

**QARSHI DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI  
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI  
DSc.03/30.12.2021.Fil.70.01 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

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**QARSHI DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI**

**SAIDOV O‘LMAS RAXMATOVICH**

**O‘ZBEK TILINING IZOHLI LUG‘ATLARIDA ISH YURITISHGA  
OID TERMINLARNING BERILISHI**

10.00.01 – O‘zbek tili

**Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi  
AVTOREFERATI**

**Qarshi – 2023**

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## KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

**Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati.** Dunyo tilshunosligida til taraqqiyotini jamiyatning, millatning taraqqiyoti bilan uzviy bog‘liq tarzda ochib berish o‘ta muhim masalalardan biri bo‘lib kelmoqda. So‘nggi yillarda sohalar terminologiyasini aniqlash ishlari jadallik bilan rivojlanmoqda. Shuningdek, sohaga oid terminlarni tartibga solish, ularning izohli lug‘atlarda berilishini takomillashtirish ehtiyoji ham ortib bormoqda. Sohaviy leksikani, terminologik birliklarni tizimiy ochib berish, ideografik qurilishi, ma’noviy xususiyatlarini aniqlash tilning ijtimoiy vazifalari va tarixiy taraqqiyotini yoritish, terminlarning nominativ, kommunikativ, akkumulyativ funksiyalari mohiyatini oydinlashtirish, kompyuter texnologiyalariga asoslangan elektron leksikografik mahsulotlarning mukammallik va samaradorlik darajasini ta’minlashda muhim amaliy ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Jahon tilshunosligida davlat tilida ish yuritish terminlari tizimini o‘rganish, tartibga solish, lingvistik va leksikografik talqini masalasi tilshunoslar diqqat-markazida bo‘lib kelgan. Muayyan tilning terminologik tizimini, shuningdek, tilning umumiy boyligini ko‘rsatib beruvchi izohli lug‘atlar har qanday tilshunoslik uchun bu boradagi eng yirik ilmiy tadqiqotlardan sanaladi. Tilshunoslikda bu masalada salmoqli yutuqlar qo‘lga kiritilgan. Hozirda sohalar terminologiyasining shakllanish va taraqqiyot manbalari, termin tushunchasi, terminologik tadqiqotlar tarixi, sistemaviy qurilishi, terminosistemalarning makro va mikrotizimlari, terminlar yasalishining asos va usullari, ideografik strukturasi, tarjimasi, terminlararo sinonimiya, polisemiya, omonimiya, antonimiya va giponimiya hodisalari, korpuslarda til birliklarining dasturiy, lingvistik ta’minotini yaratishga katta e’tibor qaratilmoqda.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida barcha sohalar terminologiyasi yuzasidan qator tadqiqotlar amalga oshirilgan bo‘lsa-da, aynan ish yuritish sohasiga oid terminlarning semantik-struktur xususiyatlarini tadqiq qilish, til leksik sathidagi o‘rnini aniqlash, terminlardagi ma’nodoshlik, ko‘p ma’nolilik munosabatlariga oydinlik kiritish, ularning leksikografik izohlarini mukammallashtirish kabi masalalar maxsus tadqiq manbai bo‘lmagan. “Davlat tilining sofligini saqlash, uni boyitib borish va aholining nutq madaniyatini oshirish, o‘zbek tilidagi mavjud lug‘atlar asosida uzluksiz ta’limning barcha turlari uchun o‘quv lug‘atlarini yaratish”<sup>1</sup> kabi vazifalar ijrosi hamda ish yuritish terminlarining zamonaviy leksikografik tamoyillar asosidagi ilmiy tadqiqi ta’minlanmas ekan, ularning milliy til korpusidan to‘laqonli joy egallashi qiyin. Bugungi kun talabiga monand holda ish yuritish terminlarining zamonaviy leksikografik tamoyillar asosida tabiiy tilga ishlov berish, til korpuslari uchun lingvistik ta’minotni yaratish muhim ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyat kasb etadi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 21-oktabrdagi PF-5850-son “O‘zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2020-yil 20-oktabrdagi PF-6084-son “Mamlakatimizda o‘zbek

<sup>1</sup> “Mamlakatimizda ўзбек тилини янада ривожлантириш ва тил сиёсатини такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2020 йил 20 октябрдаги ПФ-6084-сонли Фармони // [www.lex.uz](http://www.lex.uz)

tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi farmonlari, 2017-yil 17-fevraldagi PQ-2789-son "Fanlar akademiyasi faoliyati ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarini tashkil etish, boshqarish va moliyalashtirishni yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida", 2019-yil 4-oktabrdagi PQ-4479-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Davlat tili haqida"gi Qonuni qabul qilinganining o'ttiz yilligini keng nishonlash to'g'risida"gi qarorlari va mazkur soha faoliyatiga tegishli boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu dissertatsiya ishi muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

**Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining asosiy ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi.** Dissertatsiya respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining I. "Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g'oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo'llari" ustuvor yo'nalishi doirasida bajarilgan.

**Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi.** Dunyo tilshunosligida terminologiya masalalari yuzasidan ko'plab ishlar amalga oshirilgan. Bu yo'nalishda, ayniqsa, G.N.Gornostayev, N.N.Zabinkova, N.N.Kaden, E.Vyuster, X.Felber, V.P.Danilenko, J.K.Seyjer, B.P.Tixomirov, A.S.Gerd, D.S.Lotte, O.P.Frolova, Y.B.Alekseyev, I.A.Gubanov, O.S.Axmanova, I.Grul, M.E.Kirpichnikov, Y.S.Kubryakova, R.Temmermen, A.Z.Sisik, G.I.Shevchenkolarning ishlari diqqatga sazovor<sup>2</sup>.

O'zbek terminologiyasida A.Hojiyev, H.Jamolxonov, R.Doniyorov, O.Usmonov, M.Umarxo'jayev, H.Dadaboyev, I.Sadikova, S.Nurmatova, O.Tursunova, P.Nishonov, O.Ahmedov, H.Mirzaxmedova, M.Abdiyev, I.Yo'ldoshev, Z.Mirahmedova, G'.Ismoilov, S.Muhamedova, S.Mustafayevalar tomonidan olib borilgan izlanishlar e'tiborga molik<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup> Горностаев Г.Н., Забинкова Н.Н., Каден Н.Н. Латинские названия животных и растений. – М.: Изд-во МГУ, 1974. – 146 с.; Felber H. International standardization of terminology: theoretical and methodological aspects. – Paris: Vienna, 1977. – P. 264; Даниленко В.П. Русская терминология. Опыт лингвистического описания. – М.: Наука, 1977. – 200 с.; Wuster E. Einfuehrung in die Allgemeine Terminologielehre und terminologische Lexicographie. – Vien: N.Y., 1979 / Bd 1-2. – P. 213; Герд А.С. Формирование терминологической структуры русского биологического текста. – Л.: Изд-во ЛГУ, 1981. – 112 с.; Лотте Д.С. Вопросы заимствования и упорядочения иноязычных терминов и терминологических элементов. – М.: Наука, 1982. – С. 154; Фролова О.П. Китайская терминология как лексическая подсистема / Сб. тезисов II конф. по китайскому языкознанию. – М., 1984. – С. 77-79; Алексеев Е.Б., Губанов И.А., Тихомиров В.П. Ботаническая номенклатура. – М.: Изд-во МГУ, 1989. – 166 с.; Sager J.C. A Practical Course in Terminology Processing. – Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 1990. – P. 262; Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. – М., 1966. – 607 с.; Груль И. К вопросу о номинации некоторых биологических терминов / Словообразование и номинативная деривация в славянских языках. Материалы VI Международной науч. конф. – Гродно, 1998. – С. 211-214; Кирпичников М.Э. Библиография, терминология, номенклатура. – СПб.: Мир и семья, 1998. – 157 с.; Циcык А.З., Шевченко Г.И. Дверь в латинский язык и биологическую терминологию. – Минск, 1999. – 115 с.; Temmerman R. Towards new ways of terminology description. The sociocognitive approach. – John Benjamins Publishing Company, 2000. – P. 258.

<sup>3</sup> Jamolxonov H.A. O'zbek botanika terminologiyasining tarkib topishi va rivojlanish tarixidan: Filol. fan. nomz. ... diss. – Toshkent, O'zFA, 1969. – 247 b.; Doniyorov R. O'zbek tili texnik terminologiyasining ayrim masalalari. – Toshkent: Fan, 1977. – 159 b.; Usmonov O. O'zbek tili terminologiyasida leksik variantlar. – Toshkent: Fan, 1986; Hojiyev A. Termin tanlash mezonlari. – Toshkent: Fan, 1996. – 46 b.; Abdiyev M. Sohaviy leksikaning sistem tahlili muammolari. – Toshkent: Xalq merosi, 2004. – 262 b.; Yuldashev I. O'zbek kitobchilik terminologiyasi: Filol. fan. dokt. ... diss. – Toshkent, Fan, 2004; Mirahmedova Z. O'zbek tilining anatomik terminologiyasi va uni tartibga solish muammolari. – Toshkent: Fan, 2010. – 128 b.; Ismailov G'.M. O'zbek tili terminologik tizimlarida semantik usulda termin hosil bo'lishi: Filol. fan. nomz. ... diss. avtoref. – Toshkent. O'zR FA TAI, 2011. – 26 b.; Mustafayeva S. Xitoycha-o'zbekcha tilshunoslik terminlari. – Toshkent: Fan va texnologiyalar Markazi, 2014. – 111 b.;

“Davlat tili haqida”gi Qonun qabul qilinib, o‘zbek tiliga davlat tili maqomi berilgandan keyin va respublikamiz mustaqilligi yillarida rasmiy uslubni, ish yuritish terminologiyasini o‘rganishga alohida e‘tibor berildi: ish yuritish bo‘yicha mukammal qo‘llanmalar yaratildi, qator terminologik lug‘atlar nashr etildi, maqolalar yozildi, dissertatsiyalar yoqlandi.

D.A.Boboxonovning nomzodlik dissertatsiyasida rasmiy ish uslubi tahlil qilingan va hujjatlar matnining grammatik xususiyatlari ochib berilgan bo‘lsa<sup>4</sup>, A.Mamajonovning doktorlik dissertatsiyasida rasmiy uslubdagi matnlarning sintaktik xususiyatlari yoritilgan<sup>5</sup>. Sh.N.Ko‘chimov tadqiqotlarida esa ish yuritish leksikasiga bevosita aloqador bo‘lgan qonunlar tili o‘rganilgan<sup>6</sup>. N.Sadinovanning filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasida o‘zbek tili ish yuritish terminlarining hosil bo‘lish usullari aniqlanib, ish yuritish hujjatlarining matniy, uslubiy-sintaktik xususiyatlari o‘rganilgan va keng qo‘llanuvchi sintaktik konstruksiyalar aniqlangan<sup>7</sup>.

Ushbu tadqiqotlarda ish yuritish terminlari atroflicha o‘rganilgan bo‘lishiga qaramay, hali o‘zining to‘liq yechimini topmagan qator muammolar mavjud. Xususan, o‘zbek tilshunosligida aynan ish yuritishga oid terminlar tizimi, ularning struktur-semantik xususiyatlari, o‘zbek tili ish yuritish terminlarining izohli lug‘atlardagi leksikografik tavsiflarini takomillashtirish, ularni o‘zbek tili milliy korpuslari uchun teglash muammolari o‘z tadqiqini kutayotgan masalalardan hisoblanadi.

**Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta’lim muassasasi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari bilan bog‘liqligi.** Dissertatsiya ishi Chirchiq davlat pedagogika universiteti ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasining “O‘zbek tilidan amaliy foydalanish samaradorligi muammolari” mavzusidagi tadqiqot doirasida bajarilgan.

**Tadqiqotning maqsadi** ish yuritishga oid terminlarni o‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘atlarida berilish yo‘llarini aniqlash, ularni o‘zbek tili milliy korpusida semantik teglash hamda statistik, struktur, leksikografik xususiyatlarini ochib berishdan iborat.

#### **Tadqiqotning vazifalari:**

o‘zbek tili ish yuritish terminologiyasining alohida mikrotizim sifatida til leksik sistemasidagi o‘rnini aniqlash, tizimga mansub terminlarning bevosita yoki bilvosita “ish yuritishga xos” umumiy semasi asosida birlashishini asoslash;

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Muhamedova S. va mualliflar jamoasi. Bank-moliya terminlarining o‘zbek tilidagi izohli lug‘ati. – Toshkent: Innovatsiya-Ziyo, 2020. – 157 b.

<sup>4</sup> Бабаханова Д.А. Официально-деловой стиль современного узбекского литературного языка: Дисс.... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1987.

<sup>5</sup> Mamajonov A. O‘zbek tili qo‘shma gaplarining stilistik xususiyatlari: Filol. fan. nomz. ... diss. – Toshkent, 1991.

<sup>6</sup> Ko‘chimov Sh.N. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi qonunlarining tili: Filol. fan. nomz.... diss. va diss. avtoref. – Toshkent, 1995; Ko‘chimov Sh.N. Huquqiy normalarni o‘zbek tilida ifodalashning ilmiy-nazariy muammolari: Filol. fan. dokt. ... diss. avtoref. – Toshkent, 2004.

<sup>7</sup> Sadinova N. O‘zbek tili ish yuritish terminologiyasi: Filol. fan. bo‘yicha fal. dok. ... diss. avtoref. – Toshkent, 2020. – B. 54.

o‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘atlarida (1981- va 2020-yillardagi nashrlar asosida) mavjud ish yuritishga oid terminlarning berilishini o‘rganish va tavsiflash, turli davrdagi izohli lug‘atlardagi statistikasini aniqlash;

o‘zbek tilining ish yuritishga oid terminlarining ma’noviy, tarixiy-etimologik, shakliy-struktur xususiyatlarini tahlil qilish, tavsiflash;

tahlillar natijasiga asoslangan holda ish yuritishga oid terminlarning izohli lug‘atdagi tavsiflarini takomillashtirish yuzasidan takliflar berish;

izohli lug‘atlarda ish yuritish terminlari izohini semantik tahlil va tavsif qilish asosida izohning takomillashuviga erishish;

terminlar uchun illyustrativ misollarni zamon va soha talabiga ko‘ra qayta tanlash;

izohli lug‘atlar uchun ish yuritish terminlarini tanlab olish mezonini ishlab chiqish;

o‘zbek tili milliy korpusida ish yuritish terminlarini semantik teglash bo‘yicha modellar ishlab chiqish;

izohli lug‘atlarda terminlarni tavsiflash tamoyillarini ishlab chiqish.

**Tadqiqotning obyekti** sifatida o‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘atlarida (1981-yilda nashr etilgan ikki va 2020-yil nashr etilgan besh jildli) mavjud bevosita va bilvosita ish yuritishga oid terminlar tashkil qiladi.

**Tadqiqot predmetini** o‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘atlarida mavjud ish yuritishga oid terminlarning leksikografik tavsiflari; ularning struktur, semantik xususiyatlari; illyustrativ misollarni tanlash va korpus uchun semantik teglash masalasi tashkil etadi.

**Tadqiqotning usullari.** Tadqiqotda tarixiy-etimologik, tasniflash, tavsiflash, qiyoslash, komponent, statistik tahlil usullaridan foydalanildi.

**Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi** quyidagilardan iborat:

o‘zbek tili terminologiyasida ish yuritish terminlari alohida mikrotizim sifatida o‘rin egallashi asoslanib, tizimdagi terminlarning bevosita yoki bilvosita “ish yuritishga oid” birlashtiruvchi semasi asosida birlashuvi, bu semaning termin semantik strukturasi yetakchi va ikkinchi darajali o‘rin egallashi dalillangan;

o‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘atida berilgan ish yuritishga oid terminlarning tarixiy-etimologik jihatdan arab, lotin va fransuz tillaridagi o‘zlashmalarning boshqa tillarga nisbatan ustunligi aniqlangan;

o‘zbek tili milliy korpusi uchun ish yuritish terminlari bazasi ish yuritish terminlari (1), leksikografik ta’minot (2) va lingvistik ta’minot (3) kabi tarkibiy qismlardan tarkib topishi ochib berilgan;

o‘zbek tilining milliy hamda ta’limiy korpusida semantik qidiruv natijasini ta’minlash uchun semantik teglash hamda ilmiy-texnik ma’lumotlar bazasi tarkibi terminologik semantik analizator asosida muayyanlashtirilgan.

**Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari:**

leksikograflar uchun murakkab sanalgan jarayon – izohli lug‘atlarda sohaviy terminologik birliklarni tanlab olishning aniq mezonlari ishlab chiqilgan;

lugʻatda ish yuritishga oid terminlarning berilishi bilan bogʻliq texnik va semantik izohga tegishli xatoliklarni bartaraf etishga doir tavsiyalar berilgan;

leksikografik birliklarning uslubiy belgilar bilan taʼminlanishiga oid amaliy tavsiyalar shakllantirilgan;

tadqiqotda shakllantirilgan ilmiy xulosalar nafaqat umumiy, balki maxsus terminografik tadqiqotlar uchun ham amaliy ahamiyatga egaligi koʻrsatib berilgan;

izohli lugʻatda ish yuritishga oid terminologik birliklar uchun sohaga doir materiallardan dalil miisollar keltirish oʻrinli ekani dalillangan;

ish yuritishga oid terminlar uchun semantik teg kategoriyalari hamda modellarini tuzish algoritmi ishlab chiqilgan;

dissertatsiya natijalari oʻzbek tilining ish yuritish terminlarini tartibga solish, tizimlashtirishda amaliy qoʻllanma vazifasini oʻtaydi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchligi** tahlilga tortilgan til materiallarining asosligi, nazariy maʼlumotlarni berishda aniq ilmiy manbalarga tayanilganligi, natijalarning metodologik mukammalligi, qoʻyilgan muammoning aniqligi, oʻzbek tilining izohli lugʻatida berilgan ish yuritishga oid birliklarni semantik teglash tamoyillarini yaratishda amalda isbotlangan manbalarga tayanilganligi bilan izohlanadi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati.** Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati sohaviy terminlar tizimi tadqiqi, jumladan, ish yuritish terminologiyasini muayyan ilmiy qarashlar va faktlar bilan boyitishi, ish yuritishga oid terminlarning leksikografik xususiyatlarini ilmiy jihatdan tizimlashtirish, tartibga solish, semantik oʻzgarishlarni kuzatish imkonini berishi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati amaliy tilshunoslik boʻlimlaridan biri – leksikografiya (terminografiya) hamda korpus lingvistikasining fan sifatida oʻqitilish jarayonida dastur, rejalar tuzish va mavzularni bayon etishda manba vazifasini oʻtashi bilan izohlanadi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi.** Oʻzbek tilining izohli lugʻatlarida berilgan ish yuritishga oid terminlar tavsifi va tahlilini oʻrganish boʻyicha olingan natijalar asosida:

oʻzbek tili terminologiyasida ish yuritish terminlari alohida mikrotizim sifatida oʻrin egallashi asoslanib, tizimdagi terminlarning bevosita yoki bilvosita “ish yuritishga oid” birlashtiruvchi semasi asosida birlashuvi, bu semaning termin semantik strukturasiida yetakchi va ikkinchi darajali oʻrin egallashi dalillanganiga doir xulosalaridan Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat oʻzbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti tomonidan 2020-2022-yillarda bajarilgan AM-FZ-201908172 “Oʻzbek tilining taʼlimiy korpusini yaratish” nomli ilmiy-amaliy grant loyihasida foydalanilgan. (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi ToshDOʻTAUning 2022-yil 23-dekabrdaagi 04/1-3541-sonli maʼlumotnomasi). Natijada terminlarning leksikografik tavsiflarini mukammallashtirish, semantik xususiyatlarini izohlashga hissa qoʻshilgan;

oʻzbek tilining izohli lugʻatida berilgan ish yuritishga oid terminlarning tarixiy-etimologik jihatdan arab, lotin va fransuz tillaridagi oʻzlashmalarning

boshqa tillarga nisbatan ustunligi aniqlanganiga doir xulosalaridan Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2021-2023-yillarga mo‘ljallangan PZ-202004165 “Umumiy o‘rta ta’limning boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilarida og‘zaki va yozma nutqiy kompetensiyalarni rivojlantiruvchi elektron platforma yaratish” nomli ilmiy-amaliy grant loyihasida foydalanilgan. (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi ToshDO‘TAUning 2022-yil 23-dekabrda 04/1-3542-sonli ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada loyiha doirasidagi sillabuslarni tuzish, darslik yozish va mazkur loyiha materiallarini ishlab chiqish, boyitish imkonini bergan;

o‘zbek tilining milliy hamda ta’limiy korpusida semantik qidiruv natijasini ta’minlash uchun semantik teglash hamda ilmiy-texnik ma’lumotlar bazasi tarkibi terminologik semantik analizator asosida muayyanlashtirilganiga doir xulosalaridan O‘zbekiston milliy teleradiokompaniyasi “O‘zbekiston tarixi” telekanalining “Taqdimot” ko‘rsatuvi ssenariysini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston milliy teleradiokompaniyasining 2022-yil 26-dekabrda 06-28-1825-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada mazkur ko‘rsatuv ilmiy dalillar bilan boyitilib, tayyorlangan materiallarning mazmuni mukammallashtirildi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi.** Tadqiqot natijalari 6 ta ilmiy anjumanda, shu jumladan, 3 ta xalqaro va 3 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanida muhokamadan o‘tkazilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining e’lon qilinganligi.** Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 16 ta ilmiy ish nashr etilgan. Shundan 1 ta qisqacha izohli lug‘at, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish uchun tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 5 ta maqola, ulardan 2 tasi xorijiy jurnalda nashr etilgan.

**Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi.** Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati va ilovadan tashkil topgan bo‘lib, umumiy hajmi 157 sahifani tashkil qiladi.

## DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi yoritilgan, tadqiqotning maqsadi, vazifalari, obyekti va predmeti, ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy qiymati yoritilgan, natijalari tavsiflangan, olingan natijalarning ilmiy hamda amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, tadqiqotning joriylanishi, natijalarning e’lon qilinganligi, dissertatsiya tuzilishi haqida ma’lumot berilgan.

Ishning birinchi bobi **“O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘atlaridagi ish yuritishga oid terminlarining statistik, etimologik va shakliy tavsifi”** deb nomlangan va uch bo‘limni o‘z ichiga oladi. Dastlabki bo‘lim **“Ish yuritish sohasiga oid terminlarning statistik tavsifi”** deb atalib, 2 tomli (1981) va 5 jildli (2020) **“O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati”** (O‘TIL)<sup>8</sup>da mavjud ish yuritish terminlarining

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<sup>8</sup> Bundan keyin matnda O‘TIL deb yuritiladi.

semantik, morfologik, struktur xususiyatlari yuzasidan statistik ma'lumotlar keltirilgan:

1-jadval

<b>1. Ish yuritishga oid terminlarning umumiy soni</b>			
5 jildli O'TILda	1708 ta	2 tomli O'TILda	1580 ta
<b>2. So'z turkumlari bo'yicha tavsifi</b>			
2.1. Ot so'z turkumiga oid	1552 ta	2.1. Ot so'z turkumiga oid	1410 ta
2.2. Sifat so'z turkumiga oid	104 ta	2.2. Sifat so'z turkumiga oid	111 ta
2.3. Ravish so'z turkumiga oid	1 ta	2.3. Ravish so'z turkumiga oid	4 ta
2.4. Fe'l so'z turkumiga oid	51 ta	2.4. Fe'l so'z turkumiga oid	55 ta
<b>3. Umumiy berilgan ish yuritish terminlari soni</b>			
5 jildli O'TILda	1315 ta	2 tomli O'TILda	1315 ta
<b>4. Lug'atning bir-birida takrorlanmagan terminlar soni</b>			
5 jildli O'TILda	393 ta	2 tomli O'TILda	265 ta
<b>4. Ko'p ma'noli bo'lsa, barcha yoki birdan ortiq ma'nosi ish yuritishga tegishli bo'lgan terminlar soni</b>			
5 jildli O'TILda	467 ta	2 tomli O'TILda	433 ta
<b>5. Ko'p ma'noli so'z bo'lsa, bitta ma'nosi ish yuritishga tegishli bo'lganlar soni</b>			
5 jildli O'TILda	110 ta	2 tomli O'TILda	96 ta
<b>6. Bosh ma'nosi ish yuritishga tegishli bo'lgan terminlar soni</b>			
5 jildli O'TILda	98 ta	2 tomli O'TILda	106 ta
<b>7. Bir ma'noli ish yuritish terminlari soni</b>			
5 jildli O'TILda	1029 ta	2 tomli O'TILda	944 ta
<b>8. Hosila (ko'chma) ma'nosi ish yuritishga tegishli bo'lgan terminlar soni</b>			
5 jildli O'TILda	151 ta	2 tomli O'TILda	128 ta
<b>9. O'z qatlam terminlari soni</b>			
5 jildli O'TILda	519 ta	2 tomli O'TILda	485 ta
<b>10. O'zlashgan qatlam terminlari soni</b>			
5 jildli O'TILda	1189 ta	2 tomli O'TILda	1095 ta
<b>11. Sodda tub terminlar soni</b>			
5 jildli O'TILda	832 ta	2 tomli O'TILda	746 ta
<b>12. Hosil qilingan (sodda yasama) terminlar soni</b>			
5 jildli O'TILda	645 ta	2 tomli O'TILda	565 ta
<b>13. Qo'shma terminlar soni</b>			
5 jildli O'TILda	62 ta	2 tomli O'TILda	107 ta
<b>14. Murakkab terminlar soni</b>			
5 jildli O'TILda	151 ta	2 tomli O'TILda	128 ta
<b>15. Juft terminlar soni</b>			
5 jildli O'TILda	15 ta	2 tomli O'TILda	22 ta
<b>16. Umumiste'mol terminlari soni</b>			
5 jildli O'TILda	1633 ta	2 tomli O'TILda	1492 ta
<b>17. Tarixiy va eskirgan terminlar soni</b>			
5 jildli O'TILda	75 ta	2 tomli O'TILda	88 ta

Aytib o'tish joizki, 2 tomli va 5 jildli o'zbek tilining izohli lug'atida ish yuritishga oid terminlar maxsus leksik pometa bilan berilmagan. Bu esa soha terminlari ma'noviy tabiati va lisoniy qiymatini oydinlashtirish, terminlarning semantik tarkibi, O'TILDagi tavsifi, talqini, illyustrativ misollari asosiy manba

vazifasini o'tashi uchun ushbu masalani alohida tadqiq etish, ularni mavjud lug'atlarda aks ettirish zarurati borligini bildiradi.

Bobning **“Ish yuritish faoliyatiga oid terminlarning etimologik tavsifi”** deb nomlangan bo‘limida O‘TILda berilgan ish yuritish terminlarining etimologik tarkibi, o‘z va o‘zlashma qatlamga ko‘ra tadqiqi masalalari o‘rganildi.

Quyidagi jadvalda 2 tomli va 5 jildli O‘TILda mavjud ish yuritish terminlariga xos so‘zlarning tarixiy-etimologik tavsifi berildi. 2 tomli O‘TILda ish yuritish sohasiga oid jami **1580** ta leksema-termin aniqlandi.

2-jadval

<b>№</b>	<b>Tarixiy-etimologik asosi</b>	<b>Miqdori</b>	<b>Foizda</b>
<b>1.O‘z qatlamga mansub leksema-terminlar</b>			
1	O‘zbekcha asosli leksema-terminlar	165	10%
2	Arabcha so‘z+o‘zbekcha vosita shaklidagi leksema-terminlar	119	8%
3	Kalkalash usulida hosil qilingan leksema-terminlar	141	8%
4	Baynalminal so‘z+o‘zbekcha vosita shaklidagi leksema-terminlar	27	2%
5	Ruscha so‘z+o‘zbekcha vosita shaklidagi leksema-terminlar	19	1%
6	Fors-tojikcha so‘z+o‘zbekcha vosita shaklidagi leksema-terminlar	14	1%
	<b>Jami</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>30%</b>
<b>2. O‘zlashma qatlamga mansub ish yuritish leksema-terminlari</b>			
1	Rus tili orqali boshqa xorijiy tillardan o‘zlashgan leksema-terminlar	409	27%
2	Arab tilidan o‘zlashgan leksema-terminlar	358	23%
3	Rus tilidan o‘zlashgan leksema-terminlar	166	10%
4	Arabcha so‘z+forscha vosita shaklidagi leksema-terminlar	86	5%
5	Fors-tojik tilidan o‘zlashgan leksema-terminlar	67	4%
6	Fors-tojikcha so‘z+arabcha vosita shaklidagi leksema-terminlar	9	1%
	<b>Jami</b>	<b>1095</b>	<b>70%</b>

5 jildli (2020) O‘TILda ish yuritishga oid jami **1708** ta leksema-termin mavjud.

3-jadval

<b>№</b>	<b>Tarixiy-etimologik asosi</b>	<b>Miqdori</b>	<b>Foizda</b>
<b>1.O‘z qatlamga mansub leksema-terminlar</b>			
1	O‘zbekcha asosli leksema-terminlar	158	10%
2	Arabcha so‘z+o‘zbekcha vosita shaklidagi leksema-terminlar	131	7%
3	Kalkalash usulida hosil qilingan leksema-terminlar	151	8%
4	Baynalminal so‘z+o‘zbekcha vosita shaklidagi leksema-terminlar	43	3%
5	Ruscha so‘z+o‘zbekcha vosita shaklidagi leksema-terminlar	20	1%
6	Fors-tojikcha so‘z+o‘zbekcha vosita shaklidagi leksema-terminlar	15	1%
	<b>Jami</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>30%</b>
<b>2. O‘zlashma qatlamga mansub ish yuritish leksema-terminlari</b>			
1	Arab tilidan o‘zlashgan leksema-terminlar	373	22%
2	Fors-tojik tilidan o‘zlashgan leksema-terminlar	67	4%

3	Rus tilidan o‘zlashgan leksema-terminlar	63	4%
4	Arabcha so‘z+fors-tojikcha vosita shaklidagi leksema-terminlar	65	4%
5	Fors-tojikcha so‘z+arabcha vosita shaklidagi leksema-terminlar	13	1%
6	Lotin tilidan o‘zlashgan leksema-terminlar	251	15%
7	Fransuz tilidan o‘zlashgan leksema-terminlar	111	7%
8	Yunon tilidan o‘zlashgan leksema-terminlar	67	4%
9	Ingliz tilidan o‘zlashgan leksema-terminlar	67	4%
10	Nemis tilidan o‘zlashgan leksema-terminlar	52	3%
11	Italyan va polyak tilidan o‘zlashgan leksema-terminlar	13	1%
12	Kombinatsiya usulida o‘zlashgan leksema-terminlar	47	3%
	<b>Jami</b>	<b>1189</b>	<b>70%</b>

Jadvallardan ma’lum bo’ladiki, 2 tomli O‘TILda lotin, ingliz, yunon, nemis, fransuz, italyan, polyak va boshqa tillardan olingan so‘zlar asosan rus tili orqali kirib kelgan terminlar sifatida izohlangan hamda umumiy miqdori 27% ni tashkil etadi. 5 jildli izohli lug‘atda esa sanab o‘tilgan tillardan o‘zlashgan terminlar etimologiyasi to‘liqroq tavsiflangan. Umumiy miqdori esa 35% ni tashkil etadi. Shuningdek, har ikkala O‘TILda arab tiliga mansub birliklar ham salmoqli o‘rinni egallaydi.

I bobning **“Ish yuritishga oid terminologik birliklarning shakliy tavsifi”** deb nomlangan uchinchi bo‘limida terminlarning struktur tavsifini o‘rganish orqali milliy va o‘zlashma terminlardan iborat ish yuritish terminologiyasining ayrim shakily xususiyatlari tahlilga tortildi, taklif va mulohazalar keltirildi.

O‘rganishlardan ma’lum bo’ladiki, ish yuritish terminlarini hosil qilishda 20 ga yaqin so‘z yasovchi qo‘shimcha ishtirok etgan, lekin ularning bu soha terminlarini hosil qilishdagi imkoniyatlari bir xil emas. *-ma, -chi, -lik, -(u)v, -q(-iq, -uq, -ik), -im, -dor, -lash, -lashtirish* kabi qo‘shimchalar va *-noma, -xona* affiksoidlarining ish yuritish terminlarini hosil qilishda faol ishtirok etishi kuzatiladi<sup>9</sup>. Ish yuritish terminologiyasida mavjud terminlarning shakliy xususiyatiga ko‘ra tavsifini amalga oshirishda ularni uch (sodda, qo‘shma, juft) guruhga ajratish an’anaviy tasnifga xosdir. So‘zlar struktur tarkibi jihatidan turlarga ajratilganda ko‘p hollarda o‘zak miqdoriga ko‘ra sodda, qo‘shma, juft, takror, murakkab, birikmali, tarkibli kabi terminlar qo‘llangan holda guruhlanadi. Shuningdek, terminlarning morfologik jihatdan asosan ot so‘z turkumiga oidligi, formal-struktur jihatdan qisqartma shakldagi terminlar ham mavjudligi tabiiy holat ekanligini ko‘rsatadi (ba’zi soha terminlarida abbreviatsion terminlar mavjud).

Tadqiqotimiz davomida esa ish yuritishga bevosita va bilvosita aloqador terminlar struktur jihatdan quyidagi guruhlarga ajratildi:

1) sodda terminlar; 2) qo‘shma terminlar; 3) juft terminlar; 4) birikma terminlar; 5) qisqartma terminlar.

Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobi **“Izohli lug‘atlarda ish yuritish sohasiga oid terminlarning semantik tavsifi”** deb nomlangan va uch bo‘limni o‘z ichiga oladi. Dastlabki bo‘lim ish yuritish terminlarining semantikasiga bag‘ishlangan.

<sup>9</sup> Sadinova N. O‘zbek tili ish yuritish terminologiyasi: Filol. fan. bo‘yicha fals. dokt. ... (PhD) diss. avtoref. – Toshkent, 2020. – 54 b.

O‘TILda berilgan ko‘p ma’noli ayrim leksemalar izohiga e’tibor qaratamiz:

**TAKLIF** [*a.* – buyruq, topshiriq, vazifa; qiynash; burch, majburiyat] **1** Muhokama qilish, amalga oshirish yoki qabul qilish uchun taqdim etilgan fikr, masala, maslahat va sh.k. ... **2** Tashrif buyurish, qadam ranjida qilish va sh.k. haqidagi iltimos, so‘z, chaqiriq. ....

**Taklif qilmoq** (*yoki etmoq*) Taklif bildirmoq, taklifini aytmoq. ...

**3 iqt.** Muayyan vaqtda va muayyan narxlar bilan bozorga chiqarilgan va chiqarilishi mumkin bo‘lgan tovarlar va xizmatlar miqdorini ifodalovchi tushuncha<sup>10</sup>;

**TEZIS** [*yun.* thesis – qoida; isbot] **1** Ilmiy asar, maqola, ma’ruza va sh.k.dagi asosiy g‘oyalarning qisqa va lo‘nda bayoni. ... **2 mnt.** Haqiqat ekanligi isbotlanishi lozim bo‘lgan hukm, mulohaza, fikr<sup>11</sup>;

**TENGLIK 1** Teng holatga egalik, teng holatlilik (hajm-o‘lcham, sifat, mavqe va b. jihatdan). *Uchburchaklar tengligi. Kuchlar tengligi.* **2 huq.** Jamiyatdagi barcha shaxs, guruh, qatlam va sh.k.ning qonun oldida baravarligi, teng huquqliligi; haq-huquqda baravarlik. ... **3 mat.** Muayyan kattaliklar o‘rtasida bir kattalik ikkinchisiga teng ekanini ko‘rsatuvchi o‘zaro nisbat<sup>12</sup>.

Izohlardan ko‘rinadiki, O‘TILda **taklif** leksemasi ko‘p ma’noli so‘z sifatida: uchinchi ma’nosi *iqt.* pometasi bilan berilgan bo‘lib, iqtisod sohasiga tegishlilikni bildiradi. Lekin leksemaning birinchi va ikkinchi izohlari esa to‘laligicha ish yuritishga mansubligi seziladi. Shuningdek, **tezis** so‘zining ikkinchi ma’nosi *mnt.* pometasi ostida mantiq ilmiga oidlikni bildirsa, birinchi bosh ma’nosi ish yuritishga tegishlidir. **Tenglik** leksemasining izohlaridan sezish mumkinki, uning ikkinchi ma’nosi *huq.* pometasi bilan huquqshunoslikka oid, uchunchi ma’nosi *mat.* pometasi ostida matematikaga mansub terminligini bildirmoqda. Birinchi ma’nosida esa mavqeni bilgilash jihatidan ish yuritish sohasiga tegishlilik ham seziladi. Lekin terminlarning ish yuritishga tegishli izohlarida maxsus belgi qayd etilmagan. Aytish joizki, terminlarning semantik tavsifini tadqiq qilish hamda umumiy xulosalash orqali ish yuritish terminlarining izohli lug‘atda berilishiga doir mezonlarni belgilash, ish yuritishga xos jihatlarini lug‘atlarda maxsus pometa orqali ifoda etish zarur deb hisoblaymiz.

