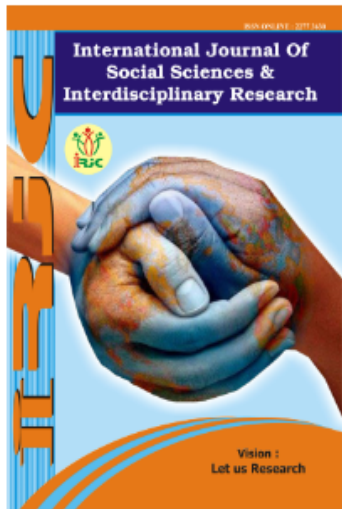


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EXPRESSION OF THE TERM "MUSIC" IN FRENCH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES BASED ON "FRAME" ANALYSIS

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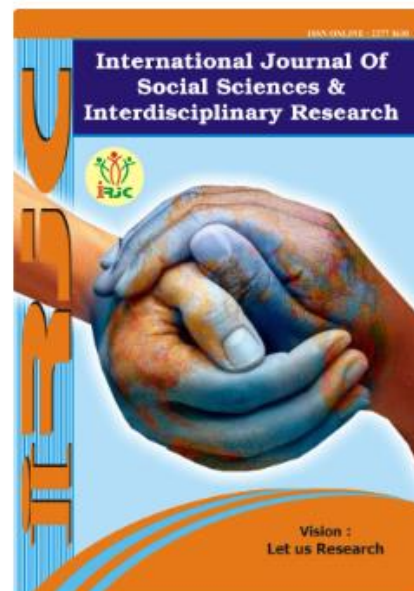
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Keywords: linguistics, terminology, music,

ABSTRACT

In this article, in linguistics, in particular, in terminology, the lexical-semantic features of "music" and related set terms in French and Uzbek



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EXPRESSION OF THE TERM "MUSIC" IN FRENCH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES
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Abstract: In this article, in linguistics, in particular, in terminology, the lexical-semantic features of "music" and related art terms in French and Uzbek languages are highlighted based on "frame" analysis.

Key words: linguistics, terminology, music, "frame" analysis, musique.

I. Introduction

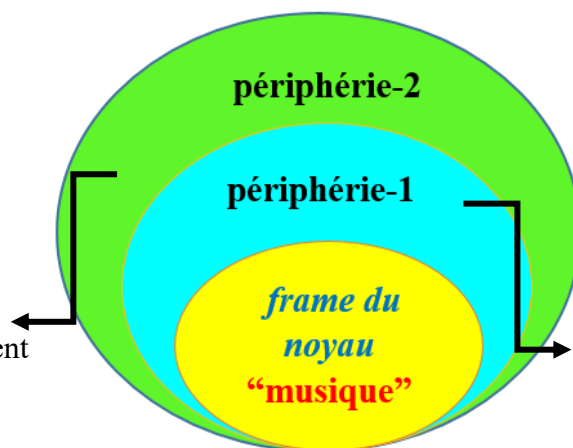
In recent years, special attention has been paid to the field of art in our country, in particular, to the development of the art of music and to the expansion of inter-country cultural relations in this regard. The fact that the festivals of "Sharq Taronalari" (Samarkand), "Silk and Spices" (Bukhara), "Maqom Challenge" (Shakhrisabz) are regularly organized in our country is due to the importance of art, especially music, in international cultural relations. requires consistent study of terms.

II. Literature review

It should be noted that in recent years, the scope of research devoted to cross-analysis in the field of terminology of modern linguistics, especially in the area of unrelated languages, is increasing. In particular, it can be said that the analysis of the "frame" of the term "music" ("musique") in French and Uzbek is one of such researches.

