

Phonetic Terms as the Linguistic and Metalingual Tutorial

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ABSTRACT

The article considers an innovative project of a dictionary of phonetic terms aimed at the formation, development and improvement of the linguistic and metalinguistic competencies of potential users. One of the main goals of creating this handbook is to increase the efficiency of foreign-language speaking.

KEYWORDS: *dictionary of phonetic terms, terminological system, user, level of language competence*

Currently, there is a growing interest in terminological competence in the field of linguistics at a completely different, higher level of knowledge. This is greatly facilitated by the unprecedented flourishing of lexicography as an independent science in our country and abroad. The author's ideas about the principles of constructing a cognitive and learning model of an informative terminological guide for a wide range of specialists were formed in line with the discussion of leading domestic and foreign lexicographers, terminologists and linguists involved in the theory and practice of LSP lexicography. The main reason for addressing this problem was the lack of any standards in the field of phonetic terminology and, as a result, the arbitrary and inconsistent, and therefore largely non-systematic nature of the selection, interpretation and presentation of input units in the corresponding dictionaries. Recently, lexicographers have clearly realized that user satisfaction with a dictionary product depends not only on the quality of the dictionary product, but also on the reader's ability to choose and use a dictionary, as well as on the realistic expectations of readers. "The systematic training of students in the use of dictionaries has not yet become widespread, and dictionary users themselves are often convinced that knowledge of the alphabet is sufficient to work with any dictionary product. In general, we have to state that the lexicographic competence of users is still at a low level" [1, p. 135].

In this regard, lexicographers face a number of urgent tasks. On the one hand, this is the development of methods for registering and taking into account the often rapidly changing needs and requirements of the reader, and on the other hand, this is the search for direct and indirect ways of enlightening the same reader in order to realize his own cognitive research motivation and develop his lexicographic competence. In his monographic work, a significant part of which is devoted to the problems of the sociological trend in modern lexicography, I.S. Kudashev diagnoses gaps in the knowledge of users of dictionaries: - ignorance of what dictionaries are, why they are compiled, how to navigate their richness and specialization; - unrealistic expectations, misunderstanding of the natural limitations of the dictionary and the antinomies of lexicography; - attitude to the dictionary only as an arbiter, misunderstanding that dictionaries perform not only a normative function; -

identification of language and vocabulary; - misunderstanding of lexicographic conventions – labels, abbreviations, etc.; - misunderstanding and rejection of innovative solutions of lexicographers. The author offers the following list of skills necessary for the formation of lexicographic competence among users of most dictionaries: - the ability to localize a language problem in context and, if necessary, break it into parts; - the ability to choose the most appropriate dictionary or dictionaries; - the ability to bring a piece of text into a canonical form (or another form accepted in the dictionary); - the ability to determine in which volume and in which part of the dictionary one should look for the desired unit; - the ability to find a reference word for a multicomponent unit; - the ability to find the desired dictionary entry; - the ability to find the desired unit in the body of the article; - the ability to extract the necessary information; - the ability to integrate the found unit into the text [Ibid., p. 135-136].

The concept of "user's perspective" expands its boundaries in relation to both the process of creating new and improving existing dictionaries, and the process of their utilitarian turnover. The dictionary itself must be developed. Its architecture is forced to become more and more innovative, attractive, comfortable, accessible, understandable and promising for the reader. In connection with the foregoing, the need for a research dialogue with interested groups of readers becomes urgent through questioning these groups in the form of questionnaires and interviews, as well as through constant monitoring and testing of their actions related to the use of reference literature. Let us note, first of all, the importance of this dialogue for the lexicographers themselves, for overcoming a certain isolation of their creative space. The content of the survey and monitoring tools themselves should be evaluative, that is, identify the parameters and conditions for using a particular reference book, the level and degree of proficiency in vocabulary reading skills, etc. Empirical studies of the pragmatics of dictionary use and actual dictionary consultation should be taken as a starting point in the creation and improvement of all lexicographic products [4, p. 390]. The value of the coefficient of consumer prospects for each individual dictionary apparently depends on the functional viability of the reference book, that is, the degree to which the dictionary effectively copes with the set pragmatic task in various conditions of use.