O‘TIL-2 va O‘TIL-5ga kiritilgan ish yuritishga bevosita va bilvosita aloqador terminologik birliklarning qo‘llanish o‘rnini hisobga olib, ularni quyidagi mazmuniy guruhlariga birlashtirishni lozim deb topdik:

1. Ish yuritishda qo‘llanadigan normativ-huquqiy, me’yoriy va rasmiy hujjatlar nomi: *nizom, ustav, konstitutsiya, farmon, qaror, ariza, yo‘riqnoma, tushuntirish xati, kafolat xati, buyruq, farmoyish, tarjimayi hol* kabilar;

2. Korxonalar, tashkilot, muassasalarda ish yuritish bilan bog‘liq turli yozishmalar, xat va hujjatlar, hujjat qismlari nomini ifodalovchi terminlar: *ahd, axborotnoma,*

<sup>10</sup> O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. 5 jildli. – Toshkent: “O‘zbekiston nashriyoti” Davlat unitar korxonasi, 2020. 3-jild. – B. 645.

<sup>11</sup> O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. 5 jildli. – Toshkent: “O‘zbekiston nashriyoti” Davlat unitar korxonasi, 2020. 4-jild. – B. 52.

<sup>12</sup> O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. 5 jildli. – Toshkent: “O‘zbekiston nashriyoti” Davlat unitar korxonasi, 2020. 3-jild. – B. 64.

*band, xabarnoma, byulleten, varaqa, chipta, da'vatnoma, faxriy yorliq, hayfsan, hujjat, iltimosnoma, nusxa, ro'yxat va boshq.;*

3. Moliya-bank, iqtisod, tijorat, ishlab chiqarish sohalariga tegishli tushunchalarni ifodalovchi terminlar: *soliq, daromad, devalvatsiya, import, eksport, investitsiya, monopoliya, kamomad, kirim-chiqim, boj, oldi-sotdi, tadbirkorlik, ishbilarmonlik, aksiya* kabilar;

4. Xizmat ko'rsatish, turli soha va fan tarmoqlariga oid tushunchalarni ifodalovchi terminlar: *aprobatsiya, atama, termin, vaucher, illyustrativ, inventar, karta, katolog, metod, metodologiya* kabilar;

5. Huquqiy tushunchalarni anglatuvchi terminlar: *bitim, javobgarlik, jazo, jinoiy javobgarlik, ijro varaqasi, kechirim, impichment, korrupsiya* kabilar;

6. Siyosiy tushunchalarni ifodalovchi terminlar: *saylov, saylovchi, nomzod, referendum, sessiya, plenum, majlis, kengash, kvota, yig'ilish, qurultoy, qo'shma majlis, yalpi majlis, ovoz berish* kabilar;

7. Ijtimoiy-siyosiy ma'noga ega shaxs otlarini atovchi birliklar: *prezident, vazir, hokim, senator, direktor, deputat, oqsoqol, siyosatchi, siyosatshunos* va boshq.;

8. Mulkka egalik munosabatiga ko'ra shaxs otlarini atovchi terminlar: *mulkdor, biznesmen, tadbirkor, bankir, aksiyador, aksioner, hissador, investor, menejer* va boshq.;

9. Ijtimoiy qatlamiga ko'ra shaxs otlarini ifodalovchi terminlar: *tadbirkor, ishchi, savdogar, abituriyent, ziyoli, fuqaro* va boshq.;

10. Ish yuritishda amalga oshiradigan vazifasiga ko'ra shaxs otlarini ifodalovchi terminlar: *bosh direktor, bosh hisobchi, boshqaruvchi, ijrochi, ish beruvchi, ish boshqaruvchi, kafil, korrektor, kotib, kotiba, laborant, ma'mur, munshiy, metodist, mudir, stajyor, taftishchi, yordamchi, referent* kabilar;

11. Boshqaruv, ma'muriy, siyosiy organlar, muassasa, davlat va jamoat tashkilotlari, turli kengash va bo'lim nomlarini ifodalovchi terminlar: *parlament, senat, vazirlik, agentlik, inspeksiya, sud, hokimlik, ijro hokimiyati, jamoa, jamoat, tuzum, ochiq aksiyadorlik jamiyati, milliy-madaniy markaz, siyosiy partiya, korxonona, kompaniya, mahalla, kasaba uyushmasi, firma, shu'ba korxonasi* kabilar;

12. Ma'muriy-hududiy birlik nomlari: *respublika, viloyat, tuman, daha, mahalla* kabilar;

13. Diplomatiya sohasiga tegishli terminlar: *konsul, elchi, attashe, diplomatik korpus, diplomat, bayonot, memorandum, konvensiya, pakt, nota, ratifikatsiya, deklaratsiya, konsensus, veto* va boshq.

14. Ish yuritishda ma'lum bir holat, harakat, hodisa, jarayon nomini bildiruvchi terminlar: *abolitsiya, absentizm, aybdorlik, akademik ta'til, aloqa, attestatsiya, auksion, bankrotlik, bixillastirish, boykot, vasiylik, vakant, xatboshi* va boshq.

15. Ish yuritishda ma'lum bir ramz, belgi-qayd, predmet, narsa-buyum va jism nomini bildiruvchi terminlar: *banderol, bankomat, bosma taboq, davriy nashr, faks, faksimile, faktura, gerb, grif, ilova, imzo, konvert, muhr, nishon, pochta manzili, sana, tamg'a, taqvim, tikmajild, xatjild, zakalat* kabilar.

Shuningdek, tahlillarimiz natijasida O‘TILning keyingi nashrlarida ish yuritishga oid terminlarni *ish yurt.* pometasi bilan berish lozim deb hisoblaymiz.

II bobning ikkinchi bo‘limi bir va ko‘p ma‘noli ish yuritish terminlari tavsifiga bag‘ishlangan. Ish yuritish terminlari, umuman, terminlarning bir va ko‘p ma‘noliligi masalasida terminologiyada turlicha fikrlar mavjud. Jumladan, tilshunos S.Usmonov ham bir ma‘nolilikni terminga xos asosiy xususiyatlardan biri sifatida baholaydi: “Ilm-fan, texnika, qishloq xo‘jaligi va san‘atga oid tushunchalarning aniq nomini bildiruvchi bir ma‘noli so‘z va birikmalar terminlar deyiladi. So‘z ko‘p ma‘noga, ya‘ni qo‘shimcha ma‘nolarga ega bo‘ladi, lekin termin bunday xususiyatga ega emas. Termin ham so‘z, ammo u odatdagi so‘zlardan ma‘nosining aniqligi, bir ma‘noliligi bilan farqlanadi”<sup>13</sup>. Tilshunos B.Mengliyev umumiste‘mol leksika va termin munosabati doirasida “...terminlarni ham asl zotidan uzilgan mustaqil leksemalar sifatida qarash lozim. Bunga terminlarga qo‘yiladigan bir ma‘nolilik talabi ham asos bo‘ladi. Demak, termin va umumiste‘mol leksika bir narsaning ikki qirradi, bir leksemaning ikki ma‘noda qo‘llanilishi emas”<sup>14</sup> deya fikr bildiradi.

Ushbu bo‘limda bir ma‘noli va ko‘p ma‘noli ish yuritish terminlarini tavsiflashda terminning ham leksema maqomida izohli lug‘atda qayd etilishi va bu leksema mavjud sememalar miqdoriga tayanildi.

Shunindek, polisemantik so‘zlarning ish yuritishga mansub sememalarining o‘zaro munosabatidan kelib chiqib quyidagicha tasniflandi:

- 1) bir tarmoq doirasidagi polisemantik ish yuritish terminlari;
- 2) turli tarmoq doirasidagi polisemantik ish yuritish terminlari;
- 3) umumiste‘mol leksema sifatida ham qo‘llaniluvchi polisemantik ish yuritish terminlari.

**Bir tarmoq doirasidagi ish yuritish terminlarining** barcha sememalari ish yuritishning ma‘lum bir sohasiga tegishli bo‘ladi. Masalan, **sanksiya** termini ko‘p ma‘noli bo‘lib, O‘TILda uning to‘rtta ma‘nosi qayd qilingan:

**1** Hujjat, qaror va sh.k.ning oliy organ tomonidan tasdiqlanishi, shunday tasdiq natijasida hujjat, qarorning qonuniy kuchga ega bo‘lishi. **2** Huquqiy me‘yorning, qonun moddasining ushbu qonun buzilishidan kelib chiqadigan huquqiy oqibatlar ko‘rsatib o‘tilgan qismi. **3** Xalqaro huquqda: xalqaro majburiyatlarga va xalqaro huquq normalariga rioya qilmagan, ularni buzgan davlatga nisbatan qo‘llaniladigan (iqtisodiy, moliyaviy yoki harbiy) ta‘sir chorasi.... **4** Jinoyat sodir etishda gumon qilingan shaxsga nisbatan majburiy chora (qamoq, tintuv va sh.k) ko‘rish uchun prokuror tomonidan berilgan ruxsat”<sup>15</sup>.

Ko‘rinadiki, **sanksiya** terminining har to‘rtala ma‘nosi ham yuridik sohaga oid. Keltirilgan ma‘nolarning barchasini “huquqiy-me‘yoriy hujjat”, “majburiylik” semalari birlashtirib turadi. Biroq ular tatbiq etilish obyektiga ko‘ra bir-biridan o‘zaro faqlanadi.

**Turli tarmoq doirasidagi polisemantik ish yuritish terminlari.** Bunday ish yuritish terminlari turli sohalar doirasida qo‘llansa-da, biroq har doim termin

<sup>13</sup> Usmonov S. Yuristning nutq madaniyati. – Toshkent: TDYUI nashriyoti, 2006. – B. 23.

<sup>14</sup> Mengliyev B. Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili. O‘quv qo‘llanma. – Qarshi, 2004. – B. 145.

<sup>15</sup> O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. 5 jildli. – Toshkent: “O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi” Davlat ilmiy nashriyoti, 2008. 3-jild. – B. 440.

maqomida bo‘ladi. Birinchi turdan farqli o‘laroq, bu tur polisemantik terminlar sememalari orasida ma‘noviy farqlar ko‘proq seziladi. Lekin sememalarning tarkibida qandaydir umumiy semaning mavjud ekanligi terminlar polisemantikligini ta‘minlovchi vosita hisoblanadi. Masalan, **amortizatsiya** termini iqtisodiyot va texnika sohasida qo‘llanilib, quyidagi ma‘nolarni ifodalaydi:

“**1** Mehnat vositalarining (mashina, jihoz, bino va sh.k.) eskirishiga qarab, ular qiymatini muayyan davr mobaynida ishlab chiqarilayotgan mahsulot ustiga qo‘ya borish, shu yo‘l bilan eskirgan vositalar bahosini qoplash. **2** Alohida shaxs yoki tashkilotning uzoq muddatli qarzni asta-sekin (hissalarga bo‘lib to‘lab) yoki qarzni sotib olib uzishi. **3** Yo‘qotish, o‘g‘irilatish va h.k. oqibatida qarz majburiyatini haqiqiy emas deb e‘tirof etish. **4** Avtomashina, samolyot, inshoot va sh.k.ning urilish zarbini, silkinishni kamaytirish”<sup>16</sup>.

Ta‘riflardan ko‘rinadiki, leksemaning **1-**, **2-**, **3-**ma‘nolari iqtisodiyot sohasiga oid bo‘lsa, **4-**ma‘nosi texnikaga oid. Iqtisodiyot sohasiga oid ma‘nolar “qarzni, zararni qoplash” semasi orqali umumiylikka ega bo‘lsa, texnikaga oid **4-**ma‘no “zarardan saqlash” semasi orqali alohidalikka, “zarar” semasi asosida o‘zidan oldingi ma‘nolar bilan umumiylikka ega bo‘ladi.

**Umumiste‘mol leksema sifatida ham qo‘llaniluvchi polisemantik ish yuritish terminlari.** Ish yuritish terminlarining katta qismi umumiste‘mol leksemaning ma‘nosini maxsuslashtirish orqali hosil qilingan. Natijada, tilda leksema ham umumiste‘mol birlik, ham termin sifatida qo‘llanila boshlaydi. Bu holatda leksemani polisemantik birlik sifatida qarash yoki omonim munosabatdagi leksemalar sifatida baholash borasida tilshunoslar tomonidan turlicha fikrlar bildirilgan. Bizningcha, bu vaziyatda uzil-kesil qaror chiqarish mushkul. Chunki ayrim ish yuritish terminlarida umumiste‘moldagi ma‘nosi bilan aloqadorlik yaqqol sezilib tursa, ba‘zilarida bog‘liqlik juda kuchsiz yoki yo‘qolgan. Masalan, **ajrim** leksemasining umumiste‘moldagi ma‘nosi bilan yuridik termin sifatida sud qarorini anglatuvchi ma‘nosi orasida aloqadorlik juda kuchsiz. Bizningcha, bunday holatda ular omonim sifatida qaralishi kerak. Biroq umumiste‘mol leksemaning ma‘nosini maxsuslashtirish orqali hosil qilingan ko‘plab ish yuritish terminlarida ma‘noviy bog‘liqlik juda kuchli va ularning polisemantik leksema sifatida baholanishi maqsadga muvofiq. Masalan, **guvoh** terminining ma‘nolariga e‘tibor beraylik:

“**1** Bo‘lib o‘tgan voqea-hodisalarni o‘z ko‘zi bilan ko‘rgan yoki ularning haqiqatan ham bo‘lganligini tasdiqlash uchun shu ish bo‘lgan joyga maxsus chaqirilgan kishi; shohid. *Sidiqjon o‘n bir guvohni yoniga olib, rayonga jo‘nadi.* A.Qahhor, *Qo‘shchinor chiroqlari.* **2** Sud yoki tergovdagi ish yuzasidan o‘z bilganlarini aytib berish uchun sudga chaqirilgan kishi. *Sudga guvohlarni chaqirmoq...* **3** Voqea-hodisa, fikr, holat va sh. k.ning to‘g‘riligini tasdiqlovchi narsa; dalil. *Kishini mehnat ulug‘laydi. Siz-biz ko‘rgan hurmat-ehtirom – buning guvohi.* Gazetadan”<sup>17</sup>.

<sup>16</sup> O‘sha manba: – B. 79.

<sup>17</sup> O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. 5 jildli. – Toshkent: “O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi” Davlat ilmiy nashriyoti, 2006. 1-jild. – B. 515.

**Guvoh** leksemasi ikkinchi ma'nosi bilan huquqshunoslik sohasining ish yuritish termini hisoblanadi. E'tibor berilsa, "ko'rgan, bilganlarini aytib beruvchi kishi" semasi orqali birinchi va ikkinchi ma'nolar uzviy aloqadorlikka ega va bu holatda omonimlik haqida gapirish mumkin emas. Chunki omonimlikda ma'noviy bog'liqlikning uzilishi talab qilinadi.

Xulosa qilganda, ish yuritish terminlarida ko'p ma'nolilikning kelib chiqishi, asosan, terminlarning turli sohalarda o'ziga xos ma'nolarda qo'llanilishi bilan bog'liq. Ish yuritish termini bir sohadan ikkinchi sohaga ko'chayotganda o'zining mohiyatiga aloqador semalarni saqlash barobarida o'tayotgan sohaning xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqib, unga qo'shimcha semalar yuklanadi. Natijada u polisemantik terminga aylanadi.

II bobning "**Leksik-semantik munosabatiga ko'ra ish yuritish sohasi terminlari tavsifi**" deb nomlangan uchinchi bo'limida ish yuritishga oid terminlarni mazmuniy guruhlarga birlashtirish, ish yuritish doirasida qo'llanadigan terminlarda uchraydigan sinonimiya, antonimiya, omonimiya, giponimiya kabi hodisalar haqida batafsil to'xtab o'tildi.

Ishning uchinchi bobi "**O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atlarida ish yuritishga oid terminlar tavsifini takomillashtirish vazifalari**" deb nomlanadi. Bobning "**Mavjud izohli lug'atlardagi ish yuritish terminlari tavsiflarini takomillashtirish masalalari**" nomli birinchi bo'limida ish yuritish terminlarini tartibga solish, ularning izohli lug'atlarda berilishini takomillashtirish masalalariga e'tibor qaratildi.

O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atida ish yuritish terminlarini tanlab olish mezonini va uning izohini takomillashtiradigan bir necha omillar bor.

Masalaning birinchi tomoni shundan iboratki, ish yuritish terminlari arxaik xarakterga egaligi yoki istorizm shakliga kelib qolganligi natijasida uning o'rniga yangi muqobil terminga ehtiyojning paydo bo'lishi sababli ayrim muammolar yuzaga keladi.

Quyidagi terminning izohiga e'tibor qaratamiz.

**MUNSHIY** [*a. asoschi, yaratuvchi, quruvchi, tuzuvchi, yozuvchi.*] *tar.* Saroyda yozuv ishlarini olib boradigan kotib...<sup>18</sup>.

Ushbu termin bugungi kunda eskirganligi, iste'molda emasligi, tarixiy terminga aylanishi natijasida nutqiy nafaollikka uchragan va davr talabi bilan yangi terminga ehtiyoj paydo bo'lgan.

Ikkinchi masala, uning izohida. E'tibor berilsa, **munshiy** termini tarkibidagi "asoschi", "yaratuvchi", "quruvchi", "tuzuvchi", "yozuvchi" ma'nolari bugungi kun o'quvchisini chalg'itib yuboradi. Sababi bu termin tarkibidagi izohlar bir vaqtning o'zida bir nechta leksemaning ta'rifini anglatmoqda. *munshiy* – *asoschi*, *munshiy* – *yaratuvchi*, *munshiy* – *quruvchi*, *munshiy* – *tuzuvchi*, *munshiy* – *yozuvchi*. Ilmiy mushohadasi yetarli bo'lmagan o'quvchining ko'z o'ngida, albatta, *yozuvchi* deganda – *adib(nosir)*, *quruvchi* deyilsa – *arxitektor* gavdalanadi. Bunday xulosaga kelishga terminga berilgan izoh sababchi. Demak, terminlar izohi o'ta

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<sup>18</sup> O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. 5 jildli. – Toshkent: "O'zbekiston nashriyoti" Davlat unitar korxonasi, 2020. 2-jild. – B. 642.

jiddiy jarayon bo‘lib, bitta so‘z yoki so‘z birikmasining ahamiyati muhim hisoblanadi. Izohdagi “asoschi”, “yaratuvchi”, “quruvchi”, “tuzuvchi”, “yozuvchi” leksemalari oldidan *matn, xat, ro‘yxat* so‘zlari qo‘yilsa, ta’rif yorqinlashadi. Ya’ni *matn asoschisi, matn yaratuvchi, ro‘yxat tuzuvchi, xat yozuvchi* birikmalari paydo bo‘ladi va munshiyning faoliyati yozuv-chizuv ishlari bilan bog‘liq shaxs ekanligi oydinlashadi. Tavsif davomida munshiy “saroyda yozuv ishlarini olib boradigan kotib” deya izohlanadi, terminning ma’nosini to‘la tushunish uchun o‘quvchi endi boshqa termin, ya’ni **kotib** leksemasi izohiga murojaat qilishiga to‘g‘ri keladi.

