HISTORICAL APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF IDEOGRAPHIC DICTIONARIES IN WESTERN LINGUISTICS

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ANNOTATION:

Creating dictionaries is an urgent task today to accelerate the work on access to the global network and the formation of new tasks for the use of dictionaries that meet today's requirements. Although there are many works dedicated to ideography today, it has several aspects that have not yet been explored. History of creating dictionaries in western countries is described in this article. Works and their ideas of scientists of western countries are given.

Keywords: creating dictionaries, ideographical dictionaries, ideography, German linguists, and English linguists.

INTRODUCTION:

The role of the dictionary in human life is so important that it does not require a clear and specific justification. During the second and third millennia, based on the strengthening of interlingual and intercultural communication, this communication, in turn, led to the emergence of special needs of society and the ever-expanding technical capabilities to move lexicography theory and practice to a new level. It is common for interest in such problems to increase. Creating dictionaries is an urgent task today to accelerate the work on access to the global network and the formation of new tasks for the use of dictionaries that meet today's requirements.

It should be noted that linguists began to study the lexical semantic system in the late nineteenth century.

In the development of this direction of linguistics F.de Saussure (1916), I.A.Baudouin de Courtenay (1887), L.Weisgerber (1934), Y.Trir (1928) E.Sepir (1921), V.V.Vinogradov (1951), L.V.Shcherba (1940,) A.A.Ufimtseva (1962), O.S.Akhmanova (1957), G.S.Shchur (1971), S.G.Ter Minasova (2000) and others played a major role.

Ideography is one of the youngest parts of lexicography and much attention is now being paid to its development. Although there are many works dedicated to ideography today, it has several aspects that have not yet been explored. Although there are many works dedicated to ideography today, it has several aspects that have not yet been explored.

The history of ideographic dictionaries goes back a long way. If we look at the history of the creation of ideographic dictionaries, the need to standardize the similarity of similarities and their semantic similarity has become apparent in the approximate history of human thought. It is not surprising that in the early days of civilization, when human thoughts could be expressed in writing only through ideograms and symbols, there was probably only one dictionary of words in thematic groups.

In his book "Ideographic Dictionaries", the Russian linguist V.V.Morkovkin divided the history of the creation of dictionaries into two periods. The first period begins with the ideographic classification of Greek grammar, Atticai Lexeis, by the well-known director of the Library of Alexandria, Aristophanes Byzantium (died 180 BC). In the 2nd century AD, a large scientific work based on Greek

language materials appeared by the lexicologist and sophist Julius Polux (now called Polidevk), a native of the Egyptian city of Navkratis. Under the protection of the Roman emperors Marcus Aurelius and his son Commodus, Yu Pollux wrote several works, only one of which, the Dictionary of Onomastics, has survived. The dictionary consists of ten books. Each of the books begins with greetings to the emperor Commodus. Books are mainly scientific works devoted to specific problems and contain the most important words related to a particular topic. Thus, in the first book, the gods and kings are discussed, in the second book - about their lives and physiological structure, and in the third book - about birth and human relationships, and so on.

The dictionary allows us to discuss how far we have come in comparing those periods to the understanding of it and the world in the construction of human society, along with the concepts that strictly adhere to the level of scientific development and allow us to imagine domination.

The further development of the idea of semantic classification of lexicology is related to the problem of so-called secular language. From ancient times the people have not been able to understand why they speak different languages. An ancient longing for people to speak the same language is reflected in the famous legend of the Tower of Babel. One of the directions of the creation of the world language was based on the need to create an artificial philosophical language. At the heart of this language must lie a logical classification that may be the subject of human thought above all else. The Spanish philosopher and theologian R.Lully made a great contribution to the development of this subject (called R.Lulli in Latin) (1235-1315). In his work The Great Art, R. Lully proposes an original system of 7 concentric circles, as well as a technique of modeling logical operations. Each circle includes concepts. Thus in one of them there are nine primordial gods' angel heaven human imagination feeling emotion plants natural (disaster) instrumentation. Another circle serves to show the nine absolute predicates of holiness greatness duration (permanence) strength striving truth gratitude; the third gives the basis of the nine kinship, the holy great sofa mighty, and so on.

In London in 1661, the scientific work of D. Dalgarno, who conditionally expressed the categories involved in the use of letters representing the philosophical language system, saw the light of day. D Dolgorno offers 17 classes, each of which is attached to a specific consonant letter (for example, n-specific objects k-relationships, etc.). Each class, in turn, is subdivided into subclasses represented by a second letter vowel (for example, inter-service relations, party relations, and hostile relations). As a result of such divisions arise, for example, the words Nyka - elephant, Nyki - horse, Nyke - donkey.

In 1668, Bishop J. Wilkins, in his work The Experience of Expression and the Philosophical Language of Real Expression, divided all the concepts covered by language into six types: transcendental (abnormal) concepts, essences, quantities, adjectives, actions, relationships. Later, these six species are further subdivided into 40 classes, each of which is represented by specific joints: $\beta\alpha$, Ba, Be, Bi; Dα, Da, De, Di; Gα, Ga, Ge,Gi and so on. The addition of consonantal syllables such as these b, d, g, p, t, c, z, n lead to the adoption of certain personality types. The consonants shown have a clear meaning as indicators of future personality types: b - first type, d - second type, g - third type and so on. The next classification is again expressed by adding vowels.

