SYNONYMY AND ITS RELEVANCE TO LEXICOGRAPHY

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ABSTRACT
This article discusses the main perspectives of computer lexicography, which is a section of applied linguistics. Electronic dictionaries make it possible to present the contents of a dictionary entry in different ways, including using a variety of graphic and multimedia tools that are not used in ordinary dictionaries.
KEY WORDS: *information technology, electronic, lexicography, linguistic, synonymy*

INTRODUCTION

Information technology is currently an integral part of any area of professional activity, including linguistics. And if once the use of computers and related programs in linguistic research, translation and language training was not mandatory, future teachers of foreign languages, translators and linguistic researchers need competencies related to the use of information technologies in their professional field of activity. The development of information technology in recent years has made it possible to learn a language not only from traditional "repositories" of language data, such as dictionaries, literary works, written texts, but also to large arrays of texts called corpora.

Computer lexicography is a section of applied linguistics aimed at creating computer dictionaries, linguistic databases and developing programs to support lexicographic work. The main tasks of traditional and computer lexicography are to determine the structure of the dictionary and areas of the dictionary entry, as well as the development of principles for compiling various types of dictionaries.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The dictionary is traditionally defined as an organized collection of words with comments that describe the features of the structure or function of these words. An electronic (automatic, computer) dictionary is a collection of words in a special computer format intended for human use or which is an integral part of more complex computer programs (for example, machine translation systems). Accordingly, it is subdivided into - automatic dictionaries of the end user and automatic

dictionaries for word processing programs. Automatic dictionaries intended for the end user are most often computer versions of well-known conventional dictionaries, for example:
• Oxford English Dictionary (www.oed.com),
•Collins Automatic English Dictionary (www.mycobuild.com),
• Automatic New English-Russian Dictionary, ed. Yu.D. Apresyan and E.M. Mednikova (http: // eng-rus. Slovaronline. Com),
•Ozhegov's online dictionary (http://slovarozhegova.ru).

Automated dictionaries of this type practically repeat the structure of the dictionary entry of ordinary dictionaries, however, they have functions that are not available for their prototypes, for example, they sort data by fields of a dictionary entry (compare the selection of all adjectives), they automatically search for all vocabularies that have a certain semantic component in interpretation, etc.

Automatic dictionaries for machine translation systems, automatic abstracting, information retrieval, etc. These programs that interact with them set features of their structure, the scope of vocabulary material. Such a dictionary may contain from one to hundreds of zones of a dictionary entry. Areas of lexicographic description are extremely diverse: morphological, lexical, syntactic, semantic, etc. The structure of a traditional dictionary usually includes the following components:
• an introduction explaining the principles of using the dictionary and providing information on the structure of the dictionary entry;
• a vocabulary that includes dictionary units: morphemes, lexemes, word forms or phrases; each

such unit with a corresponding commentary is a dictionary entry;
• pointers (indices);
• list of sources;
 •list of conditional abbreviations and alphabet. In electronic dictionaries of the aforementioned components, perhaps only a vocabulary is mandatory; online dictionaries have an alphabet with hyperlinks behind each letter leading to the text of the dictionary entry. Almost every electronic dictionary offered on disk (offline dictionary) or on the Internet (online dictionary) has an automatic search function, which significantly saves the user's efforts when working with the dictionary.

The difference between electronic and paper dictionaries also concerns their multimedia and textuality: these properties are expressed in electronic dictionaries to a much greater extent than in printed ones. Therefore, hyperlinks can be embedded behind any element of a dictionary entry or in a program menu item in a dictionary. This gives the user additional opportunities for searching and quickly moving to the necessary vocabulary information, allowing you to find synonyms and antonyms for a given word, words of the same semantic group, declension and conjugation paradigms, etc. Hyperlinks also make it easy to link different dictionaries to each other, so that online or offline dictionaries end up being collections or portals of dictionaries. Having received the necessary information, on the meaning of a word, the user can click on the comments of this word in other dictionaries and learn the features of its interpretation in special branches of knowledge (terminological dictionaries) with one click of a link or receive additional linguistic information about its form.
• lexical entry (vocabulary, lemma);
• area of grammatical information;
• area of stylistic device;
• area of value;
• area of phraseological units;
• area of etymology;
• area of example and source of example.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

