

Statistical Description of Professional Terms Given in “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language”

ULMAS SAIDOV

Chirchik State Pedagogical University, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The development of science and technology and culture, the growing socio-political relations have caused positive changes in the system of professional terms of the Uzbek language. At the same time, the issue of clarifying various aspects of the terms is evident. Scientific justification of new terms existing in terminological systems, proposed or replaced by obsolete terms is the most appropriate way. The need to limit the terms of the Uzbek language related to work through statistical description is an urgent issue.

Keywords: Conduct work, term, explanatory dictionary, terminosystem, method of statistical description, linguistic system, lexicography, lexicographic sign.

INTRODUCTION

During the progress and development of the language, its lexicon undergoes significant, serious changes faster than other areas. Events such as the appearance of new lexical units, some of them falling out of use, acquisition of new meanings and loss of some meanings of words indicate progress in the lexicon. Also, the reforms taking place in various fields, such as the strengthening of relations between developed countries, have their effect on the vocabulary of the language. As a result of such changes, there is a need for research that reflects them theoretically and

practically. One of the main practical tasks is the compilation of explanatory dictionaries.

Along with certain successes achieved in the field of practical lexicography in the 20th century, attention was also paid to the theoretical problems of lexicography-lexicology. A number of scientific works devoted to the illumination of the rich experience gained in solving certain lexicographical issues of annotated and bilingual dictionaries, as well as the existing shortcomings in this field, have been carried out. Undoubtedly, they became of great importance for explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language. Among these works E.V. Sevortyan's "Some issues of Turkic lexicography" article (Lexicographic collection, pub. III, 1958), S. F. Akobirov's "Lexicographic development of terminology in bilingual dictionaries" (Tashkent 1969), A. Turaboev's "Lexicographic design of verb forms in Turkic-Russian dictionaries" (Tashkent 1971) dissertations can be shown. Linguists S. F. Akobirov, A. Hojiev have also written several articles on the specific issues of compiling an explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. The conducted researches, especially the "Uzbek-Russian dictionary" created in 1959, became the basis for compiling the first explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language and created its scientific base. The experience of Uzbek lexicography was summarized in the dictionary, the lexical-semantic system of the modern Uzbek language and the standards formed in the 20th century were described in detail for the first time. During these works, many issues common to the structure of Uzbek-Russian dictionaries and the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, including the form of initial words in the dictionary, the principles of word selection, the semantic, stylistic and grammatical descriptions of words, the system of lexicographic symbols and other issues were practically solved. As a result, in 1981, the 2-volume "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" (EDUL-2), based on the principle of standardization and covering 60,000 words and phrases, appeared in the world (Nurmonov 2010).

After the independence of our country, significant changes took place in the language policy. The granting of the status of the state language to the Uzbek language, the adoption of the

Law “On the State Language”, the guidelines and tasks mentioned in the articles of the law have opened a new era in the development of the Uzbek language. In the process of language development, the law of its development based on its own internal capabilities began to apply fully and freely. It also created the need to create a new and multi-volume explanatory dictionary that meets the requirements of the time. Based on this necessity, the task of creating a new explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language and publishing it was included in the State program by a special decision of the government (Akobirov 1960). As a result, in 2006-2008 and 2020, the 5-volume “Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” (EDUL-5) was created at the State Scientific Publishing House of “National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan” (Akobirov 1965).

It is worth saying that this explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language “aims to collect and describe not the entire vocabulary of the Uzbek language in a broad chronological framework, but the vocabulary of the modern Uzbek language in wide use” (Akobirov 1966). Because the Uzbek language was enriched with new words, word forms and means of expression in the second half of the 20th century, especially in the next ten years, and at the same time, it changed a lot in terms of quality.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In connection with the development of market relations and new economic reforms in our country, many new words and terms have appeared in the Uzbek dictionary. Also, the meaning of many words has changed, expanded, the meaning of some words has been clarified, mutually differentiated. Almost all of these are expressed in the five-volume dictionary.

