

BRANCH TERMS AND THEIR LINGUISTIC PROPERTIES

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Резюме: Мазкур мақолада замонавий бошқарув психология терминларининг чоғиштира таҳлили асосида икки миллат дунёқараши, психологиясининг ўзига хослиги, кўплаб халқаро терминларни ўзбек тилида бериш имкониятлари кўрсатиб ўтилган. Рус ва ўзбек тиллари бошқарув психологиясига оид терминлари лексик-семантик хусусиятларидаги фарқлари, бошқарув психологиясига оид терминларнинг бошқа соҳага оид терминлардан махсус термин (ва қисқартма)ларга бойлиги, сўз қўллашдаги анъанавийлик ва айрим синтактик ибораларни нисбатан кўпроқ ишлатилиши таъкидланган.

Resume: This article is based on a comparative analysis of the terms of modern management psychology, the worldview of the two peoples, the specifics of psychology, the possibility of bringing many international terms in the Uzbek language. Differences in the lexico-semantic features of Russian and Uzbek terms related to management psychology, a wealth of terms related to management psychology, from other industry terms to specific terms (and abbreviations), traditional use of words and relatively greater use of some syntactic expressions.

Резюме: Данная статья основана на сравнительном анализе терминов современной психологии управления, мировоззрения двух народов, специфики психологии, возможности приведения многих интернациональных терминов на узбекском языке. Различия в лексико-семантических особенностях русских и узбекских терминов, относящихся к психологии управления, богатство терминов, относящихся к психологии управления, от других отраслевых терминов до специфических терминов (и аббревиатур), традиционное использование слов и относительно большее

использование некоторых синтаксических выражений.

Until now, the scope of scientific research has expanded, and comparative study of the interference of language elements, cross-study of lexical-semantic categories, scientific research on the issues of translation of terms are of great importance. As one of the main factors of comparative development of linguistic knowledge in the world, standards of results on classification and description of terms related to management psychology, their comparative analysis in terms of languages, their compliance with different systems are accepted. There is a tradition of psychological assessment of management personnel, development of complexes in this regard, study of issues of selection of candidates in the field of management psychology. The seriousness and relevance of scientific research conducted in this area, "caused the emergence of an independent direction called management psychology"¹.

If we take the example of Uzbekistan, then it is a requirement of the times to form a layer of managers who are not free from the influence of world civilization and universal human values, without losing their traditions of behavior, their national values, their mentality². This situation requires reforms in the sphere of human relations, the choice of subtle and unique ways of dealing with people of high intellectual level and effective influence on them. Accordingly, today there is a need for extensive research into the terminology of management psychology.

With the development of innovative ideas in Uzbekistan, the terminology of new spheres is also developing. Accordingly, based on the principles of development, "First of all, expanding the range of use of our native language, in-depth study of its historical roots and comprehensive development on a scientific basis is becoming an extremely urgent issue today."³.

¹ Хайитов О.Э., Джалалова С.М. Бошқарув психологияси: Ўқув қўлланма. Т.: ТДИУ, 2008. – 184 б.

² Саломов Ғайбулло «Тил ва таржима» ўқув қўлланма «Фан» нашриёти Т., 1996. 108-115б.

³ Реформатский А. О некоторых явлениях словообразования в русской терминологии // Труды МИФЛИ. Т.У. 1999 - 165с.

In this case, it is important to show the possibilities of giving many international terms in the Uzbek language based on a cross-analysis of terms in management psychology, the worldview of two peoples, and the uniqueness of psychology.

Terminology issues have always been among the most pressing issues in linguistics. Because the fields of terms are dictionary

Defining the place and function in layers allows you to correctly understand the meaning and essence of the concept. Dedicated to terminology

In all works, terms are considered to be units that denote specific concepts in a particular area, have a definition and perform a predominantly nominative function. Giving a definition of a term, A. Reformatsky comes to the conclusion that "...terms are special words."⁴.