We can distinguish zones of a dictionary entry, mandatory for all dictionary units, and optional zones. The obligatory zone of a dictionary entry for different types of dictionaries is only a lexical entry; all other zones depend on the type of dictionary: for example, for an explanatory dictionary, a zone of meaning is necessary, and for an orthographical, it is optional. The phraseology zone is absent in the comments of words that are not used in stable combinations, and the presence of the example zone and its source depends on the principles underlying the creation of the dictionary. The number of dictionary zones in a computer dictionary usually exceeds the number of zones of a dictionary entry of a "paper" dictionary, which is caused by significant memory resources and high speed of digital information processing by modern computers. But the volume of the proposed dictionary information should correspond to the type of dictionary: if the reader needs pronunciation, then the "extra" information about the translation of the word being checked or its contextual meanings will only interfere with the user. The classification of computer dictionaries can be carried out on the same principles as the classification of ordinary dictionaries. Linguistic, encyclopedic and intermediate (linguistic and regional and terminological) dictionaries are traditionally distinguished. Linguistic dictionaries describe the words themselves - their meanings, usage patterns, structural properties, compatibility, correlation with lexical systems of other languages, etc. Encyclopedic dictionaries describe the concepts, facts and realities of the world, i.e. extra linguistic information. The intermediate type of dictionaries includes information of both linguistic and extra linguistic genders.

Several types of linguistic dictionaries can be distinguished:
 • explanatory, with the aim of interpreting (explaining) the meanings of words and their use in speech, including descriptive and normative dictionaries, which can be general and private, among the latter stand out, for example, phraseological dictionaries, dictionaries of foreign words, etc .;
• dictionaries-thesauruses differing in the location of the dictionary entry, which is subordinate not to the alphabetical, but to the thematic principle, for example, the thesaurus of English idiomatic includes the semantic field "CARE, DEPARTURE, FLIGHT", which is placed in the category "MOVEMENT", the semantic field "FORMER" is placed in category "TIME", etc.;
• bilingual (translated) dictionaries, for example, "English-Russian Dictionary" V.K. Müller (1st edition appeared in 1943), "French-Russian Dictionary of the Active Type", ed. V.G. Gaka and J. Triomph and others;
• associative dictionaries, the object of which is the field of associative relations in vocabulary; the dictionary article of such a dictionary includes a stimulus lexeme and a list of reactions ordered by frequency and alphabet (indicating frequency) obtained in a psycholinguistic experiment, for example: "Associative thesaurus of the modern Russian language" ;
• historical and etymological dictionaries, providing information on the history of words, starting from a certain date over a period of time, indicating the

emergence of new words and meanings, their death and alteration, or explaining the origin of words;

• dictionaries of linguistic forms that capture the peculiarities of word form and in which interpretations of meanings are absent or play an auxiliary role, for example, spelling, word-building and morphemic (show how words are composed of morphemes and inventory them), grammatical (information for each word, allowing you to build any grammatically correct form), reverse dictionaries;

•dictionaries of speech use: dictionaries of difficulties and combinability of words;

• non-traditional, subject to vocabulary description of atypical linguistic objects, for example, "Dictionary of Russian political metaphors" A.N. Baranova and Yu.N. Karaulova, dictionaries of poetic metaphors, epithets, author's dictionaries and concordance dictionaries.

Electronic encyclopedias such as the Encyclopedia Britannica (www.britannica.com), the Great Encyclopedia of Cyril and Methodius (www.megabook.ru) and the encyclopedia (www.krugosvet.ru) are known. Examples of translated electronic dictionaries are ABBYY Lingvo (www.lingvo.ru), (www.translateit.ru) and Multitran (www.multitran.ru).

Electronic explanatory dictionaries are the Merriam Webster dictionary (www.merriam-webster.com) and the French dictionary "Tresor de la langue franchise" (http: // atilf. Atilf.fr). The formal electronic dictionaries are the spelling dictionaries of the Russian (http://slovari.yandex.ru) and English (www .spellcheckonline .com) languages.

