

INTEGRATIVE COGNITIVE MODEL OF SEMANTISATION OF LEXICAL UNITS IN BILINGUAL EDUCATIONAL DICTIONARIES

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Abstracts

This article investigates an **integrative-cognitive model** for semantic encoding of lexical units in bilingual educational dictionaries. The integrative-cognitive approach conceptualizes lexical meaning not merely as translation pairs, but as interaction between cognitive processes, contextual usage, and cultural parameters. The study analyzes lexical structuring, sense relations, and cognitive mapping practices in bilingual dictionary entries. The proposed model enhances learners' semantic comprehension and provides a theoretical framework for advancing lexicographic design.

Keywords

integrative cognitive model, semantic encoding, bilingual educational dictionaries, lexical units, cognitive linguistics, lexicography, semantic relations, cognitive mapping, contextual usage, cultural parameters.

INTRODUCTION

Bilingual educational dictionaries are central to theoretical linguistics and education. They help language learners understand the lexical meaning and semantic relationships between two languages. Traditional lexicology considers a dictionary as a set of equivalents that can be translated into one of two languages, but recent research shows that it is also necessary to take into account semantic structures and cognitive processes related to language. The integrative cognitive model sheds light on such a process, viewing lexical units as semantic maps formed in the human mind.

Lexical unit and semantics

A lexical unit is the smallest meaningful element of a language, which forms a language system in semantic interdependence. Lexical units form a semantic field through relationships such as synonymy, antonymy, and hyperonymy. Semantic structure provides the necessary context for understanding the meaning of a lexical unit. (Innovative Academy)

Bilingual lexicography

Bilingual dictionaries should serve not only to provide translation equivalents, but also to satisfy the psycholinguistic needs of the user. These dictionaries should contain cognitive components, cultural nuances, and context-based explanations. (Global Conferences)

Cognitive approach and vocabulary

The relationship between language and consciousness also affects the structure of vocabulary. Lexical units are located in a cognitive structure, which is perceived through mental maps in the mind of the language learner. Bilingual psycholinguistics research confirms the importance of semantic integration in the effective use of both languages by a bilingual person. (BuxDu)

INTEGRATIVE COGNITIVE MODEL CONCEPT

The integrative cognitive model consists of the following main components:

1. Contextualization of meaning - each lexical unit is analyzed in its context (example: synonym, collocation, phraseological unit). (Academic Publishers)



2. Cognitive mapping - words are placed in a mutual semantic field and are described through the learner's cognitive process.

3. Cultural components - the cultural and pragmatic aspects of the word are associated with translation equivalents. (Philosophical Sciences)

The first component - contextualization of meaning - helps to determine how a lexical unit is used in different language situations. This process includes studying the relationship of the word with synonyms, antonyms and phraseological units. For example, the English word "light" can be used in the sense of light, but also in the sense of easy, easy. In this way, each lexical unit is analyzed extensively in its context, which helps the language learner to perceive the various semantic aspects of the word (Academic Publishers).

The second component — cognitive mapping — is a visual and cognitive depiction of the semantic relations of lexical units with each other. Words are placed in a mutual meaning space, and the learner maps them in his mind through analogies, categories, and hierarchies. This approach activates the cognitive process of the language learner and is effectively used in learning new lexical units.

The third component — cultural components — includes the cultural and pragmatic nuances of lexical units. The meaning of a word is often associated with its cultural context and may not be fully expressed by translation equivalents. Therefore, the integrative cognitive model also includes cultural and contextual interpretations of the word, which allows the language learner to understand the stylistic, idiomatic and cultural features of the word (Philosophical Sciences).

In this way, the integrative cognitive model presents lexical units in bilingual dictionaries in a systematic, cognitive and contextually enriched form through three main components. This approach develops the semantic awareness of language learners, strengthens lexical knowledge and creates the opportunity to effectively use the interactive learning process.

PRACTICAL ANALYSIS

Application of the problem

In a bilingual dictionary based on the integrative cognitive model, lexical units are covered in the following ways: meaning, context, translation equivalent, semantic sections, and cultural interpretation. This method helps language learners to form deep semantic concepts.

With technological development, the integrative cognitive approach can also be applied in digital dictionaries, for example, through semantic networks and multi-layered definitions. The integrative cognitive model of semantization of lexical units in bilingual educational dictionaries serves to deepen the language learner's knowledge and effectively organize the process of perceiving meanings. In dictionaries based on this model, each lexical unit is analyzed at several levels: first, the main meaning of the word and its translation equivalent are determined; then its contextual use is shown, and it is connected with synonyms and antonyms, phraseological combinations. Also, each lexical unit is interpreted in a cultural context, which helps the language learner understand the stylistic and pragmatic features of the word.

The results of the practical analysis show that the integrative cognitive approach allows us to perceive words not only as a translation string, but also as their elements located in cognitive maps. For example, even if the English word "justice" is translated into Uzbek as "adolat", the dictionary shows its synonyms, antonyms, phraseological combinations and use in a cultural context, giving the user a deeper semantic picture.

CONCLUSION

The integrative cognitive model helps to further illuminate the semanticization of lexical units in bilingual dictionaries. It creates a semantic structure based on the user's consciousness,



takes into account context and cultural aspects in the translation process, and acts as an educational tool to strengthen the language learner's knowledge.

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