The vocabulary of the language is constantly replenished, and this linguistic phenomenon is reflected in the development of science and technology, the growth of their position in society, and in the creation of new special terms for naming and naming new concepts and phenomena that have arisen in recent years as a result of the intensive growth of scientific and technical development. During its long-term historical development, the Uzbek people have been in strong political, economic, cultural, scientific, and linguistic relations with other peoples and nations. As a result of such relations, the vocabulary of the Uzbek literary language has become and continues to become richer due to new concepts and realities. From the point of view of their origin, various and colorful words have been assimilated into the Uzbek scientific language. Kalkalash is the highest form of word assimilation, and it has long been established that it plays a very active role in the expansion and enrichment of the current vocabulary of the language⁵.

⁴ Норбоева Д.Ж. Ўзбек ва рус тилларида бошқарув психологиясига оид терминларнинг қиёсий-типологик таҳлили. Бердақ номидаги Қорақалпоқ давлат университетининг ахборотномаси № 4 (63) 2023. 266-268 б.

⁵ Хайбулина Г.Н. Структурно-семантические особенности психологической терминологии в современном русском языке: Автореф. дисс...канд. филол. наук. –Уфа, 2012.–27 с.

Such scientists as E.V. Zhuchkova, A.M. Kloster, I.Yu. Savostyanova, G.N. Khaibulina, conducted separate works on the study and analysis of leading psychological terms in world linguistics.

The work devoted to the study of psychological terms in Uzbekistan includes the works of psychologists L. Tursunov and E. Goziev.

The process of copying is characteristic of all terminological systems of the Uzbek language and is realized mainly through two known types, namely: a) structural (word formation), b) semantic copying. Undoubtedly, structural calques are in the lead in this system. The series of structural (word formation) calques includes terms created by translating their morphological parts from models of other languages by means of the Uzbek literary language. Structural calques created on the basis of lexical and word formation material of a specific language are not considered literal appropriation [4.100.].

The modern system of Uzbek terminology contains a certain number of elements specific to foreign languages, and there is no need to copy them. For example, psychology, management, manager, affect, attraction, aggregation, algorithm, acmeology, certification, affiliation, genius, individual, intellect, illusion, insight, conformism, wholesale, optimism, personnel, panelologist, psychodiagnostics, psychoanalysis, psychotechnics, referent, many terminals of Russian international terminal character, such as predicate, sympathy, stereotype, antipathy, empathy, talent, character, ideal, innovation, acceleration, motivation. It is extremely diverse in content and covers all areas of technology, science, culture and art. The layer of terms expressing such a phenomenon and constantly developing has become the property of the Uzbek language. Even now, the process of assimilation of ready-made terms is still active. At the same time, the Uzbek language is socio-political, economic, scientific and technical, etc. In the terminological system of industries subject to the laws of the Uzbek language, a huge number of Russian-international terms are used. Borrowed terms, in which the word-formation suffix is replaced by an affix of the Uzbek language.

Motivated terms formed by word-formation suffixes make up a significant part of the terminology of the Russian language⁶.

The terms related to the field of management psychology differ from those related to other fields by the richness of special terms (and abbreviations), the traditional nature of word usage, and the relatively large use of certain syntactic expressions. The large number of special terms in the text (especially in the text on leadership psychology), especially those that have appeared recently (neologisms) and have not yet returned to the dictionaries, such as "delegation of authority" (correct distribution of the manager's responsibilities)⁷, this term has led to significant difficulties in practice. The richness of such new terms in the field of management psychology is explained by the fact that the terms represent a naturally mobile layer of linguistic vocabulary⁸.

The main reason for the differences in the lexical and semantic features of management psychology terms in Russian and Uzbek is the national mentality, religion, historical roots, customs, as well as the underdevelopment of a specific area of psychology. All this should be taken into account when creating a dictionary of psychological terms in the Uzbek language.

Observations have shown that the terms adopted at the beginning of the 20th century are still used in the terminology of management psychology in the Uzbek language. For example, "Psychology. Based on the "Brief Explanatory Dictionary", we can express certain opinions about the terms used.