O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘atida **kotib** termini shunday izohlanadi:

“**KOTIB** [*a. (xat) yozuvchi, (kitob) ko‘chiruvchi*] **1 map.** Ro‘yxat tuzish, qo‘lyozmalarni ko‘chirish bilan shug‘ullangan shaxs, mirza. **2** Idora va muassasalarda, lavozimli kishilar, yozuvchilar va sh.k. shaxslar huzurida yozuv-chizuv ishlari va yozishmalarni olib boruvchi xodim, shaxs. **3** Idora, muassasa va sh.k.lar kotibiyatiga rahbarlik qiluvchi, kotibiyat ishlariga mas’ul xodim. **4** Maxsus kengash, yig‘inlarning bayonnoma va sh.k. yozuv-chizuv ishlarini olib boruvchi shaxs”<sup>19</sup>.

Ushbu termin ko‘p ma’nodlilik xususiyatiga ega bo‘lib, davrlar o‘tib uning vazifalari o‘zgara borgan, lekin umumiy jihatdan barcha ta’riflar vazifasiga ko‘ra “yozuv-chizuv ishlari bilan shug‘ullanadigan shaxs” ma’nosini bildiradi. Terminning birinchi ma’nosi izohiga e’tibor berilsa, ma’noni to‘liq uqish uchun **mirza** leksemasi izohiga murojaat qilishga to‘g‘ri keladi:

“**MIRZA** [*a. +f.*] **1 map.** Yozuv-chizuv ishlarini olib borgan lavozimli kishi; kotib.... **2 ko‘chma** Savodli, o‘qimishli odam. **Mirza yigit** Savodli, o‘qimishli yosh kishilarga xurmat bilan murojaat etish shakli. **3 esk.** Yuqori tabaqalarga mansub kishi; janob...”<sup>20</sup>.

Ko‘rinyaptiki, **kotib** va **mirza** terminlarining ma’nolari bir-biriga havola qilinishi, bosh ma’nolari bilan **munshiy** terminiga sinonim ekanligi turli izohlar orqali ayon bo‘lmoqda. Bu hol lug‘atdan foydalanuvchi uchun terminlar ma’nosini to‘la tushunishda mushkullik tug‘diradi. Ushbu terminlarga berilgan ta’riflar umumiy va hammaga tushunarli qoidalar bilan yoritilishi maqsadga muvofiq. Agar termin yuqoridagi qarama-qarshiliklar, ma’nodoshlar, g‘aliz qoidalar, nofaol atamalar bilan izohlansa, o‘quvchida ular yuzasidan savollar paydo bo‘laveradi. Izohli lug‘atlar ortiqcha ta’rif va g‘alizliklardan xoli bo‘lishi kerak.

Masalaning ikkinchi tomoni ish yuritish terminlaridagi ko‘p ma’nodlilik bilan bog‘liq. Polisemantik terminning barchaga ma’lum bo‘lgan ma’nosi terminlik semasidan ko‘ra faol bo‘lgan taqdirda nutqiy faol bo‘lgan ma’nosi birinchi navbatda berilishi, terminlik ma’nosi qo‘llanilish darajasiga qarab maxsus pometa bilan ko‘rsatilishi maqsadga muvofiq. Sababi pometasiz izohlanayotgan ba’zi polisemantik so‘zlarni terminlik xususiyatini anglash mushkul bo‘ladi. Masalan, O‘TILda **amal** leksemasining 8 ta ma’nosi mavjud bo‘lib, ish yuritishga tegishli semalari ham mavjud. Biroq bu holat maxsus tadqiq qilinganda anglashiladi, kitobxon buni anglamasligi mumkin.

<sup>19</sup> O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. 5 jildli. – Toshkent: “O‘zbekiston nashriyoti” Davlat unitar korxonasi, 2020. 2-jild. – B. 413.

<sup>20</sup> O‘sha manba: – B. 599.

“**AMAL** [*a.* ish, harakat] **1** Ilm, nazariya, fikr va sh.k.ning hayotiy reallashuvi. **2** E'tiqodga oid ish, aqida ishi. **3** Umuman, bajarilishi lozim bo'lgan ish, amaliy ish. **4** Mas'ul vazifa, mansab. **5** Iloj-imkon, chora. **6** *ko'chma*. Uyg'onish, hayot boshlanishi (o'simlik, daraxt kabilar haqida). **7** *mat.* Matematik hisobning har bir turi. **8** *etn.* Istitish, sovitish, birovning ishini orqaga ketkizish, turgan uyidan bezdirish va sh.k. maqsadlarda dam solingan narsa; sehr-jodu”<sup>21</sup>.

Izohlardan uchinchi va to'rtinchi ma'nolar ish yuritishga oidligi seziladi. Ammo leksikografik belgisiz oddiy kitobxon buni anglamaydi va bu maxsus tadqiqot natijasida muayyanlashadi.

Birikmali holdagi ish yuritish terminlarining berilishi ham o'zbek tilining izohli lug'atida uchraydi. Masalan, **bozor iqtisodiyoti** termini “tovar-pul munosabatlariga asoslangan, turli mulkchilikka hamda iqtisodiy erkinlikka tayangan va raqobat asosida tartibga solib turiladigan demokratik iqtisodiyot<sup>22</sup>” ma'nosini bildiradi. To'g'ri, bu termin bosh so'z sifatida qayd etilmagan bo'lsa-da, ma'nosiga ko'ra terminlik xususiyatiga ega. Ushbu lug'atda **vaqtli matbuot, devoriy gazeta, davriy matbuot, daromad solig'i, vasiylik daftari, kundalik daftar, uy daftari, shikoyat daftari, hisob daftari, mehnat daftarcha, omonat daftarcha, pensiya daftarcha** va shu kabi birikmali ish yuritish terminlari uchraydi.

Bobning “**Izohli lug'atlarda ish yuritish terminlari uchun illyustrativ misollarning berilishi**” nomli ikkinchi bo'limida mavjud izohli lug'atlarda lug'at maqolasi tarkibida keltirilgan illyustrativ misollar, davr o'tishi bilan izohli lug'at tarkibida ro'y beradigan turli xil o'zgarishlar, balki unda berilgan illyustrativ misollarni ham qayta ko'rib chiqish zarurati to'g'risida fikr yuritildi.

O'zbek tili izohli lug'atlarida ish yuritish sohasiga doir terminlarga tuzilgan lug'at maqolalarida illyustrativ misollar bilan bog'liq quyidagi holatlarni kuzatish mumkin:

- 1) gap shaklidagi illyustrativ misollar;
- 2) so'z birikmasi (ba'zan qo'shma fe'l) shaklidagi illyustrativ misollar;
- 3) illyustrativ misollar berilmagan leksemalar.

Ish yuritish sohasiga doir terminlarga illyustrativ misollar, asosan, badiiy va ilmiy asarlar, rasmiy ish hujjatlaridan parchalar keltiriladi.

Ikki jildli izohli lug'atda bosh so'z sifatida keltirilgan **bayonot** (I; 72), **bayonnoma** (I; 72), **baladiya** (I; 74), **bekorlik** (I; 98), **bibliograf** (I; 110), **biblioteka** (I; 110), **biznes** (I; 111), **biznesmen** (I; 111), **birja** (I; 118), **birjachi** (I; 118), **dasturilamal** (I; 214), **doktorant** (I; 232), **doktorantura** (I; 232), **sinov** (II; 52), **skrepka** (II; 60), **stipendiya** (II; 77), **sudlanuvchi** (II; 81), **sudlanmoq** (II; 81), **sudlamoq** (II; 81) kabi ko'plab ish yuritish sohasiga doir leksik birliklarga illyustrativ misollar berilmagan.

Kelajakda yaratiladigan ko'p jildli izohli lug'atlarda ish yuritish terminlari izohlarining takomillashtirilishiga e'tibor qaratish lozim. Lug'atlarning ish yuritishga oid leksemalar qamrovi jonli til sathidagi mavjud so'zlar, birikma terminlar va atov

<sup>21</sup> O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. 5 jildli. – Toshkent: “O'zbekiston nashriyoti” Davlat unitar korxonasi, 2020. 1-jild. – B. 77.

<sup>22</sup> O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. 5 jildli. – Toshkent: “O'zbekiston nashriyoti” Davlat unitar korxonasi, 2020. 1-jild. – B. 299.

birliklari bilan kengayishi neoterminlarning milliy terminlar bilan almashinishini ta'minlaydi.

III bobning “**O‘zbek tilidagi ish yuritishga oid terminlarni korpusda semantik teglash: muammo va yechim**” nomli uchinchi bo‘limida korpus lingvistikasidagi leksemalarga avtomatik ishlov berish, ma’noni tahlil qilish bilan bog‘liq masalalar tahlili yoritildi.

Kompyuter dasturlari, asosan, til birliklarini shakliga qarab tahlil qila oladi, ma’noni tahlil qilishga qisman erishish mumkin, ammo to‘la semantik tahlilga erishish mushkul. Shunday bo‘lsa-da, jahon korpus lingvistikasida bu muammoning yechimini topishga qaratilgan ishlar bajarilyapti: tezaurus, avtomatik annotatsiyalash, WordNet, konsept asosida so‘z ma’nosini aniqlash amaliyotini shunday ishlar sirasiga kiritish mumkin. Dunyo tilshunosligida korpus birliklarini leksik-semantik teglash muammolari G.I.Kustova, O.N.Lyashevskaya, Y.V.Paducheva, Y.V.Raxilina, A.V.Sannikov, V.G.Sizov, Y.D.Apresyan, L.L.Iomdin kabi olimlar tadqiqotlari<sup>23</sup> predmeti bo‘lgan.

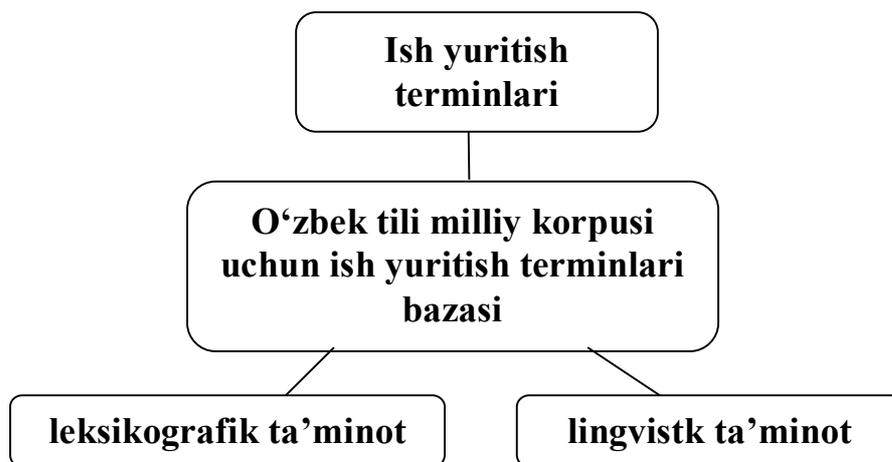
Ishning ushbu qismida o‘zbek tili ta’limiy korpusi uchun ish yuritish terminlarini semantik teglash, ularning ma’lumotlar omborini yaratish, leksikografik mahsulotlarni tanlash masalalariga urg‘u berildi. Buning uchun quyidagi vazifalarni belgilab olish kerak:

1. Ish yuritish terminlari ma’lumotlar omborini yaratish.
2. Ta’limiy korpusda ish yuritish terminlari qidiruvini ishlab chiqish.

D.Axmedovanning tadqiqotida lug‘atlarning til korpusida semantik teglash uchun lingvistik ta’minot vazifasini bajarishi isbotlangan bo‘lib<sup>24</sup>, biz ham shu asosda o‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘atidagi (2 va 5-jildli) ish yuritish terminlarini korpusda semantik teglashdagi muammo va yechimlarni aniqlashni maqsad qilib belgiladik.

Ma’lumotlar omborini tuzishda dastlab uning strukturasi, tarkibi aniqlanishi lozim. O‘zbek tili ta’limiy korpusi uchun ish yuritish terminlarining ma’lumotlar bazasi tuzilishi quyidagicha bo‘lishi maqsadga muvofiq:

4-jadval



<sup>23</sup> Апресян Ю.Д., Иомдин Л.Л., Санников А.В., Сизов В.Г. Семантическая разметка в глубоко аннотированном корпусе русского языка // Труды международной конференции «Корпусная лингвистика – 2004». – Санкт-Петербург: Издательство Санкт-Петербургского университета, 2004. – С. 41-54.

<sup>24</sup> Axmedova D.B. Atov birliklarini o‘zbek tili korpuslari uchun leksik-semantik teglashning lingvistik asos va modellari: Filol. fan. bo‘yicha fals. dokt. ...(PhD) diss. – Buxoro, 2020. – 247 b.

O‘zbek tili milliy korpusida ish yuritish terminlari ma’lumotlar bazasining leksikografik ta’minoti ma’lumotlar bazasiga ma’lumotlarni kiritish uchun asos bo‘ladi.

O‘zbek tili milliy korpusida ish yuritish terminlari ma’lumotlar bazasining lingvistik ta’minoti ma’lumotlar omborida so‘zlarning izohini keltirish bo‘yicha qoidalar to‘plamini tashkil qiladi.

O‘zbek tili ish yuritish terminlari ma’lumotlar omboriga quyidagi ko‘rinishda kiritilishi mumkin:

5-jadval

№	Ish yuritish terminlari	Maxsus pometa	Semantik guruh	Izoh
1	<b>AYBDOR</b>	Turdosh ot	Shaxs oti	<b>AYBDOR</b> <i>ot, huq.</i> Jinoiy ish qilgan, qonunga xilof ish qilgan, jinoiy javobgar kishi. <i>Navbatchi militsioner aybdorni olib chiqib ketdi.</i> H.G‘ulom, Mash‘al. <i>Aybdor va loqayd rahbarlarga nisbatan murosasizlik qilib kelingan.</i> Gazetadan.
2	<b>BILDIRISH-NOMA</b>	Turdosh ot	Narsa nomi	Yuqori organlar yoki mansabdor shaxsga biror ma’lumotni yetkazish lozim bo‘lganda taqdim etiladigan mufassal yozma axborot. <i>Kinga yo‘llanganiga qarab, bildirishnoma ichki va tashqi turlarga bo‘linadi.</i> “Ish yuritish”.

Leksik-semantik teglar taksonomiya, mereologiya, topologiya, kauzatsiya, baho guruhlari bo‘yicha aniqlanadi. Ish yuritish terminlari ma’lumotlar bazasini yaratishda so‘zlik, semantik izoh va semantik teglar talab etiladi.

O‘TILda berilgan ayrim ish yuritish terminlariga e’tibor qaratsak:

**AVIZO** [*ital.* awiso < *lot.* avis – qush] Bank, tijorat amaliyotida hisob-kitob muomalalarining bajarilganligi to‘g‘risida bir ahdlashuvchi tomonning ikkinchisiga yuboradigan rasmiy xabarnomasi<sup>25</sup>.

**AKT** [*lot.* actus; actum – amal, harakat; hujjat, qaror] **1** Biron-bir sodir etilgan ish, xatti-harakat yoki bo‘lib o‘tgan voqea, hodisa. *Terroristik akt.* **2** Muassasa yoki ayrim shaxs (shaxslar)ga oid xatti-harakat (voqea, hodisa) yoki holatni tasdiqlash, guvohlik asosida qayd etuvchi, birdan ortiq kishi tomonidan tuzilgan hujjat; dalolatnoma. **3** *huq.* Yuridik ahamiyatga ega qaror yoki hujjat. *Yerdan foydalanish haqidagi akt.* **4** Dramatik asar yoki teatr tomoshasining tugallangan qismi; parda<sup>26</sup>.

Ko‘rinyaptiki, lug‘atdagi ish yuritish terminlari izohida maxsus ko‘rsatma, havola va pometalari mavjud emas. Shu sababli axborot ma’lumotlar bazasida

<sup>25</sup> O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. 5 jildli. – Toshkent: “O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi” Davlat ilmiy nashriyoti, 2006. 1-jild. – B. 29.

<sup>26</sup> O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. 5 jildli. – Toshkent: “O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi” Davlat ilmiy nashriyoti, 2006. 1-jild. – B. 69.

qo‘lda ishlov berilishi kerak. Ma’lumotlar omborida ushbu terminlarning semantik teglanishi quyidagi ko‘rinishda bo‘lishi mumkin:

6-jadval

№	Ish yuritish terminlari	Pometa	Semantik teg	Izoh
1	<b>AVIZO</b>	Odamning faoliyati bilan bog‘liq	Narsa	Bank, tijorat amaliyotida hisob-kitob muomalalarining bajarilganligi to‘g‘risida bir ahdlashuvchi tomonning ikkinchisiga yuboradigan rasmiy xabarnomasi.
2	<b>AKT</b>	Birdan ortiq kishi tomonidan tuzilgan hujjat	Narsa	<b>1</b> Biron-bir sodir etilgan ish, xatti-harakat yoki bo‘lib o‘tgan voqea, hodisa. <i>Terroristik akt.</i> <b>2</b> Muassasa yoki ayrim shaxs (shaxslar)ga oid xatti-harakat (voqea, hodisa) yoki holatni tasdiqlash, guvohlik asosida qayd etuvchi, birdan ortiq kishi tomonidan tuzilgan hujjat; dalolatnoma. <b>3</b> <i>huq.</i> Yuridik ahamiyatga ega qaror yoki hujjat. <i>Yerdan foydalanish haqidagi akt.</i> <b>4</b> Dramatik asar yoki teatr tomoshasining tugallangan qismi; parda

O‘zbek tili ish yuritish terminlarini semantik teglash jarayonida muammolar kelib chiqishi tabiiy. Chunki o‘zbek tilidagi aksar so‘zlar ko‘p ma’noli, omonim bo‘lib, bu semantik razmetka tizimida ko‘p ma’nolilik, omonimlikni bartaraf etish uchun mukammal filtrlar ishlab chiqishni taqozo etadi. Buni tadqiqotchi Sh.Gulyamova ko‘p ma’noli, omonim va polifunksional so‘zlarni bartaraf etish bo‘yicha ishlab chiqqan tavsiyasi asosida semantik teglash maqsadga muvofiq<sup>27</sup>. Buning uchun dastavval ularning har biri alohida razmetkalanib, so‘zlar orasidagi ko‘p ma’nolilik, omonimlik va polifunksionallik filtr bilan va u orqali yaratiladigan lingvistik model orqali farqlanadi. Anglashiladiki, o‘zbek tilidagi ish yuritish terminlarini korpusda semantik teglash masalasi alohida tadqiqot sifatida keng o‘rganilishi lozim.

