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PROBLEMS OF IMPROVING THE DESCRIPTIONS OF ADMINISTRATIVE TERMS IN THE EXPLANATORY DICTIONARIES OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

The article pays special attention to the issue of improving the descriptions of business terms in the explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language. Some discussion processes in the explanation of some administrative terms included in the explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language, comments and recommendations on improving the explanation of the term are given.

KEYWORDS

Term, terminology, explanatory dictionary, dictionary entry, dictionary word, lexicography, office work term, ambiguous terms, mark, lexeme.

INTRODUCTION

Terminology is a system that reflects news in various spheres of social, political, spiritual, and economic life and implements the fastest language activity. Today, this field serves as an information base in the process of communication, assimilation of terms related to various specialties, and as a means of accelerating scientific and technical processes. Of course,

regulating the terms in this process, improving their presentation in explanatory dictionaries is one of the urgent tasks of terminology.

However, such a process should not affect the purity of the language. Indeed, "...each of us should regard attention to the state language as attention to independence, respect and loyalty to the state

language, respect and loyalty to the motherland, and make this view the rule of our lives"[1]. The lexical enrichment of the dictionary is manifested in various processes and becomes socialized. This socialization can also be determined by the activity or inactivity of the fields. If the political reforms in the country increase, the activity of terms of this direction will be observed. If the demand for economic terms increases, the need for terms in this field will certainly increase.

A lexeme in any language is directly or indirectly connected with lexemes of other languages in complex and diverse relationships. This relationship may be based on similarities or differences in expression and content. In linguistic studies, this is considered a paradigmatic relationship(2; 75-83). "Paradigmatic relations combine the semantic similarity of certain symbols and bring them closer in terms of content. Based on the similarity of these characters, words are grouped into different classes. In addition, this department has a paradigmatic relationship with other departments. Therefore, it is possible to present words of different vocabulary as an interrelated and intersecting system"(3; 62).

The lexicographical definitions that have arisen in connection with the research and methods of defining terms in explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language have been discussed several times in the scientific literature. In particular, the issues of lexicography and terminology in the Uzbek language

are discussed in the researches of M.E. Umarkho'jayev, H. Dadaboyev, I.Kh. Sadikova, S.Kh. Nurmatova, O. Tursunova, P.P. Nishonov, O. S. Ahmedov, H.V. Mirzakhmedova, S. Muhamedova, S.E. Normamatov, S.T. Mustafayeva is reflected. D.Kh.Kadyrbekova, N.A.Martinova, A.B.Adigeneva, D.Kamchibekova, O.S.Ahmedov, P.P.Nishonov, Kh.Paluanova were engaged in the linguistic research of field terms. Proposals and practical works were made based on discussions. But over time, the need for updates will appear. Academicians L.V. Shcherba, A.A. Shakhmatov, H. Casares, V. Doroshovsky and other authors expressed their opinions on this issue and cited data from lexicographic experience.

Therefore, "a person should be aware of language styles in order to express his opinion clearly and fluently, and in addition to the language of everyday conversation, he should also know the official language of work. Because whether it is an ordinary worker, farmer, businessman, intellectual, at least one has to write an application, a receipt, a power of attorney(4; 4)". Of course, with the increasing role of humanity in the development of society, the improvement of social, economic and political relations between people is observed. In particular, "... the great changes taking place in all spheres of the life of our republic, the increasingly strong relations with many developed countries, had a significant impact on the development of the Uzbek language, especially its

lexicon, in a short period of time. In connection with the serious changes that took place in the structure of the Uzbek language dictionary under the influence of such factors, to compile and publish a multi-volume annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language that meets the requirements of the time”(5;5) work is done.

Business terms in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, like other dictionaries, consist of a head word and a dictionary article. In linguistics, the collection of specific theoretical information about a dictionary article in scientific sources related to terminology means the improved status of the dictionary article. First of all, there are several factors that improve the criteria for selecting business terms and their explanation in explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language.

Let's pay attention to the explanation of the following term

“**MUNSHIY (MUNSHI)** [a. – founder, creator, builder, compiler, writer.] A secretary who does writing work in the palace. When Anwar reached the courtroom, all the mirzas and munshis got up from their seats to congratulate their new chief. A. Qadiri, Scorpion from Mehrab.

As a result of the fact that this term is obsolete today, it is not in use, it has become a historical term, and as a

result, a new term has arisen due to the demand of the times.