1. musique vocale
2. musique instrumentale
3. musique de chambre
4. musique de danse
5. musique de ballet
6. musique de film
7. musique de cirque
8. musique de jazz
9. musique de variétés
10. musique classique
11. grande musique
12. musique militaire
13. musique d'un régiment
14. école de musique
15. connaître la musique
16. son musical
17. notation musicale;
18. soirée musicale; 19. comédie musicale; 20. music-hall; 21. chanteuse de music-hall; 22. musicien de jazz; 23. aimer la musique; 24. conservatoire de musique; 25. la musicalité d'une chaîne

1-picture



1. concert (syn.)
2. concerto (syn.)
3. musicalité
4. musicologie
5. compositeur
6. musicologue
7. conservatoire
8. musicien, ienne
9. musicologue, ne
10. à la musique
11. composer de la musique
12. danser aux sons de la musique

stéréo; 26. la musique d'un poème; 27. manifestation musicale; 28. musmasse instrumentale; 29. musmasse orchestrale; 30. musmassecho vocale; 31. être musicien, ne; 32. *matinée musicale*; 33. *la saison musicale*; 34. *une voix très musicale*; 35. *la musique des oiseaux*; 36. *la musique des cigales*; 37. *dîner en musique*; 38. *travailler en musique*; 39. *marchant de musique*; 40. *c'est toujours la même musique*; 41. *J'en ai marre de tout cela*. 42. *J'en ai soupé*; 43. *mourir d'accord en musique*; 44. *mourir, mais en musique*.

In this example, if the core of *la musique* is expressed as a frame, several lexical-semantic features of words and phrases formed within its 1st and 2nd peripheries can be observed below:

periphery-1 (périphérie-1)

1. concert (noun);
2. concerto (noun);
3. musicalité (noun+ adjective formative suffix+noun formative suffix);
4. musicologie (noun+noun formative suffix);
5. compositeur (verb + noun formative suffix);
6. musicologue (noun+noun formative suffix);
7. conservatoire (noun+noun formative suffix);
8. musicien, ne (noun+noun formative suffix);
9. musicogien, ne (noun+ noun+noun formative suffix);
10. à la musique (preposition+article+noun)
11. composer de la musique (verb+preposition+article+noun)
12. danser aux sons de la musique (verb+article(à+les)+noun+ preposition + article +noun).

III. Analysis

The main lexical-semantic features of the *la musique* frame analyzed here are divided into two groups, and the terms included in the first group are called *periphery-1* and divided into twelve linguistic units. From the lexical analysis of these terms, active participation of articles and prepositions along with nouns, verbs, adjectives and adjectives is observed in their formation.

periphery -2 (périphérie-2)

1. musique vocale (noun+adjective); 2. musique instrumentale (noun+noun+ adjective formative suffix); 3. musique de chambre (noun+ preposition +noun); 4. musique de danse (noun+ preposition +noun); 5. musique de ballet (noun+ preposition +noun); 6. musique de film (noun+ preposition +noun); 7. musique de cirque (noun+ preposition +noun); 8. musique de jazz (noun+ preposition +noun); 9. musique de variétés (noun+ preposition +noun); 10. musique classique (noun+adjective); 11. grande musique (adjective +noun); 12. musique militaire (noun+adjective); 13. musique d'un régiment (noun+ preposition +article+noun); 14. école de musique (noun+ preposition +noun); 15. dîner en musique (noun+pronoun+noun); 16. travailler en musique (verb+pronoun+noun); 17. marchant de musique (noun+ preposition +noun); 18. connaître la musique (verb+preposition+noun); 19. la musique des oiseaux (article+noun+article(de+les)+noun); 20. la musique des cigales (article+noun+article(de+les)+noun); 21. son musical (noun+adjective); 22. notation musicale (noun+adjective); 23. soirée musicale (noun+adjective); 24. comédie musicale (noun+adjective); 25. une voix très musicale (article+noun+burden+ adjective); 26. music-hall (noun+noun); 27. chanteuse de music-hall (noun+preposition+noun+noun); 28. musicien de jazz (noun+preposition+noun); 29. aimer la musique (verb+article+noun); 30. conservatoire de musique (verb+preposition+noun); 31. C'est toujours la même musique. (demonstrative pronoun +verb+adverb+article+pronoun+noun); 32. la musicalité d'une chaîne stéréo (article+noun+ adjective formative suffix+noun formative suffix+preposition+article+noun+adjective); 33. la musique d'un poème (article+noun+preposition+article+noun); 34. manifestation musicale (noun+adjective); 35. musmasse instrumentale (noun+adjective); 36. musmasse orchestrale (noun+adjective); 37.