<sup>27</sup> Gulyamova Sh. O‘zbek tili semantik analizatorining lingvistik asoslari: Filol. fan. dokt. (DSc) ... diss. – Farg‘ona, 2022. – 281 b.

## XULOSA

1. O‘zbek tili terminologiyasi tizimida ish yuritish terminologiyasi murakkab tarkibli mikrotizim sifatida quyidagi masalalari yechimini taqozo qiladi: ish yuritish sohasi terminlari tizimi tarkibini leksik, semasiologik, leksikografik, korpusshunoslik aspektida yangidan tadqiq qilish, o‘zbek tili terminlarini tartibga solish dolzarb masalalari doirasida ish yuritish sohasiga bevosita va bilvosita aloqador terminologik birliklarning statistik, struktur xususiyatlarini tahlil qilish, izohli lug‘at uchun soha birliklarini tanlash mezonlarini ishlab chiqish kabilar.

2. O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘atining keyingi nashrlarida ish yuritishga bilvosita aloqador bo‘lgan terminologik birliklar *ish yuritish termini*, shartli ravishda *ish.yurt* pometasi bilan berilishi maqsadga muvofiq. Ikki tomli va besh jildli o‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘atlarida ish yuritishga oid terminlarning tarixiy-etimologik xususiyatlari talqinida farqlar mavjud. Xususan, 2 tomli O‘TILda ish yuritishga oid leksema-terminlarning qaysi tildan olinganligi haqida to‘liq ma‘lumotlar qayd etilmagan. 5 jildli O‘TILda esa terminlarga berilgan genetik-etimologik ma‘lumot ancha to‘liqroq. Har ikkala O‘TILda ham o‘zbek(turk)cha asosli leksema-terminlar 10 % ni tashkil etgan. Har ikki O‘TILda o‘zlashma qatlam, xususan, arab tiliga mansub birliklar salmoqli o‘rinni egallaydi. Izohli lug‘atlarga hali kiritilmagan birliklarni lug‘atlarda aks ettirish, ish yuritish amaliyotida faol qo‘llash orqali o‘zbek tilining lingvistik, pragmatik imkoniyatlarini namoyon qilish ta‘minlanadi.

3. O‘TILda berilgan ish yuritishga aloqador terminlar tuzilishi jihatdan sodda, qo‘shma, juft, birikma, qisqartma leksema-terminlar guruhlariga ajraladi. Shuningdek, soha terminologiyasiga so‘nggi yillarda kirib kelgan gibrid (qorishiq elementli) (*kibermaydon, kiberjinoyatchilik* kabi) qo‘shma terminlar ham O‘TILga kiritilishi zarur. Birikmali terminlar tarkibidagi har bir lug‘aviy birlik alohida maqomga ega, ular tarkibida murakkab mazmun ifodalanadi. O‘TILning yangi nashrida ish yuritishga mansub birikma shaklidagi terminlar ham maqsadga muvofiq deb hisoblaymiz. O‘TILda *-noma* hujjat nomlarini yasovchi faol qo‘shimcha sifatida maxsuslashgan: *arznoma, taklifnoma, iltimosnoma, ishonchnoma* va hokazo. Umumiste‘mol tiliga yaqin bu xususiyat ish yuritish terminologiyasini milliy terminlar bilan boyitishda e‘tibordan chetda qoldirilmasligi kerak.

4. Ish yuritishga oid terminlarning terminlik ma‘nosining qat‘iy tamoyil asosida berilishi terminlar izohini tushunish va tushuntirish bilan bog‘liq turli murakkabliklarning oldini olishga xizmat qiladi. Ba‘zi ish yuritishga oid terminlarning ma‘nolari berilishida dastlabki (1981-yilgi) va joriy O‘TILda farqlangan holatlar mavjud. Masalan, 1981-yilgi O‘TILda “*adres*” so‘zining ko‘p ma‘noli so‘z sifatidagi 3 ta izohi berilgan bo‘lsa, keyinchalik ma‘noviy o‘zgarishga uchragan ushbu tushunchaning taraqqiyoti natijasida 2006-2008, 2020-yillardagi O‘TILda yana bir ma‘nosi qo‘shilgan. Davr o‘tishi bilan ba‘zi terminlar sohaviy qo‘llanishiga ko‘ra o‘zgarishlarga uchrashi tabiiy hol. Lekin termin qanday sohaga tegishli bo‘lsa-da, qaysi sohada qo‘llanilishi jihatidan to‘g‘ri izohlanishi muhim hisoblanadi.

5. Leksik birliklarning semantik tavsifida uning sintagmatik struktur ma'nosi, valentligi kabilarni aniqlash muhim sanaladi. Bu lug'atdagi terminlarga lug'at maqolasida beriladigan illyustrativ misollarni to'g'ri tanlashda yordam beradi. Tahlillarimiz natijasida O'TILdagi (2 tomli va 5 jildli) bevosita va bilvosita yuritishga oid terminlar semantik mundarijasiga ko'ra o'n beshta mazmuniy guruh asosida tasniflandi. Polisemantik ish yuritish terminlari sememalarining o'zaro munosabatidan kelib chiqib lug'atda berilishi 3 xil shaklda kuzatiladi: bir tarmoq doirasidagi polisemantik ish yuritish terminlari; turli tarmoq doirasida polisemantik ish yuritish terminlari; umumiste'mol leksema sifatida ham qo'llaniluvchi polisemantik ish yuritish terminlari.

6. Ish yuritish terminlarida ko'p ma'nolilikning kelib chiqishi, asosan, terminlarning turli sohalarda o'ziga xos ma'nolarda qo'llanilishi bilan bog'liq. Termin bir sohadan ikkinchi sohaga ko'chayotganda o'zining mohiyatiga aloqador semalarni saqlash barobarida o'tayotgan sohaning xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqib unga qo'shimcha sememalar yuklanadi. Natijada u polisemantik terminga aylanadi. Terminlarga qo'yilgan bir ma'nolilik talabini terminning muayyan bir kontekstda faqat bitta ma'noni ifodalashi, aniq bir tushunchani anglatishi sifatida tushunish maqsadga muvofiq. Shuningdek, ish yuritish terminlarining polisemantikligi, sememalari orasidagi ma'noviy bog'liqlikning darajasini mukammal tekshirishga zarurat bor.

7. O'zbek tili leksikasining tarkibiy qismi bo'lgan ish yuritish terminlarining semantikasidagi integral va differensial semalarni aniqlash, funksional semalari imkoniyatlarini ochib berish, mazmuniy o'ziga xosliklarni belgilash, o'zaro semantik munosabatlarni aniqlashtirish, tilning ichki imkoniyatlari asosida hosil qilingan terminlarning umumiste'mol leksikadan farqli xususiyatlarini ochib berish ularning lug'atlardagi izohlarining mukammallashishiga yordam beradi. O'TILda berilgan ish yuritish doirasidagi terminlarda quyidagi holatlarda ma'nodoshlik yuzaga kelganligi kuzatiladi: baynalmilal terminlarni to'g'ridan-to'g'ri qabul qilish orqali; umumiste'molda qo'llaniladigan so'zlarning ma'nosini maxsuslashtirish orqali; eskirgan so'zlarni to'laligicha iste'moldan chiqib ketmaganligi sababli.

8. O'TILda berilgan ish yuritishga oid terminlarda antonimiya, omonimiya, giponimiya hodisalari ham kuzatiladi. Bunda, asosan, affiksial, ba'zan leksik antonimlik holatlari, bir so'z turkumi doirasida va turli turkum doirasidagi omonimlik, umumiste'moldagi so'zlar va boshqa sohaviy terminlar bilan shakldoshlik, jins-tur munosabatidagi leksemalar yetakchilik qiladi. Terminlarni izohli lug'at uchun tanlashda uning tegishlilik sohasi bo'yicha ta'rifi, izohiga tayanish lozim. Bu borada, ish yuritishga oid terminlarning izohli lug'atlardagi izohida quyidagilarga amal qilishni tavsiya qilamiz: to'liqlik tamoyili; aniqlik tamoyili; ixchamlik tamoyili; soddalik tamoyili.

9. Lug'atlarni boyitib borish ishi muntazam amalga oshirilishi maqsadga muvofiq. Xususan, o'zbek tilining izohli lug'atlarida (ikki va besh jildli) beriladigan ish yuritishga oid terminlarni tanlab olish mezonini quyidagicha bo'lishi maqsadga

muvofiq: mazmuniy guruhlarga ko‘ra tanlash mezon; yangilik bo‘yog‘iga ko‘ra (neoterminologik birlikni) tanlash mezon; faollik darajasiga ko‘ra tanlash mezon.

10. Lug‘atda terminlar uchun illyustrativ misollarning berilishi bu birliklarni umumadabiy til birliklaridan farqli jihatlarini ko‘rsatib beradi. Lug‘atda ayrim terminlarga illyustrativ misol berilmagan o‘rinlar mavjud. Ijtimoiy munosabatda adabiy til birliklaridan farqli ravishda turli fan sohasiga tegishli terminologik birliklarning lug‘at maqolasida illyustrativ misollarning berilishini muhim.

11. **Ish yuritish terminlari** semantik ma‘lumotlar bazasini yaratishda so‘zlik, semantik izoh va semantik teglar talab etiladi. Ma‘lumotlar omboriga kiritiladigan axborotlar so‘z, izoh, ish yuritish termini ekanligi haqidagi belgi, semantik teg, etimologiyasi, terminning turkumga mansubligi kabi parametrlardan tashkil topadi.

O‘zbek tili milliy korpusi uchun **ish yuritish terminlari** bazasi ish yuritish terminlari (1), leksikografik ta‘minot (2) va lingvistik ta‘minot (3) kabi tarkibiy qismlardan tarkib topishi maqsadga muvofiq. O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘atlaridagi ish yuritish terminlari izohida maxsus ko‘rsatma, havola va pometalar mavjud emasligini inobatga olib, axborot ma‘lumotlar bazasida qo‘lda ishlov berilishi kerak. Shundagina ma‘lumotlar bazasi mukammal bo‘ladi va ularni semantik razmetkalash muammosi qisman hal etiladi.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL AWARDING  
SCIENTIFIC DEGREES DSc.03/30.12. 2021.Fil.70.01.  
AT KARSHI STATE UNIVERSITY**

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**KARSHI STATE UNIVERSITY**

**SAIDOV ULMAS RAKHMATOVICH**

**REPRESENTATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE TERMS IN  
EXPLANATORY DICTIONARIES OF UZBEK LANGUAGE**

10.00.01 – Uzbek language

**ABSTRACT**  
**of the dissertation of philosophy doctor (PhD) on philological sciences**

**Karshi – 2023**

The theme of dissertation of the doctor of philosophy (PhD) was registered at the Supreme Attestation Commission under the number B2023.1.PhD/Fil3060.

The dissertation has been completed at Chirchik State Pedagogical University.

The abstract of the dissertation has been posted in three languages (Uzbek, English, Russian (summary)) on the website of the Scientific Council ([www.qarshidu.uz](http://www.qarshidu.uz)) and on the information and educational portal "ZiyoNet" ([www.ziynet.uz](http://www.ziynet.uz)).

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The defense of the dissertation will take place on "20" *iyun* 2023 at *12<sup>00</sup>* hours at the meeting of the Scientific Council under the number DSc.03/30.12.2021.Fil.70.01 at Karshi State University (Address: 180103, Karshi, Kochabog st., 17. Tel.: (0 375) 225-34-13; fax: (0375) 221-00-56; e-mail: qarshidu@mail.uz). Karshi State University, Building №2, Room №202.

The dissertation can be found at the Information Resource Center of Karshi State University (registered under the number *169*). (Address: 180103, Karshi, Kochabog st., 17. Tel.: (0 375) 225-34-13; fax: (0375) 221-00-56; e-mail: qarshidu@mail.uz).

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## **INTRODUCTION (abstract of Philosophy Doctor (PhD) dissertation)**

**Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic.** In world linguistics, revealing the development of a language in close connection with the development of society and the nation is one of the most important tasks. In recent years, work on the definition of terminology by field has been rapidly developing. There is also an increasing need to regulate terms related to the field and improve their presentation in explanatory dictionaries. Systematic disclosure of regional vocabulary, terminological units, definition of ideographic construction, semantic features, clarification of social functions and historical development of the language, clarification of the nominative, communicative, accumulative functions of terms are of great practical importance in ensuring the level of perfection and efficiency of electronic lexicographic products based on computer technology.

In world linguistics, the problem of studying, systematizing, linguistic and lexicographic interpretation of the system of clerical terms in the state language is in the center of attention of linguists. Explanatory dictionaries, which show the terminological system of a particular language, as well as the general richness of the language, are considered one of the largest scientific studies in this field for any linguistics. Linguistics has made significant progress in this field. Currently, much attention is paid to the origins of the formation and development of the terminology of fields, the concept of the term, the history of terminological research, systematic construction, macro- and microsystems of terminological systems, the basics and methods of term formation, ideographic structure, translation, interterminal synonymy, polysemy, homonymy, phenomena of antonymy and hyponymy, creation of software, linguistic support of language units in corpora.

Although a number of studies have been carried out in Uzbek linguistics on the terminology of all fields, such issues as the study of the semantic and structural features of terms related specifically to the field of office administration, determining their place in the lexical level of the language, clarifying the meanings of terms, polysemy, improving their lexicographic interpretations, have not been the source of specialized research. “Preservation of the purity of the state language, its enrichment and improvement of the speech culture of the population, the creation of educational dictionaries for all types of continuous education based on existing dictionaries in the Uzbek language”<sup>28</sup>. Until a scientific study of clerical terms based on modern lexicographic principles is provided, it is difficult for them to take a full-fledged place in the corpus of the national language. In accordance with modern requirements, natural language processing based on modern lexicographic principles of clerical terms, the creation of linguistic support for language corpora is of great scientific and practical importance.

This dissertation work to a certain extent serves to fulfill the tasks defined in the decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PD-No. 5850 dated

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<sup>28</sup> “On measures for the further development of Uzbek language and the improvement of language policy in our country”. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PD-No. 6084 dated October 20, 2020 // [www.lex.uz](http://www.lex.uz).

October 21, 2019 “On measures to radically increase the prestige and position of Uzbek language as a state language”, PD-No. 6084 dated October 20, 2020 “On measures for the further development of Uzbek language and improvement of the language policy in our country”, resolutions PR-2789 dated February 17, 2017 “On measures to further improvement of the organization, management and financing of the research activities of the Academy of Sciences”, PR-4479 dated October 4 2019 “On the wide celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the State Language”” and in other regulatory legal acts related to this activity.

**Compliance of the study with priority areas of development of science and technology of the republic.** This study has been carried out within the framework of the priority direction of the development of science and technology of the republic I. “Ways for the formation and implementation of a system of innovative ideas in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of the information society and a democratic state”.

**The degree of study of the problem.** In world linguistics, a lot of work has been done on the issues of terminology. In this direction, the works of G.N.Gornostaev, N.N.Zabinkova, N.N.Kaden, E.Wooster, H.Felber, V.P.Danilenko, J.K.Seiger, B.P.Tikhomirov, Gerd A.S., Lotte D.S., Frolova O.P., Alekseev Y.B., Gubanov I.A., Akhmanova O.S., I.Grul, M.E.Kirpichnikov, Y.S.Kubryakova, R.Temmermen, A.Z.Sisik, G.I.Shevchenko deserve special attention<sup>29</sup>.

On Uzbek terminology, the studies of A.Khodjiev, Kh.Jamolxanov, R.Donierov, O.Usmonov, M.Umarkhozhayev, Kh.Dadaboev, I.Sadykova, S.Nurmatova, O.Tursunova, P.Nishonov, O.Akhmedov, Kh.Mirzakhmedova, M.Abdiev, I.Yuldoshev, Z.Mirakhmedova, G.Ismailov, S.Mukhamedova, S.Mustafaeva deserve attention<sup>30</sup>.

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<sup>29</sup> Горностаев Г.Н., Забинкова Н.Н., Каден Н.Н. Латинские названия животных и растений. – М.: Изд-во МГУ, 1974. – 146 с.; Felber H. International standardization of terminology: theoretical and methodological aspects. – Paris: Vienna, 1977. – P. 264; Даниленко В.П. Русская терминология. Опыт лингвистического описания. – М.: Наука, 1977. – 200 с.; Wuster E. Einfurung in die Allgemeine Terminologielehre und terminologishe Lexicographie. – Vien: N.Y., 1979 / Bd 1-2. – P. 213; Герд А.С. Формирование терминологической структуры русского биологического текста. – Л.: Изд-во ЛГУ, 1981. – 112 с.; Лотте Д.С. Вопросы заимствования и упорядочения иноязычных терминов и терминологических элементов. – М.: Наука, 1982. – С. 154; Фролова О.П. Китайская терминология как лексическая подсистема / Сб. тезисов II конф. по китайскому языкознанию. – М., 1984. – С. 77-79; Алексеев Е.Б., Губанов И.А., Тихомиров В.П. Ботаническая номенклатура. – М.: Изд-во МГУ, 1989. – 166 с.; Sager J.C. A Practical Course in Terminology Processing. – Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 1990. – P. 262; Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. – М., 1966. – 607 с.; Груль И. К вопросу о номинации некоторых биологических терминов / Словообразование и номинативная деривация в славянских языках. Материалы VI Международной науч. конф. – Гродно, 1998. – С. 211-214; Кирпичников М.Э. Библиография, терминология, номенклатура. – СПб.: Мир и семья, 1998. – 157 с.; Цисык А.З., Шевченко Г.И. Дверь в латинский язык и биологическую терминологию. – Минск, 1999. – 115 с.; Temmerman R. Towards new ways of terminology description. The sociocognitive approach. – John Benjamins Publishing Company, 2000. – P. 258.