Before starting to compile an explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, a lot of preparatory work was carried out. Relying on examples of literary literature, special attention was paid to filling and enriching the lexical base of the dictionary - the vocabulary index fund. About three million sample cards from the works of Uzbek writers and socio-political, scientific-technical, religious-philosophical, scientific-popular works

published in Uzbek language, textbooks, periodical press and partly Uzbek translations from other languages have been collected in the card fund (Berkovich 1988).

In the article, we tried to give a system of professional terms, their structure, and statistical description, which are included in the 2-volume (1981) and 5-volume (2006-2008, 2020) explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language.

It is known that one of the issues related to the provision of terms in explanatory dictionaries is the use of special words. In EDUL-2 and EDUL-5, the terms that are directly and indirectly related to work are given without a special word. In the studies on the subject of lexicology, it is noted that the system of signs serving for the lexicographic description of the terminological lexicon in different types of general dictionaries includes specific and general signs ("Instruction for composition" 1958). Also, it is said that special signs indicate that the word belongs to a certain field of technology, economy, and science ("An explanatory dictionary" 2020). These symbols indicate the area to which this unit belongs in the definition of the term. It is further emphasized that these lexical items are used in cases where there is no word or combination of words indicating or referring to a specific field of science in the annotation. In the opposite case, that is, if the definition of the term uses lexical units indicating its belonging to a field, there is no need to use this symbol, lexical units can replace the corresponding special symbol.

Relying on the above rule, we selected them as business terms based on the existence of lexical units used in socio-political, economic, law, trade, science and technology, education and other fields, and at the same time, in the definition of this word in the dictionary, related to work.

It is characteristic that business terms can be directly specific to the business system, or they can be acquired indirectly from another system into the system of business lexemes. For example, the following terms are used only in the clerical system: application, report, extract from the report, order, extract from the order, instruction, order, contract, notification, will, deed, description, recommendation, biography, announcement, report, invitation, telegram, information letter, letter of claim, letter of

attachment, letter of request, letter of guarantee, letter of inquiry, confirmation letter, order letter, etc.

There are terms in clerical terminology that are widely used in other fields as well, but are distinguished by the general unifying theme of “document specificity”. Among such terms, accounting, calculation, diplomacy, economics, finance, political science, commerce and law terms can be included: accreditation (law), balance sheet; balance (book), ATM (book), control methods (ref.), veto (law), proof; evidence (mint. mat.), referral (max.), lease (ml.), lease agreement (ml.), marketing (cit.), memorandum; statement (law), transaction record (bookkeeping), control mark (law), warrant; permit (economy), monetary reform (politics), electoral system (politics), sale; realization (cit.), application (right), etc.

In many cases, it is difficult to strictly demarcate the terms used in business from other lexicons, as well as universal units, to select business terms from among thousands of terms, and to form an idea about them based on the given illustrative examples. This situation requires that in addition to in-depth linguistic knowledge, there should be an expert in the field in order to interpret and give a lexicographical description of general and other field terms used in this system.

We tried to compare the operational terminology of the Uzbek language based on two periods (1981 and 2020) using the statistical research method that studies language phenomena in a steady state, clarify the state of the field and draw conclusions about it.

Initially, the statistical method was first used by the American scientist Maurice Swadesh. The scientist introduced the method of determining age using radiocarbon in biological science to linguistics. Radioactive carbon is present in certain amount in any living organism (animals, plants, etc.). When the organism dies, this substance begins to spread slowly, at a certain speed. How long an organism has been dead can be determined by measuring the amount of carbon in the dead organism. In this way, the age of archaeological monuments is determined. Applying this method to language materials, M. Svodesh paid

attention to the fact that the main part of lexemes in the lexical layer of the language changes at a constant speed.

Also, the lexico-statistical or glottochronological method is used to determine the origin of the language and periods of historical development using linguistic tools.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Below, we tried to statistically classify the terms related directly and indirectly to the field of office work (available in 2-volume and 5-volume EDUL) according to semantic, morphological, and structural features:

- The total number of terms related to work in EDUL-5 is 1708.
- The total number of terms related to work in EDUL-2 is 1580.
- By word categories (in 5 volumes and 2 volumes, respectively):
 - Noun terms: 1552; 1410 pieces.
 - Adjective terms: 104; 111.
 - Terms related to the number word group: not available; does not exist.
 - Terms related to pronouns: not available; does not exist.
 - Terms related to adverbs vocabulary: 1 (publicly based); 4 (except, without exception, business, except).
 - Terms related to the verb phrase: 51, all nouns of action. There are 55 in 2-roof EDUL, of which 54 are nouns, 1 is an adjective.
- The total number of terms given in 2nd and 5th volume dictionaries is 1315.
- The number of terms that are not repeated in the 2nd and 5th volume dictionary:
 - 393 in 5 volumes;
 - 265 in 2 roofs.