The second issue is in his explanation. If you pay attention, the meanings of "founder", "creator", "builder", "compiler", "writer" contained in the term munshi will confuse today's reader. The reason is that the comments in this term mean the definition of several terms at the same time: munshi - founder, munshi - creator, munshi - builder, munshi - compiler, munshi - writer. In the eyes of a student who does not have scientific analysis, who does not have enough scientific observation, a writer is definitely represented by a writer, and an architect is represented by a builder. This conclusion is due to the interpretation of the term. Therefore, the interpretation of terms is a very serious process, and the importance of one word or phrase is considered important. If the words "text", "letter", "list" are placed before the lexemes "founder", "creator", "builder", "compiler", "writer" in the explanation, the definition becomes brighter. That is, the combinations of the founder of the text, the creator of the text, the compiler of the list, and the writer of the letter appear, and it becomes clear that the activity of the munshi is a person related to writing and drawing. During the definition, munshi is interpreted as "a secretary who does writing work in the palace", and in order to fully understand the meaning of the term, the reader will have to refer to

the explanation of another term, that is, the lexeme of secretary.

In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, the term secretary is explained as follows:

"KOTIB (THE SECRETARY) [a. (letter) writer, (book) copyist] 1 map. Mirza, the person who was engaged in making lists and copying manuscripts.

2 In offices and institutions, officials, writers, etc. an employee, a person who carries out writing and correspondence work in the presence of individuals.

3 An employee who heads the secretariat of an office, institution, etc., and is responsible for secretarial work.

4 Special council, minutes of meetings, etc. a person who carries out writing and drawing work".

This term is ambiguous, its functions have changed over time, but in general, according to all definitions, it means "a person engaged in writing and drawing". means If you pay attention to the explanation of the first meaning of the term, you should refer to the explanation of the mirza lexeme to read the meaning in full:

"MIRZA [a.+p.] 1 An official who carries out writing and drawing work.

2 portable. A literate, educated person. Mirza young man is a form of respectful address to literate, educated young people.

3 esq. A person belonging to the upper classes; Mr..."(6;599).

It seems that the meanings of the terms secretary and mirza are related to each other, and their main meanings are synonymous with the term munshi. This situation makes it difficult for the user of the dictionary to fully understand the meaning of the terms. It is desirable to clarify the definitions of these terms with general and understandable rules. If the term is explained with the above contradictions, cognates, silly rules, inactive terms, the student will have questions about them. Annotated dictionaries should be free of redundant explanations and nonsense.

"AMAL (ACTION) [a. work, action] 1 Realization of science, theory, thought, etc.

2 Faith-related work, belief work.

3 In general, work that must be done, practical work.

4 Responsible duty, position.

5 Opportunity, measure.

6 portable. Awakening, the beginning of life (about plants, trees, etc.).

7 mat. Every kind of mathematical calculation.

8 ethnos. Heating, cooling, delaying someone's work, bothering him with his house, etc. that which is rested for purposes; magic"(6;77).

From the comments, it can be seen that the third and fourth meanings are related to business. But an ordinary reader without a lexicographic mark does not understand this, and this is the result of special research.

"**HISSA** (CONTRIBUTION) [a. piece, part; share; a part of the profit] 1 Every piece, part of something that is divided into parts for a specific purpose; part, piece.

2 The right, opportunity of a certain person or thing; admit, check.....

3 min. share 1.

4 A part that makes up something, common work, etc.; part to be added to it; share.....

5 esq. A fee paid as an entrance fee to join, associate, or become a member of an organization or gang.

6 Martha, par. More than three times..."(6;538)

All of the notes contain operational definitions. In particular, the terms "cheque", "share", "share", "piece", "right", "equal" carry the term meaning "account". The third comment refers to the share lexeme. referenced by style symbol. But this is not a sufficient definition to be used as a term. Because the definition given to the field term in the explanatory dictionary should be deeper, wider and clearly explained. If it is given here as a synonym, it should be given before its first meaning.

In fact, in the history of our linguistics, attention to national terms and lexicography as the most important branch of linguistics began from the time of Mahmud Koshgari. As a result of such a process, the pronunciation of this word becomes easier for the user, and it becomes understandable to the user. Here, we pay attention to the terms administrator, administration, ballot, delimitation.

"**ADMINISTRATOR** q. administrator. ...the administrator rudely entered the room and insisted that you vacate the place. From the newspaper."(6;40)

It's hard to tell from this definition what an administrator's job is. Therefore, to understand its meaning, see pometasi (see) refers to the word administrator. Even from the illustrative example given, it is difficult to know what it means. If the meaning of each neoterm is added to another word, its inclusion in the dictionary serves only for statistics. Therefore, it is necessary to give a broader and appropriate explanation of the terms in the dictionary depending on the scope of activity. In the dictionary, the term administrator is homonymous and is explained as follows:

"**MA'MUR I** (ADMINISTRATOR I) [a. assignment, order taker, subordinate; official, chief] 1 Official, chief who has the right to manage and execute. Councilors...

2 Administrator (male name)"(10;564)

However, even these meanings do not allow to fully understand the meaning of the term administrator.

We pay attention to the explanation of the following term:

"ADMINISTRATSIYA (ADMINISTRATION) [lat. administratio – management, leadership] q. administration 1.