Terms are assigned in the following ways: a) direct assignment; b) complete calcification; c) semicircle. Directly borrowed terms from Russian (European languages) terms: acmeology, gender, motive, image, etc. [6.28.]

In the terminology of management psychology in the Uzbek language, many terms are formed by complete calcification: management (<management),

⁶ Ғозиев Э., Турсунов Л. Психологияда мукамал луғат тузиш хусусиятлари (университетларнинг талабалари учун ўқув қўлланма). –Т., 2005.

⁷ Эргашева Г.Қ. Ўзбек ва рус тилларида психологияга оид терминларнинг ясалиш хусусиятлари // Таълим тизимида ижтимоий гуманитар фанлар.– Тошкент, 2011. – № 3-4. –Б. 125-129 (10.00.00 № 16).

⁸ Норбоева Д.Ж. Олий таълим муассасаларида мутахассислик терминларини ўқитишнинг инновацион технологиялари. Сервис. СамИСИ 2020.-№2. 177-180 б.

team (<team), career, position (<career), profession (<profession), etc. Both artificial terms and compound terms were formed in a semicircle: communicative competence (<communicative competence), personnel management (<personnel management), liability (<liability); professional career (<professional career), management psychology (<management psychology).

In addition, in the process of mastering verbal-nominal terms, the Uzbek language is affected, and verbal-nominal suffixes are easily replaced by Uzbek active affixes. Let's turn to some material: a)-(d): accreditation (accreditation), coding (coding), etc. The basis of borrowed terms, such as inhibition, cooperation, isolation, planning, forecasting, deformation, etc., does not express an independent meaning in the Uzbek language. In such situations, the base of the Uzbek language is restored and an Uzbek affix is added to it. For example, inhibition, abstraction, modeling, etc.

In the terminology of management psychology, the Russian language borrows terms heavily from Greek, Latin, French and English, adding Russian suffixes to them. In the Uzbek-language terminology of management psychology, Russian-international adaptations, Persian-Tajik adaptations and Arabic adaptations are widely used.⁹.

The terminology of management psychology in the Uzbek and Russian languages was formed and developed on the basis of internal and external capabilities of languages, that is, the acquisition of words. The terminology of words in a general literary language is characterized by the formation of terms based on internal capabilities. Terms should represent clear concepts and clear names of things that exist and should be used in a clear sense among representatives of the field of management psychology. Therefore, these terms are in great demand.

The terminology of management psychology was formed and developed on the basis of internal capabilities of languages and external capabilities, that is,

⁹ Ғозиев Э., Турсунов Л. Психологияда мукамал луғат тузиш хусусиятлари (университетларнинг талабалари учун ўқув қўлланма). –Т., 2005.

the acquisition of words. When forming terms based on internal capabilities, the ending of words in a general literary language is characteristic of both languages.

Consequently, terms embody a lexical layer that is fundamentally different from general literary words. This difference is reflected in the following main features: semiotic (that is, the sign and the signifier enter into symmetrical relations); functional (terms are characterized by the presence of not only a nominative, but also a definitive function);

Semantic (terms are only special concepts, each of which is unique in its meaning); dissemination, popularization (only the inclusion of a certain part of terms related to scientific language in the general literary language does not prevent them from belonging to another system); ways and means of formation (in terminology, the movement of means of general literary linguistic word formation is subordinated to the development of specialized, standard, stable models)¹⁰

In conclusion, it can be said that the terminology of the psychology of management of the Uzbek language is characterized by a higher level of assimilation of words than other languages. The diversity of terminological studies, since the term itself is multifaceted, has led to the emergence of many approaches to understanding its nature. An analysis of existing ideas about terminology has shown that the theoretical approaches of different researchers change the original meaning of the term. This term must be defined logically so that it is clear and meaningful.

¹⁰ Реформатский А. О некоторых явлениях словообразования в русской терминологии // Труды МИФЛИ. Т.У. 1999. - 165с.