

WAYS OF CHOOSING VOCABULARY IN ONLINE MUSIC AND DANCE TERMS DICTIONARIES

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10777062>

Ochilova Mekhriniso Razokovna

Senior teacher of ESP for Interfaculty department,

Bukhara State University

m.r.ochilova@buxdu.uz

Introduction. There are some important steps to take while you are creating electronic dictionary on special terms. In this article, we'll look through how the terms can be categorized and put in the dictionaries.

Analysis. The following are taken into account when creating an electronic dictionary:

1) In the dictionary, verb-terms are given in the form of action nouns and noun-terms.

A way to enrich English vocabulary is conversion - a method of creating words by changing grammatical features. In practice, we can understand conversion only in relation to forming a noun from a verb and vice versa.

Noun and verb inflection is one of the distinctive features of English word formation. A large number of nouns in English dance terminology follow the verb-stem formation model.

Dance - "a series of movements and steps that match the speed and rhythm of music";

hop - "a short jump on one leg";

tap - "quick light blow" ;

walk - "style of walking in the dance".

One of the active methods of term formation is the formation of nouns by switching from verbs to post-syllabic phrases:

to step up - step-up

to lead down - lead down

to cast off - cast off

to cast over - cast over

Abbreviations according to the N>V model can also serve as a basis for conversion: Commence - to begin (to start a movement or turn in a dance).

2) The polysemantic meanings of the terms are also given in the dictionary.

Ambiguity in dance terminology represents three functionally distinct groups of polysemantic terms:

1) cross-industry (terms that have a common external form and are characterized by a complete mismatch of meanings).

Movement in Uzbek (in dance) - forward and backward movement - in English movement,

In Uzbek, motion (technical term) is the undercarriage of the wagon, the wagon system without a body is running gear in English,

Movement in Uzbek (obsolete, the name of procession) - procession - in English procession,

In Uzbek, movement (in the game) - the next performance of the player (in chess, cards) - in English, move, turn;

2) intercategorical (terms operating within the same terminological system).

Set in English - in Uzbek 1) quadrille or country dance figures; 2) row, sequence (objects forming a sequence in space - set of steps) 3) (f.) setting the place in the dance (set the place) 4) (f.) known to move in one direction (to set)

3) combinations containing a multi-valued component as a structural element.

dance step in Uzbek - dance step in English,

screw pitch in Uzbek - screw pitch in English,

Advance over in Uzbek - advance over in English

In Uzbek, the trousers are tight in the seat - in English, the trousers are tight in the seat.

In English dance terminology, the term top means, for example:

1) the beginning of the dance line, 2) the top; 3) (f.) to be at the beginning of the dance, to stand first.

bottom - 1) the final (last) position in the dance; 2) bottom; 3) the longest part (in the dance line); lead - 1) the main (main) place in the dance; 2) to lead, to lead (to dance), to act directly.

In terminology, the content of a concept consists of properties belonging to several logical categories, for example, "action" and "result of action".

As an example of categorical ambiguity in the analyzed terminology, for example, the term kick - 1) kick, 2) kick is used to express the relationship "movement" - "result of movement". The term Figure of eight belongs to the category of "process" and "value" and means: 1) figure of eight in dance, 2) movement in dance performed by eight dancers. The terms reel of three (four), eight some reel can be included in the same category. These concepts indicate not only the number in the dance, but also the number of dancers.

3) In the dictionary, homonyms of terms used only in the field of art and dance are given in the dictionary, in this case, the homonymous word can also be sememes related to other fields.

When creating electronic dictionaries, it is important to take into account the homonymous meaning of the dictionary. The studied terminological field of dance and art is also characterized by homonymy - "the phonetic correspondence of two or more linguistic units that differ in meaning". Various forms of lexical homonymy, as well as related phenomena at other levels of the language (phonetic and morphological) are known. Complete lexical homonymy is the matching of words belonging to the same sentence. According to the number and semantic weight of homonyms, two categories are distinguished: a) homonyms-nouns and b) homonyms-verbs.

Homonymy is especially widely developed in these two word groups. Most of the vocabulary in the English language is in the noun and verb word groups, and homonymy is less developed in the adjective system. The following words are examples of complete homonyms: setting. 1) position in the dance, 2) performance (performance), 3) action scene (in the story), 4) stage appearance (jewelry). Among the special vocabulary of dance, another term stands out - reel homonym. 1) in dance terminology, "reel" means fast Scottish dance, 2) spool of thread (in general literary vocabulary); lead. 1) leader, head (in dance), 2) lead, 3) sinker, peak, 4) leadership, guidance; the verb cast off. 1) in the dance dictionary it is translated by the nouns "to turn outside and move to the partner's place" and the verb "to change places with a partner"; 2) other meanings: untie the rope on the boat; stitching, shedding, skin loss in knitting; to give up; finish work; to hook. 1) "side kick" (in boxing); 2) "holding the ball (rugby) with the foot and passing it back; 3) hook turn in dance terminology - "turn like a hook" (when a dancer puts one leg behind the other and makes a turn); spin - "turning, turning" (in dancing) and "turning" (in aviation); pivot - 1) "step - turn from heel to foot"; 2) "a person in the center of attention" (general vocabulary).

