PARAMETRIC ANALYSIS AND RECLASSIFICATION OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK IDEOGRAPHIC DICTIONARIES

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Abstract: This paper explores the structural and semantic peculiarities of English and Uzbek ideographic dictionaries through a parametric analytical approach. The research identifies core organizational principles, thematic grouping strategies, and hierarchical classifications embedded in both languages' ideographic resources. By drawing on comparative methodology and parametric linguistics, the study offers a novel classification framework tailored to bilingual ideographic lexicography. This new model aims to improve user accessibility, cognitive processing, and multilingual dictionary design. The research also reflects on cultural-linguistic implications that emerge when ideographic fields are constructed across typologically distinct languages.

Keywords: Ideographic dictionary, parameter analysis, lexicographic classification, English-Uzbek comparison, lexical field theory.

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются английские и узбекские идеографические словари с позиции параметрического анализа. Представлена новая система классификации, основанная на культурных и когнитивных признаках, что делает её применимой для билингвальных словарей.

Ключевые слова: Идеографический словарь, параметрический анализ, лексическая система, узбекский и английский языки, тематическая классификация.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ingliz va oʻzbek tillaridagi идеографик луғатлар параматрик таҳлил асосида taqqoslanadi. Mavjud tasniflar oʻrganilib, yangi, samaraliroq tartibga solish modeli taklif etiladi. Taklif etilgan model tematik-madaniy va kognitiv mezonlarga asoslanadi.

Kalit soʻzlar: Идеографик луғат, параматрик таҳлил, лексик майдон, инглиз ва ўзбек тиллари, тасниф модели.

Introduction

Ideographic dictionaries serve as powerful tools in semantic lexicography by organizing lexical units not alphabetically, but thematically. They offer users a conceptual map of a language, revealing deeper connections between words and meanings. Despite their significance, the construction principles and classification frameworks of ideographic dictionaries often remain underexamined, particularly in cross-linguistic contexts. This study focuses on English and

Uzbek ideographic dictionaries and proposes a new classification system based on parametric analysis.

The foundation of ideographic lexicography lies in the principles of lexical field theory (Trier, 1931; Lehrer, 1974) and cognitive semantics (Lakoff, 1987). These principles underpin how words are grouped by semantic relations and thematic domains. Parametric linguistics, meanwhile, offers a formal mechanism to capture cross-linguistic variations by isolating structural parameters (Chomsky, 1981; Baker, 2001). Applying this framework to lexicography enables us to understand how different languages conceptualize, organize, and structure knowledge domains.

Comparative Parametric Analysis: 1. Structural Parameters

English ideographic dictionaries, such as Roget's Thesaurus, prioritize logical categorization based on abstraction levels (e.g., existence, relation, quantity). Uzbek dictionaries, in contrast, often employ culturally grounded themes (e.g., family, nature, spirituality), reflecting the sociolinguistic and cognitive schemas dominant in Turkic lexicons. The parameters observed include:

Parameter 1: Conceptual Universality vs. Cultural Specificity

Parameter 2: Hierarchical Depth

Parameter 3: Lexical Density per Field

2. Semantic Field Mapping

The parametric contrast reveals differences in field mapping strategies. For example, English dictionaries might include "emotion" as a superordinate category with subclasses (joy, fear, anger), while Uzbek ones show parallel grouping with folk-cultural labels (xursandchilik, g'am, qo'rqinch).

Proposal for Reclassification

Building on the comparative findings, a new model is proposed which aligns ideographic fields into five cross-linguistic macrocategories:

1. **Existence and Reality**
2. **Person and Society**
3. **Cognition and Emotion**
4. **Nature and Environment**
5. **Action and Process**

Each macrocategory is further divided using a binary parametric matrix accounting for:

- Cultural relevance (High/Low)
- Lexical coverage (Dense/Sparse)
- Translation potential (Direct/Indirect)

This approach balances cross-linguistic compatibility with cultural individuality, optimizing both monolingual and bilingual dictionary construction. The reclassification model offers practical applications for bilingual dictionary development, language learning tools, and digital lexicographic databases. It supports clearer navigation, semantic intuition, and improved translation equivalence. Future research may expand into multimodal ideographic resources incorporating audio-visual elements and AI-based thematic suggestion engines.

Conclusion

This paper underscores the value of parametric analysis in ideographic dictionary design and proposes a reclassification system suitable for both English and Uzbek. Through this comparative approach, lexicography can better reflect cognitive structures and cultural semantics, leading to more effective and user-centered dictionary systems.

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