<sup>30</sup> Jamolxonov H.A. O‘zbek botanika terminologiyasining tarkib topishi va rivojlanish tarixidan: Filol. fan. nomz. ... diss. – Toshkent, O‘zFA, 1969. – 247 b.; Doniyorov R. O‘zbek tili texnik terminologiyasining ayrim masalalari. – Toshkent: Fan, 1977. – 159 b.; Usmonov O. O‘zbek tili terminologiyasida leksik variantlar. – Toshkent: Fan, 1986; Hojiyev A. Termin tanlash mezonlari. – Toshkent: Fan, 1996. – 46 b.; Abdiyev M. Sohaviy leksikaning sistem tahlili muammolari. – Toshkent: Xalq merosi, 2004. – 262 b.; Yuldashev I. O‘zbek kitobchilik terminologiyasi: Filol. fan. dokt. ... diss. – Toshkent, Fan, 2004; Mirahmedova Z. O‘zbek tilining anatomik terminologiyasi va uni tartibga solish muammolari. – Toshkent: Fan, 2010. – 128 b.; Ismailov G‘.M. O‘zbek tili terminologik tizimlarida semantik usulda termin hosil bo‘lishi: Filol. fan. nomz. ... diss. avtoref. – Toshkent. O‘zR FA TAI, 2011. – 26 b.; Mustafayeva S. Xitoycha-o‘zbekcha tilshunoslik terminlari. – Toshkent: Fan va texnologiyalar Markazi, 2014. – 111 b.;

After the adoption of the Law “On the State Language” and giving Uzbek language the status of the state language, as well as during the years of independence of our republic, special attention has been paid to the study of business style and administrative terminology: perfect manuals on office administration have been created, a number of terminological dictionaries have been published, articles have been written, dissertations have been defended.

D.A. Bobokhonova's PhD thesis analyzes the official style and reveals the grammatical features of the documentary text<sup>31</sup>, A. Mamazonov's doctoral dissertation describes the syntactic features of official style texts<sup>32</sup>. In the studies of Sh.N. Kochimov, the language of laws has been studied, which is directly related to the vocabulary of office administration<sup>33</sup>. In Philosophy Doctor (PhD) dissertation on philological sciences of N. Sadinova, the ways of forming administrative terms of Uzbek language are defined, the textual, stylistic and syntactic features of office documents are studied and widely used syntactic constructions are identified<sup>34</sup>.

Despite the careful elaboration of terminology in these studies, there are still a number of problems that have not yet been fully resolved. In particular, the System of administrative terms in Uzbek linguistics, their structural and semantic features, improvement of lexicographic descriptions of administrative terms of Uzbek language in explanatory dictionaries, problems of their tagging for national corpora of Uzbek language are considered issues awaiting research.

**The connection of the dissertation research with the research work of the higher educational institution where the dissertation has been completed.** The dissertation research has been carried out as part of the study of the research plan of Chirchik State Pedagogical University on the topic “Problems of the effectiveness of the practical use of Uzbek language”.

**The purpose of the study** consists in determining the ways of representing clerical terms in explanatory dictionaries of Uzbek language, their semantic tagging in the national corpus of Uzbek language, identifying their statistical, structural and lexicographic features.

**Research objectives:**

to determine the place of Uzbek administrative terminology as a separate microsystem in the lexical system of the language, to justify the direct or indirect association of terms included in the system on the basis of a common seme “specific for office administration”;

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Muhamedova S. va mualliflar jamoasi. Bank-moliya terminlarining o'zbek tilidagi izohli lug'ati. – Toshkent: Innovatsiya-Ziyo, 2020. – 157 p.

<sup>31</sup> Бабаханова Д.А. Официально-деловой стиль современного узбекского литературного языка: Дисс.... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1987.

<sup>32</sup> Мамажонов А. О'zbek tili qo'shma gaplarining stilistik xususiyatlari: Filol. fan. nomz. ... diss. – Toshkent, 1991.

<sup>33</sup> Ko'chimov Sh.N. O'zbekiston Respublikasi qonunlarining tili: Filol. fan. nomz.... diss. va diss. avtoref. – Toshkent, 1995; Ko'chimov Sh.N. Huquqiy normalarni o'zbek tilida ifodalashning ilmiy-nazariy muammolari: Filol. fan. dokt. ... diss. avtoref. – Toshkent, 2004.

<sup>34</sup> Sadinova N. O'zbek tili ish yuritish terminologiyasi: Filol. fan. bo'yicha fal. dok. ... diss. avtoref. – Toshkent, 2020. – P. 54.

to study and describe the representation of administrative terms in explanatory dictionaries of Uzbek language (based on the editions of 1981 and 2020), determine statistics in explanatory dictionaries of different periods;

to analyze and describe the semantic, historical-etymological, formal-structural features of the administrative terms of Uzbek language;

to make proposals for improving the description of terms for office administration in the explanatory dictionary based on the results of the analysis;

to achieve an improvement in interpretation based on semantic analysis and description of the interpretation of administrative terms in explanatory dictionaries;

to reselect illustrative examples for terms in accordance with the requirements of the time and field;

to develop a criterion for selecting administrative terms for explanatory dictionaries;

to develop models of semantic tagging of administrative terms in the national corpus of Uzbek language;

to develop principles for describing terms in explanatory dictionaries.

**The object of the study** is the terms related to direct and indirect office administration contained in the explanatory dictionaries (two-volume, published in 1981, and five-volume, published in 2020) of Uzbek language.

**The subject of the research** is lexicographic descriptions of administrative terms in explanatory dictionaries of Uzbek language; their structural, semantic features; the issue of selecting illustrative examples and semantic tagging of the corpus.

**Research methods.** The study used historical-etymological, classification, descriptive, comparative, component, statistical methods of analysis.

**The scientific novelty of the research** consists of the following:

the place of clerical terms in the terminology of Uzbek language as a separate microsystem has been substantiated, it is proved that the terms in the system are directly or indirectly combined on the basis of the unifying seme “related to clerical work”, that this seme occupies a leading and secondary place in the semantic structure of the term;

the superiority of Arabic, Latin and French borrowings of administrative terms given in the explanatory dictionary of Uzbek language over other languages in the historical and etymological aspect has been established;

it was revealed that the base of administrative terms for the national corpus of Uzbek language consists of such components as administrative terms (1), lexicographic support (2) and linguistic support (3);

in order to ensure the result of a semantic search in the national and educational corpus of Uzbek language, based on the terminological semantic analyzer, semantic tagging and the content of the scientific and technical database have been clarified.

**Practical results of the study:**

specific criteria of a process that is difficult for lexicographers – of the selection of regional terminological units in explanatory dictionaries have been developed;

recommendations have been given to eliminate errors related to the technical and semantic explanation associated with the presentation of administrative terms in the dictionary;

practical recommendations for providing lexicographic units with stylistic features have been formulated;

the practical significance of the scientific conclusions obtained in the course of the study has been shown not only for general, but also for special terminographic studies;

the expediency of presenting evidence-based examples from materials related to the field for terminological units for office administration in the explanatory dictionary has been proved;

an algorithm for creating categories of semantic tags and models of office administration terms has been developed;

the results of the dissertation will serve as a practical guide for organizing and systematizing administrative terms in Uzbek language.

**The reliability of the research results** is explained by the validity of the analysis materials, reliance on specific scientific sources when providing theoretical information, methodological perfection of the results, accuracy of the problem posed, reliance on practically verified sources when creating the principles of semantic tagging of units for office administration given in the explanatory dictionary of Uzbek language.

**Scientific and practical significance of the research results.** The scientific significance of the research results is determined by the enrichment of the study of the system of terms on the field, including office administration terminology, with certain scientific views and facts, the possibility of scientific systematization, ordering of the lexicographic features of administrative terms, as well as the observation of semantic changes.

The practical significance of the research results is explained by the fact that it serves as a source in the preparation of programs, plans and presentation of topics in the learning process as a science of one of the sections of applied linguistics – lexicography (terminography) and corpus linguistics.

**Implementation of research results.** According to the results of the study on the description and analysis of administrative terms given in the explanatory dictionaries of Uzbek language:

conclusions on substantiating the place of clerical terms in the terminology of Uzbek language as a separate microsystem, proving that the terms in the system are directly or indirectly combined on the basis of the unifying seme “related to clerical work”, that this seme occupies a leading and secondary place in the semantic structure of the term, were applied within the framework of the project of the scientific and practical grant AM-FZ-201908172, carried out by Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi in 2020-2022, entitled “Creating an educational corpus of Uzbek language” (Certificate of TSUULL named after Alisher Navoi No. 04/1-3541 dated December 23, 2022).

As a result, this contributed to the improvement of lexicographic descriptions of terms, interpretation of semantic features;

conclusions on establishing the superiority of Arabic, Latin and French borrowings of administrative terms given in the explanatory dictionary of Uzbek language over other languages in the historical and etymological aspect were applied within the framework of the project of the scientific and practical grant PZ-202004165, calculated by Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi for 2021-2023, entitled “Creating an electronic platform that develops the oral and written speech competencies of primary school pupils of general secondary education” (Certificate of TSUULL named after Alisher Navoi No. 04/1-3542 dated December 23, 2022). As a result, within the framework of the project, it was possible to create curricula, write textbooks, as well as develop and enrich the materials of this project;

conclusions on the clarification of semantic tagging and the content of the scientific and technical database in order to ensure the result of a semantic search in the national and educational corpus of Uzbek language on the basis of a terminological semantic analyzer were applied in the preparation of the script for the program “Presentation” (“Taqdimot”) of the TV channel “History of Uzbekistan” of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan (Certificate of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan No. 06-28-1825 dated December 26, 2022). As a result, this transmission has been enriched with scientific data, the content of the prepared materials has been improved.

**Approbation of the research results.** The results of the study have been discussed at 6 scientific conferences, including 3 international and 3 republican scientific and practical conferences.

**Publication of research results.** In total, 16 scientific papers have been published on the topic of the dissertation. Of these, 1 short explanatory dictionary has been published, 5 articles – in scientific publications recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the publication of the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations, of which 2 have been published in foreign journals.

**The structure and scope of the dissertation.** The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of references and an appendix, the total volume is 157 pages.

## MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The introductory part substantiates the relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic, highlights the degree of study of the problem, identifies the goal, objectives, object and subject, scientific novelty and practical significance of the research, determines the results, discloses the scientific and practical significance of the results obtained, provides information on the implementation of the study, publication of the results and structure of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the work is entitled “**Statistical, etymological and formal characteristics of administrative terms in explanatory dictionaries of**

**Uzbek language**” and includes three sections. The first section is entitled **“Statistical description of administrative terms”**, presents statistical data on the semantic, morphological and structural features of administrative terms presented in the two-volume (1981) and five-volume (2020) **“Explanatory Dictionary of Uzbek Language”** (EDUL)<sup>35</sup>:

Table 1

<b>1. Total number of terms related office administration</b>			
In the five-volume EDUL	1708	In the two-volume EDUL	1580
<b>2. Description by parts of speech</b>			
2.1. Noun	1552	2.1. Noun	1410
2.2. Adjective	104	2.2. Adjective	111
2.3. Adverb	1	2.3. Adverb	4
2.4. Verb	51	2.4. Verb	55
<b>3. Number of general administrative terms</b>			
In the five-volume EDUL	1315	In the two-volume EDUL	1315
<b>4. Number of terms not repeated in the dictionaries</b>			
In the five-volume EDUL	393	In the two-volume EDUL	265
<b>4. Number of polysemantic terms with all or more than one of the meanings related to office administration</b>			
In the five-volume EDUL	467	In the two-volume EDUL	433
<b>5. The number of words in the case of a word with several meanings, one meaning of which is associated with office administration</b>			
In the five-volume EDUL	110	In the two-volume EDUL	96
<b>6. The number of terms whose main meaning is related to office administration</b>			
In the five-volume EDUL	98	In the two-volume EDUL	106
<b>7. Number of unambiguous administrative terms</b>			
In the five-volume EDUL	1029	In the two-volume EDUL	944
<b>8. The number of terms related to office administration, with a derivative (figurative) meaning</b>			
In the five-volume EDUL	151	In the two-volume EDUL	128
<b>9. Number of native terms</b>			
In the five-volume EDUL	519	In the two-volume EDUL	485
<b>10. Number of borrowed terms</b>			
In the five-volume EDUL	1189	In the two-volume EDUL	1095
<b>11. Number of simple non-derivative terms</b>			
In the five-volume EDUL	832	In the two-volume EDUL	746
<b>12. Number of derived terms</b>			
In the five-volume EDUL	645	In the two-volume EDUL	565
<b>13. Number of combined terms</b>			
In the five-volume EDUL	62	In the two-volume EDUL	107
<b>14. Number of complex terms</b>			
In the five-volume EDUL	151	In the two-volume EDUL	128
<b>15. Number of paired terms</b>			
In the five-volume EDUL	15	In the two-volume EDUL	22
<b>16. Number of terms used by all</b>			
In the five-volume EDUL	1633	In the two-volume EDUL	1492

<sup>35</sup> Further in the text is given as EDUL.

17. Number of historical and obsolete terms			
In the five-volume EDUL	75	In the two-volume EDUL	88

It is worth noting that some terms related to office administration have not been included in the 2-volume and 5-volume explanatory dictionary of Uzbek language. This means that there is a need for a separate study of this issue and its reflection in existing dictionaries in order to clarify the spiritual nature and linguistic value of the terms of the area, the semantic structure of the terms, their description, interpretation, illustrative examples in EDUL as the main source.

In the section of the chapter entitled “**Etymological description of the terms related to the activities of office administration**”, the issues of researching terms of office administration, given in EDUL, according to etymological composition, original and borrowed layer have been studied.

The following table gives a historical and etymological description of the word-terms for office administration, presented in the 2-volume and 5-volume EDUL. In the 2-volume EDUL, only **1580** lexemes-terms in the field of office administration have been defined.

Table 2

№	Historical and etymological basis	Number	In percentage
<b>1. Native lexemes-terms</b>			
1	Lexemes-terms with an Uzbek stem	165	10%
2	Lexemes-terms in the form of an Arabic word + Uzbek means	119	8%
3	Lexemes-terms created using the tracing method	141	8%
4	Lexemes-terms in the form of an international word + Uzbek means	27	2%
5	Lexemes-terms in the form of a Russian word + Uzbek means	19	1%
6	Lexemes-terms in the form of a Persian-Tajik word + Uzbek means	14	1%
<b>Total</b>		<b>485</b>	<b>30%</b>
<b>2. Borrowed lexemes-terms of office administration</b>			
1	Lexemes-terms borrowed from other foreign languages through Russian	409	27%
2	Lexemes-terms borrowed from Arabic	358	23%
3	Lexemes-terms borrowed from Russian	166	10%
4	Lexemes-terms in the form of an Arabic word + a Persian means	86	5%
5	Lexemes-terms borrowed from the Persian-Tajik language	67	4%
6	Lexemes-terms in the form of a Persian-Tajik word + Arabic means	9	1%
<b>Total</b>		<b>1095</b>	<b>70%</b>

In the 5-volume (2020) EDUL, **1708** lexemes-terms in total have been defined.

Table 3

<b>№</b>	<b>Historical and etymological basis</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>In percentage</b>
<b>1. Native lexemes-terms</b>			
1	Lexemes-terms with an Uzbek stem	158	10%
2	Lexemes-terms in the form of an Arabic word + Uzbek means	131	7%
3	Lexemes-terms created using the tracing method	151	8%
4	Lexemes-terms in the form of an international word + Uzbek means	43	3%
5	Lexemes-terms in the form of a Russian word + Uzbek means	20	1%
6	Lexemes-terms in the form of a Persian-Tajik word + Uzbek means	15	1%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>30%</b>
<b>2. Borrowed lexemes-terms of office administration</b>			
1	Lexemes-terms borrowed from Arabic	373	22%
2	Lexemes-terms borrowed from the Persian-Tajik language	67	4%
3	Lexemes-terms borrowed from Russian	63	4%
4	Lexemes-terms in the form of an Arabic word + a Persian-Tajik means	65	4%
5	Lexemes-terms in the form of a Persian-Tajik word + an Arabic means	13	1%
6	Lexeme-terms borrowed from the Latin language	251	15%
7	Lexeme-terms borrowed from the French language	111	7%
8	Lexeme-terms borrowed from the Greek language	67	4%
9	Lexeme-terms borrowed from the English language	67	4%
10	Lexeme-terms borrowed from the German language	52	3%
11	Lexeme-terms borrowed from Italian and Polish	13	1%
12	Lexeme-terms acquired by the method of combination	47	3%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1189</b>	<b>70%</b>

It can be seen from the tables that in the 2-volume EDUL words from Latin, English, Greek, German, French, Italian, Polish and other languages are interpreted as terms that entered mainly through the Russian language, and the total amount is 27%. The 5-volume explanatory dictionary more fully describes the etymology of terms borrowed from the listed languages. The total amount is 35%. Also, an important place in both EDUL is occupied by units related to the Arabic language.

In the third section of Chapter I, entitled “**Formal description of terminological units associated with office administration**”, by studying the structural description of terms, some formal features of administrative terminology, consisting of national and borrowed terms, have been analyzed, suggestions and reflections have been given.

It is known from research that about 20 word-forming means have participated in the creation of clerical terms, but their capabilities in creating terms in this area are not the same. There is an active participation of such means as *-ma*, *-chi*, *-lik*, *-(u)v*, *-q(-iq, -uq, -ik)*, *-im*, *-dor*, *-lash*, *-lashtirish*, and affixoids *-noma*, *-xona* in the formation of administrative terms<sup>36</sup>. When defining terms in office administration terminology according to their formal features, the traditional classification is characterized by dividing them into three (simple, compound, paired) groups. When dividing words into types according to their structural composition, in most cases they are grouped according to the number of stems using terms such as simple, compound, paired, repeating, complex, connected, meaningful. Also, morphologically, the terms mainly refer to the nominal group, and formally and structurally, the presence of abbreviated terms also shows that this is natural (in some field terms there are abbreviated terms).

In the course of our study, the terms directly and indirectly related to office administration have been structurally divided into the following groups:

1) simple terms; 2) compound terms; 3) paired terms; 4) complex terms; 5) abbreviated terms.

The second chapter of the dissertation is entitled “**Semantic description of terms related to the field of office administration in explanatory dictionaries**” and includes three sections. The first section is devoted to the semantics of administrative terms.

Pay attention to the explanation of some multi-valued lexemes given in the EDUL:

**OFFER** [*a.* – order, request, task; torture; duty, obligation] **1** Idea, task, advice, etc. submitted for discussion, implementation, or adoption. ... **2** Request, word, call for a visit, coming, etc....