- In the case of a polysemous word, the number of terms in which all or more than one meaning is relevant to the proceedings:
 - 471 in 5 volumes;
 - 434 in 2 roofs.
- In the case of a word with multiple meanings, the number of those who have one meaning is related to the proceedings:
 - 110 in 5 volumes: fault, culprit, symptom, pattern, anonymous, apparatus, covenant, exile, balance, clause, notice, market, initiator, gross, task, period, evidence, leader, solution, help, conflict, forgiveness, obligation, problem, attitude, candidate, speech, message, decision, oath, link, governor, etc.
 - 96 in 2 volumes: act, sign, deed, culprit, device, member, covenant, banishment, statement, score, page, notebook, help, protection, contribution, patronage, border, territory, etc.
- The number of terms whose main meaning is related to business:
 - 98 in 5 volumes. (exactly, basic, basic, flag, instrument, broker, income, claim, grace, proof, consumption, alliance, office, order, meeting, matter, responsible, convict, labor, mirza, term, award, control, demonstration, noma)
 - 106 in 2 roofs. (judgment, practice, order, template, conference, fault, main, reasonable, flag, end, viveska, mediator, hymn, broker, income, claim, punishment, execution, executor, advice, responsible, duty, name, title, lobby, panel, judge, etc.)
- Number of unambiguous business terms:
 - 1029 in 5 volumes;
 - 944 in 2 roofs.
- The number of terms with derivative (portable) meaning related to business:
 - 151 in 5 volumes;
 - 128 in 2 roofs.
- **Number of eigenlayer terms:**

- in 5 volumes: 519. Pure Turkish words: (abbreviation, conventionetc.)
- 485 in 2 roofs. Pure Turkish words from this: (break, falsify, heal, check, restore, fix, explain, pay, wear out etc.)
- Number of absorbed layer terms:
 - 1189 in 5 volumes;
 - 1095 in 2 roofs.
- Number of prime terms:
 - 832 in 5 volumes;
 - 746 in 2 roofs.
- The number of generated (simple artificial) terms:
 - 645 in 5 volumes;
 - 565 in 2 roofs.
- Number of joint terms:
 - 62 in 5 volumes;
 - 107 in 2 roofs.
- Number of complex terms:
 - 151 in 5 volumes;
 - 128 in 2 roofs.
- Number of even terms:
 - 15 in 5 volumes: auto-reporter, vice-president, input-output, press-attachment, press-bureau, press-conference, press-secretary, education-education, letter-mahr, seal, letter-document, letter, show business, debt, settlement.
 - 22 in volume 2: customs-tax, vice-admiral, vice-president, writing-drawing, scientific-public, scientific-technical, input-output, cultural-household, cultural-public, cultural-educational, received-given, public-cultural, public-political, campaign-propaganda, organizational-political, education-education, dowry, deed, seal, letter-document, debt-promissory note, right-right, calculation.

It should be mentioned that the terms were calculated by dividing them into simple, combined, complex, and even groups based on the principle of classification according to the traditional formal structure. It was found

that there is no unit with the term status for repeated work in both EDUL.

- Number of common terms:
 - 1633 in 5 volumes;
 - 1492 in 2 volumes.
- Number of historical and obsolete terms:
 - 75 in 5 volumes. (Aybona, arznama, bogon, davatkhana, dallat, jarida, zayamfurushlik, kopchik, petition, progulchi, auditor, saforat, saforatkhana, solnoma, tabirnama, calendar, tugra, tuzuk, tuman, tugro, chyot, chotal, credential, tribute, judge, congressman, cashier, accountant, etc.)
 - 88 in 2 volumes. (script, journal, explanation, istila, capitalization, consultation, criterion, mirza, mirzaboshi, mirzakhana, mubashir, musovida, interview, mufattish, opposition, autonomy, naqdina, naib, noma, district, message, prikazchik, auditor, sanad, embassy.)