Computer dictionaries are usually created on the basis of text corpora using automatic processing and search for dictionary units. For this, special programs are involved - databases, computer filing cabinets, word processing programs that allow you to automatically generate dictionary entries, store dictionary information and process it. Therefore, the creation of an electronic dictionary, according to A.N. Baranov, includes the following steps:

1) the formation of the corpus of texts and the parallel creation of a vocabulary;
2) automatic case formation of examples;
3) writing dictionary entries;
4) entering dictionary entries into a database (DB);
5) editing dictionary entries in the database;
6) proofreading text in the database;
7) generation of the dictionary text and the formation of the original layout;
8) printing dictionary.

Terminology of any subject area is part of the national language therefore, obeys to the common linguistic laws. It has the same processes in the language as a whole. According to the terminology,

we understood as "a set of special lexical language units denoted by those who want to understand a certain field of knowledge or activities spontaneously developing in the process of its origin and development".

Requirements for special lexical units (semantic accuracy, stylistic neutrality, no doublets, etc.), should include parallel use of synonymous in terms - the use of several special lexical units to designate a single concepts. However, synonymy in terminology all areas of scientific knowledge including in the field of teaching foreign languages is determines one of the important and at the same time debatable phenomena in terminology. In consequence, of this, the problem that indicated by us is relevant and caused by a number of reasons.

Firstly, the number of dictionaries that deal with the terms of methods of teaching languages is very few.

Secondly, the interpretation of terms various in different dictionaries.

Thirdly, when writing research in the field of language teaching methods, scientists are faced with multifarious approaches to define terms. This is especially true for the emergency of new terms that have not been reflected yet in modern dictionaries. Thus, for example, the concept of "applied linguistic cultural studies" has recently become used. It "finds application in the methodology of teaching foreign languages in the creation of textbooks, dictionaries, and methodological developments based on a conceptual approaches." At the same time, some scientists believe that applied cultural linguistics is a synonym for the term of linguistic and cultural studies. "Lingua culturology and linguistic cultural studies are terms that generally call the same area of knowledge." Our analysis of several termini graphic sources showed that synonymy is a fairly common phenomenon in the terminological system of the methodology as a science in general and language methods teaching. The term "methods of teaching languages" was firstly introduced by E.G. Azimov and A.N. Shchukin in the "New Dictionary of Methodical Terms and Concepts (Theory and Practice of Teaching Languages)" and is considered as "a set of terms used in this science: serves to denote the concepts of the methodology and ensures the scientific accuracy of the presentation". In modern terminology, the synonymy of terms and terminological combinations by scientists is evaluated differently. Some researchers consider the presence of synonyms for a term to be its negative property that the term should not have options or doublets (V.P. Danilenko, D.S. Lotte and others). E.N. Tolikina notes that "the language of science is not emotional," so the terms can be included in synonymous relations only as doublets. Other authors

(BN Golovin, R. Yu. Kobrin, LN Rusinova, SD Shelov, etc.) indicate that the synonymy of terminological designations is a virtue, indicating a high level of science development, that's why interchangeability is possible. Terms in certain situations contribute to the empowerment of a special language of specific professional and communicative tasks.

According to the degree of correlation of meanings, terms with absolutely identical meaning (absolute synonyms) and with relatively identical meaning (relative, or conditional, synonyms) are distinguished. In turn, among the absolute synonyms there are variants - absolute synonyms resulting from the corresponding variation of the form of the term, and duplicates - absolute synonyms that have a different form, identical in meaning and interchangeable in context. All types of synonymy are reflected in the terminology of the teaching methods of languages, and the phenomenon itself is widespread.

CONCLUSION

Electronic dictionaries have positive aspects not only in the process of their creation, but also in the process of use. In particular, the following advantages of using electronic dictionaries are distinguished:

1) electronic dictionaries make it possible to present the contents of a dictionary article in different ways (various "projections" of a dictionary), including using a variety of graphic and multimedia tools that are not used in conventional dictionaries;

2) displayed information reflects various technologies of computer linguistics, for example, morphological and syntactic analysis, full-text search, sound recognition and synthesis, etc.;

3) it becomes possible to quickly obtain information that is contained somewhere in the bowels of the dictionary and directly meets the request formulated by the user in a form convenient for him;

4) an electronic dictionary allows you quickly respond of changes in the language and the world, and the release of each subsequent version of it or making changes to the online version does not take much time and labor.

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