**Make an offer (or to offer)** Express an offer, invite...

**3 econom.** A concept expressing the quantity of goods and services that are produced and can be released to the market at a certain time and at certain prices<sup>37</sup>;

**THESIS** [*greek* thesis – rule; proof] **1** Краткое и лаконичное изложение основных идей в научной работе, статье, лекции и т.п.... **2 log.** A judgment, opinion, idea that must be proven to be true<sup>38</sup>;

**EQUALITY 1** Possession of equal position, equal state (in size, quality, position, etc.). *Equality of triangles. Equality of forces.* **2 legal.** Equality and equal rights of all persons, groups, strata, etc. in society before the law; equality in rights ... **3 math.** A relation between certain quantities showing that one quantity is equal to another<sup>39</sup>.

<sup>36</sup> Sadinova N. O‘zbek tili ish yuritish terminologiyasi: Filol. fan. bo‘yicha fals. dokt. ... (PhD) diss. avtoref. – Toshkent, 2020. – 54 p.

<sup>37</sup> O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. 5 jildli. – Toshkent: “O‘zbekiston nashriyoti” Davlat unitar korxonasi, 2020. 3-jild. – P. 645.

<sup>38</sup> O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. 5 jildli. – Toshkent: “O‘zbekiston nashriyoti” Davlat unitar korxonasi, 2020. 4-jild. – P. 52.

<sup>39</sup> O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. 5 jildli. – Toshkent: “O‘zbekiston nashriyoti” Davlat unitar korxonasi, 2020. 3-jild. – P. 64.

It can be seen from the comments that in EDUL the lexeme **offer** is a polysemantic word: the third meaning is marked *econom.* and belongs to the field of economics. But both the first and second interpretations of the lexeme can be considered completely related to office administration. Also, the second meaning of the word **thesis** is marked *log.* means that it refers to logical knowledge, the first main meaning is connected with office administration. It can be seen from the explanations of the lexeme of **equality** that with the mark *legal.* Its second meaning is related to jurisprudence, the third meaning with the mark *math.* Defines that it is a term related to mathematics. In the first meaning, in terms of determining the position, it is also felt to belong to the field of office administration. But there is no special sign in the explanations of the terms related to office administration. It is worth saying that we believe that it is necessary to determine the criteria for the presentation of office administration terms in an explanatory dictionary by researching the semantic description of the terms and general conclusions, and to express the specific aspects of office administration in dictionaries through a special word.

Taking into account the place of use of the terminological units directly and indirectly related to office administration included in EDUL-2 and EDUL-5, we found it necessary to combine them into the following meaningful groups:

1. The name of normative legal, regulatory and official documents used in the conduct of office administration: such as *statute, charter, constitution, decree, decision, application, instruction, explanatory letter, guarantee letter, order, decree, biography*;

2. Terms expressing the names of various correspondences, letters and documents, parts of documents related to work in enterprises, organizations, institutions: *covenant, information letter, clause, notice, bulletin, flyer, ticket, invitation, badge of honor, rebuke, document, request, copy, list* and others;

3. Terms representing the concepts related to finance-banking, economy, commerce, production: such as *tax, income, devaluation, import, export, investment, monopoly, deficit, revenue, duty, trade, entrepreneurship, business, stock*;

4. Terms that express concepts related to service delivery, various fields and branches of science: such as *approval, concept, term, voucher, illustrative, inventory, card, catalog, method, methodology*;

5. Terms denoting legal concepts: such as *deal, liability, punishment, criminal responsibility, writ of execution, pardon, impeachment, corruption*;

6. Terms expressing political concepts: such as *election, voter, candidate, referendum, session, plenum, conference, council, quota, meeting, convention, joint meeting, plenary session, vote*;

7. Personal noun units with socio-political meaning: *president, minister, governor, senator, director, deputy, elder, politician, political scientist* and others;

8. Terms that refer to personal nouns according to the relationship of property ownership: *owner, businessman, entrepreneur, banker, shareholder, contributor, investor, manager* and others;

9. Terms representing personal nouns according to social class: *entrepreneur, worker, merchant, applicant, intellectual, citizen* and others;

10. Terms representing personal nouns according to the function they perform in office administration: such as *chief director, chief accountant, manager, executor, employer, case manager, guarantor, proofreader, secretary, laboratory assistant, administrator, clerk, methodist, chief, intern, inspector, assistant, referent*;

11. Terms representing the names of management, administrative, political bodies, institutions, state and public organizations, various councils and departments: such as *parliament, senate, ministry, agency, inspection, court, governorship, executive authority, team, community, system, open joint-stock company, national-cultural center, political party, enterprise, company, makhalla, trade union, firm, subsidiary*;

12. Names of administrative-territorial units: such as *republic, region, district, daha, makhalla*;

13. Diplomatic terms: *consul, ambassador, attaché, diplomatic corps, diplomat, declaration, memorandum, convention, pact, note, ratification, declaration, consensus, veto* and others.

14. Terms denoting the name of a certain situation, action, event, process in office administration: *abolition, absenteeism, guilt, academic leave, communication, attestation, auction, bankruptcy, consolidation, boycott, guardianship, vacancy, paragraph* and others.

15. Terms denoting the name of a certain symbol, sign, subject, item, and object in the course of office administration: such as *banderol, ATM, printing plate, periodical, fax, facsimile, invoice, coat of arms, font, application, signature, envelope, seal, badge, postal address, date, stamp, calendar, folder, сўмык, bookmark*.

Also, as a result of our analysis, we believe that in the next editions of EDUL, the terms related to office administration should be presented with the mark *bus*.

The second part of Chapter II is devoted to the description of single- and multiple-meaning administrative terms. There are different opinions in the terminology regarding the single and multiple meaning of administrative terms, in general. For example, linguist S. Usmanov also evaluates ambiguity as one of the main characteristics of a term: “Words and phrases with single meaning that express the exact name of concepts related to science, technology, agriculture and art are called terms. A word has multiple meanings, i.e. additional meanings, but a term does not have this feature. A term is also a word, but it differs from ordinary words in its clarity and unequivocal meaning”<sup>40</sup>. Linguist B. Mengliyev, within the framework of the relationship between universal lexicon and term, expresses his opinion: “...terms should be considered as independent lexemes separated from their original species. This is also based on the requirement of unequivocal terms.

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<sup>40</sup> Usmonov S. Yuristning nutq madaniyati. – Toshkent: TDYUI nashriyoti, 2006. – P. 23.

Therefore, the term and universal lexicon are two sides of the same thing, not using the same lexeme with two meanings”<sup>41</sup>.

In this section, in the description of single- and multiple-meaning administrative terms, the term has been recorded as a lexeme in the explanatory dictionary and the amount of semes contained in this lexeme has been relied upon.

Thus, polysemantic words have been classified as follows based on the interrelationship of administration-related semes:

- 1) polysemantic administrative terms within one network;
- 2) polysemantic administrative terms within different fields;
- 3) polysemantic administrative terms that are also used as universal lexemes.

All semes of **polysemantic administrative terms within one network** refer to a certain field of office administration. For example, the term **sanction** has many meanings, four meanings are noted in EDUL:

“**1** Approval of a document, decision, etc. by a higher authority, as a result of such approval, the document, decision becomes legally binding. **2** The part of the legal norm, article of the law, which specifies the legal consequences arising from the violation of this law. **3** In international law: a measure of influence (economic, financial or military) applied to a state that does not comply with international obligations and norms of international law, and violates them.... **4** Permission granted by the prosecutor to take compulsory measures (imprisonment, search, etc.) against a person suspected of committing a crime”<sup>42</sup>.

It seems that all four meanings of the term **sanction** refer to the legal sphere. All the mentioned meanings are united by the concepts of “legal-normative document” and “obligation”. However, they differ from each other according to the object of implementation.

**Polysemantic administrative terms within different fields.** Although such administrative terms are used in various fields, they always have the status of a term. Unlike the first type, this type of polysemantic terms has more semantic differences between semes. But the fact that there is some general seme in the composition of semes is a means of ensuring the polysemanticity of terms. For example, the term **amortization** is used in the field of economy and technology and expresses the following meanings:

“**1** Depending on the obsolescence of labor tools (machines, equipment, buildings, etc.), placing their value on the products produced during a certain period, thus covering the cost of obsolete tools. **2** Paying off long-term debt by an individual or organization gradually (paying in installments) or by buying debt. **3** Recognition of the debt obligation as invalid due to loss, theft, etc. **4** To reduce shock and vibration of a car, plane, building, etc.”<sup>43</sup>.

It can be seen from the definitions that the **1st, 2nd, 3rd** meanings of the lexeme refer to the economic sphere, while the **4th** meaning refers to technology. If the meanings related to the economic sphere have a commonality through the

<sup>41</sup> Mengliyev B. Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili. O‘quv qo‘llanma. – Qarshi, 2004. – P. 145.

<sup>42</sup> O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. 5 jildli. – Toshkent: “O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi” Davlat ilmiy nashriyoti, 2008. 3-jild. – P. 440.

<sup>43</sup> The same source: – P. 79.

seme “compensation of debt, damage”, the **4th** meaning related to technology is unique through the seme “protection from damage” and has commonality with the previous meanings based on the seme “damage”.

**Polysemantic administrative terms that are also used as universal lexemes.** A large number of administrative terms have been created by specializing the meaning of a universal lexeme. As a result, the lexeme in the language begins to be used both as a universal unit and as a term. In this case, linguists have expressed different opinions about viewing the lexeme as a polysemantic unit or evaluating it as a homonymous lexeme. In our opinion, it is difficult to make a definitive decision in this situation. Because in some administrative terms, the connection with the common meaning is clearly noticeable, while in some, the connection is very weak or lost. For example, the relationship between the common sense of the lexeme **decree** and the meaning of a legal term as a court decision is very weak. In our opinion, in such a case they should be considered as homonyms. However, many administrative terms created by the specialization of the meaning of a universal lexeme have a very strong semantic connection, and it is appropriate to evaluate them as polysemantic lexemes. For example, let's pay attention to the meanings of the term **witness**:

**1** A person who saw the events that happened with his own eyes or was specially called to the place where this happened to confirm that they really happened; bystander. *Sidiqjan took eleven witnesses with him and went to the district.* A.Qahhor, Koshchinor lights. **2** A person summoned to court to tell what he knows about a case in court or investigation. *Summon witnesses to the court...* **3** Something that confirms the correctness of an event, opinion, situation, etc.; evidence. *Work makes a person proud. The respect shown by you and us is an evidence of this.* From newspaper”<sup>44</sup>.

The second meaning of the lexeme **witness** is a working term in the field of jurisprudence. If you pay attention, the first and second meanings through the theme of “the one who sees, tells what he knows” are inextricably linked, and in this case it is impossible to talk about homonymity. Because in homonymity it is necessary to break the semantic connection.

In conclusion, the origin of ambiguity in administrative terms is mainly related to the use of terms in different fields in specific meanings. When an administrative term moves from one field to another, it is loaded with additional semes based on the characteristics of the passing field, while keeping the relevant semes. As a result, it becomes a polysemantic term.

In the third section of Chapter II, entitled “**Description of the terms of the field of office administration according to their lexical-semantic relationship**”, the grouping of terms related to office administration into meaningful groups, phenomena such as synonymy, antonymy, homonymy, hyponymy, which occur in the terms used in the field of office administration, are described in detail.

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<sup>44</sup> O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. 5 jildli. – Toshkent: “O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi” Davlat ilmiy nashriyoti, 2006. 1-jild. – P. 515.

The third chapter of the work is called “**Tasks for improving the description of administrative terms in explanatory dictionaries of Uzbek language**”. In the first section of the chapter entitled “**Issues of improving the descriptions of administrative terms in existing explanatory dictionaries**”, attention was paid to the issues of regulating administrative terms and improving their presentation in explanatory dictionaries.

There are several factors that improve the criteria for selecting administrative terms and their explanation in the explanatory dictionary of Uzbek language.

The first part of the issue is that as a result of the archaic nature of administrative terms or their historicization, some problems arise due to the need for a new alternative term instead.

Let’s pay attention to the explanation of the following term.

**CLERK** [*a.* founder, creator, builder, compiler, writer.] *trans.* A secretary who does writing work in the palace...<sup>45</sup>.

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 its interpretation. If you pay attention, the meanings of “founder”, “creator”, “builder”, “compiler”, “writer” contained in the term **clerk** confuses today’s reader. The reason is that the comments contained in this term mean the definition of several lexemes at the same time. *clerk – founder, clerk – creator, clerk – builder, clerk – compiler, clerk – writer*. In the eyes of a reader who does not have enough scientific observation, of course, a *writer* is personified as an *author*, and an *architect* is personified as a *builder*. The reason for coming to such a conclusion is the interpretation given to the term. Therefore, the interpretation of terms is a very serious process, and the value 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 interpretation, the definition becomes clear. 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 clerk is a person related to writing and drawing. Further in the description, clerk is interpreted as “a secretary who does writing work in the palace”, 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.

This is how the term **secretary** is explained in the explanatory dictionary of Uzbek language:

“**SECRETARY** [*a.* writer (of a letter), copyist (of a book)] **1** *map.* The person who is engaged in making lists and copying manuscripts, scribe **2** An employee, a person who carries out writing and correspondence work in the

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<sup>45</sup> O‘zbek tilinging izohli lug‘ati. 5 jildli. – Toshkent: “O‘zbekiston nashriyoti” Davlat unitar korxonasi, 2020. 2-jild. – P. 642.

presence of officials, writers, such individuals in offices and institutions. **3** An employee in charge of secretarial work, leading the secretariat of an office, institution, etc. **4** A person who carries out writing works and protocol of special council meetings, etc.”<sup>46</sup>.

This term is ambiguous, its functions have changed over time, but in general, according to all definitions, it means “a person engaged in writing”. If you pay attention to the interpretation of the first meaning of the term, you should refer to the interpretation of the lexeme **scribe** to understand the full meaning:

“**SCRIBE** [*a.+f.*] **1** *map.* An official who carried out writing work; secretary.... **2** *fig.* A literate, educated person. **Scribe boy** is a respectful form of addressing literate, educated young people. **3** *obs.* A person belonging to the upper classes; Mr...”<sup>47</sup>.

It seems that the meanings of the terms **secretary** and **scribe** are related to each other, and their main meanings are synonymous with the term **clerk**. 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 reader will have questions about them. Explanatory dictionaries should be free of redundant definitions and nonsense.

The second side of the issue is related to ambiguity in terms of office administration. If the well-known meaning of the polysemantic term is more active than the terminological seme, it is recommended that the verbally active meaning be given first, and the terminological meaning should be indicated with a special word depending on the level of use. The reason is that it is difficult to understand the terminological nature of some polysemantic words, which are interpreted without explanation. For example, in EDUL, there are 8 meanings of the lexeme **activity**, and there are also semes related to office administration. However, this situation is understood when specifically researched, the reader may not realize this.

“**ACTIVITY** [*a. work, action*] **1** Realization of science, theory, thought, etc. **2** Action related to faith, faith work. **3** In general, work that needs to be done, practical work. **4** Responsible task, position. **5** Opportunity, measure. **6** *fig.* Awakening, the beginning of life (about plants, trees, etc.). **7** *math.* Every kind of mathematical calculation. **8** *etn.* Something that is rested for purposes of heating, cooling, delaying someone's work, bothering him with his house, etc.; magic”<sup>48</sup>.

From the comments, it can be seen that the third and fourth meanings are related to administration. But without a lexicographic mark an ordinary reader

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<sup>46</sup> O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. 5 jildli. – Toshkent: “O‘zbekiston nashriyoti” Davlat unitar korxonasi, 2020. 2-jild. – P. 413.

<sup>47</sup> The same source: – P. 599.

<sup>48</sup> O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. 5 jildli. – Toshkent: “O‘zbekiston nashriyoti” Davlat unitar korxonasi, 2020. 1-jild. – P. 77.

will not understand this, and this will be determined as a result of special research.

The provision of administrative terms in the combined form is also found in the explanatory dictionary of Uzbek language. For example, the term **market economy** means “a democratic economy based on commodity-money relations, based on different ownership and economic freedom, and regulated on the basis of competition<sup>49</sup>”. It is true that although this term is not recorded as a main word, it has the characteristic of a term according to its meaning. In this dictionary, you can find **time press, wall newspaper, periodical press, income tax, trustee’s book, daily book, home book, complaint book, account book, labor book, savings book, pension book** and similar compound accounting terms.

In the second section of the chapter entitled “**Illustrative examples for administrative terms in explanatory dictionaries**”, the illustrative examples presented in the dictionary article in the existing explanatory dictionaries, the different types that occur in the explanatory dictionary over time changes, but also the need to revise the illustrative examples given in it are discussed about.

In the explanatory dictionaries of Uzbek language, it is possible to observe the following situations related to illustrative examples in the dictionary articles composed of terms related to the field of office administration:

- 1) illustrative examples of sentence form;
- 2) illustrative examples in the form of a phrase (sometimes a compound verb);
- 3) lexemes without illustrative examples.

Illustrative examples of terms related to the field of office administration, mainly artistic and scientific works, excerpts from official work documents, are presented.

In a two-volume explanatory dictionary many lexical units related to administrative area presented as a main word such as **declaration** (I; 72), **statement** (I; 72), **utility** (I; 74), **idleness** (I; 98), **bibliographer** (I; 110), **library** (I; 110), **business** (I; 111), **businessman**(I; 111), **stock market** (I; 118), **dealer** (I; 118), **regulations** (I; 214), **doctoral student** (I; 232), **doctorate** (I; 232), **trial** (II; 52), **clip** (II; 60), **scholarship** (II; 77), **defendant** (II; 81), **ligitate** (II; 81), **judge** (II; 81) are not given illustrative examples.

It is necessary to pay attention to the improvement of interpretations of administrative terms in multi-volume explanatory dictionaries created in the future. The expansion of the vocabulary of administrative lexemes with existing words, compound terms and nouns at the level of the living language ensures the exchange of neoterms with national terms.

In the third section of Chapter III entitled “**Semantic tagging of administrative terms in Uzbek language in the corpus: problem and solution**”, the analysis of issues related to automatic processing of lexemes in corpus linguistics and analysis of meaning has been covered.

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<sup>49</sup> O‘zbek tilinging izohli lug‘ati. 5 jildli. – Toshkent: “O‘zbekiston nashriyoti” Davlat unitar korxonasi, 2020. 1-jild. – B. 299.

Computer programs can mainly analyze language units based on their form, meaning analysis can be partially achieved, but full semantic analysis is difficult to achieve. Nevertheless, in world corpus linguistics certain work is being done to find a solution to this problem: thesaurus, automatic annotation, WordNet, concept-based word meaning determination can be included among such works. In world linguistics problems of lexical-semantic tagging of corpus units were the subject of the researches of such scientists as G.I.Kustova, O.N.Lyashevskaya, Y.V.Paducheva, Y.V.Raxilina, A.V.Sannikov, V.G.Sizov, Y.D.Apresyan, L.L.Iomdin<sup>50</sup>.