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musmassecho vocale (noun+adjective); 38. matinée musicale (noun+adjective); 39. être musicien, ne (verb+noun); 40. la saison musicale (article+ noun+adjective); *J'en ai marre de tout cela.* (personal pronoun+preposition+auxiliary verb+verb+preposition+demonstrative pronoun+ demonstrative pronoun); 42. *J'en ai soupé.* (personal pronoun + preposition + auxiliary verb+verb); 43. *mourir d'accord en musique* (verb+ preposition+noun+preposition+noun); 44. *mourir, mais en musique* (verb+conjunction+ preposition +noun).

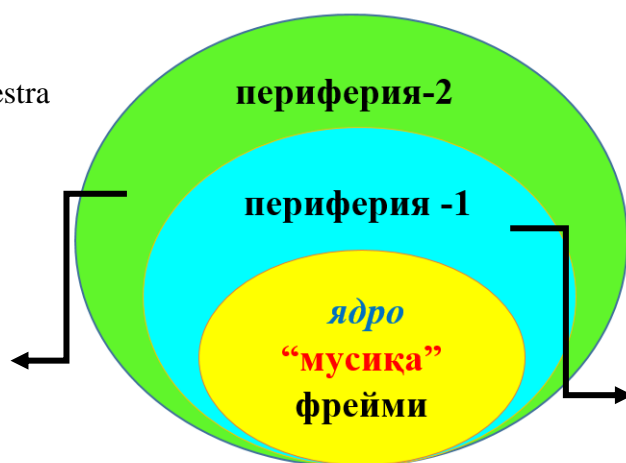
In this place, it can be seen that the terms included in the second group, which mainly reflects the additional linguistic signs of the *la musique* frame, were called *periphery-2* and it was analyzed based on forty-four phrases, word combinations and phrases.

IV. Discussion

It is worth mentioning that in the creation of language units included in the second periphery, it is clear that the French language, from the point of view of the criteria of word formation, uses nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, pronouns, and articles, prepositions, and adjectives. Also, in the expression of the frame of *la musique*, word combinations with a portable meaning occupy the main place.

1. vocal melody
2. musical instrument
3. chamber melody
4. dance tune
5. circus tune
6. jazz music
7. Varette tune
8. classical tune
9. classical music
10. regimental orchestra
11. music school
12. music hall
13. Music trip
14. vocal ensemble
15. musical morning
16. music recording
17. a piece of music
18. musical rhythm
19. musical night
20. musical sound
21. ballet music;
22. song from the movie;
23. musical comedy;

2-picture



1. Tune
2. melody
3. tone
4. musician
5. orchestra
6. instrumentalist
7. musical
8. melodious
9. on the piano
10. musician
11. composer (syn.)
12. harmony
13. Concert
14. musical
15. musicality
16. melodiousness
17. musicologist
18. conservatory
19. musicology
20. write music
21. during execution
22. to dance to the music

24. music notation; 25. connoisseur of music; 26. a melody reminiscent of a melody; 27. military music (orchestra); 28. love music; 29. musicality of stereo broadcasting; 30. the melody (harmony) of the poem; 31. to be a connoisseur of music; 32. a set of vocal instruments; 33. in terms of musicality; 34. soft music of the chirlidok (figurative meaning) 35. to know this song (figurative meaning); 36. the song of the birds; 37. Dragonfly song (figurative meaning); 38. music hall singer; 39. always the same song (figurative meaning); 40. music season (figurative meaning); 41. very musical sound; 42. to eat under music; 43. work under music; 44. music seller; 45. juicy voice (figurative meaning); 46. I'm tired of this music. 47. even if he dies, with music; 48. if he dies, then with music.

III. Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the "frame" of the terms "la musique" and "music", the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. In the translation of art terms in Uzbek and French languages related to "music", they create a mutual alternative based on the similarity between both nations and some language units do not have an exact equivalent in French, so their translation can be translated while preserving their national language characteristics. It can be concluded that.

2. It is also based on the fact that the grammatical, lexical and phraseological features of art terms in different systematic languages are the classification factors of the constituents of the semantic, structural and functional field, and the fact that these factors are the driving force behind the use of secondary (peripheral) elements that unite around the dominant component (core) is of great importance.

3. In this place, it is possible to observe that the lexical fund of the Uzbek language is rich and unique, as well as that the terms related to the two related languages are represented by words, phrases and sentences.

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