2 The set of heads of the institution, enterprise, organization."(6;40)

As in the case above, here too we see that the term administration is referred to the explanation of the lexeme of administration. In fact, the terms administration, administration in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language have the meaning of DEVON II lexeme "4 Currently in Uzbekistan: the office of executive power that is formed and led by the President and ensures the effective functioning of the President"(6;587) will further define through the explanation. More precisely, the meaning of the terms is fully manifested in the syntagmatic relationship, that is, in the combinations of the Presidential Administration, the Presidential Administration, and the Presidential Office. If the form of the term is handled in this way, it will be the basis for nationalization, and pronunciation will be easier.

"BYULLETEN (BULLETIN) [fr. bulletin < ital. bulletino – small letter, leaflet] 1 The name of a periodical publication of an institution; newsletter...

2 Information to be announced about the progress of an important event of social importance.

3 Election (voting) form of a certain form.

4 tbsp. A document issued by medical institutions about the temporary incapacity for work of a worker or employee due to illness; sick leave"(6;394).

This lexeme is used in the course of work in several fields at the same time and is called a common name. In the first definition, the explanation "newsletter" connected with the meaning of "an institution" means "scientific journal". In the second definition, the explanation "publicized information of social importance" means "news", "latest information" and is related to the working term of television. However, this comment is not carried by the lexeme ballot in people's speech today.

The third meaning "election (voting) form of a certain form" does not directly mean a ballot. There are two reasons for this. The first is the multi-meaning and general naming of the ballot lexeme, and the second factor is the fact that the bulletin lexeme changes from a general to a specific meaning when it comes together with compounds and enters a syntagmatic relationship. In other words, "ballot" means "voting

paper" document, which is actively used in people's speech and means a political term. In the same way, it can be observed that the meaning of "sick bulletin" in the fourth meaning becomes a term of the medical field. In short, the lexeme of the bulletin creates a term of different fields with four meanings. But since the name is the same, it is necessary to give each meaning a separate term status.

The existence of a ruler-subordinate relationship in the above phraseological terms does not prevent them from being included in the dictionary as a single noun. Although it looks like a novelty to the terminological rules, considering such business terms as artificial words used for one meaning depending on the meaning of the name of a certain subject, process, event, we have been accepting in the form of operating terms. For example, "sick card", "voting card", "scientific journal", "latest news" and others.

In fact, the provision of business terms in the compound state can be found in explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language. For example, the term "market economy" means "a democratic economy based on commodity-money relations, based on diverse ownership and economic freedom, and regulated by competition"(6;299) means. True, although this term is not recorded as a main word, it has the characteristic of a term according to its meaning. In another place, the term "indivisible fund" with the meaning of "a fund that cannot be distributed

among the members of cooperatives and cooperatives" is included among business terms, and in combination, it rightfully has the characteristic of term. has collected in itself. In this dictionary, "temporary press", "wall paper", "periodical press", "income tax", "guardian's book", "daily book", "house book", "complaint book", "account book" , "employment book", "savings book", "pension book" and similar compound accounting terms are found.

There are also some complex processes regarding the nationalization of terms. For example, in today's era of active socialization, terms that are foreign to public speech cannot be expressed in one word in our language. For example, the delimitation term:

"DELEMITATSIYA (DELEMITATION) [de.+ lat. limitare – to delimit, separate] Determining state borders based on description and mapping in accordance with the concluded agreement; reexamination of established boundaries"(6;593).

It can be understood from the definition that it is difficult to replace the term delimitation in Uzbek by one lexeme. If replaced by the lexeme mapping, the term delimitation does not mean "remapping a state border". On the contrary, the term mapping imposes a new process and a new terminology. If it is replaced by lexemes to limit and separate, the narrow meaning will be reflected. Here, the principle of correct acceptance of the term is the priority.

In conclusion, by replacing the lexemes in the form of a term with a national alternative, by improving the explanation, the following conveniences are achieved:

1. The ease of pronouncing the term is ensured, the requirements of the orthoepic standard are met.
2. Problems related to spelling rules will be eliminated, orthographic standards will be improved.
3. Speech is comfortable, that is, it is equally understandable to everyone and takes place in the active lexical layer.
4. The purity of the speech is ensured, it sounds pleasant to the listener.
5. It causes changes in the form and content characteristics of the terms.
6. The principle of simplicity is ensured. Explanation in simple language helps to understand the explanation in the field dictionary.
7. In today's period of active socialization, since the terms foreign to the public speech cannot be expressed in one word in our language, a mechanism is created to give the terms in combination.

Of course, along with the development of human life, the exchange of terms in socio-economic fields, the growth of socio-economic and political relations between people, business documents should be improved and become convenient in every way.

Because the creation of working terms that meet today's requirements in all fields of science creates an environment for the development of this system.

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