The second period begins with the famous lexicographical work of Mark Peter Roger. It is safe to say that the first ideological

scientific work in Britain, which has retained its practical value to this day and strongly influenced the further development of the tradition of compiling such dictionaries, was historically seen in the world in 1852 by this linguist. The reason we say that it originated historically is that the scientific work created by P.M.Roje and his followers served as a basis for compiling the ideographic dictionaries of the later period in the West.

The whole lexicon of the English language has a much wider semantic scope than the word concept that forms each field included in the scope of these macro and micro fields, and it unites around itself words that are close to each other in content. The internal structure of the sub-platforms is also built on a structural semantic principle. For example, in groups, words belonging to the category of nouns are given first, then verbs, and then adjectives and adverbs. Words belonging to the same word group are placed on the basis of spiritual closeness. In previous editions, the dictionary words are in two columns, and in the right column are words with opposite meanings to the words in the left column. In recent editions, however, a group of opposing words has followed one another. For example, the word "Content" is placed in a group as follows in a diagram developed by M. P. Roje.

866. Content

NOUNS:

1. Content, contentment, contentedness, satisfiedness; satisfaction, entire satisfaction, ease, peace of mind; happiness 863.2.
2. Complacence or complacency, bovinity; self-complacence or complacency, self-satisfaction, self-content, self-contentedness.
3. Satisfactoriness, sufficiency, adequacy; acceptability, admissibility, tolerability, agreeability, unobjectionability, unaxceptionability.

VERBS:

4. Content, satisfy; gratify 863.6; put or set at ease, set one`s mind at ease or rest.
5. Be content, rest satisfied, rest and be thankful, be reconciled to, take the good the gods provide, let well enough alone, have no kick coming (slang), can`t complain; content oneself with, settle for.
6. Be satisfactory, suffice 659.4.

ADJECTIVES:

7. Content, contented, satisfied; pleased 863.12.; happy 863.13; at ease, at one`s ease, easygoing; comfortable, of good comfort; without care, sans souci (f).
8. Untroubled, unbothered, undisturbed, unworried, unvexed, unplaughed, intormented.
9. Well-content, well-contented, well-pleased, well-satisfied, highly satisfied.
10. Complacent, bovine; self-complacent, self-satisfied, self-content, self-contented.
11. Satisfactory, satisfying; sufficient, sufficing, adequate, commensurate, ample, equal to.
12. Acceptable, admissible, agreeable, unobjectionable, unexceptionable, o.k., all right (all coll.); passable, good enough.
13. Tolerable, bearable, endurable, supportable, sufferable.

ADVERBS:

14. Contentedly, to one`s heart`s content; satisfiedly, with satisfaction; complacently, self-complacently, self-satisfiedly, self-contentedly.
15. Satisfactorily, satisfyingly, acceptably, agreeably, admissibly; sufficiently, adequately, commensurately, amply, enough; tolerably, passably.
16. To one`s satisfaction, to one`s delight, to one`s great glee; to one`s taste, to the King`s or queen`s taste.

Interjections

17. Very well! Good! Well and good!Good for you! That will do! All the better! So much the

better! (Roget`s International Thesaurus. Third Edition. London and Glasgow, Collins, 1963).

In the next places are analog groups with the word "discontent" with the number 867.

The shortcomings of P M Roger's ideographic dictionary were as follows:

First, the set of terms of the basic conceptual levels (classes) is not completely reliable.

Second, the natural connections of words with other words often lead to the sacrifice of abstract logic. Academician I. Sereznevsky was also right about this.bAcademician I. I. Sereznevsky, for example, writes so: "Roger's point of view is so diverse that even words that are semantically close to each other are scattered throughout the book... I think the more positive the pros in general, the more likely it is to avoid confusion over the placement of categories and parts".

Third, the Roje dictionary has undergone major corrections in subsequent editions, and of course its use was considered relatively inconvenient. It should be noted that the dictionary is designed in the opposite form to the alphabetical dictionary.

It should be noted that the dictionary is designed in the opposite form to the alphabetical dictionary. Although the above-mentioned Roger's "Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases" was recognized by world linguists as the first ideographic dictionary, from the second half of the 19th century to the middle of the 20th century German scholars made significant and effective work on compiling ideographic dictionaries. It is no exaggeration to say that it has been increased. Schlessing's work, "Proportional Phrases" in 1881, in 1873 D Sanders's "German Explanatory Dictionary for Easy Finding Words That Are Close to Content", in 1964 H. Mayer`s "GermanLanguage Statistics" was published, R. Hallig and W. Wartburg, originally published in 1963 as "The System of Concepts as the Basis of Lexicography", as well as the work of scholars such as Verle, Eggers, Moliner.

Thus, if we look at the distant history of the science of lexicography, we can see how important and at the same time relevant it is in the linguistics of Western and Eastern countries, and in turn, special theoretical and practical work has been done. In particular, if we look at the history of the origin of Western lexicography, we can say that it is one of the greatest treasures of linguistics, and therefore the achievements of Western lexicography deserve special attention. It is no coincidence that the richness and diversity of English, French and German lexicography is recognized by world lexicographers.

In the West, the need for early dictionaries, or dictionaries, has been reflected in the cultural and spiritual development of many civilized peoples since time immemorial.

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