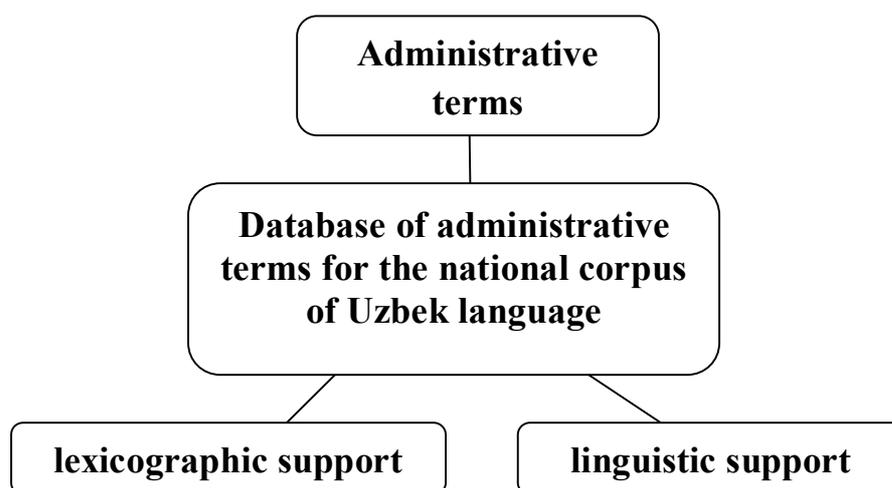
In this part of the work, emphasis was placed on the issues of semantic tagging of administrative terms for the educational corpus of Uzbek language, creation of their database, and selection of lexicographic products. For this, the following tasks should be defined:

1. Creating a database of administrative terms.
2. Development of a search for administrative terms in the educational corpus.

D. Akhmedova's research proved that dictionaries serve as linguistic support for semantic tagging in the corpus of the language<sup>51</sup>, and on this basis, we have also set a goal to determine the problems and solutions of semantic tagging in corpus of administrative terms in the explanatory dictionary of Uzbek language (volumes 2 and 5).

When creating a data warehouse, its structure and content must first be defined. The structure of the database of administrative terms for the educational corpus of Uzbek language should be as follows:

Table 4



<sup>50</sup> Апресян Ю.Д., Иомдин Л.Л., Санников А.В., Сизов В.Г. Семантическая разметка в глубоко аннотированном корпусе русского языка // Труды международной конференции "Корпусная лингвистика – 2004". – Санкт-Петербург: Издательство Санкт-Петербургского университета, 2004. – Р. 41-54.

<sup>51</sup> Akhmedova D.B. Atov birliklarini o'zbek tili korpuslari uchun leksik-semantik teglashning lingvistik asos va modellari: Filol. fan. bo'yicha fals. dokt. ... (PhD) diss. – Buxoro, 2020. – 247 b.

The lexicographic maintenance of the database of administrative terms in the national corpus of Uzbek language is the basis for inputting information into the database.

The linguistic support of the database of administrative terms in the national corpus of Uzbek language forms a set of rules for the interpretation of words in the database.

Uzbek administrative terms can be input into the database in the following form:

Table 5

№	Administrative terms	Special mark	Semantic group	Comment
1	<b>CULPRIT</b>	Homogeneous noun	Personal noun	<b>CULPRIT</b> <i>noun, leg.</i> A person who have committed a crime, committed an illegal act, is criminally liable. <i>The policeman on duty took the culprit away.</i> H.Gulom, Flambeau. <i>Intolerance has been made towards culprit and indifferent leaders.</i> From newspaper.
2	<b>REPORT</b>	Homogeneous noun	Name of a thing	Detailed written information provided when it is necessary to convey some information to higher authorities or an official. <i>Depending on who it is addressed to, the notification is divided into internal and external types.</i> "Administration".

Lexical-semantic tags are determined by taxonomy, mereology, topology, causation, and evaluation groups. Vocabulary, semantic annotation, and semantic tags are required to create a database of administrative terms.

Let's pay attention to some administrative terms given in EDUL:

**AVISO** [*ital.* awiso < *lot.* avis – bird] An official notification sent by one contracting party to another on the completion of settlement transactions in commercial, bank practice<sup>52</sup>.

**ACT** [*lat.* actus; actum – activity, action; document, resolution] **1** Any committed work, behavior or incident. *Terrorist act.* **2** A document, deed drawn up by more than one person, confirming the behavior (occasion, incident) or situation regarding the institution or some person (persons), on the basis of testimony. **3** *leg.* A decision or document with legal significance. *Act*

<sup>52</sup> O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. 5 jildli. – Toshkent: "O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi" Davlat ilmiy nashriyoti, 2006. 1-jild. – P. 29.

*on land use*. **4** Completed part of a dramatic work or theatrical performance; curtain<sup>53</sup>.

It seems that there are no special instructions, links or marks in the definition of administrative terms in the dictionary. Therefore, the information must be processed manually in the database. The semantic tagging of these terms in the database can be as follows:

Table 6

№	Administrative terms	Mark	Semantic tag	Comment
1	<b>AVISO</b>	Related to human activity	Thing	An official notification sent by one contracting party to another on the completion of settlement transactions in bank, commercial practice.
2	<b>ACT</b>	A document drawn up by more than one person	Thing	<b>1</b> Any committed work, behavior or incident. <i>Terrorist act</i> . <b>2</b> A document, deed drawn up by more than one person, confirming the behavior (occasion, incident) or situation regarding the institution or some person (persons), on the basis of testimony. <b>3</b> <i>leg.</i> A decision or document with legal significance. <i>Act on land use</i> . <b>4</b> Completed part of a dramatic work or theatrical performance; curtain

It is natural that problems arise in the process of semantic tagging of Uzbek administrative terms. Because most words in Uzbek language are ambiguous and homonymous, this requires the development of perfect filters to eliminate ambiguity and homonymy in the semantic classification system. It is appropriate to tag it semantically based on the recommendation made by the researcher Sh.Gulyamova to eliminate ambiguous, homonymous and polyfunctional words<sup>54</sup>. To do this, first of all, each of them is separately classified, polysemy, homonymy and polyfunctionality between words are distinguished by a filter and a linguistic model created through it. It is understood that the issue of semantic tagging of administrative terms in Uzbek language in the corpus should be widely studied as a separate research.

## CONCLUSION

1. In the system of Uzbek language terminology, clerical terminology as a microsystem with a complex content requires the solution of the following issues: re-examination of the composition of the system of clerical terms in lexical, semasiological, lexicographical, corpus study aspects, analysis of statistical and

<sup>53</sup> O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. 5 jildli. – Toshkent: “O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi” Davlat ilmiy nashriyoti, 2006. 1-jild. – P. 69.

<sup>54</sup> Gulyamova Sh. O‘zbek tili semantik analizatorining lingvistik asoslari: Filol. fan. dokt. (DSc) ... diss. – Farg‘ona, 2022. – 281 b.

structural features of directly and indirectly related terminological units related to the clerical field within the framework of the current issues of regulating the terms of Uzbek language, development of criteria for selection of field units for an explanatory dictionary, etc.

2. In the next editions of the explanatory dictionary of Uzbek language, terminological units that are indirectly related to administration should be provided with *administrative term*, conditionally with the mark *admin*. There are differences in the interpretation of the historical and etymological characteristics of administrative terms in two-volume and five-volume explanatory dictionaries of Uzbek language. In particular, in the 2-volume EDUL, there is no complete information about the language from which lexeme-terms related to administration have been taken. In the 5-volume EDUL, the genetic and etymological information given to the terms is much more complete. Uzbek (Turkish) based lexeme-terms made up 10% in both EDUL. In both EDUL, the borrowed layer, in particular, units belonging to the Arabic language, occupy a significant place. The linguistic and pragmatic capabilities of Uzbek language are ensured by reflecting the units that have not yet been included in the explanatory dictionaries and actively using them in administrative practice.

3. The terms related to administrative operations given in EDUL are structurally divided into groups of simple, compound, paired, compound, and abbreviated lexeme-terms. It is also necessary to include hybrid (mixed element) terms (such as *cyberspace*, *cybercrime*) that have entered the terminology of the field in EDUL. Each lexical unit of the combined terms has a separate status, they express a complex content. In the new edition of EDUL, we believe that the terms in the compound form related to administration are appropriate. In EDUL, *-ion* is specialized as an active suffix forming the names of documents: *application*, *invitation*, *petition*, *commission*, etc. This feature, which is close to the universal language, should not be neglected when enriching administrative terminology with national terms.

4. Providing the terminological meaning of administrative terms on the basis of a strict principle serves to prevent various complications related to the understanding and explanation of the interpretation of terms. There are cases where the initial (1981) and current EDUL differ in the meaning of some administrative terms. For example, In the EDUL of 1981, 3 interpretations of the word “*address*” as a word with multiple meanings were given, and as a result of the development of this concept, which later underwent a semantic change, in EDUL of 2006-2008, 2020 another meaning has been added. It is natural that with the passage of time, some terms change according to their field use. However, it is important that the term is interpreted correctly in terms of the field in which it is used.

5. In the semantic description of lexical units, it is important to determine its syntagmatic structural meaning, valence, etc. This helps to choose the right examples to illustrate the terms in the dictionary article. As a result of our analysis, the terms directly and indirectly related to administration in EDUL (2-volume and 5-volume) have been classified on the basis of fifteen substantive groups according to their semantic content. Based on the interaction of the semes of polysemantic administrative terms, they are given in the dictionary in 3 different forms:

polysemantic administrative terms within the same network; polysemantic administrative terms within different fields; polysemantic administrative terms that are also used as universal lexemes.

6. The origin of ambiguity in administrative terms is mainly due to the fact that terms are used in different fields in specific meanings. When a term moves from one field to another, additional terms are added to it based on the characteristics of the passing field, while keeping the terms related to its essence. As a result, it becomes a polysemantic term. It is appropriate to understand the requirement of unambiguity imposed on terms as the fact that the term expresses only one meaning in a specific context, means a specific concept. Also, there is a need to thoroughly check the polysemanticity of administrative terms, the level of semantic connection between their semes.

7. Determining the integral and differential semes in the semantics of administrative terms that are part of the lexicon of Uzbek language, revealing the possibilities of functional semes, defining meaningful peculiarities, clarifying mutual semantic relations, revealing features the terms formed on the basis of the internal capabilities of the language different from general lexicon help to improve their interpretations in dictionaries. It is observed that administrative terms presented in the EDUL are synonymous in the following cases: by direct adoption of international terms; by specializing the meaning of commonly used words; because obsolete words have not completely fallen out of use.

8. Phenomena of antonymy, homonymy, and hyponymy are also observed in administrative terms given in EDUL. In this, mainly, phenomena of affixal, sometimes lexical antonymy, homonymy within one word group and within different groups, similarity of form with common words and other field terms, lexemes in gender-species relationship are leading. When choosing terms for an explanatory dictionary, it is necessary to rely on its definition and interpretation in the field of relevance. In this regard, we recommend to stick to the following in the interpretation of administrative terms in explanatory dictionaries: the principle of completeness; the principle of accuracy; the principle of compactness; the principle of simplicity.

9. It is advisable to regularly enrich dictionaries. In particular, it is appropriate that the criteria for selecting the terms related to administrative operations given in the explanatory dictionaries of Uzbek language (two and five volumes) should be as follows: selection criterion according to meaningful groups; selection criterion (neoterminological unit) according to the level of novelty; selection criterion according to the level of activity.

10. Illustrative examples of terms in the dictionary show how these units are different from general literary language units. There are places in the dictionary where some terms are not illustrated. It is important to provide illustrative examples in the dictionary article of terminological units belonging to different fields of science, unlike literary language units in social relations.

11. Creating a semantic database of **administrative terms** requires a dictionary, semantic interpretation and semantic tags. The information input into the database consists of parameters such as word, comment, mark indicating that it

is an administrative term, semantic tag, etymology, and belonging of the term to the category.

It is desirable that the base of **administrative terms** for the national corpus of Uzbek language consists of such components as administrative terms (1), lexicographic support (2) and linguistic support (3). Taking into account that there are no special instructions, links and marks in the interpretation of administrative terms in the explanatory dictionaries of Uzbek language, it should be processed manually in the information database. Only then will the database be perfect, and the problem of their semantic classification will be partially solved.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.03/30.12.2021.Fil.70.01. ПО  
ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ  
КАРШИНСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**  

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**КАРШИНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

**САИДОВ УЛМАС РАХМАТОВИЧ**

**ПРЕДОСТАВЛЕНИЕ ДЕЛОПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННЫХ ТЕРМИНОВ  
В ТОЛКОВЫХ СЛОВАРЯХ УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА**

10.00.01 – Узбекский язык

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ**

**диссертации на соискание ученой степени доктора философии (PhD) по  
филологическим наукам**

**Карши – 2023**

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии за номером B2023.1.PhD/Fil3060.

Диссертация выполнена в Чирчикском государственном педагогическом университете. Автореферат диссертации доступен на трёх языках (на узбекском, английском, русском (резюме)) размещен на веб-странице Научного совета Каршинского государственного университета ([www.qarshidu.uz](http://www.qarshidu.uz)) и на Информационно-образовательном портале «ZiyoNet». ([www.ziyo.net.uz](http://www.ziyo.net.uz)).

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Самаркандский государственный университет

Защита диссертации состоится «20» 08 2023 года в 12<sup>00</sup> часов на заседании Научного Совета DSc. 03/30.12.2021. Fil.70.01. при Каршинском государственном университете (Адрес: 180103, г. Карши, ул. Кучабога, дом 17. Тел.: (0375) 225-34-13; факс: (0375) 221-00-56; e-mail: qarshidu@mail.uz). Каршинский государственный университет, 2-корпус (аудитория № 202).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Каршинского государственного университета (зарегистрирован под номером 169). (Адрес: 180103, город Карши, улица Кучабога, дом 17. Тел.: (0375) 225-34-13; факс: (0375) 221-00-56; e-mail: qarshidu@mail.uz).

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## **ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))**

**Цель исследования** состоит в определении способов представления делопроизводных терминов в толковых словарях узбекского языка, их семантическом тегировании в национальном корпусе узбекского языка, выявлении их статистических, структурных и лексикографических особенностей.

### **Задачи исследования:**

определить место узбекской деловой терминологии как отдельной микросистемы в лексической системе языка, обосновать прямое или косвенное объединение терминов, входящих в систему, на основе общей семы «специфической для делопроизводства»;

изучить и описать представление деловых терминов в толковых словарях узбекского языка (на основе изданий 1981 и 2020 гг.), определить статистику в толковых словарях разных периодов;

анализировать и описать семантические, историко-этимологические, формально-структурные особенности деловых терминов узбекского языка;

по результатам анализа вносить предложения по совершенствованию описания терминов по делопроизводству в толковом словаре;

добиться улучшения толкования на основе семантического анализа и описания толкования деловых терминов в толковых словарях;

повторно подобрать иллюстративные примеры для терминов в соответствии с требованиями времени и области;

разработать критерий отбора деловых терминов для толковых словарей;

разработать модели семантического тегирования делопроизводных терминов в национальном корпусе узбекского языка;

разработать принципы описания терминов в толковых словарях.

**Объект исследования** составляют термины, относящиеся к прямому и косвенному делопроизводству, содержащиеся в толковых словарях (двухтомном, изданном в 1981 году, и пятитомном, изданном в 2020 году) узбекского языка.

**Предмет исследования** составляют лексикографические описания деловых терминов в толковых словарях узбекского языка; их структурные, семантические особенности; вопрос подбора иллюстративных примеров и семантического тегирования корпуса.

**Методы исследования.** В исследовании использовались историко-этимологический, классификационный, описательный, сравнительный, компонентный, статистический методы анализа.

**Научная новизна исследования** состоит из следующих:

обосновано место делопроизводных терминов в терминологии узбекского языка в качестве отдельной микросистемы, доказано, что термины в системе прямо или косвенно объединены на основе объединяющей семы «относящейся к делопроизводству», что эта сема занимает ведущее и второстепенное место в семантической структуре термина;

установлено превосходство арабских, латинских и французских заимствований деловых терминов, приведенных в толковом словаре узбекского языка, над другими языками в историко-этимологическом аспекте;

выявлено, что база деловых терминов для национального корпуса узбекского языка состоит из таких компонентов, как деловые термины (1), лексикографическое обеспечение (2) и лингвистическое обеспечение (3);

в целях обеспечения результата семантического поиска в национальном и образовательном корпусе узбекского языка на основе терминологического семантического анализатора уточнены семантическое тегирование и содержание научно-технической базы данных.

**Внедрение результатов исследования.** По результатам изучения описания и анализа деловых терминов, приведенных в толковых словарях узбекского языка:

выводы по обоснованию места делопроизводных терминов в терминологии узбекского языка в качестве отдельной микросистемы, доказательству того, что термины в системе прямо или косвенно объединены на основе объединяющей семы «относящейся к делопроизводству», что эта сема занимает ведущее и второстепенное место в семантической структуре термина, применены в рамках проекта научно-практического гранта АМ-FZ-201908172, выполненного Ташкентским государственным университетом узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои в 2020-2022 гг., под названием «Создание образовательного корпуса узбекского языка» (Справка ТашГУУЯЛ имени Алишера Навои № 04/1-3541 от 23 декабря 2022 года). В результате, это способствовало совершенствованию лексикографических описаний терминов, интерпретации семантических признаков;

выводы по установлению превосходства арабских, латинских и французских заимствований деловых терминов, приведенных в толковом словаре узбекского языка, над другими языками в историко-этимологическом аспекте применены в рамках проекта научно-практического гранта PZ-202004165, рассчитанного Ташкентским государственным университетом узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои на 2021-2023 годы, под названием «Создание электронной платформы, развивающей устную и письменную речевые компетенции учащихся начальных классов общего среднего образования» (Справка ТашГУУЯЛ имени Алишера Навои № 04/1-3542 от 23 декабря 2022 года). В результате, в рамках проекта удалось создать учебные программы, написать учебники, а также развить и обогатить материалы этого проекта;

выводы по уточнению семантического тегирования и содержания научно-технической базы данных в целях обеспечения результата семантического поиска в национальном и образовательном корпусе узбекского языка на основе терминологического семантического анализатора применены в подготовке сценария передачи «Презентация» («Taқdimot») телеканала «История Узбекистана» Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана. (Справка Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана № 06-28-1825 от

26 декабря 2022 года). В результате, данная передача была обогащена научными данными, содержание подготовленных материалов усовершенствовано.

**Структура и объем диссертации.** Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, вывода, списка использованной литературы и приложения, общий объем составляет 157 страниц.

**E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI**  
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