Based on the foregoing, it should be assumed that the proper structural design and high polygraphic representativeness of the dictionary are derived from the parameters of its functionality. The information contained in the megastructure, macrostructure and microstructure of the terminological dictionary is of interest to everyone, from an expert in this field to a student who comprehends the basics of professional knowledge. According to H.K. Mikkelsen,

vertical reading of the macrostructure of a dictionary gives an idea of the coherent connections of a system of concepts through the interaction of its lexical presenters, and horizontal reading focuses the user's attention on the semantics and pragmatics of an individual term, opening up the possibility of understanding texts woven from the components of a special base language [6, p. 100].

Modern trends in the development of lexicography indicate the need to create a new generation of LSP reference books, which are: 1) convenient and detailed navigation tools in the conceptual field of the described branch of knowledge; 2) means of teaching the knowledge of the metalanguage of this industry; 3) compact and informationally reliable specialized textbooks for the training and improvement of specialists in this industry. The dictionary of phonetic terms of the new generation (GTS) reflects the level of development and features of the phonetic conceptual system, which has a special level of abstraction and complexity, which, in turn, indicates the features of the subject area of knowledge itself. The external logical-conceptual scheme of phonetics goes beyond the framework of linguistics, in which there remain such related disciplines as phono-semantics and phono-stylistics. Over the past three decades, there has been a rapid growth of such interdisciplinary branches as sociolinguistics (and sociophonetics, respectively), psycholinguistics, mathematical linguistics, and others.

The aspectual dualism of phonetics brings it into contact with many exact sciences and the humanities. Phonetics is in demand in a number of technological areas related to communication. Experimental phonetics involves the use of complex sound-analyzing and synthesizing equipment built on the basic characteristics of human speech. The problem of speech perception and production is being studied by phonetists together with psychologists, physiologists, speech therapists and neurologists. Mathematicians, acousticians and engineers cooperate with phonetists in the creation and improvement of equipment for automatic recognition and reproduction of a speech signal. Devices for automated translation of speech into printed text are being created. The study of phonetics has educational and cultural significance for anyone who is aware of the importance of full language proficiency and a quality level of interpersonal communication. The main thesis of the theory of communication is that sounding speech, as the primary form of the existence of language, is an integral part of society. Phonetics, thus, penetrates into many social spheres and, in turn, cannot do without the study of the social factors of communication. The lexicographic description of the subject area of phonetics in detail, along with the logical-conceptual modeling of its conceptual sphere, facilitates the establishment of basic systemic relationships in the terminology that reflects it. What compositional innovations introduced into the structure of the dictionary of phonetic terminology can help bring phonetic knowledge closer to the interested user? The choice of languages for describing the term systems of the universal dictionary of phonetic terms should be carried out according to a bilingualized scenario. This means the mandatory presence of the English language in all key components of its structure while maintaining the primacy of the national language for the target audience of users (in our case, Russian). "It is natural that the dictionary is directed from foreign to native language for the compiler, since, in this case, it is easier for the compiler to find an exact match for the term in the native language than in a foreign

one, not to mention those cases when it is necessary to create artificial correspondences" [1, With. 76].

Linguistic didactic guidelines put forward rather stringent requirements for the structure of the dictionary, which is designed to combine the encyclopedic versatility of description and concise positioning of each input unit. Thus, a dictionary entry (microstructure of a dictionary) in the SFT should contain an input unit, a definition, a clarification of the definition, a field of the concept being defined, a certificate of the origin and status of the BE, an assessment of the significance of the term, a management model, data on lexical compatibility, paradigmatics, a list of sources and corpus quotes. We will analyze only those items that are practically not found or are not sufficiently covered in well-known phonetic reference books. The clarification of the definition occurs through a detailed explanation of the essence of the terms used in the definition (either by concretizing their meaning, or by establishing their relationship with other terms in the dictionary). It is also possible to present a brief methodological note on the use of the defined concept in the practice of linguistic analysis [2, p. 28]. The field of the defined concept (cognitive aspect) comments on the inclusion of this concept in the composition of larger (volumetric) concepts defined through it, as well as the relationship between its own components of this concept.

