example, Yu.N. Karaulov's on the theory of terminology, combining football lexemes on a thematic basis takes on an ideographic character. We explained the language units related to football as follows: first of all, it is appropriate to give the definitions of the word "football" in the compared languages.

1. So, "football" is defined in the English language "Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English" as follows: *"a game played by two teams of eleven players who try to kick a ground ball into the other team's goal"*³.

In the Russian language dictionary "Explanatory dictionary of the Russian language" by D.N. Ushakov, the word football is defined as follows: **ФУТБОЛ**, а, мн. нет, м. [англ. football]. *Игра, состоящая в том, что две команды, по 11 игроков в каждой, стараются ударами ноги загнать мяч в ворота противника*⁴.

The field (stadium) is a semantic field, which includes the following field systems: *a small field where players practice, running lanes, seating for spectators, special places for team members, rest rooms, dressing rooms, medical care rooms, special rooms for commentators, etc.*

Field (stadium) is defined in English and Russian dictionaries as follows: in Russian, **СТАДИОН** - [От греч. στάδιον — место для состязания в беге] *Сооружение для спортивных занятий и игр, состоящее из футбольного поля, площадок и беговых дорожек, окруженное трибунами для зрителей*⁵.

The Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English defines the stadium as follows: *"A **stadium** (plural **stadiums** or **stadia**) is a place or venue for (mostly) outdoor sports, concerts, or other events and consists of a field or stage either partly or completely surrounded by a tiered structure designed to allow spectators to stand or sit and view the event.*

The Uzbek language has the following definition for "field" (stadium): *"Футбол ва бошқа спорт*

²Karaulov Yu.N. General and Russian ideography. – M.: Nauka, 1976. – P.252

³ Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English

⁴Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language / Ed. D.N. Ushakov. – M.: State. in-t "Sov. entsikl."; OGIZ; State.

foreign publishing house and national words., 1935-1940. (4 volumes)

⁵Dictionary of the Russian language: In 4 volumes / RAS, Institute of Linguistics. research; Ed. A. P. Evgenieva. - 4th ed., Sr. – M.: Rus. lang.; Polygraphic resources, 1999. -670 p.



ўйинлари майдони, югуриш йўллари ва томошабинлар учун трибуналари бўлган катта спорт даргоҳи⁶.

From the given definitions, it can be seen that the meaning of the lexeme field has expanded not only as a playground, but also as a space intended for holding various events, and in linguistics, it is also used as a scientific term, such as a semantic field.

2. "Team" includes the following lexemes in all three compared languages: *team leader (president), team management leader (manager), coach, assistant coaches, players, team doctor, team driver, team cook, etc.*

1) "Football game" consists of 2 parts. In addition, the semantic field "football game" is included: *ўйинчи, дарвозабон, ҳимоячи, марказий ҳимоячи, плеймейкер, ҳужумчи, ҳужум, ҳимоя, ўйин ҳолати (ўйиндан ташқари ҳолат), аут, офсайд, бурчак тўпи, ўйин бузилиши ҳолати (штраф), карточкалар (сарик, қизил), судьялар: асосий судья, қанот судьялари and etc.*

As can be seen from the above, some lexemes related to the semantic field "Football game" are divided into several microfields within the system according to the principle of the system. In addition, there is a semantic field of rule violations, which is also divided into two parts: a) powers and decisions of the judge; b) actions of players. The regions of the semantic field proposed to be distinguished from each other may intersect in certain functional areas, but such an intersection does not violate the "personal" space of each separately considered region.

In order to develop the terminology of the field of sports, it is important to create its microfield system, ideographic dictionaries that cover the scope of the training program, and ideographic dictionaries in the macrofield system of the whole field. The creation of micro-ideographic dictionaries containing football lexical units, a popular type of sport, is important not only for representatives of the football field, but also for all football fans.

USED LITERATURES

1. Hamraeva Yo. Compilation of ideographic vocabulary on the example of verbs. Tashkent, 2014, - P. 52
2. Karaulov Yu.N. General and Russian ideography. – M.: Nauka, 1976. – P.252
3. Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English
4. Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language / Ed. D.N. Ushakov. – M.: State. in-t "Sov.

entsikl."; OGIZ; State. foreign publishing house and national words., 1935-1940. (4 volumes)

5. Dictionary of the Russian language: In 4 volumes / RAS, Institute of Linguistics. research; Ed. A. P. Evgenieva. - 4th ed., Sr. – M.: Rus. lang.; Polygraphic resources, 1999. - 670 p.
6. Annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language. The second volume. (E-TVF) - TashkentUzME State National Publishing House, 2006

⁶Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли лугати. Иккинчи жилд. (E-Tvf) -