4) Electronic dictionaries include synonyms of terms related to dance and art.

In standardized terminology, the problem of synonyms is considered a "question of questions".

Some consider the process of synonymy inappropriate and believe that each term should have only one meaning, while others believe that synonymy (including foreign) has certain advantages. The process of assimilation of words is widespread, so often the same words (one of which is assimilated) have the same meaning. For example, the English word infant, which is derived from the French

language, corresponds to its equivalent child - a small child. Accordingly, infant and child are synonymous. There are synonymous terms introduced from foreign languages in dance terminology: the French pas chassé (step) is equal to the English glide, the English kick means "kick" and "kick"; hook turn - "turning in the dance, hooking with the foot" and "turn-hook"; set - "formation in dance" and "set"; step - "movement" and "step".

To jump - to leap - to skip - to hop means "jump" - "jump from place to place" - "jump" - "jump on one leg". Synonyms are signs that are as close as possible to each other due to the similarity of the concepts associated with them and the commonality of the named things. As mentioned, the synonyms are:

1) expression of one concept (supporting foot and standing foot - "to stand, lean" - the foot that is emphasized when performing a pass; the main movement and the main step - "the main step"),

2) differ in meaning or stylistic coloring or both (spin - "quick rotation / turning"; swing - "rotation", swing - "swing from side to side" - in couple dances; weave - "turning with shaking of the body "; turn - "full turn"),

3) to be able to replace each other in the context (dance move and dance step - "movement in dance")

5) The lexicographic meaning is given based on the semantic structure of the term.

In dance terminology, two groups of syntactic synonyms are defined: 1) "full form of the term - short form of the term" synonym adaptation: walk and dance walk - "to take a step forward", step and setting step - "step" and "step throw", 2) synonymous adaptation "word combination - word combination": drive walk and inside turn - inside, "internal turn"; chicken walk and outside turn - "outside turn", chaîne turn and free spin - a circular dance-like figure in which dancers change places, alternately give one or the other hand; strip the willow - right (left) hand across - moving forward, when dancers alternately take their left or right hand; leading couple - first couple - leading couple; chasse - slip step - slip step (chasse - forward movement, the foot, as it were, bends over the other and connects when jumping).

In Linguistics, V.P. According to Danilenko, there are two most common linguistic ways of forming a term: 1) lexical reduction: a) omitting a word or phrase; b) replace the phrase with a word related to one of the components of the phrase; 2) use of abbreviations in word formation (word formation, abbreviation). In dance terminology, the following formations obtained as a result of removing one of the words of the original word combination are defined:

Grand chain - chain, set of dancers - set (formation in dance). As for the replacement of a phrase with a word that is connected to one of the components of the phrase in a formative basis, then in the terminological phrase skip change of step skip (jump), a circular hey or straight hey (circular or straight suitable for changing location while moving). Word shortening occurs in compound words: "half" and "turn", "half-turn", "eight" and "some" how many) becomes eight some dance ("eight" is a dance of eight dancers).

6) In electronic dictionaries, word combinations and abbreviations are given in the way of interpretation, definition and description, explanation of the meaning of the term.

Initialisms formed from the initial letters of complex words and phrases, but pronounced as consecutive letters of the alphabet, are called abbreviations, for example: LOD < line of dance, RLOD < reverse line of dance, CCW < counterclockwise, ACW < anticlockwise, CW < clockwise, UAT < underarm turn, PP < promenade position, OFP < open facing position, CFP < close facing position, DTC < diagonally to the center, DTW < diagonally to the wall, L < left, LF < Left Foot, LH < Left Hand, MPM < Measures per Minute, R < right, RF < Right Foot, RH < Right Hand, M < man, W < woman, BCT < Body Completes Turn, DC < diagonal center, DW < diagonal wall, WF < Whole Foot, S < straight, O < quick.

Conclusion. To create an English and Uzbek electronic dictionary, it is necessary to create a linguistic base. For this, the existing words are summarized in an excel file.

REFERENCES:

1. Даниленко В.П. Русская терминология: Опыт лингвистического описания. - М., 1977. - С.13.
2. Головин Б. Н. Лингвистические основы учения о терминах: Учебное пособие/Головин Б. Н., Кобрин Р. Ю. - М., 1987. - С.51.
3. Bahodirovna, A. M. "Semantic Field and Sema in Uzbek (In the Example of 'Ma'naviyat')". INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE EDUCATION, vol. 1, no. 4, Oct. 2022, pp. 77-80, <http://inter-publishing.com/index.php/IJISE/article/view/173>.
4. Sumaira Nawaz, Khaitova Gulshan Bahodirovna, and Akhmedova Mehrinigor Bahodirovna. "Explanation of Agricultural Terms in Dictionaries". Indonesian Journal of Innovation Studies, Vol. 18, May 2022, doi:10.21070/ijins.v18i.606.

5. ISLOMOV ELDOR YUSUPOVICH, AHMEDOVA MEHRINIGOR BAHODIROVNA. THE ESSENCE OF SPIRITUALITY IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE. XIII МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ " ЯЗЫК И КУЛЬТУРА", Челябинск, 26 апреля 2018 года. - P.12-15