The appearance and introduction of one or another concept defined in the dictionary in the conceptual sphere of phonetics and the logical-conceptual system of its corresponding section is substantiated. References are given to testing the parameters of reliability and validity of the application of the defined concept in connection with the phonetic-phonological entities reflected in it (qualifying and quantitative approaches). The information about the origin and status of the BE contains, first of all, an indication of the linguistic or scientific origin of the term, namely, a compositional explanation of the internal form of a foreign term. Authorized terms (created by a certain direction in phonetics, or by a phonetic school, or by the author) are supplied with an appropriate attestation certificate. Thus, a brief clarifying theoretical and linguistic context of the history of the emergence, development and modern use of the term is created, which sharply reduces the possibility of incorrect positioning of the term in the system of phonetic knowledge and interpretation of the pragmatic essence in the sphere of specialized discourse. The assessment of the significance of a term is, in our opinion, an important requirement for a term as an input unit of a dictionary. This criterion includes the assessment of the term according to all the pragmatic parameters of the special name already given in the article (introduction, internationality, euphony, etc.).

The relevance of empirical studies of the pragmatics of vocabulary use and the results of the actual dictionary consultation process is growing, which should be taken as a starting point in the creation and improvement of all lexicographic products. It seems that such an assessment should become an obligatory criterion in the selection and processing in the new generation of terminological dictionaries, especially in the SFT. An appropriate reference based on qualitative (special observations, expert assessment) and quantitative (surveys, user surveys, experiment) analysis data will help to present not only the pragmatic value of the term at present, but also to some extent predict its use in the future.

The ideology of the new dictionary of phonetic terms offers the following approaches to the macrostructure, that is, the vertical arrangement of the central part of the SFT - the dictionary. Firstly, the dictionary should contain independent sections in accordance with the types of phonetics as autonomous aspects of the terminological field. This will avoid overloading each individual horizontal terminological entry with information about the aspectual attribution of the term. Secondly, the construction of the vocabulary of each individual section should be done in alphabetical order. On the one hand, the alphabetical principle of constructing the macrostructure of a special dictionary is more convenient for many pragmatic tasks, in particular, reading, interpreting or translating special texts. On the other hand, the structure of the SFT vocabulary body built according to this principle will become less informative and less systemically stable than the classical structure of system-nested positioning in LSP terminography, allowing possible penetration into the definitive part of the microstructure of the vocabulary of "viruses" of polysemy and homonymy. In our opinion, this can be avoided if the aspect specialization of the macrostructure is carried out, that is, the vocabulary is divided into independent sections and subsections in accordance with the aspect division of the phonetic concept sphere. In this regard, the biggest challenge is to create a dictionary of phonetic terms that combines the indicator of systematic informing the user with high indicators of functional efficiency.

The megastructure includes generalizing information about the dictionary, authors, co-authors and sources of its creation. The traditional elements of a megastructure, as is known, are such as lists of symbols and abbreviations, tables of applied transcription and notation, an explanatory note containing brief comments on the methodology for creating and using a dictionary, bibliography, etc. The introductory part must necessarily contain a detailed, clear and, at the same time, compact verbal and graphic representation of the logical-conceptual system of the described terminological

area of phonetics, demonstrating the interaction of its autonomous parts and connections with related scientific disciplines. Examples of phonetic phenomena are perhaps the most time-consuming and technically difficult item in the dictionary entry and in the dictionary of phonetic terminology as a whole, so let's dwell on this item in more detail. The representation of such a multidimensional and non-linear landscape as the phonetic concept sphere cannot, apparently, be limited to a printed non-verbal semiotic format [4, p. 19]. Within the framework of the latter there is a whole arsenal of means actively used or awaiting their use in phonetic terminography: drawings, photographs, symbols, formulas, transcription, graphic figures, radiographs, spectrograms, etc. Nevertheless, since phonetics operates with sounding material, then in order to create a full-fledged reference book on this discipline, a full-fledged sound application is absolutely necessary, created in laboratory and field conditions with the participation of speakers of the described languages and dialects and placed on modern digital media.

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