

INTERPRETATION OF LEXICAL-SEMANTIC RELATIONS IN BILINGUAL LEARNER'S DICTIONARIES*Nashirova Shaxnoza Buriyevna**PhD in Philology, Associate Professor, Faculty of**Foreign Languages, Karshi State University, Uzbekistan*

Abstract. This article examines the interpretation and representation of lexical-semantic relations in bilingual learner's dictionaries within the framework of contemporary lexicography. The study focuses on synonymy, antonymy, polysemy, homonymy, hyponymy, and collocational relations as key semantic structures influencing learner comprehension and production. Employing descriptive, structural, and comparative methods, the research analyzes how these relations are encoded in bilingual learner-oriented lexicographic models. The findings demonstrate that insufficient differentiation of semantic relations often leads to ambiguity and learner misinterpretation. The study argues that effective representation of lexical-semantic relations requires integration of functional lexicography, corpus-based evidence, and cognitive-semantic structuring. The results highlight the importance of user-oriented microstructure and systematic semantic marking for improving communicative competence in bilingual contexts.

Keywords: lexical-semantic relations, bilingual lexicography, learner's dictionaries, synonymy, polysemy, equivalence, semantic structure.

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается интерпретация лексико-семантических отношений в двуязычных учебных словарях в контексте современной лексикографии. Анализируются такие отношения, как синонимия, антонимия, полисемия, омонимия, гипонимия и коллокационные связи. Методологически исследование основано на описательном, структурном и сравнительном анализе. Результаты показывают, что недостаточная дифференциация семантических отношений приводит к неоднозначности и ошибкам учащихся. Делается вывод о необходимости интеграции функциональной теории, корпусных данных и когнитивно-семантического моделирования в структуру двуязычных учебных словарей.

Ключевые слова: лексико-семантические отношения, двуязычная лексикография, учебные словари, синонимия, полисемия, эквивалентность.

Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada zamonaviy leksikografiya doirasida ikki tilli o'quv lug'atlarida leksik-semantik munosabatlarning talqini tahlil qilinadi. Sinonimiya, antonimiya, polisemantik birliklar, omonimiya, giponimiya va kollokatsion munosabatlar o'rganiladi. Tadqiqot tavsifiy, strukturaviy va qiyosiy metodlarga asoslanadi. Natijalar leksik-semantik munosabatlarning yetarli darajada farqlanmasligi o'quvchilarda semantik xatolarga olib kelishini ko'rsatadi. Xulosa sifatida funksional leksikografiya, korpus ma'lumotlari va kognitiv-semantik modellashtirishni integratsiya qilish zarurligi ta'kidlanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: leksik-semantik munosabatlar, ikki tilli leksikografiya, o'quv lug'atlari, sinonimiya, polisemantiklik, ekvivalentlik.

Lexical-semantic relations form the structural core of lexical systems. Words do not function in isolation; rather, they are interconnected through semantic networks that shape comprehension and production. In bilingual learner's dictionaries, the accurate representation of such relations is crucial for preventing semantic misinterpretation and ensuring communicative precision.

Traditional bilingual dictionaries often emphasize translation equivalence, but learner-oriented lexicography requires deeper semantic clarification. According to structural semantics (Lyons, 1977), lexical meaning emerges through relational contrasts and hierarchical organization. Therefore, bilingual learner's dictionaries must reflect these semantic relations systematically.

The objective of this study is to explore theoretical foundations and methodological strategies for interpreting lexical-semantic relations in bilingual learner's dictionaries and to propose an integrative lexicographic model.

METHODOLOGY

The research is grounded in a multi-dimensional methodological framework:

Descriptive-Theoretical Analysis

Key theoretical approaches in semantics and lexicography were systematized, including structural semantics, functional lexicography, and equivalence theory.

Structural Lexicographic Modeling

The study examines how lexical-semantic relations are encoded within:

- Macrostructure (entry organization)
- Microstructure (sense differentiation, labels, examples)
- Access structure (cross-referencing mechanisms)

Comparative Analysis

Comparisons were drawn between:

- Monolingual learner's dictionaries and bilingual learner's dictionaries
- Print and digital lexicographic models

Conceptual-Semantic Analysis

Semantic asymmetry and partial equivalence across languages were examined to evaluate how lexical networks are transferred between linguistic systems.

Absolute synonymy is rare. Near-synonyms differ in stylistic register, collocational behavior, and pragmatic nuance. Learner's dictionaries must therefore include usage labels and contextual examples to prevent overgeneralization.

Polysemy presents a major challenge in bilingual lexicography. Clear numbering, semantic grouping, and corpus-based examples improve clarity. Failure to distinguish senses leads to semantic confusion in translation and writing.

Homonyms require explicit separation and phonetic marking. Inadequate differentiation may cause cross-linguistic interference.

Hierarchical relations facilitate conceptual mapping. Inclusion of semantic fields and lexical hierarchies enhances vocabulary acquisition.

Explicit cross-referencing of opposites supports associative memory and lexical expansion.

Corpus-driven collocational examples significantly improve productive language use. Without them, learners may generate unnatural lexical combinations.

The analysis reveals that bilingual learner's dictionaries often underrepresent semantic networks, focusing instead on direct equivalence. However, functional lexicography emphasizes communicative needs over mechanical translation.

An effective model should integrate:

1. Systematic semantic labeling
2. Corpus-based examples
3. Cross-referencing of lexical relations
4. Cognitive-semantic structuring

Digital lexicography enables interactive semantic mapping, dynamic search systems, and adaptive user interfaces, expanding methodological possibilities.

The interpretation of lexical-semantic relations in bilingual learner's dictionaries requires a comprehensive theoretical and methodological approach. Integration of structural semantics, functional lexicography, corpus linguistics, and cognitive modeling enhances communicative effectiveness.

Future research should prioritize:

- Empirical dictionary-use studies
- Digital semantic visualization
- Cross-linguistic cognitive analysis

Such developments will strengthen learner autonomy and bilingual communicative competence.

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