In order to express the above classification more clearly, we found it necessary to present it in the form of a table as follows: (Table 1)

| 1. The total number of terms related to work | | | |
|---|-------------|---|-------------|
| In 5 volumes EDUL | 1708 | In 2-volumes EDUL | 1580 |
| 2. Description by word groups | | | |
| 2.1. The noun belongs to the word group | 1552 | 2.1. The noun belongs to the word group | 1410 pieces |
| 2.2. The adjective is related to the word group | 104 of them | 2.2. The adjective is related to the word group | 111 |
| 2.3. Ravish is related to the word group | 1 | 2.3. Ravish is related to the word group | 4 |
| 2.4. The verb belongs to the group of words | 51 | 2.4. The verb belongs to the group of words | 55 |
| 3. The total number of terms of proceedings issued | | | |
| In 5 volumes EDUL | 1315 | In 2 volumes EDUL | 1315 |
| 4. Dictionary in each other not repeated number of terms | | | |
| In 5 volumes EDUL | 393 | In 2 volumes EDUL | 265 |

| | | | |
|---|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| 4. If it is ambiguous, the number of terms that all or more than one meaning is related to the proceedings | | | |
| In 5 volumes EDUL | 467 of them | In 2 volumesEDUL | 433 |
| 5. In the case of a word with multiple meanings, the number of persons with one meaning related to the proceedings | | | |
| In 5 volumes EDUL | 110 | In 2 volumesEDUL | 96 |
| 6. The number of terms whose main meaning is related to business | | | |
| In 5 volumes EDUL | 98 | In 2 volumesEDUL | 106 |
| 7. One meaningful the number of business terms i | | | |
| In 5 volumes EDUL | 1029 | In 2 volumesEDUL | 944 |
| 8. Derivative (portable) meaning related to business has been number of terms | | | |
| In 5 volumes EDUL | 151 | In 2 volumesEDUL | 128 |
| 9. Own layer number of terms | | | |
| In 5 volumes EDUL | 519 | In 2 volumesEDUL | 485 |
| 10. Mastered layer number of terms | | | |
| In 5 volumes EDUL | 1189 | In 2 volumesEDUL | 1095 |
| 11. Simple number of radical terms | | | |
| In 5 volumes EDUL | 832 | In 2 volumesEDUL | 746 |
| 12. Made (simple make)number of terms | | | |
| In 5 volumes EDUL | 645 | In 2 volumesEDUL | 565 |
| 13. Number of joint terms | | | |
| In 5 volumes EDUL | 62 | In 2 volumesEDUL | 107 of them |
| 14. Complex number of terms | | | |
| In 5 volumes EDUL | 151 | In 2 volumesEDUL | 128 |
| 15. Couple number of terms | | | |
| In 5 volumes EDUL | 15 | In 2 volumesEDUL | 22 |
| 16. General consumption number of terms | | | |
| In 5 volumes EDUL | 1633 | In 2 volumesEDUL | 1492 |
| 17. Historical and obsolete number of terms | | | |
| In 5 volumes EDUL | 75 | In 2 volumesEDUL | 88 |

CONCLUSION

It should be said that the business terminology of the Uzbek language has its place in the language system as a separate microsystem. During the years of independence, as a result of the rapid development of such fields as social life, economy, law,

trade, science and technology, huge changes took place in the terminological system of the office. Due to the fact that before the independence of our country, the business was mainly conducted in Russian, the layer of professional terminology was not developed based on the internal capabilities of the Uzbek language. This situation put on the agenda the need to improve terms belonging to the terminological system of the field. Certain works in this direction have been carried out and are being improved. However, there are still a number of problems in the terminology of the field. In particular, further improvement of the system of terms related to work, regulation of the terms given in EDUL are among the urgent issues.

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ULMAS SAIDOV
DOCTORAL STUDENT,
DEPARTMENT OF UZBEK LINGUISTICS,
CHIRCHIK STATE PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY,
UZBEKISTAN.
E-MAIL: <SAIDOV@75UMAIL.UZ>